

THE KANSAS FARMER

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BOUNTY ON SILK CULTURE.

EDITOR FARMER: Every farmer approves of the energetic efforts you have made in urging legislation upon the grasshopper question, one of the most important, for the present, for them. Everybody applauds your zeal and earnestness in favoring and making popular every progress in agriculture and industry and as your valuable paper is always open for helping every trial made for patriotic purposes. I hope you will give your readers the following hints on the silk-raising question.

While the legislature is at work, I would call their attention to the importance of the subject. The examples of government favoring silk-culture and industry are not scarce, if we would quote all, we would enumerate all the silk countries of the world. The readers of the KANSAS FARMER have already seen how the Italian and French government favored silk-culture by granting bounties on mulberry tree plantations, silk industry by taking the first fabrics under the immediate protection, by dignifying or ennobling the industrial manufacturers. It is well known that since 1848, the pebrine, a cruel, contagious disease has almost destroyed all the European breeds of silk-worms; that European and West Asiatic silk countries have to get their supply of eggs from the extreme east at great cost that the countries free from that disease can average a crop of 400 ounces of eggs, for every acre planted with mulberry trees, four to five years old, and so, at \$4 to \$5 per ounce which is the common price of good eggs, realize the fabulous revenue of \$1,600 per acre, while the diseased countries pay the fifth part of their crop for making only silk cocoons.

Now in 1863, an Italian, Mr. Onesti from Vienna, wrote he had found a sure remedy against pebrine. As soon as he knew of it in spite of the doubts lately justified in regard to the efficacy of this remedy, the minister of agriculture and commerce, of France, acting in the name of the State offered Mr. Onesti \$100,000 in gold if he was successful with his trial, and yet only a few southern departments of France are raising silk, while Kansas is from North to South, from East to West, the most favorable country for that culture. Much can be said in favor of silk-raising being protected in this State, as for other particulars I offer to every deputy and senator my treatise on silk culture, which will be found free at Mr. Hudson's office. We ask for a bounty of fifty cents for a pound on reeled silk. And why do so, instead of asking for so many trees planted, or for so many pounds of cocoons raised? To this I reply:—Our State is poor and it would be too much to ask her to encourage both the silk-culture and silk industry. No one can establish silk industry, whose first and fundamental degree is reeling, in a new country without great losses of every kind. The small quantity of the raw material which does not allow employing perfected machinery running by water or steam power, the greatest economy in every industry. The same reason forbids encouraging profits unless the cocoons are purchased at very low rates. So, if the reeler is not encouraged, there is no market for cocoons, thence no production possible and the re-reelers of America will continue to send from this country millions to France, China, or Japan, as they do just now.

Reeling and re-reeling will prove a failure to the first operators if not protected in a new country; because the raw material is very dear the price of labor the same then too he has to employ apprentices. So the waste made by unskilled reelers is sufficient to discourage or to ruin the pioneer in reeling industry.

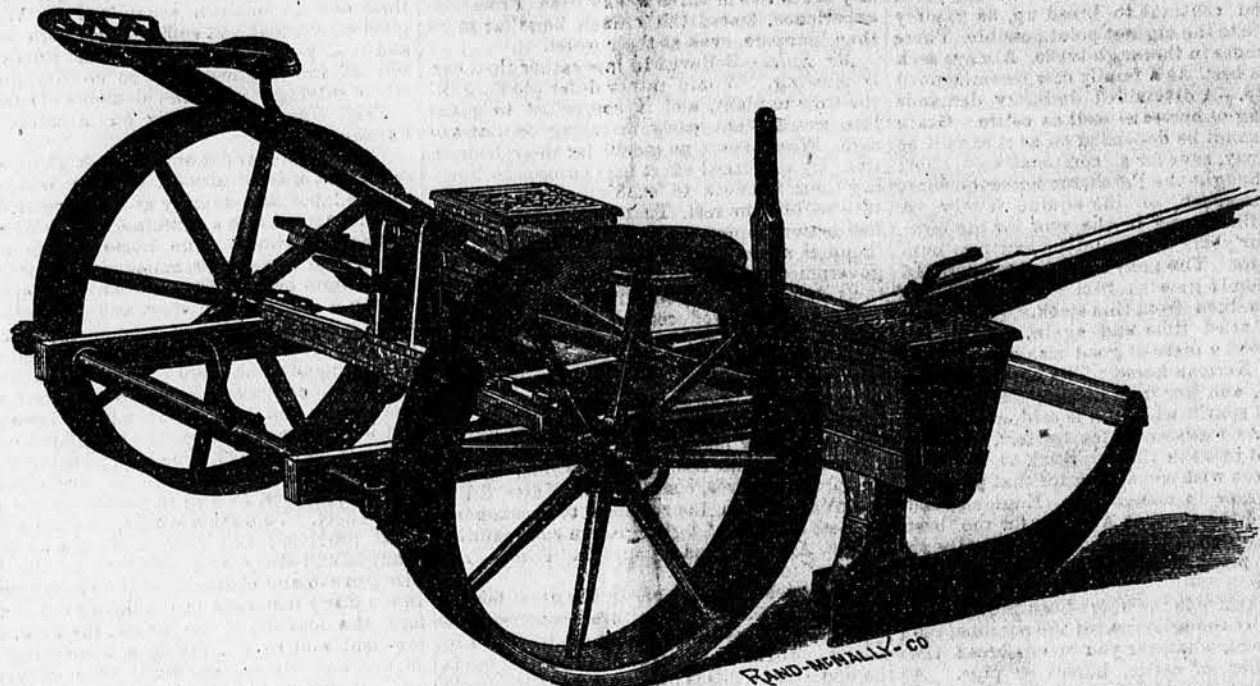
By granting a bounty to the reelers, the legislature allows them to pay a fair price to the farmers for their cocoons and this will be the best encouragement they can have. By doing so a market for cocoons is established in the country forever. By not doing so, it will be forsaken may be, not to be tried again for centuries.

Mr. de Boissiere by loaning his money at a low rate of interest to the first reelers, renting his mulberry trees at \$15 dollars an acre, (a very low price too), to the first silk-worm breeders; and over all, by having made the first experiments of breeding and reeling, Mr. de Boissiere has set a most worthy example. I hope our legislature will not prove indifferent to such a vital question.

L. S. CROZIER.

St. Louis, Feb. 23, 1877.

As far as we can learn, the wheat is looking unusually promising. We have heard of none that is damaged. If the summer carries forward the winter promises our farmers will gather a rich harvest.—*Larned Press.*



BROWN'S NEW NO. 1 PLANTER.

To well known and established points of excellence and durability we have added the most practical Open-heel 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 the 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 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.

Stationary width with open-heel drop. Four years of successful operation without the report of a single failure, fully establishing 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 to Smith & Keating, General dealers in Agricultural Implements. Kansas City, Mo.

HOW SHALL WE SPLASH OUR HEDGES.

EDITOR FARMER:—I wish to ask a correspondent of the FARMER a few questions. The correspondent alluded to, gave some directions as to the different modes of setting hedge plants and their treatment at various seasons. I think it is near 12 months since the article was published in the FARMER, and I don't recollect his name. There is one thing that I do recollect, and was, that I was sadly in the dark when he told what sort of a hedge he thought was the best for all purposes; he said how far the plants should be set apart and perhaps said how many years they should grow; then said to splash them. He did not tell what splashing was, or how it should be performed. It has been a long time since I was a boy. Then we called it splashing, when we could slip in unawares on a crowd of boys who were standing near a puddle or stream of water, and strike the water in such a way as to make it fly all over the crowd; that was what the boys called splashing. It is now, or soon will be, time for farmers to prepare their ground for setting hedge. I hope he will reproduce his article on the hedge, with further explanations, as all are interested more or less, in the fence business. I wish to say a word to the farmers about the 'hoppers'; I do not want them to be discouraged by the idea that some have advanced, that there would be a short crop of 'hoppers' from the fact that various things were destroying the eggs and from various parts of the country comes the report, that all the eggs were hatched and they would be sure to perish. Farmers don't trouble yourselves about a short crop of 'hoppers', for what 'hoppers' have been seen were hatched out last fall; they will right themselves in due time this spring.

J. B. DURHAM.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TROTTING HORSE BREEDERS.

A meeting of the Executive committee of National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, held at the City of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1877, the following programme, for the general fall meeting of 1877, was adopted:

Stakes to be \$200 in each class for colts of five-year-olds and under, viz. three classes: Three-year-olds, best two in three; four and five years old, best three in five; the meeting to be held on Sept. 18, 1877, good day and track; place to be hereafter announced; entries to be made on or before the first Monday of April, 1877, by payment of \$50 to the treasurer, \$50 payable on or before first Monday of July, 1877, and the remainder of stake on or before Sept. 8, 1877. The total entry-money in each class to form sweepstakes to be awarded as follows: Two-thirds to the winner, two-thirds of the remainder to the second horse, and the residue to the third horse. The President, Mr. Charles Backman, has

donated the sum of \$500, to be added to the four-year-old stakes.

The Executive Committee also decided to announce a colt stake for foals of 1876, to be trotted for on the third Thursday of September 1877, good day and track; place to be hereafter announced; stake \$250; best two in three; entries to be made on or before July 2, 1877, on payment of \$50 to the Treasurer of the Association, and the remainder of stake ten days before the meeting.

We understand from Treasurer Bell that the membership now numbers upwards of fifty among whom are many of the most prominent breeders of the country and the announcement of these stakes cannot fail to be a matter of great interest to the breeders.

Mr. Backman, in his donation to the four-year-old stake, has set an example to the other forty-nine members, and we hope to record many similar additions to stakes yet to be announced.

The stake for foals of 1876 offers an opportunity to test the blue-glass theory. We are assured by Gen. Pleasanton that a weanling colt can be changed into a 16-hand horse by the blue-glass system in a few months. Who will try it?

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

The following notes are taken from our excellent exchange, *The Spirit of the Times*:

A TROTTING CIRCUIT.—The Trotting associations at Utica, Syracuse, and Elmira have arranged for a June trotting circuit, and claim dates for the same in our advertising columns. Utica leads off June 5 to 7, Syracuse following June 12 to 14, the circuit closing at Elmira June 19 to 21. Liberal programmes will appear in due course.

DRAGO SOLD.—This old stallion owned by Mr. Charles L. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, who was advertised in this paper to be sold for \$500, if disposed of in February, and a reduction of \$100 for each successive month, until the same was reached by giving him away in July we are informed, has found a purchaser already, of course at the top figure. Talk about hard times, when people prefer paying \$500 for a horse to waiting five months, and receiving him as a gift!

THE EXCELSIOR RACING CIRCUIT.—This series of races, which was suggested by *The Spirit of the Times*, and has had our hearty advocacy, may now be considered an accomplished fact. It is definitely determined that Columbus, Cleveland, Rochester, and Utica, will each give a three-day's programme for the runners, with the purses not exceeding \$3,500 at each point. Buffalo has not yet fully made up her mind to take a hand in the game, but she cannot bring herself to believe that she will continue on a back-seat, and allow the great flyers of Tennessee and Kentucky to pass by her door without making a call. Nothing but the fear of losing a few dollars, which we believe groundless, will deter the Queen City of the Lakes from hanging premiums for the runners on her link of the grand chain, and such a fear seems parsimony on the part of the richest trotting track in the country, and the one which owes the most to the public. Buffalo will come into the line, we think and gratify the almost universal desire among her citizens to see some first-class sport of this character; if she does not, there is a fine cir-

cuit without her. We believe that the experiment of 1877 will become the fixture of future years, and this natural highway for the great cracks of the Blue-grass regions from the West to the East will no longer be passed over by them in unprofitable indolence.

Crop Notes.

Coffey County.

Feb. 28th. Winter wheat first sowing, eaten by grasshoppers, what was sown after the hoppers left is doing well. Live-stock in good condition. Peaches not hurt. We need a good wool-mill at Burlington. Plenty grasshopper eggs, some reported as hatching. I have seen none.

Bremer County, Iowa.

Feb. 24th. As for winter wheat, we raise but little; rye in good condition. Some of our stock-growers met with loss of stock last fall, is at the present writing in good condition; also orchards. \$75@100, will buy a good horse or a good yoke of oxen. Wheat averages in price about 75c; dressed hogs 67c. The losses by prairie fire is small. The government or homestead lands, unimproved lands, is worth from \$8@13 per acre while improved lands is worth from \$12@40. No hoppers have made their appearance here, consequently no eggs deposited; we favor legislation on the subject. Are well provided with both flouring and saw-mills, stores, shops of all kinds, also well supplied with the various classes of mechanics. The rates of interest is from 10@35 per cent, while the legal rate is 10. Our church privileges are good and that of our schools are not surpassed by any State.

Jewell County.

Feb. 14th. Winter grain is in good condition. A great deal of fall grain was up just before the grasshoppers came in last fall, and was destroyed, what was sown after about Sept. 5th is all right. Stock looks well; feed is plenty. A few have lost hogs, but generally they are healthy. Fat cattle are selling at \$3,75@400, hogs \$4.60. There have been but few prairie fires in this county this season, people expect to burn the young grasshoppers next spring, only a few eggs were deposited in this county. This is a homestead country, no speculators' land. Good schools and the entire county well settled, some are willing to sell cheap but generally the people are well satisfied.

Chase County.

Feb. 26th. The wheat that was put in with drill, has a good stand, that sown broadcast half winter-killed; all sown second time, G. Hopper took the first sowing. Very little rye

sown, rather poor showing for a crop. Cattle are coming through the winter in good shape. No hog cholera. Price of horses from \$50@100 down \$80@100. Fat cattle 4c @ 7c. Fat hogs \$4.50 to 5.00. Wheat \$1.20, corn 35c oats 30c. Some losses by prairie fires. There is government and homestead land in this county; prices of improved land \$30 to 40 per acre unimproved \$5 to 10. Grasshoppers deposited eggs in this county, our people have not taken any steps to destroy them. G. W. HAYS

Atchison County.

Feb. 24. I am very much pleased with your excellent paper and sincerely wish that every farmer in the State was a regular reader. To be successful in any calling a man must be well informed, and constantly trying to improve.

We have had for the past 4 or 5 weeks some very warm weather for the season of the year, and some fear the fruit will be so far advanced that late freezing will injure it.

I believe the Grange movement in regard to the school question is in the right direction and that great good will be the result.

Our school here at Pades under the careful management of Prof. Reid is very successful.

Many farmers in this vicinity are behind with their work. Thousands of bushels of corn ungathered; some have turned their stock into their fields, and in less than a year perhaps they will curse Kansas as being a fruitless and unproductive State. Gentlemen, my experience is that if we take the proper care of our crops, we need never want.

No soil more productive; no State has made more progress, than ours, and all that man needs to make him happy is here.

Hoping I have not trespassed on your valuable space, and that this may be worthy your columns, I close.

A FARMER.

Holt County, Missouri.

Feb. 14.—The fruit prospect thus far is very good. Apples, pears, cherries, plums, raspberries, blackberries and grapes are in fine condition. About one-third of the peaches and apricots are killed, but if one-fifth of the buds now sound produce fruit, there will be as much as the trees can possibly bear. All the varieties of the peach worthy of cultivation, may be found in the orchards of this county. Our principal nurseries are George P. Luckhardt of Oregon, and N. F. Murray of Forbes. They each propagate every variety of fruit tree, shrub or vines grown in the west and are experts in their profession. The most popular and profitable apples here are Rawley's Janet, Winesap, White Winter, Pearmain, Milam, Ben Davis, Stark, Ortley, Rambo, Maiden's Blush, Duchess of Oldenberg, Fall Urie, Red Astrachan, Benoni, Early Harvest, Red June and Early Strawberry. Of a large number of apples weighed by the writer at the time of gathering, last fall, the Winesap averaged 8 ounces, Rawley's Janet, 8 ounces, Ortley 13 ounces, Limbertwig, 6 ounces, Ben Davis, 10 ounces, Yellow Bellflower, 10 ounces, Wells, 12 ounces, Waggoner, 9 ounces, and Roxbury Russet, 5 ounces. WM. KAUCHER.

Lafayette County, Mo.

Wheat, was never in better condition at this season of the year. Farmers are jubilant over the splendid prospect for large crops. What little rye is raised here, does well.

Generally, stock has done well this winter, no losses reported. The hog disease has abated, though in this and Jackson county, the losses last fall were very heavy. Orchards and vineyards all right yet, though many apprehend danger from cold and sleet towards spring. Trading men say that horses and mules are too cheap for profitable handling, farmers complain that it don't pay to raise them. Farm produce of all kinds command moderately fair prices, and the "Narrow Gauge" takes our marketing to Kansas City and elsewhere. This county is an old, and pretty thickly settled one, no prairie fires now, no government land either. Land is cheaper now than for 16 years. The soil is good and we can raise almost anything from hemp and corn, to cotton and sweet potatoes.

We had no grasshoppers last year, but when we did have them we tried every known and unknown remedy, but nothing less than a combined and fearful fight can or will in the least affect the voracious multipliers. Yes we favor legislation or anything else that will insure future exemption from them. We have plenty of mills, stores and mechanics, but a dairy would be a mutual advantage, as there is none within twelve miles, which could be utilized if we knew how to prepare it, and had a purchaser. A few enterprising "Yankees" would be a desirable element in our midst, as we are too slow-going, easy, extravagant &c. for these fast times. Plenty of land for sale, much, improved.

F.

Agriculture.

PROCEEDINGS OF FARMERS' INSTITUTE
AT MANHATTAN, KAN.

The proceedings of the Farmers' Institute held each year at Manhattan, Kansas are valuable to the farmers of the West because they have been the means of bringing out the practical experience of farmers upon many subjects which vitally concern the profits and progress of western farmers. We take from the report of *Nationalist* the following portions of the proceedings, believing our readers will appreciate them as the common-sense observations and results of every day experience. We cheerfully give considerable space to the reports:

Mr. Seerist was called upon to present his paper on **ROADS AND HIGHWAYS**.

The subject an humble one; cannot be compared in interest with that of most of the leading topics that usually claim the attention of the agriculturist generally. Yet it is one that claims our attention and considerations. Good roads are absolutely necessary to the prosperity of an agricultural community. Bad roads are not only a nuisance, but a disgrace as well. Guide boards are needed at the crossing of ways and water gauges at the fords of all considerable streams. Bad roads are not only a disgrace, but a source of heavy loss to the traveling community. The present method of working the roads is a farce. It is looked upon, in many instances, as a holiday. Turnpikes and macadamized roads are a thing of the past, in this era of railroads, but good neighborhood roads are the less useful. Our present law on road-making, and mending, is greatly at fault. Too many roads are laid out for the convenience of one or two individuals only, submitted the following suggestions for the consideration of the Institute, and all others whom they may concern:

The abolishment of road districts and overseers as at present organized, and the present working out of poll and road tax. All road taxes to be paid into the township or county treasury. All road work to be let to the lowest responsible bidder, and under the supervision of a competent road commissioner in each county. Change in the law relating to petitions of twelve land holders to lay out, change, relocate or locate a road as working detrimentally to the public, and as an abuse of power. Severe penalties for the violation of road laws, heavy fines for encroaching upon, or obstructing the highways. One-half of the fine to go to the informer.

Mr. Wake on "How to make Farming pay." The speaker claims to be a farmer defacto, and is engaged in farming, and is trying to make it pay. Farming is more profitable than is generally admitted. Though it can be made to pay, it is not the royal road to wealth and fortune. An ordinary professional man, or merchant clerk, may have an income of a thousand dollars a year. Now does not the average farmer do better, all things considered the necessary cash layout of each? and the farmer comes out ahead at the close of the year.

Taxes on the farm is less by half, than that on money at interest. Farmers lose time and money in going to town, when not necessary; by not planting enough ground; by not properly caring for farm implements and machinery; by buying costly machinery, and farming implements that are not actually needed, or are not in use during the year enough to pay the interest on their cost. Farms too large, or having too many acres not in actual cultivation. Prairie land will only give an annual income of one dollar per acre. Raise stock and feed all roughness to stock on the farm. Concentrate all the farm products, as far as possible, into beef, pork, butter, &c. &c. Seek to make a home market by the encouragement of home manufactures and industries.

Sheep Husbandry. Prof. J. H. Lee. Had learned something in the foot's school. Had made no money in the business as yet, but am hopeful of the future. Has learned something not to be done. One, not to go to Missouri nor Iowa for sheep for Kansas. Too great a loss accrues in using them to the climate and feed of Kansas. Better pay double the price for home-bred sheep. Advise not to go in deep into high price or blooded males. These have often been high fed and specially cared for, till unhealthy and worthless. Don't try to winter them on prairie hay alone; give roots, oats or corn in addition. In moderate quantities—too much grain late in the spring, will cause them to shed their wool. A good, dry, warm shelter is an absolute necessity, in case of cold and wet snaps that occasionally come on us in Kansas. Lambs should not be dropped before the first of May, or if they do come earlier, the dam must be fed on roots or some other nourishing diet, to cause a good flow of milk. Shearing should take place about the first of June; then dip them in a solution of tobacco, for the cure of skin diseases and the destruction of insect parasites.

As to kinds to be had, much depends on circumstances—Cotswold for wool or mutton, Merino for fine wool. To try sheep husbandry in a small way; fifty native ewes, and a pure blood ram, of whatever breed you may wish to breed from, will do to begin with. Under favorable circumstances, the flock may be doubled annually. Will it pay? With proper care, it undoubtedly will. All depends upon the man who is put in charge of the flock. The present is a good time to go into the business. Wool is on the rise, and will, in all probability, continue to go up for some years to come. Cost of keeping a hundred sheep for a year, including their prime cost, is about \$500; and will yield a profit of thirty per cent on the entire investment.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Stiles—Agreed with the speaker in most particulars. Purchase the home-bred, or expect to sustain a heavy loss in acclimation. Hard to find such as wanted in Iowa or Missouri. In feeding, a varied food is needed. It will not pay to try root crops in Kansas. Would feed corn and oats. Early cut corn-fodder, well cured, and kept is very good. Of breeds, all are good in their way, and alike profitable. Preferred Merino for wool. Had procured a Shropshire-Down of Mr. Grant, a favorite variety in England. Said to be remarkably strong and active. Feed grain to give strength, and also to fatten. Wool of Shropshire is not particularly fine, but serviceable and in common demand or use.

Mr. Wake—"Down" in England, is the name for open ground or prairie, where the sheep are accustomed to feed. Recommended the sowing of rye for pasturage.

Mr. Stiles—Would have the lambs come early, as they will be the better able to go through the following winter. Separate, and wean them early in the fall, and turn them on a

rye pasture, if possible. Commence feeding at the first frost, or they will grow poor and be in a bad condition for winter. Had lost but one this winter in a flock of over three hundred.

Stock Breeding, by Dr. W. T. Vail.

The speaker said he was brought up amid horses, cattle, &c. and on a farm when farming meant down-right hard work. Sulky plows and mowing machines, and the like, improved farm implements were then unknown and unthought of. Everything then done on the farm was done in the sweat of one's face. Stock in those days were the common sorts; short-horns unheeded of. New York has, since that time, become famous for rearing high priced cattle. Kansas is naturally a stock country, and in order to make it pay you must feed your grain &c. to stock of various kinds including cattle, hogs and horses. Good stock will always pay better than poor stock, for the food and care given. The pure bred short-horn, from his physical make-up, is best calculated for this purpose, giving more meat of the most desirable cuts, as loins and the like, and of a much better quality than will a scrub.

To improve the quality as well as quantity of your stock, is a very simple operation, a thoroughbred bull will bring a half breed, and the next cross brings a three quarter grade—and so on till you have only those that are nearly full blood. The thing to do is to use none other than thoroughbred males, and continue to breed up, as rapidly as possible, to the highest point possible. There is a difference in thorough breeds. Always seek to get the best. As a family cow, recommended the Jersey. A diversified industry demands the rearing of horses as well as cattle. Grain raising cannot be depended on as it cannot be made to pay, save for a comparatively short time. Thought the Percheron horse the short horn, so to speak, of the equine family. A horse of this breed is the one for the farm, and at four years old would be worth a hundred dollars. The pony may answer for Mr. Lo, but should go with him. A good horse cannot be bred from this stock. The thing has been tried time and again, and always fails. Breed a mare of good size of any other stock to a Norman horse. The horse is strong by nature, and free from disease. Ring-bone, splint and spavin with him is seldom or never known. As roadsters or fast trotters, the Norman is not just the thing. Stick to the fast trotter if you wish something for that purpose. Those are now in demand in England and Russia, and they look to America for the best this class, which is truly and emphatically an American production as well as the heavy draft horse.

The Berkshire is the short-horn pig. He is emphatically the aristocrat of the porcine family. In short, whatever you breed, breed the best, whether of cattle, horses or pigs. A scrub is not capable of real development, high feeding only bringing out more and more his incurable meanness and bad points, while it is the characteristic of good blood to grow better under good treatment. We are now down to hard-pan, as regards low prices. The prospect is that prices from this time forth, will continue to grow better. We cannot expect war prices save in war times. Peace and its consequent prosperity, will improve the stability of our currency and put all industries depending upon it, on a sound basis.

Mr. Warner—Had inquired after the price of horses when at Philadelphia and New York, last fall. While "plugs" such as we have here, were worth \$250, per span, large horses of thirteen or fourteen hundred pound weight, would bring from eight to twelve hundred dollars. Hence, concluded it would pay best to rear large horses, if to be sold in an eastern market, since it costs no more to ship such than poor ones.

Prof. Mudge—Spoke on The relation of Geology to the different varieties or character of soils.

Grass and other vegetation at Salina and vicinity, is more forward in the spring by a fortnight, than at Fort Riley and further east. The secret is in its geological formation. That is a sandstone and calcareous formation, and further east we have only limestone. That soil and locality good for pears. No blight because of its sandy formation. It drains easily, and is warmer and hence more forward. Thought Mr. Waters' apple trees failing to bear was because of defect or peculiarity of soil. The leached soil, or spots of land covered with buffalo grass becomes, usually, as good as any around it, after being turned for a year or two. Rocky land often good for fruit because of certain ingredients of soil among the rock. Was of the opinion that the high broken prairie some five miles to the north-west of Manhattan, would eventually prove invaluable for fruit growing and forest trees because of its fine formation. Recommended, as often heretofore, the use of gypsum on certain of our farm crops.

The grasshopper question coming up in order, Mr. Albert Griffith spoke to the question.

The community is composed, in great part, of two classes, namely, the hopeful and the despondent. The first think there is no danger, and think it unnecessary to do anything; while the opposite class think nothing can be done. A third class, neither so hopeful nor so despondent, think that with a united effort something may and ought to be done to avert the impending calamity. Upon these very greatly depends the salvation of the country. From all that can be gathered in reference to the matter, it is almost certain that the hoppers will hatch in the spring, in numbers sufficient to take all the spring or growing crops. By united and persistent effort much evil may be averted off. First, by destroying the eggs by harrowing &c., thus exposing them to the action of the frost and the ravages of birds, &c. The best thing to be done now, is to go to work at once, and plow them under as deep as possible, and then by an occasional harrowing, the eggs or young may be destroyed in a measure, on all your fields. Others must be driven into holes, ditches, &c., or drive them into dry grass, straw, or anything of the sort, and burn them. Again, a heavy roller passed over the ground will crush and kill them in great numbers. By means of a platform on low wheels covered with tar to stick them fast, or rollers on the platform to crush them. By driving them into ditches and feeding them to hogs—turning out chickens and turkeys, where practicable to destroy them by the wholesale. But chief of all, immediate organization is needed to avert the calamity. This should be done by neighborhoods working in concert and after some preconcerted method.

Mr. Wells—How often may we expect a visitation of these hoppers? In the past twenty-two years they have come about eleven times. But in only two or three years have we been made to suffer much from their ravages. On several occasions they have laid their eggs in this vicinity, but, with the exception of a few localities, they did no great damage. Does not agree with those who think we can exterminate or destroy them. Their native habitat is too extensive. We may ex-

pect these raids in the future as we have had them in the past, despite all that may be done. In migrating they usually travel from the northwest to the southeast. Usually, when the winds are favorable, they stay in one locality but a comparatively short time, often only two or three days and seldom more than that many weeks. Depended more on deep plowing than anything else, for the destruction of the eggs. What are the probabilities of their ravages this spring? We have no reliable data from which to judge either way.

While we hope for the best, we may look for the worst. The most hopeful crop, in any case, is to plant corn, as they are less likely to take this crop than small grains and vegetables.

Mr. White—Had noticed the hoppers almost every year since '55—doing more or less damage every time.

Mr. Warner—Had begun plowing, but concluded to wait, since he found this did not put the eggs down to any great depth. Preferred to harrow just now.

Mr. Marlatt—Could remember but few years in twenty in which the hoppers did not pass over the country, when they did not alight in our midst. If the winds are favorable they have usually left after taking one square meal but when they do not leave by the end of three days they usually make up their minds to stay and deposit their eggs, which generally takes two or three weeks' time. From past experience, feared the chinch bugs far more than hoppers, even at their worst.

Mr. Stiles—Believed in late rather than early plowing. Would rather defer plowing till the time to plant, and if compelled to plant late, would plant early maturing varieties of corn. Would spare no means for their destruction. By combined effort may succeed in keeping them in check to such an extent that nature will do the rest. Though the government had better employ the army in destroying the hoppers rather than the poor Indian. Other governments had employed their armies in their destruction to good effect.

Mr. White introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in it is the sense of this Institute that it is the duty of all persons to make every effort to destroy the grasshopper eggs first, and then the young hoppers after hatching, until they leave.

On motion, the resolution was referred to a committee of three, composed of White, Stiles and Wake, with instructions to recommend the best method of fighting them successfully.

Capt. A. Todd read a paper on "Forest Tree Culture."

Forest tree culture is one of the great factors in making general agriculture a success. In wooded countries the grove must be felled in order to cultivate the ground. In prairie lands the opposite of this is necessary. As the forests are cut away in the spring and streams dry up, and drought and sterility follow. Atmospheric changes are more frequent and more severe. Whereas we have heretofore cut down it behooves us now to build up our forests. Better have given the public lands to those who would plant them in trees, than to railroad corporations and land monopolies. European nations protect by law, their forests, and are all the while taking measures to have them increased. We owe it to prosperity to prevent the ruin of our country by denuding it of trees the natural protectors of the soil. Our central position distant from any large bodies of water reads us this an absolute necessity with us. We should plant trees till one-fourth of the land is in timber. This may be done by planting a few trees from year to year.

Mr. Wells asked what are best to plant for fuel? What best for timber—half dozen of each.

Mr. Stiles—Would name the cottonwood for rapid growth, the honey locust as valuable for timber—almost as lasting as the cedar—take the thornless variety. Black walnut very good. The elm and box-elder are also valuable. These are all natives of Kansas. Plant trees, and plant them for profit. To the young man they will prove a better investment than U. S. bonds.

Mr. Mudge—Related how Dr. Warder, near Cincinnati, had planted land to black locust at a cost not exceeding ten dollars per acre, and at the end of twenty-five years had sold railroad ties to the value of a thousand dollars per acre from the land so planted.

Mr. Marlatt—Spoke in favor of the black locust for fine wood. Would grow to six or eight inches in diameter, and from twenty-five to thirty feet high in six or eight years, despite attacks from the borer—which only render it all the better for fuel. Had been cutting the winter wood from a grove of this sort. Found it more or less valuable for building sheds for stock, fencing, &c. Was only sorry he had not planted thousands instead of a few hundred.

Mr. Whitney—Would you rather have them than cottonwood? Answer: yes, for fuel. Thought if a large grove was planted they would suffer less from the ravages of the borer.

Mr. Wake—Had had the tree fever when he first came to Kansas. Had tried various kinds and from his indifferent success, was nearly cured of it now.

Mr. Gale—The borers are in the cottonwood as well as in the black locust and other kinds of trees. Thought large groves less subject to its ravages than smaller ones. Ash, as well as box-elder, is subject to the borers. They work on nearly all trees, save it may be the orange orange. Cannot say if they are less destructive on the low or bottom lands, than the up-lands.

Committee on Mr. White's resolutions reported as follows:

Your committee, to whom was entrusted the duty of recommending a plan of operation for the prevention of injury by grasshoppers the coming spring, would respectfully recommend the following:

1. Thorough organization of each neighborhood, or school district, for mutual aid in the destruction of the hoppers when hatched, and to effect such organization, suggest the holding of a neighborhood meeting immediately.
2. Harrowing of ground in which eggs are deposited, immediately, so that the egg masses may be broken up and the eggs exposed to the birds and weather.
3. Plowing early and deeply, so as to bury the eggs below the hatching depth.
4. Let the young hoppers be driven into ditches or buried in pits provided for that purpose.
5. Let all the grass and trash be preserved until the locusts are hatched, and then drive them into the trash and burn them.
6. Destroy them by using shallow sheet-iron pans from ten to fifteen feet in length, and not less than eighteen inches wide, in which let coal oil on water be put, and the pans drawn slowly over the fields by horse power.
7. Let birds be carefully preserved and as many chickens as possible be hatched early to feed on the young hoppers.
8. Plant especially such crops as the locusts do not relish; such as sugar-cane, broom-corn,

castor beans, hemp, peas, beets, sweetpotatoes, &c.

Your committee, believe that with earnest, united, and persistent effort, much can be done to avert the destruction to which the crops of the coming spring is threatened, and urge immediate action.

The Successful Farmer—paper read by Prof. Platt—contrasted the southern with northern Illinois, as seen on a trip east and back, last fall.

Elements of a successful farmer: A good farm, well equipped, and out of debt. Then keep out of debt. A poor farm and poor outfit, is but a poor concern at best. A good wife, who is a helpmeet as well as a helpmate. These are the prime elements of success, but do not always ensure success. Steady, faithful labor must be added. Must get up betimes in the morning. A late breakfast is seldom followed by a successful day's labor. Plant early, and have the crop forward when the dry season comes on. Sow early, so as to avoid rust and blight. Do the work well—let there be no slouchiness. Have a good team and good implements. Keep ahead of the weeds, and then a good crop may be expected at least two years out of three, even in Kansas. Take care of implements and tools. Have a place for everything, and everything in its place. Give good and sufficient care to stock. Have them and do for them accordingly. Water, good convenient and sufficient for both stock and family use. Buy at the lowest prices and sell at the highest; and so on through the whole catalogue of all the elements of success.

Prof. Gale read a paper on Architectural Farming.

The farm is not only a work shop, so to speak, but a home also—a spot on which to live, to labor, and happily at last to cease from labor. Again, it is a machine with which to make a livelihood. The home of the emigrant, is by force of circumstances, the wagon.

The farm should be selected with special reference to the end in view, and be made as far as possible, a thing of beauty as well as use. To be useful, it should be convenient. Arrangements that are inconvenient are a source of continual discomfort, as well as a loss of time and labor. By a little foresight and wisdom in laying out the farm, much of all this may be happily avoided. In planting trees, plant with special reference to use, comfort and convenience, as well as its beauty and artistic effect. To do this wisely, is often a difficult problem; one that demands no little thought and study with reference to the future growth and character of the variety used. In too many instances, in the laying out of the farm, the location of the house, the barn, the pig-pen, and so on, are all a mere thing of chance, and without any study as to convenience, hygienic or aesthetic effects. All our work, in this respect, should be done with a wise reference to the future, that nothing may need to be undone or done over again.

Hence, in laying out a farm, the one great essential is to begin aright. One of the chiefest duties is to plant trees, and to plant them as far as possible where they are to remain. Plant with reference to use as well as ornament, having respect, also, to size and character, or manner of future growth. Give the preference, always, to our native varieties, and "go slow" on the foreign or imported sorts. In a word, what, with trees and shrubs and fruits and flowers, and the like, seek to make the homestead the brightest, cheeriest, coolest, happiest spot on earth. A place to be left only with regret; to be remembered with pleasure, to be returned to with ever increasing delight.

Prof. Kedzie gave the closing address on the "Martyr Chemist, Joseph Priestly."

This was accompanied by some exceedingly thoughtful as well as very interesting experiments, illustrating some of the more prominent discoveries of the illustrious chemist in science.

TALKS WITH THE DEACON.

Breeding and Management of Pigs.

"Well," said the Deacon, "you can tell him how you manage to save little pigs in cold weather. I do not know where you got the idea from, but the use of a blanket has saved you a good many hundred dollars. Worse things have been patented."

Our sows are all numbered with Dana's metallic ear-labels, and we know, within a day or two, when to expect the little pigs. Once in a great while they come a day ahead of the six-weeks, but much more frequently a day or two days behind.

We put the sow in a pen by herself for a week or ten days previous to the time of farrowing. With ordinary sows it will be necessary for the attendant to go into the pen frequently till she gets accustomed to his presence. My own sows are remarkably quiet, and I have never had an Essex sow that I could not, at the time of farrowing or for some weeks previous, make lie down by rubbing her teats with the hand. By pulling and squeezing the teats with the thumb and finger, as in milking, she will turn over on her side and make the contented grunting noise common to sows when nursing their young. She evidently entertains the pleasing conviction that the little pigs are come.

Do not think I am jesting. It is one of the most important factors in the management of sows at this interesting period. It is the first thing I teach a man or boy that has anything to do with my pigs. The old men are inclined to stand back and look on with a sceptical expression of countenance, but Willie or Charlie will jump into the pen, and no matter how restless and uneasy the sow may be, in two or three minutes she will be lying down quietly with a blanket over her.

That is the point of the story—the blanket. Now a little pig, weighing say one and a half pound, is a wonderfully strong, cunning and intelligent creature, especially if you will help him to do what he wants to do; but let him get chilled and hungry, and the chances are ten to one against his living to pack fifteen bushels of corn into a pork barrel.

During the next two months, I suppose 25,000,000 of pigs will see the light for the first time in the United States, and it is more than probable that 5,000,000 will be lost before they are a week old.

Half of these pigs die for no other reason except that they get chilled.

Last winter I had thirteen sows farrowed in eight days (Jan. 26 to Feb. 4) with 116 pigs; we lost seven as follows: three "found dead," three "laid on," and one died from "blister on the head." They were all the casualties, and you must recollect that these were all high-bred pigs, which are unquestionably not so hardy as common pigs.

The blanket did it.

Some breeders recommend taking the little ones away as fast as they come and putting them in a basket with some straw, and covering them with a blanket. I have occasionally adopted this plan, but I much prefer to leave the pigs with the mother, and to keep mother

and pigs covered with a blanket. As soon as the sow has any milk in her teats we keep an eye on her. If it is very cold it is well to throw a blanket over her at once, though it may be two or three hours before the first pig arrives. When he comes put him under the blanket. He will immediately take hold of the teats and will be as warm and comfortable as a pedigreed pig could desire, and so will No. 2 No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5, and whatever number may come let them go under the blanket. No matter how cold it may be the heat from the sow will keep the little pigs warm, especially if you tuck the edges of the blanket under the bed of straw. I have had pigs come with the thermometer 14° below zero and the wind blowing, and there was no difficulty in saving them all.

But the pig-breeder will sometimes need to exercise all his skill and ingenuity. For instance, you go to a pen some bitter cold morning and find eight or ten pigs that have arrived during the night. They are running about the pen squealing with the cold, and the sow is up and down and evidently unable to comprehend the difficulty. In such a case the first thing to be done is to get the little pigs all together. A hot brick or a bottle of hot water covered with a piece of flannel should be placed in the bed where you want the pigs to lie. As soon as one of the pigs, on going about the pen, feels the warmth, he will lie down close to the bottle, and in a few minutes you will have them all huddled together around the warm brick or bottle. Then cover them with a blanket.

In the meantime, let some one get a pailful of hot drink for the sow, no matter what provided it is sloppy enough and as warm as the sow can drink it. There is nothing better than a quart of bran or shorts. Pour three or four quarts of boiling water on it, then put in two or three tablespoonfuls of grease and stir it up. Then take it to the pen. At the same time take a dipper, an empty pail and a pail with cold water in it. Pour a pint of the bran mash into the pail, and water enough to cool it; then give the sow a dipperfull, and when she has drunk it up, another and another. She will drink more in this way than if you gave her the whole at once. The more of this hot stuff you can get her to drink the better. While she is eating throw a blanket over her.

When she comes back to her pigs you must be guided by circumstances. Be very quiet and gentle with her. Your object is to get her to lie down. If you can do this by rubbing her teats, then take the blanket off the little pigs and let them come to the sow. If this can be done, and the sow remains quiet, all you have to do is to throw the blanket gently over the sow and the little ones. You have in all probability saved a litter of pigs.

"But it is a good deal of work."

"If you think so, go and chop wood and let the pigs die, as die they will."

A farmer will attend to the comfort of a cow and calf, or a mare and colt, or a ewe and lamb, but a sow and pigs must be left to take care of themselves. And if you have a savage sow this is all you can do. But then you should not have savage sows; with proper treatment you can have them as gentle as a pet lamb.

I have occasionally had a sow that has been accused of eating her pigs alive. But where one pig is lost in this way a hundred are killed by the sow lying on them. I have a rail placed round several of the pens, about ten inches above the floor and six or eight inches from the side of the pen. The idea is that when the sow lies down, the little pigs can get under the rail and be safe.

But I am inclined to think it is of very little use. The sow always gets her back close up to the side of the pen, in order to compel the little ones when they first come, to go and get something to eat. And she will, if she has any bedding at all, stuff the space between the rail and the side of the pen so tight with straw that the pigs cannot get under it.

The danger arises, first, from the little pigs getting chilled, second, from lack of sufficient milk, and third, from close pens and bad ventilation.

The close, ill-ventilated pen makes the sow drowsy and careless. Now to keep the pigs from getting chilled and at the same time ventilate the pen, all you have to do is, when the sow is lying down, to cover her and her little pigs with a blanket and then open the doors, windows or ventilators and let in fresh air. Close them again before the sow gets up or you remove the blanket.

If you can save the pigs for two or three days there is then comparatively little danger of the sow lying on them; if she does, you may be pretty sure that the pen needs ventilation.

Feeding regularly is an important point; and never give more than the sow will eat up clean. It is well to feed the sows that are suckling pigs four times a day, say 6 A. M., 11 A. M., 4 P. M., and 9 P. M.

"Will the heavy snow smother the wheat?" asked the Doctor, who evidently wanted to change the subject.

"It is too early to tell yet," said the Deacon, "but I think not, except possibly along the fences where the snow is very deep. It is not a bad plan to make holes through the snow with a crowbar, down to the ground, to let in the air. The holes may not be nearer than a rod apart, and it would be little work to go around the field, as the snow is crusted hard enough to bear up a man."

"I dug down to the ground under the snow this afternoon, and found the soil entirely free from frost and quite dry. Any one who has a big open ditch to dig on low land can do the work to advantage."—*Jos. Harris, in American Cultivator.*

PROPERTY IN PROSPECT.

The New York *Horald* sums up the national situation as follows:

"The country stands at the threshold of a period of great prosperity, and it will grow rich, no matter who becomes President. During the next four years it would require very extraordinary efforts indeed in a federal administration to prevent the American people from making up the losses of the past and becoming once more the most prosperous and the happiest nation in the world. With the inauguration of the next President, whoever he may be, confidence will be restored, and industry and commerce, already reviving, will fully awaken to life. While the political leaders will be striving in vain to keep their parties together, and will lead troubled lives, the people will be at rest, and will discover, what has been too long forgotten, that the federal government has comparatively little to do with their happiness, except to keep its hands off."

March 7, 1877.

Patrons of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Master, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Overseer, J. F. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Lecturer, J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Co.
 Steward, W. D. Rippet, Lawrence, Douglas Co.
 Asst. Steward, W. D. Rippet, Lawrence, Douglas Co.
 Treasurer, W. F. Johnson, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Secretary, W. F. Johnson, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Chaplain, W. H. Jones, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Gate Keeper, Geo. A. Smith, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Ceres, Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Pomona, Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Flora, Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Lady's Aid, Mrs. A. Rippet, Lawrence, Douglas Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co.
 W. H. Jones, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon Co.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co.
 Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo.
 Treasurer, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby authorized and empowered to perform all the duties of their said offices in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed.

Deputies will be re-commissioned, or new appointments made, upon recommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists.

W. B. Hanna, Gen'l. Dep., Ottawa, Franklin County.

Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas County.

John Andrews, Topeka, Shawnee County.

S. W. Johnson, Topeka, Shawnee County.

Geo. F. Johnson, Topeka, Shawnee County.

D. C. Johnson, Topeka, Shawnee County.

J. F. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee County.

R. F. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee County.

C. S. Worley, Topeka, Shawnee County.

Chas. A. Buck, Topeka, Shawnee County.

James McCormick, Topeka, Shawnee County.

Reno County.

EDITOR FARMER: I forward you some resolutions that were unanimously adopted by Ninnescah Grange at a regular meeting, Feb. 17th. If every Grange in the State should take immediate and decided action in the matter, we could destroy a large proportion of the grasshoppers that will hatch out in the spring.

WHEREAS it is well known that the Rocky Mountain locusts, *Calopternus spretus*, have deposited eggs in vast quantities in many parts of Kansas which are likely to hatch in sufficient numbers to destroy the crops unless they are checked or prevented by a general and united effort of the people. Therefore, we do

Resolved, 1st. That the W. M. of Ninnescah Grange, No. 1891, appoint a committee of five to see all the farmers in the jurisdiction of this Grange, and request them to join together and burn fire-guards around each section of prairie grass in their vicinity, before the young grasshoppers are hatched out.

Resolved, 2nd. That said committee request the farmers to join together, if the grasshoppers are found to be approaching them, and drive them into prairie grass and burn them, or combat them in any way they choose.

Salina County.

EDITOR FARMER:—I send you a list of the Officers elected by Valley Grange, of this county. We had a public installation last Thursday evening at the house of Bro. F. E. Bassett. The ceremony was performed in a very creditable manner by Bro. R. S. Champlin. The following are the officers: Master, J. S. John; Overseer, F. E. Bassett; Steward, Wm. Jukes; Assistant Steward, Peter Swartz; Lecturer, R. S. Champlin; Gate Keeper, J. Ramerill; Treasurer, R. Jukes; Chaplain, J. J. Schaefer; Ceres, Mrs. F. E. Bassett; Pomona, Mrs. M. Worth; Flora, Mrs. J. J. Schaefer; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. E. Jukes. A dance and feast closed this very pleasant exercises. We separated about 12 o'clock satisfied that the Grange is a good institution.

O. P. Q.

ADVERTISING THROUGH THE GRANGE. I fear there are some Granges who are not availing themselves of this advantage as they should. It is the duty of the lecturer, as it comes under the head of the intellectual department, and is easily accomplished in this manner: He provides an open box, say eight or ten inches square, called the intelligence box—a hat might answer until something better was furnished. It should sit on the lecturer's desk, and as the members enter before taking their seats, they could drop into the box, to be read to the Grange before intermission, any advertisement or intelligence they may wish to transmit for circulation to the Grange or town at large, through the members. For example: A member has a farrow cow to sell or exchange for one coming in, or vice versa; or perhaps he has some shoats to sell or a cart, sled, wagon, seed grain or potatoes, a straw-cutting, horse, colt, a yoke of oxen, &c. &c. or perhaps he would like to exchange some one of these things for some other thing. He is in need of or perhaps he wishes to let out a good man, or has a job of work to let out to some one, and at the same time there will be others in the room who would be glad to buy, sell or make the exchange with him if he knew his wants, and these wants are continually coming up in every stirring farmer's business, and he can benefit himself and others by simply stating the item of intelligence he wishes to transmit on a slip of paper, before the next meeting, and have it in readiness to drop into the "intelligence box" when he enters the Grange. Of course the lady members are conveniently in the same manner. The matter of finding a good girl to do housework is sometimes a matter of great anxiety and inquiry, and could be successfully advertised in this manner. The lecturer could be instructed to box, after reading it, and send by mail to the lecturer of a neighboring Grange in exchange for his of the same character, and so extend the advertisements over more territory.—Vermont Farmer.

BUYING AND SELLING.

A few years since, when the mighty Mississippi, "the father of waters," broke open its banks and swept away the property of those residing near its bed, we know of individual Granges in this State that sent to the members of Granges in Louisiana and Mississippi the corn, flour and bacon, which they so much needed as a gift. Why cannot the same thing be done now, when our brothers there are doubtless willing and able to pay for the articles which they need? And why not a Grange in Indiana buy a barrel of rice and of sugar or molasses of a Grange in Louisiana without the assistance of anybody? We believe.—Hoosier Patron.

EQUALITY IN THE ORDER.

My mind has long dwelt upon a subject which by few is considered of practical importance to the organization of Patrons of Husbandry. But to me, should it receive the attention it deserves from the higher as well as the subordinate Granges, it would bring our Order before the world as the grandest reform of the age. I quote the following from the Kansas Farmer. I do not know who worded the thought, but it is a truth that not far in the future will be regarded as worthy the notice of all reformers:

"All honor to the founders of this society (the Grange), who have given her the position she now occupies. But it is not enough. She is not considered an equal. For it is not an insult to all womanhood to hold her position in County, State or National Grange by virtue of being somebody's wife, it is a stigma upon the character of all."

Here you have my heartfelt sentiment. What good can we expect to do women-kind unless we recognize their individuality? And this the higher degrees ignore in the main. I suppose if some woman of energy should be elected as Master of a State Grange, she would be admitted as a delegate to the National Grange. But she would not be cordially received, only tolerated, and the precedent would be regarded as a dangerous one by all the venerable brothers who take their wives, not because they were chosen representatives of the Order.

Now, what I want to say is this, I do not believe that our Order will ever reach the acme of greatness for which it was destined until it admits the sisters to equal rights and privileges with brothers. Yes, equal rights, and responsibilities.

Let half the delegates to every County, State and National Grange be sisters. Sisters selected because of their peculiar fitness to represent their societies. Let them go on their own merit and responsibility. Why need you ask whether these sisters be married or single. If they act well their part, this is all that need be known.

Until this can be done, the declaration that men and women are equal in the Grange stands as a dead letter. I know from my large acquaintance with members of our Order that the great leading truth is not half understood.

Our brothers and sisters of the higher Granges are mostly past the age of forty. They have been educated to the old idea of woman's helplessness, her inability to do anything without a protector, and they repose so far as their influence goes, to perpetuate this false idea, and from upon everything that shall open the doors to an individuality, that shall produce an independent womanhood. Well, my brothers and sisters, all I have to say is, hold the fort as long as you can; and when in the hour of extremity you need help, turn to the sisters you have robbed of merit and responsibility, and they will help you.

But one thing let me say, not by way of prophecy, but as a solemn warning: If you fall in this Order to recognize the power of the sisterhood, another Order will spring into existence, with broader ideas, and bring forth the fruit. Every earnest woman will rally to the standard of justice to their own sex, and work with an enthusiasm that means success. Our American women have become a power in the land, and we cannot afford any longer to ignore them. Their voices are heard from the pulpit, platform and bar. Heard not because the brotherhood invited them or made them welcome, but heard in spite of their frowns, and because they had something the world needed and God had given them a voice to speak. Then open your gates of justice before it is too late; make men and women equally responsible in our delegate bodies and require by law that a fair proportion shall be sisters, and these sisters shall go as delegates on their merit. I know the prudish will start back in horror; the wise will shake their heads; only the noble man and true woman can see in it the beginning of a brighter day to civilized society. What State will be first to protest against the delegates to the National Grange taking their wives unless their wives are selected as delegates? I make this appeal mostly to the law-making power, as yet, they are the law-making power. And I do hope they will recognize all the elements of strength in our Order and utilize them to the best advantage to the entire organization.

So I would say to the delegates to the State Granges, make your State laws so as to insure a fair proportion of sisters in your State organizations, and make them feel you need and appreciate their help, and you will find that they will render you good service. If this idea meets the sentiments of other sisters of our Order, I would like them to speak.—Julia A. Garretson in Grange Bulletin.

THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

EDITOR FARMER:—I was interested in the remarks of your correspondent of Muscatine, Iowa, Mr. Samuel Sinnett, published in the FARMER of the 28th ult. in regard to the demand for American beef and pork in the English market; and also amused by his theory to make all the farmers rich, which is embraced in the following extract from his article:

"All we want to develop our rich and fertile country is free trade and cheap money. I want the greenback as the National standard of money, and I want the Government to loan the National money to the industrial classes instead of to a lot of money sharks to shaver their fellow citizens. Suppose our government would loan all the money required by our farmers, manufacturers and mechanics etc. etc., on the same security now demanded by the banks at 2 percent. (recollect the bankers get it as a gratuity) pay off their mortgages and debts, stock their farms with fine cattle etc., put up good buildings, give employment to the laborers and mechanics, and we would start on a career of prosperity that would bid defiance to any other Nation in existence."

How any man who evinces so much practical knowledge and good sense, as shown in that portion of Mr. Sinnett's article devoted to supplying the English market with American beef, can indulge such a hallucination as the above extract contains, is a marvel. The government has on its hands already, a debt of some two thousand millions to pay the interest of which alone, requires the matter of a hundred millions annually, while the ordinary expenses of the government demand eighty to a hundred millions more. After the whiskey and tobacco tax have been collected, the balance (which is much the larger portion) has mainly to be raised by import duties,

or if we abolish the tariff on imported goods, and have free trade, pure and simple, then the deficiency would have to be made up principally by a direct tax on real estate, of which the land or the hard worked farmers would probably be called on to pay seven-eighths. Farmers, like other folks, cannot eat their cake and have it. If the heavy sums required by the government are not raised chiefly from a duty on imports, they must be raised by direct taxation. There is no dodging that alternative. But this is an old, hackneyed question.

The most poetic part of Mr. Sinnett's theory is that the greenback shall be a National standard of money and that the government should print and loan every farmer all he thinks he needs to pay off his debts, and in a word, make him rich as Croesus! We have outlived the age of alchemy, the philosopher's stone and the fountain of perpetual youth, and no government on earth can change into gold a piece of paper. Like any of its citizens, its officers can write or have printed on paper a promise to pay, at some future time, a dollar or dollars; and if practical, business folks, who keep the world moving, have faith in the resources, ability and honest intentions of the government to redeem that promissory note at some time in the future, they will receive it and pass it from hand to hand as money, or in place of money; but the moment the government should make proclamation that those oblong bits of paper, on which the engraver has so lavished his art to prevent their being counterfeited, were money in fact, and that neither silver or gold would ever be exchanged for them, that moment they would be worth just three cents a pound, the price of old rags or newspapers at any paper-mill. That is what paper stock is worth in commerce, and neither kings, principalities nor powers on earth can decree it a greater value.

The next feature of Mr. Sinnett's millennium, is that government should "loan all the money required by farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, etc." Their requirements would be without end, and the three-fourths would not do a hand's turn in the way of work, if they could only borrow. No people ever grew rich by borrowing. Neither could a government turn banker for its citizens, for it has no business with any more money than will properly defray the necessary public expenses. A republican government has no other money than that which is collected from its citizens to defray current expenses. If government could be empowered to print greenbacks and style them actual money, with no promise on them to pay anything in the future, to loan to everybody, why not "everybody" print their own money. Every person has a right to coin gold and silver if he does not use the government insignia, and if this coin, of the private citizen, is known to be of the same weight and fineness as the government coinage it will buy as much anywhere in the world.

The government has three hundred and sixty millions in greenbacks in circulation which owing to the faith the public have in the ability of the government to pay in coin at no distant day, that amount in exchange for these greenbacks, they are within four or five per cent of par. Suppose it attempted the chimera of supplying all the needy farmers with money and taking mortgages on their farms. I reckon a thousand times that much would scarcely supply the demand. Who is simple enough to have any faith in the ability of Uncle Sam to redeem such a debt, even if his paper dollars promised to do so? No one; and consequently this money would be worth just as much as old newspapers by the pound. The Southern confederacy money was of this character. Where is it now? Gone to the paper mill! Had it been gold and silver, it would be as valuable to-day as any money in the world of like weight and fineness.

Our government did try the theory of our friend Sinnett, in a measure, during the rebellion. It made lots of money with the printing press, and everybody in the Northern states grew rich from day to day. The majority spent as fast as they got, however, and would do so again if they had a like opportunity. Farmers got \$3.00 a bushel for wheat, and other produce in proportion. Were there not more mortgages on farms purchased after this era of "good times" ceased than ever before? The money that came quickly went quickly for luxuries, and a great many well-to-do people were ruined by the transient good times.

But I fear I have trespassed on your space too far, in combating the false and pernicious theory advanced by your correspondent. Nothing more prejudicial can be instilled into the minds of our farmers than the notion of borrowing money, and the idea of their government becoming a banker to supply their wants real or imaginary, is the most fallacious and preposterous that could be put into their heads. Faithful work, with good judgment and economy and payment for his toll in the money, his produce brings in the markets of the world is the farmer's best and only hope.

Most of the Granges in this State are in a very prosperous condition. The Grange is found to be just as necessary as the common school; and, like the common school, the Grange benefits every individual of the community where it is located, though many farmers have not availed themselves of its benefits directly, because they have not become members.—Dirigo (Maine) Rural.

VIRGINIA.

The total amount of business reported by the State business manager for 1876 is \$829,369.18 with an aggregate saving to the order of \$47,363.99. The subject of railway legislation is interesting Patrons in Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

THOMAS Smoothing Harrow!



It carried off highest premium over all competitors at the great Centennial Exhibition. It saves its cost in corn culture on every twenty acres planted. It is unequalled in smoothing and preparing ground for grass seed and clover, and for covering all light seeds. It is admirable for loosening the ground in winter wheat, and will add several bushels to the yield per acre. Prices reduced. Send for circular to COLMAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OUR PEST POISON

is a Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of the Potato Bug, Tobacco Fly, Cabbage, Currant, and Gooseberry Worm and of all insects that eat the LEAF. Unlike Paris Green and other Poisons, it can be entirely dissolved in water and applied by means of a syringe to the plants. NOT DANGEROUS to use. Never fails to kill. Costs about 25 CENTS AN ACRE. Put up in half pound boxes, enough for two acres. Price 50 cents. Send for Circular with Testimonials. Also, KILLER HOUSE FLY, CROCODILES, RATS AND MICE. KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS. P. O. Box 3189. 66 Cortlandt St., New York.

THE FURST & BRADLEY SULKY PLOW.



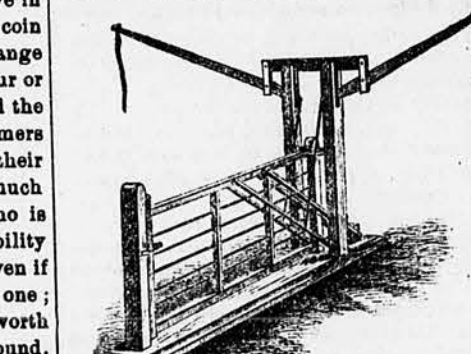
Our experience in the manufacture of this Sulky Plow—having been eleven years before the public—has enabled us to discover and apply to the original machine many additional good points, and to remedy whatever objectionable features may have presented themselves. This places us far in advance of the experimenters, who, from the high reputation of our Plow, have been forced into making Sulky Plows, which they are leading to the skies, but which are in reality crude, and comparatively untried. Don't be deceived by their high-sounding advertisements and testimonials, but before you buy, see the pretensions claims, but before you buy, see the thoroughly tried and "not found wanting." They are so simply and so easily handled, that a boy 12 to 14 years old can easily do as much plowing with them as any man, besides, they are not team killers. They will completely

Cover Weeds and Cornstalks (Higher than Your Head) Without Turning.

Send for our Descriptive Pamphlet of 62 pages, furnished free, containing 40 illustrations and full descriptions of all our manufactures, such as Sulky and Breaking Plows, Sulky and Gang Plows, Walking, and Combining Reapers and Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Also containing many Tables, Recipes, Postal Laws, Medical Hints, etc., invaluable to the farmer and the household. We have them printed in English, German, Norwegian and Swedish.

FURST & BRADLEY MANUFACTURING CO., 57 to 63 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

The Best Gate on Earth!



Simple, durable, cheap. Can open and close it without leaving your horse, carriage or load. Cannot snow or freeze it up. Works easy. No weights, pulleys or ropes.

Read what *Supt. Stalker of the Iowa State Agricultural College* has to say: "We have had one of them constructed for trial and it is now in successful operation at the main entrance to the college grounds. After giving the gate a thorough trial, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it a complete success. Farmers who have examined it, with one accord pronounce it the best gate yet produced."

County and State rights for sale cheap, for cash, lands or live stock. Farm rights \$5.00 with plan to build gate from. Those wishing to buy address CHAS. N. RIX, Topeka, Kansas.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.

CHICAGO SCALE CO., 68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago Ill.

4-ton Hay Scales, \$50; old price, \$100. All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-list.



Scribner's Lumber and Log Book.

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

Carthage Peach Orchard and Nursery.

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

Breeder's Directory.

WARREN HARRIS, Trenton, Missouri, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle with Herd-Book pedigree, also, Pure Bred Berkshires. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

FRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co., Kansas, Breeder of thoroughbred, Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep, noted for hardiness and heavy fleeces. 300 Rams for sale this year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogue free.

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kan., Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and Field Seeds. Seedling and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application.

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

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

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

General Business Directory.

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

FLORENCE EATING HOUSE. Passengers can get a good square meal for 35 cents at O. T. Dixon's Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Kansas.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once packs Corn, and Apple slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

Attorneys at Law.

J. SAFFORD, Attorney at Law, 203 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Apple Trees. Grape Vines.

CHOICE STOCK. LOWEST PRICES. Special inducements to parties ordering by car-load. We will send post-paid by mail, Concord vines 1 year old, for \$1 per dozen, 3 years old, for \$1.50 per dozen. Hartford Proffice, 2 years, per dozen, \$3.00. Would exchange Apple trees for Western Prairie Lands or improved Farms.

Minonk, Woodford Co., Illinois. N. B.—We are also breeders of Choice Berkshire and Maltese Turkeys. Prices on application.

The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press

(Manufactured in Chicago.) PORTABLE. VERY STRONG. TEN TONS IN A CAR.

Presses a smooth, round bale, any length, from one to four feet. Driven by horse or steam. A back and powerful Press. Fully warranted to perform as represented.

Address, W. J. HANNA & CO., 24 & 26 South Canal Street, CHICAGO.

Evergreen & European Larch Seedlings. One of the largest and best stock of Nursery-grown Seedlings in the U. S. Small sizes suitable for Nursery-rows, Screens, Timber-belts, Ornamentals and Wind-breaks for sheltering buildings, farm crops, hot-beds, orchards, and live-stock.

Tree, Fruit, Shrub, and Garden Seeds in variety. Send for Price Lists. Address, H. M. THOMPSON & SON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Have made the breeding of Pure Blood Berkshires a specialty for ten years. My herd now numbers 200 head, including 150 spring and summer pigs, by my famous Sweetwater Boar, Pritchard and my young boar, Lord Liverpool and, and one of selected sows bred on "Creek Valley Farm," from stock purchased from some of the most reliable breeders in America.

As some proof of the quality of my stock, would refer parties to the list of awards on swine in "Sweetwater class" at Kansas City Exposition for 1876, in which a greater number of awards were given to my herd, than to the herd of any other exhibitor.

For further information address, SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

but no co-operative plan as yet for their destruction later in the spring, except a sort of mutual understanding that the old grass shall be reserved for their cremation where it can be done to the best advantage. There are not as many eggs deposited in this locality as some others, and our farmers are not lacking in hope or courage. Sto-kis coming through in good shape, brings reasonable prices and feed is fairly abundant. No "hog cholera" or other diseases. My Rabbits are doing nicely, the only trouble being to keep the older ones from getting fat and heavy to breed. I keep no other sort of stock but the best selection I have seen in the State, they act as though their mission was to convert low priced corn into high priced pork and lard, and with half a chance they will do so. Do not know that fruit's injured yet, but have never seen the rabbits so ravenous. It is the opinion that most of the damage is done by jack rabbits. I have never seen them so numerous. About all the stall-fed cattle have been shipped. Black-leg now and then takes some of the best calves, and as always,

March 7, 1877.

WHEAT CROP OF AMERICA AND EUROPE FOR 1877

The most accurate statistics attainable from all quarters of this country and Europe disclose the fact that the wheat yield of the world for 1877, is very considerably below an average crop. This must of course have an influence upon the wheat market. These statistics show the following facts, which are believed to be very nearly accurate:

In the spring wheat states of the north-west, and Canada, the thrashing shows the crop forty per cent. short of an average.

The winter wheat states of the Pacific and Michigan and Kansas, have an average crop; while in the more central, western and middle States growing winter wheat, the crop falls twenty-five per cent short of an average.

England, France and Germany show a yield of twenty per cent less than an average crop.

Italy and the Netherlands, twenty-five per cent below an average.

Russia, Austria and Belgium, about five per cent below.

It is stated that the average price of wheat in the past eight years has been \$1.10 per bushel in the western markets. Taking the yield of the present year into consideration compared with that of the present one, there is reason to believe that when the facts regarding the yield of this year are well understood, the price of wheat will go a little above the average price in the past eight years, as stated above. Certainly if the present signs of returning activity in business prove correct, as there is reason to hope they will, and the millions of the people find some thing to do, they will increase the demand for bread-stuff, and more than the average price for the wheat crop will be secured.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN GRADES.

For the benefit of grain shippers the grades on winter wheat and corn, as established by the Board of Trade of Kansas City, are given below:

Winter Wheat.—No. 1 White.—To be bright, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned pure white winter wheat.

No. 2 White.—To be sound, dry, well cleaned, pure white winter wheat.

No. 3 White.—To be sound, dry, white winter; reasonably clean.

No. 1 Red.—To be bright, sound, plump, dry and well cleaned red winter wheat.

No. 2 Red.—To be sound, well cleaned, dry red winter wheat.

No. 3 Red.—To include all sound, dry, reasonably cleaned red, or red and white mixed, winter wheat below No. 2 Red.

No. 2 Mixed Winter Wheat.—All sound, well cleaned, dry red and white mixed winter wheat, in which white wheat predominates.

No. 4 Winter.—To include dry red, white or mixed, thin or bleached winter wheat, free from must.

Rejected.—All damp, tough, very musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged or thin wheat, falling below No. 4.

Corn.—No. 1 White.—To be pure, white, sound and clean.

No. 2 White.—To be dry, merchantable and reasonably cleaned white corn.

No. 2 Yellow.—To be dry, merchantable and reasonably cleaned.

No. 2 Mixed.—To be dry and merchantable mixed corn.

Rejected.—All damp, dirty or damaged corn.

KANSAS CITY SEED MARKET.

The following are the selling prices for jobbing lots to dealers:

Red clover, \$10.25 bu; white clover, \$17.00 bu; Alsike clover, \$14.00 bu; Alfalfa clover, \$17.00 bu; timothy, \$18.00 bu; blue grass, \$2.10 to 2.35 bu; orchard grass, \$2.85 bu; red top, 75c bu; hemp seed, \$1.50 bu; flax seed, \$1.75 bu; castor beans, \$2.00 bu; onion sets, \$3.00 to 6.00; Early Rose and Peach blows, \$3.75 bbl; Osage Orange, \$4.50 to 4.75 bu.—*Kansas City Times.*

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, March 7, 1876.

PRODUCE.

BEEF—Per lb.	90 to 95
BUTTER—Per lb.	14 to 17
CHEESE—Per lb.	11 to 12
EGGS—Per doz.	10 to 12
POTATOES—Per bush.	50 to 70
Lard.	12 1/2
TALLOW.	6 1/2 to 7
FEATHERS—Per lb.—Mixed.	30 to 35
Prime Live Geese.	40 to 50
FLOUR—Per cw.	2.40 to 2.70
XXX.	2.75
XXX.	3.00
CORN MEAL—Per cw.	80 to 90
Kiln dried, per bbl.	2.00 to 2.15

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bush.	1.50 to 2.00
BEANS—Per bush.	1.00 to 1.50
BUTTER—Per lb.	14 to 17
CHEESE—Per lb.	11 to 12
EGGS—Per doz.	10 to 12
POTATOES—Per bush.	50 to 70
Lard.	12 1/2
TALLOW.	6 1/2 to 7
FEATHERS—Per lb.—Mixed.	30 to 35
Prime Live Geese.	40 to 50
FLOUR—Per cw.	2.40 to 2.70
XXX.	2.75
XXX.	3.00
CORN MEAL—Per cw.	80 to 90
Kiln dried, per bbl.	2.00 to 2.15

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edeon.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.	1.00
" " " " fall.	1.15
" " " " No. 2.	1.10
" " " " No. 3.	1.05
CORN—Per bu. New.	1.00
" " " " Old.	.95
OATS—Per bu.	.80
RYE—Per bu.	.75
BARLEY—Per bu.	.70
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	3.50
" " " " No. 2.	3.40
" " " " No. 3.	3.30
CORN MEAL—Per cw.	.80
CORN CHOP—Per cw.	.75
RYE CHOP—Per cw.	.70
CORN & OATS—Per cw.	.60
BRAN—Per cw.	.50
SHORT—Per cw.	.40

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Grain, Flour, and Lard.

HIDES—Green, Fur, Tallow and Leather.	.05 to .06
Dry Flint.	.10 to .12
Dry Salt.	.10 to .12
Cal. Green.	.08 to .10
Sheep Pelts, green.	.75 to 1.00
Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price.	
TALLOW in Cakes.	1.50 to 1.75
SKINS—Timber Wolf.	75 to 1.00
" Prairie Wolf.	4.00 to 5.00
" Otter.	2.00 to 3.00
" Mink.	4.00 to 5.00
" Raccoon.	3.00 to 4.00
" Badger.	3.00 to 4.00
" Wild Cat.	3.00 to 4.00
" Skunk.	3.00 to 4.00
" Short Striped.	3.00 to 4.00
" Long Striped.	3.00 to 4.00
" Pole Cat.	3.00 to 4.00
" Opossum.	3.00 to 4.00
" Deer, dry, per lb.	.20 to .30
" Beaver, dry and clean, per lb.	.75 to 1.00
" Muskrat.	.10 to .12

Special attention is invited to the advertisement of Mr. W. M. King, of St. Louis, announcing trees, plants and seeds, in great quantity and variety, for sale. Mr. King is well known to the public as the late associate editor of Colman's *Rural World*, and Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society. He is at this time Secretary of the St. Louis County Grange, facts which we mention as indicating Mr. King's qualification to conserve the interest of his patrons in this line.

We would call the attention of our readers to the new, early grape "LADY," advertised by Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio. Both the advertiser and the grape are reliable.

2,000,000 Orange Hedge Plants at very low rates in large quantity. Send for sample prices before you order. Address E. F. Cadwallader Miami County Nursery, Louisville, Kan.

Plant the sweet Amaden peach in Kansas and the south-west. See advertisement of Carthage Peach Nursery in this paper.

Wear farmers, tired and foot-sore. A brighter day is dawning now. Wear limbs and aching shoulders. Are cared by FINEPORT'S SULKY FLOW. Sold by A. A. Ripley & Son Topeka, Kansas.

C. D. SKINNER of Topeka, has one trio Buff Cochins for \$5.00. Bantam eggs \$1.50 per doz.

THE SEASHORE AND WATERING PLACES

Of the East become uninviting after frequent visits, but the wonderful scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the magic waters of the mineral springs have continued interest for the tourist and unfailing benefits to the invalid. The Kansas Pacific Railway is the highway to all the great resorts of the Mountains. Buy your tickets direct to Denver over the Kansas Pacific Railway. Send to D. E. Cornell Act. General Pass. Agent, Kansas City, Mo. for descriptive pamphlets.

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, Fur, 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, Laste, Awls, Wax, Bristles, Pegs, Nails &c. &c. Prices satisfactory.

Respectfully, HARTSOCK & GOSSETT, 135 Kansas Avenue.

MONEY! MONEY!

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

THE "IRON TRAIL."

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beautiful, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the *New York World*, sent free on application, together with the *Santa Fe 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. Address, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Passenger Agent Topeka, Kan.

I suffered for a long time with colic, caked or swollen Liver, indigestion and general bad health and after trying many other remedies, nothing did me so much good as Simmons' Liver Regulator. It cured me and now I have not to take any medicine, for I am well; but I shall always keep it in the house to cure any one else of the family that have anything the matter. It is good for nearly everything. "M. I. WILTA, Clinton, Ga."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

H. V. P. BLOCK,

(Aberdeen, Pike Co., Mo.) Breeds and has for sale

PERCHERONS—Pure and Grade Stallions, 1 to 4 years old by Imported Napoleon Bonaparte.

ROOSTER STALLIONS—1 to 6 year old of the celebrated Champion Alenack Stock.

JERSEY BULL CATTLE—S. J. C. C. Stock.

SHORT-HORNS—Males and Females.

The New Tomatoes.

"100 Days," "Conqueror," and 5 others, small pkt. of choice for 20 cts; 3 pkts. 10c. and my catalogue of choice Western Grapes, Vegetable seeds, and Finest Flowers. J. F. ROBEY, Seed Grower, Duda, Ill.

APPLE ROOT GRAFTS, per M. H. E. Rowley, Lacon, Ill.

J. K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans. Breeder of pure Short-Horn cattle. General Butler at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES.—Grape

Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, excellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest eastern prices. Address A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE CO. KANS.

General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small fruit plants. Address G. F. REYNOLDS, Box 974, Kansas City, Mo.

25 FANCY CARDS, 16 styles, with name 10c.

30 New Novelties, no name, all styles 10c; 30 Granite Marble, 5 styles, with name, 20c; postpaid. J. B. RUSTEN, Nassau, Kansas, Co., N. Y.

I. ROBERT DOWNEY, formerly of County

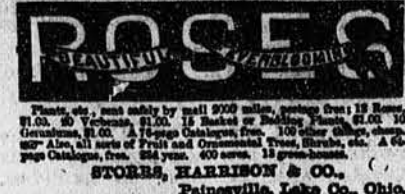
Waterford, Ireland, and in Kansas about three years ago, will address N. W. AYER & SON, Philadelphia, he will hear something of advantage to him.

850 to \$200 A MONTH FOR AGENTS

UNIVERSAL HISTORY

Ancient, Middle-Ages, and Modern. The great interest in all nations and in our own thrilling history of 100 years, makes this book sell faster than any other. 3 books in one. Beautifully illustrated. Low price, quick sales, extra terms.

Address J. C. McCURDY CO., St. Louis, Mo.



ONION SEED

Direct from the Grower!

Will be sent by Mail or Express, prepaid, on receipt of price, and their safe arrival guaranteed. In returning, please pay for postage.

ONION—Watersfield Red, per lb. \$1.25

" Danvers Yellow (Globe), " 1.50

" Large Yellow Dutch, " 2.00

" White Dutch, (Sw. Skin), " 2.00

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TREES! PLANTS! SEEDS!

Evergreens for Wind-Breaks, transplanted from one to three times. Small Fruits, best new varieties. Also the earliest Fruits yet introduced, including Moss' May and June Peach, Sappington Sweet Cherry, Champion Grape, (a Seedling of Hartford), and other new and thoroughly tested varieties of Fruits, and all the old varieties of special merit.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants,

For Beautifying Parks, Cemeteries, and Suburban Home Grounds, also a Specialty.

Greenhouses and Packing Grounds on Spring Avenue, three fourths of a mile South of the St. Louis Fair Grounds. Address, W. M. KING, Rural World Office, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis.

YOU WANT A "LADY"

to make you happy! The "LADY" is the finest large, extra early, "WHITE" grape known. Ripens middle of August. Body, healthy, productive and easy everywhere reliable. Nine years tested, and approved by the best Horticulturists in the Union. Strong one year plants \$1.00 single; \$15 doz.; \$100 per 100. 2-year plants \$2.00 single; \$30 doz.; \$150 per 100. Prepared by mail or express. Circulars and price-list of 60 varieties of Grapes free.

Geo. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

CHOICE FARM SEEDS.

White Providence Oats—Superior on account of weight, this heavy growth of stalk, and productivity to any variety in the market. 50c per peck; \$1.25 per bushel; \$10 per ten bushels. Bags 25c.

Improved Evergreen Broom-corn Seed.

The best variety; yellow seed, brush over turns red. \$1 per peck; \$8 per bushel; \$85 per ten bu.

Orchard Grass—This grass is working its way into popular favor. \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel, as to quantity.

All kinds of Farm, Vegetable, and Flower seeds at low prices. Catalogues free.

J. A. FOOTE, Seedman, 512 Main St., Terre Haute, Ind.

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Lawrence, Kansas.

CATALOGUE FREE. SEND FOR IT.

SWEET POTATOES.

I have a large stock of Choice Sweet Potato Seed of Yellow Nansmond, Red Bermuda, and Southern Queen varieties.

Price \$4.50 per bbl. EDWIN TAYLOR, Address Armstrong, Kan., or Kansas City, Mo. PLANTS IN THEIR SEASON.

500 Bush. Sweet Potatoes,

For seed, at three cents per pound, delivered at the depot, all best kinds. Potato Plant in their season. N. H. PIXLEY, Wameco, Kans.

Celebrated Prolific White Corn.

\$1.50 per bushel, \$1.00 per half bushel, at depot. Farm for sale. H. R. HARRIS, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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Topeka, Kansas, DEALERS IN

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We are Agents for the sale of the

Selby (or Union) Corn Planter,

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NEBRASKA CITY FLOWS

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PIERPONT SULKY PLOW.

The lightest and strongest Sulky Plow made, all wrought Iron and Steel.

For Sale Or Exchange.

One Good Work Horse.

One Good Fresh Milk Cow,

In trade for Spring Wagons, Lumber Wagons, Plows or Cultivators.

Apply to SPEAR & GILLESPIE'S Hardware Store, On N. W. 10th St., Topeka, Kansas.

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EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED.

Over 400 Fine Engravings, costing \$2.00 00. The only book showing the finest exhibits of the Art Gallery, Machinery and Main Buildings. Wide-awake Agents are getting all the inferior books for this. Get the Best. Send for Circular, terms, and sample engravings. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 620 Olive St., St. Louis Mo.

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Send 10 cents for Terms and a paper of select Flower seed. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.

Address W. W. McMAHON Memphis Mo.

NATIONAL HAND CORN PLANTER

BEST IN USE.

Send for circular. POPE & BALDWIN, Quincy, Illinois.

Administrateur's Notice of Final Settlement.

To all to whom it may concern, you will take notice that I, John Stewart, Administrator of the Estate of Geo. A. Dunn, will make application to the Probate Court of Shawnee County, on the 31st day of March, 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to finally settle said Estate and discharge said administrator and his sureties from any further liability therein.

JOHN STEWART, Adm'r.

\$200.00 IN PREMIUMS.

For the largest amount of fruit produced in 1876, from plants set this season of the famous

Col. Cheney Strawberry.

The hardest, most productive, largest, handiest and most delicious strawberry in cultivation.

Herman Lasher of Germantown, N. Y., has grown this berry nearly inches in circumference and at the rate of more than FOURTEEN THOUSAND quarts per acre.

H. H. Zabinski of Patterson, N. J., has sold single berries of this variety for 25 cents each, and \$1.50 per pint.

A. M. Purdy, editor of *Fruit Recorder* says of it: "We have grown strawberries for over twenty years, and in that time have tried no variety that equals it in size and uniformity of fruit, beautiful glossy color, healthiness of plant and foliage, delicious quality and great productiveness."

Geo. W. Patterson, Pleasant, Kan. says: "The Col. Cheney is a grand berry. In hardiness and vigor of plant, especially it stands unrivaled. The severe frosts of 1875 and 1876, together with the destructive ravages of grasshoppers in 1874 and 1875, nearly annihilated the strawberry plantations of Eastern Kansas. The Col. Cheney passed through this terrible ordeal unharmed."

Price 35 cts. per doz., \$1.00 per 100, by mail, post paid; by freight or express \$2 per 1000, \$3 per 10,000.

ROCKLAND FRUIT FARM ANNUAL, a handsome and instructive work sent free to all.

J. E. REMSBURG, Atchison, Kansas.

Seed Department.

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AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

Kansas City, Mo.

We quote Sweet Potatoes, grown by us:

Yellow Nansmond Sweet Potatoes, per barrel, \$5.00

Brazilian Sweet do do do 5.50

Red Nansmond do do do 4.50

Red Bermuda do do do 4.50

Southern Queen or Bahama do do do 4.50

Early Rose Potatoes, do do do 4.00

Peach Blows do do do 4.00

Neeshamock do do do 4.00

Buckeye do do do 4.00

Extra Early Vermont, do do do 7.00

King of the Barrels, do do do 5.00

Campbell's Lake Rose, do do do 5.00

Alfalfa Clover Seed, per b. 40c. per bu. \$18.00, at incl'd

Red Clover, " " " 30c. " " " 10.00, at incl'd

White Clover, " " " 40c. " " " 10.00, at incl'd

Blue Grass, clean, " " " 25c. " " " 10.00, at incl'd

Lawn Grass, Con. Plk., " " " 40c. " " " 5.00, at incl'd

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HOW WE GROW OLD.

A broken toy; a task that hold away
A yearning child-heart from an hour of play;
A Christmas that no Christmas idols brought;
A tangled lesson, full of tangled thought;
A homesick boy; a senior gown and wise;
A glimpse of life, when lo! the curtains rise
Fold over fold—
And hangs the picture, like a boundless sea—
The world, all action and reality—
So we grow old.

A wedding, and a tender wife's caress;
A prattling babe the parents' life to bless;
A home of joys and cares in equal part;
A dreary watching with a heavy heart;
And death's dread angel knocking at the gate,
And Hope and Courage bidding Sorrow wait
Or loose her hold;
A new-made grave, and then a brave return
To where the free of life triumphant burn—
So we grow old.

A fortune and a generous mood of fame,
Or direful ruin and a tarnished name,
A slipping off of week and month and year,
Faster and faster as the close draws near;
A grief to-day, and with to-morrow's light
A pleasure that transforms the mullen night
From lead to gold;
A chilling Winter of unchanging storm;
A Spring replete with dawns and sunsets warm,
So we grow old.

Old to ourselves, but children yet to be
In the strange cities of eternity.
N. Y. Evening Post.

SCARLET FEVER.

It seems to us a very wise precaution on the part of the board of health of Chicago, to have issued a circular letter giving people some information in regard to scarlet fever; this dreaded disease has prevailed there, and in several other cities to an alarming extent during the past winter, and every winter it is epidemic in some neighborhoods, frequently carrying off entire families of children and leaving wretched and desolate homes. Mothers almost universally fear scarlet fever more than any other disease and yet how many of them know its premonitory symptoms, or have learned anything of the most successful modes of its treatment.

Of course we have the old cry about a panic whenever a case of any infectious disease is heard of, and the wise-ones and the cautious people say, "Oh, it is probably some harmless thing, parents are so easily alarmed you know, keep cool, don't frighten your neighbors." And the newspapers are polite and say nothing for fear they will prevent immigration or some other such nonsense, and the insidious disease spreads and spreads, sending out its forerunners in every direction, and in many instances marking its victims weeks in advance of the time when they are put to bed, during which time remedies and preventives could be administered that would often slay the disease in its incipency if parents were alarmed and on their guard. If frightening mothers and fathers would set them to studying, we should say they were not frightened half enough, but as long as they put their hope of life and health wholly in medicines and doctors perhaps it is as well that they should not suspect danger; we have faith however that the time is surely coming when the old adage about the ounce of prevention, will be heeded and many of the vile decoctions now called "remedial agents" will be discarded and pure air and sunshine, exercise and common-sense take their place. And why not hasten that good time by letting the people, the busy mothers know how to intelligently look for the symptoms of a disease and how to arrest it if possible. First in relation to scarlet fever, everybody should know that it is contagious for a month after the patient has risen from his sick bed, or until the cuticle which separates from the face of the body after the eruption disappears, is all thrown off, and before that time, children who have had scarlet fever, or scarlatina, which is only a mild form of scarlet fever should not be allowed to attend school or mingle with other children any place. The appearance of the eruption is usually preceded by pains in the head and limbs, loss of appetite, sometimes nausea and prostration. The tongue is red at the tip and on the edges, and as the throat grows sore the redness extends to the palate and larynx. The eruption usually first shows itself about the neck, extending to the face and then over the body, its characteristic is a rose-colored ground, covered with bright red points. Even the best of Allopathic physicians admit now-a-days that the milder forms of scarlet fever, which are by far the most frequent, require little or no medicine, and advise frequent sponging with tepid water; we have known severe cases cured with no other treatment than this and a mild, unrelaxing diet, but we have also learned that it has been very successfully treated in a hospital in New York by giving warm lemonade with gum arabic in it, as the principle remedy, but they also insist that the patient must be put to bed at the first suspicion of the disease; cover its abdomen with a dry flannel, then take a folded sheet and wring it out of hot water, put it over the child under plenty of bed clothing and wait. According to the severity of the case and its stage of progress, perspiration will commence on the child in from ten minutes to two hours, and then they consider it saved. It soon falls asleep and shows symptoms of returning health and strength, they assert, almost immediately, but thereafter it seems to us there must be great care and skill in nursing, and if these directions, can be under the supervision of an intelligent physician it will undoubtedly be better. It is as impractical for all par-

ents to become good nurses, good physiologists or good physicians as it is for them all to become good carpenters, hence we cannot conscientiously dispense with a physician who is really a student and an honest worker in his profession.

The malignant form of scarlet fever is characterized by an imperfect eruption and a livid, bluish tint of the skin. Usually ulceration of the throat and great suffering, and in this form it is generally, but not always fatal. At any stage if the eruption can be brought out by repeated application of the hot, wet compress, there is hope of recovery, and if gum arabic cannot be procured, the mucous of slippery-elm bark can be used with benefit, as also the acid of any fruit, in place of the lemonade. Vinegar is not a good substitute. If the disease has progressed so far, that effusion of the lungs or brain has begun, it is much better that the little sufferer should die than to live with a shattered intellect, no amount of love and sympathy can make life lovely to one so unfortunate.

Scarlet fever is frequently followed by unpleasant effects, dropsy being one of the commonest, and they are all usually attributed by physicians to taking cold during the early part of convalescence, so that extreme care in regard to becoming overheated or chilled or indulging in intemperate living is advisable.

THE RECOGNITION.

Grace Greenwood tells, in the *Interior*, a story of one Malcolm Anderson, who, at the age of sixteen, left his widowed mother in the Highlands of Scotland, to seek his fortune as a sailor. After several voyages, the proceeds of which were largely bestowed on his mother, he went to India, and by diligence and shrewdness became wealthy. As his fortune improved he cared for his mother and sent her money enough to meet her expenses and pay the wages of a faithful servant or companion who abode with her.

Entangled in business cares, Mr. Anderson never found time and freedom for the long voyage and visit home; till at last, falling health and the necessity of educating his children, compelled him to abruptly wind up his affairs and return to Scotland. He was then a man somewhat over forty, but looking far older than his years, showing all the usual ill effects of the trying climate of India. His complexion was a sallow brown; he was grey and somewhat bald, with here and there a dash of white to his dark beard; he was thin and a little bent, but his youthful smile remained full of quiet droolery, and his eye had not lost all its old gleaming sparkle, by poring over ledgers and counting roubles.

He married a countrywoman, the daughter of a Scotch surgeon; and had two children, a son and a daughter. He did not write to his good mother that he was coming home, as he wished to surprise her, and test her memory of her sailor boy. The voyage was made with safety.

One summer day Mr. Malcolm Anderson arrived with his family in his native town. Putting up at the inn he proceeded to dress himself in a suit of sailor clothes, and then walked out alone. By a by-path he well knew, and through a shady lane, dear to his young, hazel-nutting days, all strangely unchanged, he approached his mother's cottage. He stopped for a few moments on the lawn outside, to curb down the heart that was bounding to meet that mother, and clear his eyes of a sudden mist of happy tears. Through the open window he caught a glimpse of her sitting alone at her spinning wheel, as in old time. But alas, how changed! Bowed was the dear form once erect, and silvered the locks once so brown, and dimmed the eyes once so full of tender brightness, like dew-stained violets. But the voice with which she was crooning softly to herself, was still sweet, and there was on her cheek the same peach-bloom of twenty years ago.

At length he knocked, and the dear old, well-remembered voice called to him in the simple old-fashioned way: "Coom ben!" (come in). The widow rose at the sight of a stranger, and courteously offered him a chair. Thanking her in an assumed voice, somewhat gruff, he sank down as though wearied, saying that he was a way-farer, strange to the country, and asking the way to the next town. The twilight favored him in his little ruse; he saw that she did not recognize him, even as one she had seen. But after giving the information he desired, she asked him if he was a Scotchman by birth.

"Yes, madam," he replied, "but I have been away in foreign parts many years. I doubt if my own mother would know me now, though she was very fond of me before I went to sea."

"Ah, mon! it's little ye ken about mither's, gin ye think sae. I can tell ye there is a mortal memory like theirs," the widow somewhat warmly replied; then added: "And where hae ye been sae lang a time; that ye hae lost the Scotch fur your speech?"

"In India—in Calcutta madam."

"Anderson?" repeated the visitor, as though striving to remember. "There be many of that name in Calcutta; but is your son a rich merchant, and a man about my age and size, with something such a figurehead?"

"My son is a rich merchant," replied the widow proudly, "but he is younger than you by many a lang year, and, begging your pardon, sir, far bonnier. He is tall and straight, wi' hands and feet like a lassie's; he has brown curling hair, sae thick and glossy; and cheeks like the rose, and brown like a swan, and a big blue een, wi' a glint in them like the light of the evening star! Na, na, ye are no like my Malcolm, ye are a guid enough body, I dinna doubt, and a decent woman's son."

Here the masquerading merchant considerably taken down, made a movement as though to leave, but the hospitable dame stayed him, saying: "Elin ye have traveled at the way fra India, ye maun be tired and hungry. Bide a bit, eat and drink wi' us. Margery! come down, and let us set the supper."

The two women soon provided quite a tempting repast, and they all three sat down to it—Mrs. Anderson reverently asked a blessing. But the merchant could not eat. He was only hungry for his mother's kisses—only thirty for her joyful recognition; yet he could not bring himself to say to her: "I am your son."

He asked himself, half grieved, half amused, "Where are the unerring, natural instincts I have read about in poetry and novels?"

His hostess, seeing he did not eat, kindly asked him if he could suggest anything he would like to relish.

"I thank you, madam," he answered; it

does seem to me that I should like some oatmeal porridge, such as my mother used to make if so be you have any."

"Porridge!" repeated the widow. "Ah, ye mean parritch. Yes, we hae a little, left frae our dinner. Gie it to him Margery. But, mon, it is cauld."

"Never mind; I know I shall like it," he rejoined, taking the bowl and beginning to stir the porridge with his spoon. As he did so, Mrs. Anderson gave a slight start, and bent eagerly toward him. Then she sank back in her chair with a sigh, saying in answer to his questioning look:

"Ye minded me o' my Malcolm, then—just in that way he used to stir his parritch—giving it a whirl and a flit. Ah! gin ye were my Malcolm, my poor laddie!"

"Well then, gin I were your Malcolm," said the merchant, speaking for the first time, in the Scotch dialect, and in his own voice; "or gin your braw young Malcolm were as brown and bald, and bent and old, as I am, could you welcome him to your arms, and love him as in the old lang syne? Could you, mither?"

All through this touching little speech the widow's eyes had been glistening, and her breath coming fast, but at the word "mither" she sprang up with a glad cry, and tottering to her son, fell almost fainting on his breast. He kissed her again and again—kissed her brow, and her lips, and her cheeks, and her hands, while the big tears slid down his bronzed cheeks, while she clung about his neck, and called him by all the dear, old pet names, and tried to see in him all the dear, young looks. By and by they all came back—or the ghosts of them came back. The form in her embrace grew comelier; love and joy gave it a second youth, stately and gracious; the first she then and there buried deep in her heart—a sweet, beautiful, peculiar memory. It was a moment of solemn renunciation, in which she gave up the fond, maternal delusion that she had cherished so long. Then looking up steadily into the face of the middle-aged man, who had taken his place, she asked:

"Where hae ye left the wife and bairns?"

"At the inn, mother. Have you room for us all at the cottage?"

"Indeed, I have; two good spare rooms, wi' large closets, well stocked wi' linen I hae been spinning at these lang years for ye bairns, and the weans."

"Well mother dear, now you must rest," rejoined the merchant tenderly.

"Na, na, I dinna care to rest till ye lay me down to tak' my lang rest. There'll be time enough between that day and the resurrection to fauld my hands in idleness. Now 'twould be unco irksome. But go, my son, and bring me the wife—I hope I shall like her; and the bairns—I hope they will like me."

I have but to say that both the good woman's hopes were realized. A very happy family knelt down to pray that night, and many nights after in the widow's cottage, whose climbing roses and woodbine were but outward sign and types of the sweetness and blessedness of the love and peace within.

RECIPES.

OLD-FASHIONED GINGERBREAD.—Two cupsful New Orleans molasses, one cupful melted butter, two eggs, two even tablespoonfuls soda, dissolved in hot water, one tablespoonful ginger, a little salt and flour sufficient to roll out; bake in two square tins; mark with a knife half an inch apart on top.

RENOVATING FURS.—An inquiry has been made how to clean a little white fur cloak. Here is one that we have tried and know to be good: Take a large tin pan, put a pint of wheat flour in it; put the cloak in it; rub it thoroughly with the hands until the flour looks dark; then, if the fur is not white enough, rub it again with more clean flour; then rub it with pulverized chalk—five cents' worth is enough. This gives it a pearly white look. It is also good to clean knit nubles. We clean ours with flour, having used it three winters, and it looks like new.

A very excellent dish for cold weather, is Irish stew. Irish stew has the following strong points in its favor as a seasonable dish: First, it retains the heat for a long time; secondly, it contains a considerable amount of fat; and thirdly, which makes it a desirable dish for all weather, it is probably the most economical dish ever sent to the table. The best joint for making Irish stew is neck of mutton. First cut off nearly all the fat, the reason being that when mutton is boiled the fat swells enormously. What is cut off will make an admirable suet-pudding—another dish adapted for cold weather—that can be flavored with grated lemon-peel. Pare about four pounds of potatoes, and cut them into slices, and allow them to boil for about a quarter of an hour; by this means the water contained in the potatoes will be extracted—and all water held in roots is far from wholesome. Next slice up five large onions, cutting them crosswise, so the circular rings fall in slicing. Then take a good-sized stew-pan—an enameled one best—and cover the bottom with slices of potato and onions; add a little pepper and salt, then cover this with a layer of meat, the quality required being about three pounds. The trimmed neck or loin of mutton should be cut into rather thin chops and the short bones at the end of the neck should, of course, be all cut into separate pieces. Again pepper and salt the meat and cover it over with a thin layer of sliced potato and onion. The whole should be packed rather close—i. e., not much space should be left between the pieces, so that very little water added will be sufficient to fill up the stew-pan, till the top layer is moistened. Add this quantity of water, so as to avoid leaving any of the potato or onion uncovered. Next cover over the stew-pan, seeing that the lid fits close; place something heavy, such as a four-pound weight on the lid to keep it down, and allow the whole to simmer gently for about three hours. Be careful, however, not to let it boil, as that is apt to render the meat hard.

AN INDEPENDENT PEASANT.

The following anecdote related by Mr. W. W. Thomas Jr. in a lecture on the manner and customs of the Swedes illustrates the sturdy independence of the people. An irascible old nobleman, Governor of Gothland, arriving at a post-house, demanded a relay of horses. None were to be had, the last two in the stable being at that moment about to be harnessed to the wagon of a peasant. The Governor demanded that these should be given him, and was referred to the peasant, who refused to let him have them. "Fellow," said the Governor, "do you know who I am?" "Nay," "I am a general. I am Governor of Gothland!" Not at all abashed the peasant replied, "And do you know who I am?" The Governor thinking that perhaps the man was a person of more consequence than he had supposed, replied that he did not. "Well," said the peasant stepping forward with great self-assertion "I am the man that hired those horses!" The Governor had nothing more to say.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

SEWING MACHINES, AND ATTACHMENTS.

Farmers should bear in mind that every thing in the line of Sewing Machine Attachments, Needles, Oil and the different parts of Machines, are kept constantly on hand at the Singer Office in Topeka. These goods are bought direct from the different Companies and are, therefore, perfect, every part warranted. Needles 50cts. per doz. by mail. Pure Sewing Machine Oil put up in any quantity. Old Machines repaired at reasonable prices or taken in exchange for new ones. Orders by mail filled promptly the day received.

The following is a list of Machines for which Needles and parts are kept constantly on hand. Singer, Howe, Bliss, Domestic, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Wilcox & Gibbs, Weed, Wilson Shuttle, Victor, Remington, Aetna Manhattan, American, Elliptic and Hand Machines.

Office 235 Kansas Avenue, Address, Singing Agency Topeka, Kansas.

A NEW DISCOVERY!

Gold and Silver Made

By this new invention. It makes happiness and good health; it saves time and labor; it is an economizer of soap, tubs, wash-boards, boilers, stove and fuel. If you want to wash with little trouble send to

J. B. WOOLSEY, BLOOMFIELD, IOWA, Box 908,

For Circulars and full information.

\$500.00 FORFEIT IF

Woolsey's Universal Washer

is not the best in the market. Every one gives it the credit of being the only washer in the world that heats its own water.

Terms so liberal that the high or low, rich or poor, can make money by corresponding as above.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement. Write to J. B. WOOLSEY, Bloomfield, Iowa.

SEEDS.

Choices and reliable, for Market Gardeners or Farmers. Catalogue now ready. Send for it; English or German. W. J. ELLINWOOD, 66 Washington St., Chicago.

SILVERWARE AS PREMIUMS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A \$4 Set of Extra Plated SILVER SPOONS

Given away as a Special Premium to the subscribers of this paper. Silver Goods furnished under this Premium Proposition are from the well known and reliable Union Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.

Under a very favorable proposition from the above well known house, all regular patrons of this paper can secure a useful and beautiful, as well as a very valuable Premium, in the shape of a handsome set of Extra Plated Silver Spoons, warranted equal to the best article of the kind sold in this country for \$4 per set. And in addition, each spoon will be handsomely engraved with your monogram initial.

All who are entitled to receive this elegant and useful Premium can do so on compliance with the following conditions: Send your name and post-office address, together with your express office, to the Union Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, together with the following Premium Coupon, and inclose with your order 75 cts., to pay cost of engraving your initials, express charges, boxing, and packing, and you will receive by return express (or mail, if you have no express office) a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, free of any charge. All express and packing charges are covered by the 75 cts., and the Spoons will be delivered to you free. If you do not desire to have the spoons engraved, you are only required to send 60 cts., to pay expressage and boxing. The coupon must in all cases be sent, to indicate that you are entitled to this premium, as this very liberal offer is not extended to any one who is not a patron of this paper. The retail price of this set of spoons is \$4.00, as the following letter will show:

OFFICE OF UNION SILVER PLATING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We assure all subscribers that the goods contracted for are first-class in every respect, and that the usual retail price for them is \$4.00 per set. Our lowest price to jobbers is \$3.00 per dozen sets, and we will in no case retail them at any price, or send them in single sets to any one who does not send the required "Coupon," showing that the sender is a patron of this paper.

UNION SILVER PLATING CO.

Premium Silver Spoon Coupon.

PREMIUM Silverware

Warranted Extra SILVER PLATE.

To the Union Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.: This is to certify that I am a subscriber of the paper from which I have cut this Coupon, and am entitled, under your premium arrangement, to a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, with my initials engraved thereon. I inclose herewith 75 cts., to pay express, packing, boxing, and engraving charges.

On receipt of this Coupon, we hereby agree to return to the sender, express or mailing charges prepaid in full, a full set of six of our extra plated Silver Spoons, with the initials of the sender, or any other initials desired, engraved thereon. This Coupon will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper, after which it will be null and void.

(Signed) UNION SILVER PLATING CO., Cincinnati, O.

As soon as the necessary stock can be manufactured, all who secure the above useful and valuable premiums, will be permitted to secure a full set of silver plated knives and forks, on the same liberal basis.



To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1897. Send for price list. L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

CHOICE POULTRY FOR SALE.

I will sell cheap, in pairs, trios, or singly, choice young stock, hatching of 1897. Bred from Todd's celebrated strains. Buff Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas; also, White Leghorns, and Aylesbury Ducks. Some one-year-old fowls for sale. Eggs in the spring. Everything warranted pure bred and to go safely by express. J. DODD VAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth County, Kans.

Best SEEDS Ever

grown. Cheaper or will refund. Warranted true & fresh & sent express paid or by mail. Send for Beautiful Free Illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden Guide & admire hundreds of nice engravings. Address, H. H. HAWK, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

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KEEN SATIRE.

In the days of Andrew Jackson, during a hotly contested political conflict, in front of a village where were gathered a squad of workers—the village wire-pullers—men who were spending their time and their breath for the party, and who were looking for office, every one of them,—engaged in discussing the prospects of the situation. While they were thus engaged feeling self-confident and jubilant, an old stager of the opposing party, named Sam, Belknap, came up. Ordinarily Sam was reserved, and mindful of his own business, but in exciting times like the present, when he had "a few glasses aboard" he could be loquacious. The party of politicians, all known to be hungry for government pap, hailed Sam, rather ironically, asking him how went the battle on his side. Said Sam:

"I don't know gentlemen, as I can give you any information on that subject, but I can tell you a bit of a story."

Ah, that was just the thing 'Fire away Samuel, let us have it.

Sam, took a seat upon an empty nail keg, and told as follows:

"Once upon a time there was a great King who had a philosopher in whose judgment he always put the utmost confidence. On a certain morning the King took it into his head that he wanted to go out a hunting, and having summoned his nobles, and all the chief men of his court, and made necessary preparations, he called his philosopher and asked him if it would rain during the day. The philosopher looked up at the clear sky, and said it would not; so the King and his nobles, and all his great men departed. Upon approaching the forest they met a countryman mounted upon a jackass, who advised them to return asserting that it would very soon rain. 'Bah!' cried the King.

Does this fellow know more than my philosopher! Let us ride on."

So on they rode, and had just entered the forest when the rain came down in torrents, driving them to the nearest shelter, which they reached drenched to the skin, bitterly lamenting that they had not taken the philosopher's advice. When they returned to the palace the King sent for his philosopher, and having soundly berated him for letting himself be outdone by a country rustic, dismissed him. Then he sent for the countryman, intending to install him into the vacant office.

"Tell me, said the King, when the man appeared before him, how you knew it would rain?"

"I didn't know sir," replied the countryman, "My jackass told me."

"Merely!" cried the monarch in great astonishment. How did he tell you?"

"It's a way he has, your majesty, of picking up his ears and sniffing the air."

And thereupon the King sent for the jackass and allowed the countryman to go home; and the jackass was installed into the office made vacant by the retirement of the philosopher. Ah! concluded Sam, with a woful shake of the head, 'the poor King little dreamed of the calamity that simple act was to bring upon his kingdom!'

"How so?" demanded the auditors eagerly. "Why," replied Sam, very gravely, 'from that day to this every jackass is clamoring for office!'

Samuel Belknap was invited into the store to take something, but he did not go.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending March 7, 1876

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Napoleon Roland, Bolton Tp. one brown steer, white line down the back bone, with letter J on the left hip, about 7 years old. Valued at \$25.00.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk. MARE COLT—Taken up by Amos Root, Holland Tp. Jan. 15th, 1876, two colts, one bay mare colt, three years old, twelve hands high, both left feet white, star in forehead. Appraised at \$40.00.

Also, one iron gray mare colt, one year old in spring, face a little white, about nine hands high. Appraised at \$20.00.

Doniphan County—Charles Rappelye, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Resin Fry, Washington Tp. one red cow, with white spots on the sides and back, some white in the face, supposed to be four years old next spring, medium size. Worth about \$15.00.

Leavenworth County—O. Defendorf, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. N. Piper, one bay mare fourteen hands high, 13 years old, ring in left ear, branded on left hip with letter R. Valued at \$35.00.

Also, one bay mare colt, 14 hands high, one year old past, ring in left ear, branded on left hip with letter R. Valued at \$25.00.

Also, one bay horse colt, 14 hands high, two years old past, ring in left ear. Valued at \$35.00.

STEEK—Taken up by J. S. Pence, Sherman Tp. Dec. 5, 1875, one yearling red steer, marked with crop of left ear and half crop of right ear, star in forehead, white on side and belly, half of tail white. Valued at \$12.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by Peter Bagley, Easton Tp. Dec. 18, 1875, one white heifer, with red ears, three years old. Valued at \$20.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by David Magill, Alexandria Tp. Dec. 25, 1875, one red roan heifer, two years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by R. F. Steger Middle Creek Tp. Nov. 10, 1875, one sorrel mare, ten years old, star in forehead, branded with letter B on left shoulder, left hind leg large above pasture joint, 15 hands high. Valued at \$30.00.

Also, one black mare, 12 years old, left hind foot white, gray strip in face, white sup on nose, bluish in left eye color marks, pigeon toes, 15 hands high. Valued at \$25.00.

Nemaha County—W. J. Ingram, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. S. Johnson, Clear Creek Tp. one gray mare pony, three years old.

Also, one dark brown mare pony, three years old, branded on right shoulder, low down, large size and inclined to pace.

Sumner County—Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Thomas Kerwood Falls Tp. Jan. 30th, 1877, one bay mare pony, 12 years old, hind feet white, blind in right eye. Appraised at \$20.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

\$50 REWARD!

Stolen from my premises ten miles South-west of Topeka, on the night of the 30th of February, 1877, a Large Brown Mare, black mane, tail and legs, white spot in forehead, hoofs on front feet split in centre one and a half inches, long galter.

One half for the thief and one half for the horse. A. T. STARBUCK, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Matthew's Garden Seed Drill.

AS IMPROVED FOR 1877, AND

Matthew's Hand Cultivator, Are unequalled. Sold separately or combined. Send for Circular. Manufactured only by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

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

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I have for sale the best assortment of Nursery Stock in the State. Of the following articles I have a large supply and which, in order to sell, I will on receipt of the cash, with the order, pack in good condition and deliver at Railroad or Express offices, at the following very low rates:

Richmond Late Cherries, one to 3 feet, per 100, \$ 5.00

Three to Five feet, per hundred, 10.00

Black Morello, four to six feet, per hundred, 10.00

Cherry Stocks, Mazzard and Morello, one year, per one thousand, 10.00

Plums on their own roots, five varieties, one to three feet, 5.00

Three to five feet, per hundred, 5.00

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Raspberries, Black-cap and Mammoth Cluster, 1.50

Kittatiny Blackberries, 1.50

Houghton Seedling Gooseberries, 1.50

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Price List of general Nursery Stock sent to all applicants.

Park Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. PHILLIPS.

P. S. I will furnish from Whitcomb's Green-house the best possible selection of Plants, etc., etc., that can be found in the West.

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Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1.25 for \$2; 19 for \$2; 36 for \$4; 39 for \$5. For 10 cents each additional, one Magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth 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.

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A few Choice Concord Grape Vines are offered at \$3.00 per hundred, delivered packed at express or railroad office in Topeka. Money by postal order or registered letter. W. W. C., Topeka, Kans.

Care of FARMER Office.

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1,000,000 of Concord, 1 year, \$15 to \$20 per 1,000; 3 years \$25 to \$30. All other varieties cheap. DR. H. SCHRODER, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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Largest stock of choice fresh seeds, shipped directly from the grower at following prices: Red Nemamond, Red B. m. n. d. a. and Southern Queen, per bu. \$1.75 ten bu. \$1.50 per bu. Yellow and White Nemamond, Red and Black Spanish and Brazil per bush. \$2. ten bu. per bu. \$1.75 Address

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Will be mailed to all applicants on receipt of 25 cents. This is one of the largest CATALOGUES ever published, containing about 250 pages, over 100 fine engravings, two elegant colored plates, and gives full descriptions, prices and directions for planting over 150 varieties of Vegetables and Flower Seeds, including Plants, Roses, &c., and is invaluable to Farmer, Gardener & Florist. Address D.M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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BEEES, BEES, and Light Brahma Fowls, cheap Address Mrs. E. D. VANWINKLE, Pleasant Ridge, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

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SEEDS.

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Broad backs, heavy hams and shoulders, short legs and heads, abundant hair, good constitutions, with purity of blood, and good size combined, with early maturity, make my BERKSHIRES unsurpassed. I breed but a few and those of the best.

Prices right. F. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

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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 same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

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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.

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

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Eight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed arrived at my stable Sept. 28th, direct from France. I selected them myself, and they are good ones; all styl animals, with extraordinary action for such large horses. Send for descriptive catalogue, prices, terms, etc.

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KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.

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Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

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Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

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

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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 acting.

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

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

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We buy for cash exclusively, and first class goods only. Use well seasoned lumber, employ skilled workmen and sell at GRANGE PRICES.

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No. 1. GOD BLESS OUR HOME.—In old English type, beautifully embellished with vines and roses running through the entire work; in the center of the letter G a mother is seen teaching her two children to repeat a prayer, while to her right are two larger figures robed in white—angels singing praises to God; the background is a beautiful landscape scene representing Home.

No. 2. THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD.—In old English type, elegantly embellished with the most beautiful vines, ferns and flowers. The central figure is here represented by the Lord as a shepherd carrying in his arm the shepherd's crook and the lost lamb. The effect is strikingly beautiful.

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

We see 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 celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, 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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ALL STEEL WIRE with BEST STEEL BARBS—weight only one pound to the rod. Point beveled from both sides. Best spool to handle. Fully licensed under ALL THE BOTTOM PATENTS, by Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. No danger of being troubled for infringements. Ask your Hardware Merchants for the KELLY BARR FENCE. Manufactured by THE TOWN WIRE REDGE CO., 277 Madison St., Chicago.

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Who has made a specialty of, and with wonderful success, cures such diseases as Catarrh (Incipient), Consumption, Bronchitis, Cancer, Club Foot, Contracted Tendons, Hair Lip, Gleet, Palate, Cross eyes, External and Internal Piles, Fistulas, Tumors, White Swell, Scrofula, Old Sores and Mercantile Sores and Ulcers, Hernia or Ruptures, Fits or Spasms, Gleet, Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and the Nervous System, all Female Diseases and Weakness and easily and speedily removes the Tape-worm.

Consult him at once, in person or by mail. Office consultation free. By mail, a stamp for return must be enclosed, with full description of person, also sex, symptoms, etc., etc., which will meet with prompt diagnosis and answer.

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

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A GOOD JACK FOR SALE.

A good Jack of dark brown color, for Sale cheap for cash or will exchange for other stock. Can show a good lot of mules sired by him all dark colored. Address, WM. or GEORGE ROE, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kansas.

Your valuable medicine

Simmons' Liver Regulator, has saved me many Doctors pills, I use it for everything and it is recommended and new or knew it to fall: 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. TAYLOR, Agent for Grangers of Georgia.

For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Diseases of the Bowels.

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 losing one every means adopted failing 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 convalescing, 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.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

"It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, torpid liver and such like diseases."

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Chief Agricultural Journal of the South, devoted to Agriculture, Stock, Horticulture and Rural Affairs; subscription \$2 per year. In connection with this paper, we have Virginia Farms in every portion of the State for sale.

Send stamp for descriptive list.

DICKINSON & CHEWNING,

Richmond, Va.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM-CORN

A new variety Never Gets Red Good length, one

Let us Smile.

HAPPY.—An Eastern paper publishes a poem on the "Basis of Nacher." There were sixty-three stanzas. This paper contents itself with giving the first as follows:

"Go see what I have sown,
Go feel what I have felt,
Walk in the fields at early dawn,
And smell what I have smelt."

He was carving at dinner, and thought he must talk to the aesthetic-looking angel on his right. "How do you like Beethoven?" he asked, at a venture. "Well done," said she, promptly, interested in the business at hand.

"Triplets," said the doctor, sentimentally. The husband of a year rushed out on the back porch, thought upon his slender income, glared upon the snow-clad yard, and exclaimed with a wild, mocking laugh: "Son-struck in January."

The most original spelling we have ever seen is the following. It beats phonetic: 80 you be—a tub. 80 oh! pea—a top. Be 80—bat. See 80—cat. Pea 80—pat. Are 80—rat. See oh! double you—cow. See you be—cub. See a bee—cab. Be you double tea—butt. See a double ell—call.

Why are cents separated from dollars by a point? To make sense of course. Don't you see the point?—*Danbury News.*

No expression of the human countenance can equal the look of lonesome amazement that flashes over the face of the solitary oyster at finding himself scooped up in a gallon of church sociable soup.

Billings says: "Misery loves company, but kant baer kompetishum."

What always grows bigger just as fast as you contract it? Debt.

"My dear doctor," said an Irishman, "It's no use your giving me an emetic. I tried it twice in Dublin, and it would not stay on my stomach five minutes."

Forty-one State prisons ornament our country, and furnish board and lodging to a few unfortunate gentlemen and ladies who try to collect the living the world owed them.

Hook was walking with a friend, when they came to a toll-bridge. The friend asked if Hook knew who built the bridge.

"No," replied Hook, "but if you go over you will be told."

Two brothers were walking together down the street, and one of them, stopping at a certain house, knocked at the door, observing, "I have a niece here who is ill." "Thank heaven," observing the other, "I have got no niece," and he walked away. Now, how could that be?

"A blind beggar had a brother. This brother died. What relation were they to one another?"

At a firemen's dinner the following toast was given: "The ladies. Their eyes kindle the only flame against which there is no insurance."

If we call the Michigan people Michigans, we simply establish a system by which the Illinois folks must be called Illinoysters.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TREES, PLANTS Spring Lts free. F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

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

\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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

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

YOUR NAME PRINTED on 40 Mixed Cards for 10c. CLINTON BROS., CLINTONVILLE, CT.

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

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10c. post paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

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

\$180 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent. Sample free. Address the Hudson Wm Mills, 148 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

25 FANCY CARDS, 16 styles, with name, 10c.; 35 Snowflake Cards, 7 styles with name, 30c.; 30 Fancy Scroll Cards, 15 styles, no name, 10c. post paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red. Broom-Corn Cultivator. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill. R. A. TRAVER.

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

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

Also, Hedge Plants and other Nursery Stock for sale.

PRIME FRESH APPLE SEEDS. For sale, at low rates. Address H. W. BLASHFIELD, Homer, N. Y.

TREES 50,000 Fruit, 25,000 Evergreen, 25,000 Ornamental, 25,000 Bedding Plants, &c. Three Catalogues Free. 2nd Year. 400 Acres. 18 Greenhouses. STURGE, HARRISON & CO., FARMERS, LAW COUNTY, ILL.

VINELAND NURSERY, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI. Apple, Peach, and Cherry Trees; Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Shrubs, &c., at wholesale and retail. Price List free. KELSEY & CO.

FOR 50 CENTS We will send, prepaid, to any address, that fine Electrotype Engraving of the PRODIGAL SON, twenty-four by thirty-four inches in size. It represents thirty different characters, taken from the painting by DAVID, which was valued at \$40,000.00, and was burned in the fire at Melodion Hall, August, 1876. This is the only engraving truly representing that noted painting. Address BLACK & DUNCAN, Agents, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Short-Horn Bull Wanted. Address with price, delivered in Topeka. JAMES QUIRK, Hoyt, Jackson County, Kansas.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

419, 421 and 423 Walnut Street,
Kansas City, Missouri.



CANTON SULKY PLOW.

In our Agricultural Implement Department will be found none but the Latest Improved, Highest Grade, Best Made Farm Machinery in the Market.

We are the Western Depot for the Canton Clipper Plows, Parlin Cultivator, Canton Vibrating Harrow, Cole's Stalk Cutter, New Departure (Tongueless) Cultivator, Canton Sulky Plow (warranted the best in market), Selby Corn Planter, Challenge Corn Drill, Champion Reaper and Mower, Van Osdel's Hedge Trimmer, the Aultman and Taylor Thresher, the Taylor and Dayton Sulky Hay Rakes, Huber Revolving Rake, Superior Grain Drill, Big Giant Corn Mill, Sandwich Corn Shellers, etc., etc.

In Our Wagon and Carriage Department,

Will be found the Studebaker Farm Wagon, and Good Strong Serviceable Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carriages, of every description; we keep no shoddy spring work. Have adopted as our platform, on all of our work the best Wheel, best Spring best Axle, that can be procured, (let prices be graded by the dollar), so that whoever gets a job of spring work of us can have the assurance that it will be of lasting service to them.

In our Seed Department,

Will be found none but Pure, Fresh, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

We use great care in purchasing our Field Seeds only of responsible parties, and having our Garden Seeds grown for us by some of the best growers in the country, seeds especially adapted to this climate. We study the wants of the farmers of the new West, and those who have been procuring their seeds of us, or our seeds through their merchants, testify to the fact of having the best success in raising crops they ever had. We take pains to furnish only the best of everything and more for the money than any other Agricultural House in the West, and our customers can have the assurance and the warranty that when they get anything from us, or from their merchants who keep our goods, from either department, that none can be better.

Don't be satisfied with any other line of Goods, inquire for them in every instance, and if your merchant does not keep them send to us direct.

Send for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing description and prices of goods in each department, and replete with useful information. Address

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
Kansas City, Mo.

J.W. ENGLISH & BRO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
MOWER & REAPER KNIVES SECTIONS
THRESHER SPIKES RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING & C
SEND FOR **KANSAS CITY MO. PRICE LIST**

Champion Hog Ringer
RINGS & HOLDER.
Only double ring ever invented.
The only ring that will cut actually keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.
Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c. 100. Holders, 75c.

Brown's Hog and Pig RINGER & RINGS.
Only single ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose.
No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,
Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

FOUR GRAND PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED OUR EXHIBIT AT THE CENTENNIAL.



Bliss's Illustrated Seed Catalogue and **Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden.** Two pages, including several hundred finely executed engravings, and beautifully colored Lithograph. 35 Cents.
Bliss's Illustrated Gardener's Almanac and Abridged Catalogue. 18 pages. Embraces a Monthly Calendar of Operations, and a Price List of all the leading Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, profusely illustrated, with brief directions for their culture. 10 Cents.
Bliss's Illustrated Potato Catalogue contains list of 100 Varieties, and much useful information upon their cultivation. 10 Cents.
Regular customers supplied gratis. Address P. O. Box 5713. B. E. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St., New York.

AYER & SON'S MANUAL
For Advertisers
A necessary to all who advertise. *Louisville Commercial.*
The most complete and reliable work of the kind. *Pittsburgh Gazette.*—Sent free to all who advertise. **N. W. AYER & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.** Get our Estimate before making any advertising contracts. Our business is large. Facilities unsurpassed. Prices the lowest. Terms the best.

SEEDS, SEEDS
For 1877.
Pure, Fresh and Reliable.
CROSMAN BROS. will send their beautiful Illustrated Catalogue, containing a magnificent Colored Plate, to any address on receipt of two 3c. Stamps. [Established 1840.] CROSMAN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent FREE to all who apply. Catalogues of last season need not be sent for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out 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 warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund 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.

MULBERRY TREES

Morris Alba, Morus Rosea, Moretti, Mulberry, Lhou or Japanese Mulberry Trees. The above varieties are the best for silkworm food, for forest, ornamental and fruit trees. They are untouched by insects and borers and grow in all kinds of soil. Send for Circulars. Price of Silkworms \$6.00 per oz. A sample sent for 50 cents. A Treatise on Silk Culture for 50 cents. Address L. S. CROZIER, Williamsburg, Franklin County, Kansas.

Osage Orange Seed.

Having handled some of each crop for more than 35 years, we are prepared to offer some of the best and brightest we have ever received. Price to suit the times. For samples and price, address PLANT SEED CO., St. Louis, Mo.

DEERE & Co.,
Moline, Illinois.

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St. Louis, Mo.

C. S. WHEELER,
Kansas City, Mo.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—
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 BUT
ONE LEVER
SIMPLE.
STRONG.
DURABLE.



HAS NO
SUCCESSFUL
RIVAL
IN THE
MARKET.

THE "GILPIN" SULKY PLOW.

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



The Improved Diamond Corn Planter.

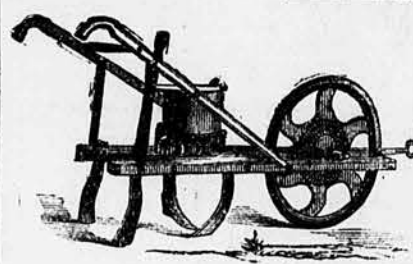
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES—WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY.

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 Row Drill or Sod Attachment work perfectly. See this Planter before buying.

THE CLIMAX CORN PLANTER.

IMPROVED FOR 1877, WITH OPEN HEEL.

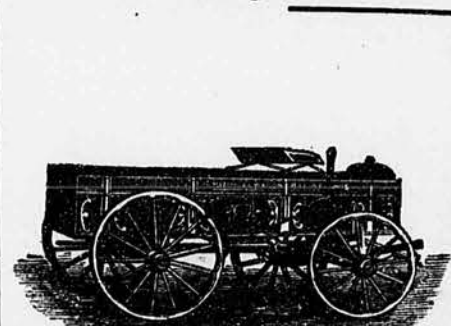
Six Chamber Rotary Drop, each chamber passing 15 inches under corn. Double jointed wrought-iron coupling. Advantage Lever for raising Runners. Can be adjusted to plant any depth. Wide STEEL Runners. Strong and well finished. Most popular now in use.



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.

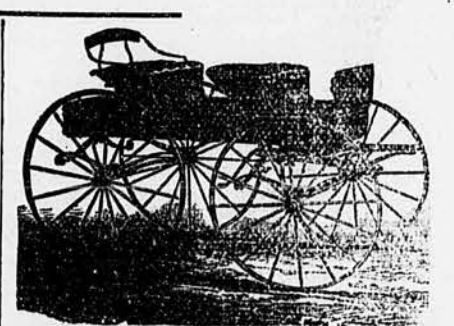
Very Popular Wherever Known.



THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON,

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 seasoned 3 to 5 years. Spokes driven in glue by powerful machinery. Patent coupling, double end gate. Finest looking farm wagon made. Has no leaders but many followers.

SUCCESS IS THE TEST OF MERIT. MANUFACTURED AT RACINE, WISCONSIN.



THE CORTLAND SPRING WAGON.

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 Iron, slowgrowth timber, used in construction. Patent bent round cornered or square body. Very handsome and strong. Made at an immense factory building nothing but PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS. Send for special Catalogue and Price.

MANUFACTURED AT 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 PORTER, BLANCHARD & SONS, CONCORD, N. H.

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



BLANCHARD CHURN

With TWENTY OIL TEMPERED Spring Steel Teeth.



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

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outwells 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 tell the story of its merits in more convincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular.

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 MILL,

The best known and most popular in market. We shall, from time to time, make further mention of other well known Implements in our list. Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Twelfth Streets, West Kansas City.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.;
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

DEATH RATES AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Although the mathematical calculations in Life Insurance are rather intricate, nothing can be simpler than its foundation principle, known as the law of averages. This may be formulated thus: All ordinary human events, such as births, deaths, marriages, weather phenomena, crimes, casualties, are found to recur with a certain average regularity, when observation is extended over a wide area and a long period. A and B might insure each other at the schedule rates, but they would get no protection from average until they joined with them a large number of others. The application of averages to Life Insurance is simply that while nothing is less certain than an individual life, nothing is more so than the duration of life in the mass. That is, if we take a large body of selected persons of the same age, it is utterly uncertain which ones will die in any year, but perfectly certain how many will die on the average yearly until all are gone; if more die in one year than is expected, some following years will bring a variance the other way and restore the average. Of course, the rate of mortality increases with age and the "law" undertakes to affirm merely that out of a given number of selected persons of one age say 828 will die on the average this year, 848 next year, 870 the next, and so on. To show this progression the following extract of a few ages is made from the "American Experience" mortality table (the complete table starting with 100,000 selected lives at age 10) showing the number living at each age, the number of deaths during the year, and the ratio of deaths during the year to the number living at that time:

Age.	Number Living.	Deaths.	Mortality Rate
30.....	85,441.....	720.....	.843
35.....	81,095.....	737.....	.909
40.....	74,985.....	812.....	1.083
45.....	65,708.....	1,143.....	1.740
50.....	51,830.....	1,889.....	3.651
55.....	38,738.....	3,501.....	9.038
60.....	28,961.....	5,291.....	18.282
65.....	20,955.....	8,470.....	40.426
70.....	14,193.....	12,114.....	85.367
75.....	8,146.....	18,385.....	225.669
80.....	3,816.....	13,717.....	360.426

The number of deaths rises annually to age 73, then sinks rapidly, the class being nearly exhausted; the number surviving steadily falls; but the ratio of deaths continually increases and the rate of increase in this ratio itself increases.—From "An Exposition of Life Insurance" by Julius Wilcox, in Scribner for March.

Five car loads of fat steers—16 steers to the car, 80 in all—were loaded on last Tuesday evening at the depot, and shipped to Kansas City market via Topeka. The shipment is as follows:

OWNERS.	NO. STEERS.	WEIGHT.
E. M. Hutchins,	16	20,465
George Wonder,	15	18,240
Jack Bruntz,	15	20,715
F. Vangasbeck,	11	14,370
Samuel Strawn,	9	12,685
John Fisher,	7	8,930
Benj. Reppert,	4	4,470
George Reppert,	3	3,880

An average weight of fraction over 1,300 pounds to the steer, and worth, here at Valley Falls, in all, the sum of between \$4,000 and \$4,500.—Valley Falls New Era.

We notice that in many of the Kansas counties where the grasshoppers laid their eggs last fall, systematic efforts are being perfected to fight them while in their hopping state. It is a very sensible movement and should be encouraged by all localities affected, and not put the matter off until they have hatched out, for then it will be too late to do much good, for as soon as hatched they begin to eat and they do not stop until the fodder gives out or they get their wings. Farmers ought to organize neighborhood clubs at once and make all arrangements to begin the aggressive work when spring opens. An early and vigorous campaign will insure success and full crops.—Jewell Co. Monitor.

The grasshopper question appears to be receiving increased attention daily, and the idea that the eggs which were deposited last fall are, or that they have been, to any practical extent destroyed by the weather, or through process of hatching, is fast being dispelled, or considered unworthy of reliability. The almost universal opinion now appears to be that more or less of the pests will hatch out in the spring and that they must be destroyed upon their hatching grounds, and that unless this is done the loss of our early crop will be the inevitable result. With no small degree of pleasure we record the fact that many of our farmers are improving every opportunity of harrowing up their ground, hoping thereby to destroy many of the eggs; they are also saving the prairie grass around them, and the straw, etc., upon their farms, for the war, if found necessary. These preparations are timely and valuable.—Newton Kansan.

The most encouraging reports in regard to the condition of the wheat crop continue to reach us. The weather for the past two weeks has been all that could be desired, and it has had the effect to resort the waning confidence of the farmers all over the country. Fields that were supposed to be badly injured by the long continued and severe frost, are beginning to show up favorably and the opinion is fast gaining ground that, with a favorable spring, the crop will be one of the best ever grown in this portion of the state. We give this item based upon actual reports received from a large number of farmers who represent almost every locality in the country.—Elk Co. Courier.

Nearly every day's mail brings to us scores of letters from parties in the east and middle States, inquiring for cheap lands and desirable locations for homes. From present indications the immigration to Kansas this year, and the great bulk of inquiries is directed to the Neosho valley and its tributaries. Even this unpleasant winter weather it is no uncommon sight to see a dozen white topped wagons winding their way through our streets, filled with sturdy emigrants. There is room in this country for 50,000 additional tillers of the soil, and our lands are the best and cheapest in the State.—Burlington Patriot.

Mr. John Wells has a herd of some five or six hundred cattle, about forty miles west on

this river, that have gained their subsistence from the range during the entire winter, and have been taken care of by one man. In the hard storms last month, which killed thousands of cattle in Texas, Mr. Wells lost only two head. Who will say this country is not the stock raiser's paradise?—Stockton News.

We learn of three grasshopper meetings to have been held last evening—an adjourned meeting at the Eastman school house, on Gypsum creek, another in the H. L. Jones neighborhood, and another among the Swedes in the southern part of the country—to consider the best means to employ for destroying these pests. The suggestion has been made that a mass convention be held soon in this city and that arrangements be made for burning over the prairie land throughout the country on the same day, after the hoppers have all been hatched out. This plan seems to us a good one, if people would only refrain from burning until some specified date. It will require thorough and systematic organization to carry out such a plan—such as the establishment of patrols, of parties for controlling the fire and protecting farm houses and property, a system of signals, etc. A large number of men would be required, and the farmers would have to depend upon volunteers from Salina, Brookville, and Solomon City. Let the meeting be held and some definite plan be adopted.—Salina Co. Journal.

SHORT-HORN SALES OF 1876.
We give from Short-horn Reporter the following condensed report of sales of Short-horn cattle for 1876.

Illinois takes the lead with 25 sales, 1280 head sold for \$404,385, average \$320.
Iowa next, had 20 sales, 1128 head sold for \$544,160, average \$307.
Kentucky 18 sales, 1011 head sold for \$376,735, average \$372.
Missouri 8 sales, 125 head sold for \$29,555 average \$286.
Canada 5 sales, 179 head sold for \$124,985, average \$695.
Ohio 3 sales, 135 head sold for \$34,035, average \$257.
Indiana 2 sales, 92 head sold for \$24,595, average \$267.
Kansas 1 sale, 44 head sold for \$7,695, average \$181.
New York, 15 head sold \$6,535, average \$436.
Minnesota, 9 head sold for \$5,985, average \$665.
Wisconsin, 12 head sold for \$1,405, average \$117.
Pennsylvania, 18 head sold for \$4,035, average \$225.
Connecticut, 11 head sold for \$1,840, average \$167.
Grand total 4014 head sold for \$1,208,805, average \$341.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO., BANKERS,
Topeka, Kansas.

A General Banking Business Transacted, Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

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

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

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.
Loans negotiated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also County and Township Warrants bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum.
B. HAYWOOD, President.
G. F. FARMER, Vice President.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

By Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address, A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA BANK

—AND—

Savings Institution,

Topeka, Kansas.

State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$219,000.

Wanted Immediately—\$50,000 County, School and Township Bonds.

Correspondence solicited.

JACOB SMITH, Pres't. JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r. B. ROBERTS, Ass't Cashier

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

IN

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

20 Per cent DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kan.

ATTENTION! ALL FARMERS, TRY OUR NEW CORN DUMP.

GREAT FAILURE OF THE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY IN LONDON.

WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM WHO SELL MILTON GOLD. TAKE NO NOTICE OF OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS OFFERING MILTON GOLD, AS THEY ARE NOTHING BUT COMMON PLATED WARE.—The entire stock of the Milton Gold Jewelry Co is consigned to us to raise money as soon as possible. Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD Jewelry, it having been sold in this market for at least ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still, it takes an expert jeweler to discover Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. These goods are not BRASS or PLATED but MILTON GOLD. The following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 CENTS.

ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with Independence Hall engraved.
ONE SET SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS.
ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN.
ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest patterns.
ONE COLLAR BUTTON.
ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy. Remember, we will send you the above-named six articles, which we have retailed for \$4.50, by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, or 4 sample lots for \$1.50. We also put up lots for \$1, \$3, \$5, and \$8, and for \$15, we send each of the five lots and ONE SOLID SILVER WATCH, FREE. Address all orders to JOLLY & CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry, 619 Broadway, New York City. Please say where you saw this advertisement.

A Capital New Novel, ENTITLED, "OUT OF THE CAGE,"

Just published. A deeply interesting new novel, by G. W. Owen, whose other works have been so successful and so widely read. Cloth bound; price, \$1.50. Sold by all booksellers. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York City.

Patron's Helper.

The best Grange paper published in the United States.

A live Agricultural paper, a first class family paper, a thoroughgoing newspaper.

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

Everybody His Own Accountant.

THE ART OF RECKONING SIMPLIFIED BY

ROPP'S

Easy (Commercial) Calculator

No work has ever been issued from the press, that proved of more PRACTICAL UTILITY to Farmers, Mechanics and Business Men, than this complete and comprehensive Calculator. Thousands of people will be benefited more, in the art of computation, by studying the pages of this little book a few hours, than they would by attending school as many years. It is so RAPID and ORIGINAL as to startle the most scholarly, and yet so SIMPLE and PRACTICAL, that with its aid the most illiterate in figures can instantaneously become his own accountant.

The first part contains an entirely NEW SYSTEM of Tables, which show, AT A GLANCE, the accurate value of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Coal, Merchandise, etc., from ONE POUND UP TO A CAR LOAD, and for ANY PRICE that the market is likely to reach; the Interest on any sum for any time, at 9, 7, 8, and 10 per cent; the Wages for any time, at various rates per week or month; the correct measurement of Boards, Scantlings, Timbers, Saw Logs, Cisterns, Tanks, Wells, Granaries, Bins, Wagon-beds, Corn-crisks, etc.

The second part is a PRACTICAL Arithmetic, and embodies a simple mathematical principle, which enables ANY ONE conversant with the fundamental rules to become a LIGHTNING calculator. It contains SHORT and ORIGINAL methods by which over TWO-THIRDS OF THE FIGURES and MENTAL LABOR, required by the ordinary methods, and FRACTIONS WITH THEIR COMPLEXITIES, ARE ABSOLUTELY AVOIDED in practical calculations.

PRICES.—Morocco, \$1.50; fine English Cloth, \$1.00; Cloth (flexible) without State, etc., 60 cents.

Sent post-paid to any address on receipt of price.

Address Kansas Farmer Topeka Kansas.

SHEEP

Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in Missouri. Address F. E. MILLER, Frankfort, Kansas.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness 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.

ATTENTION! ALL FARMERS, TRY OUR NEW CORN DUMP.

Shellabarger, Griswold & Co., PROPRIETORS OF

SHAWNEE MILLS,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Manufacturers of the

BEST QUALITIES

—OF—

Family Flour,

MEAL,

And MILL FEED

Cash Paid for Wheat,

Corn, Rye, &c.

E. E. EWING,

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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Office and Warehouse on Seventh Street and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Tracks.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

BREEDING CHICKENS.

Size is another consideration that demands the attention of every breeder. Although in some varieties of fowls this feature is of greater consequence than in others, yet in every breed it is of some importance. Notwithstanding that the "American Standard of Excellence" does not in the scales of points, refer to size in many breeds; still this should count some point in all, because in-breeding naturally diminishes the size of any variety, especially when other points are selected at the sacrifice of this very important quality. To produce such immensely large birds as the prize-winners of the Asiatic class, great care in feeding, etc., must be resorted to; but as this does not come under consideration at present, we shall pass it, to consider breeding for size.

Compensation appears to be one of the laws of nature. One bird will excel in one point and one in another—none in all; and when you breed especially for one, it is hard to maintain some others. No quality suffers more than size at the expense of the merits, particularly in such breeds as have delicate markings for their standard. One reason why such varieties are of delicate constitution is, that through in-breeding produces the choice of specimens of color and penciling, yet such inbred birds are generally smaller than those which are only moderately well marked; and on this account it is better to sacrifice a little in color than in constitution. I do not advocate the selection of the largest birds always; but one should keep an eye to size in all small breeds except Bantams. Select for breeding fine small birds with good feather (even if you sacrifice a few, weak ones of ever so fine a plumage) and you will greatly improve your stock. I saw an instance of this recently in a large yard of very fine sized White Leghorns. The owner of these never shows at exhibitions, but keeps over year to year only his finest-built birds, changes the cock yearly, and the result is fowls of an extraordinary fine constitution and most prolific layers.

With such breeds as Asiatics, that have a tendency to grow size and fat, the opposite size is the better one—choice medium sized birds for producing eggs. While the largest birds of small breeds are generally the best layers, small or medium sized ones are best among the Asiatics. An active hen is generally a good layer; while the very large heavy slow hen wastes most of the food consumed, in affording nourishment to so large a body, thus devoting to tissue, what in an ordinary sized hen would go to egg production. Among Bantams, the largest are the best layers; but as they are bred more for beauty than profit the smallest should be selected, whenever the feathering is of the desired color and marking. Many persons advocate breeding late in the season for small Bantams. I have frequently tried the practice, but the resulting chickens are generally puny and weak. Small birds can be bred in spring and summer from good stock, and are more likely to prove of strong constitution and be decked with glossy, bright feathering. In the South, however, where the climate is not severe, they may be bred in winter to advantage.

In comparing size with prolific laying, we again find a connection between natural size and that quality. This we see in the medium sized breeds, since these are the nearest in bulk to their original progenitors, and also the best layers. When fowls are bred down very small, we find their fertility stunted with their size; and, on the other hand, when bred very large, they are inclined to be, at least, a trifle less prolific in eggs. However abundantly some people may imagine the large breeds to lay, no one who has ever kept them and also Hamburgs or Leghorns, can compare the merits of the former, as layers with those of the latter, taking into account the amount of food respectively consumed during one year.

—Henry Hales, in Rural New Yorker.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jaek, of this city, made from April 10th to Feb. 1st, 831 pounds of butter from the milk of three cows. Any one with an arithmetical turn of mind can figure out the profits at the average price for butter in the year past. The cows are of common stock, with no pretensions whatever.—Western Progress.

Wheat, under the influence of the balmy weather of the past two weeks, is making rapid strides—so rapid, indeed, that it is almost possible to see it grow. We have seen a great many fields of wheat that were planted both early and late, and so far as present appearances go, it is looking better than was expected. If the "hoppers" will only "give us a rest," Cowley will make the riddle this year as usual.—Arkansas City Traveler.

The most encouraging reports in regard to the condition of the wheat crop continue to reach us. The weather for the past two weeks has been all that can be desired, and it has had the effect to restore the waning confidence of the farmers all over the country. Fields that were supposed to be badly injured by the long continued and severe frosts are beginning to show up favorably, and the opinion is fast gaining ground that with a favorable spring, the crop will be one of the best ever grown in this portion of the state. We give this item based upon actual reports received from a large number of farmers who represent almost every locality in the country.—Summer Co. Press.

Messrs. Petrie & Ainsley, two of the extensive stock growers of Ellis county, who are located at what is known as the "Gunther place," departed for Kirwin, last Tuesday, where they will receive 180 sows previously contracted for. This large drove of swine will be transported by wagon to their stock farm in Ellis county. The above named gentlemen have also imported several thoroughbred Berkshire hogs.—Hays City Sentinel.

Farmers in from the country report the wheat in first-class condition. There never was a better prospect for a crop, and as the breadstuffs are fully one hundred per cent, more than last year, it is reasonable to expect an enormous increase. If nothing should happen the crop, the facilities for storing and shipping must be looked after immediately. Let nothing go to waste.—Junction City Union.

Mr. T. J. Reynolds, who has just returned from a trip by wagon across the country—through Reno, McPherson, Saline and Ottawa counties reports that "beyond a doubt the wheat prospect is the most promising and encouraging that mortal man ever looked upon. He says the farmers were all thriving, had plenty of hogs, corn, cattle, and that evidence of prosperity met him in every direction."—Reno Co. Interior.

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Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN 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 alternating 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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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

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And at that price every article will be sold, and our store shall hereafter be known as the

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OUR STAKE IS SET,

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Fight it Out Upon That Line,

If it takes a life time to do it.

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No. 265. 80 Acre farm. Nice smooth prairie; 1 1/2 story frame house, forty acres under cultivation and fence, small orchard; six miles South of Topeka. \$1050, cheap as dirt.

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No. 288. 200 Acre farm. Eight miles from Topeka, 10c fenced, 50 under cultivation, frame house, stone stable, orchard, water and some timber. A number one stock farm, only \$3500. Terms to suit.

No. 290. 80 Acres, all bottom, 65 under cultivation; house, stable, fruit, water, etc. Eight miles from city. A number one extra piece of land, splendid stock range. \$5000, cash and time.

No. 295. 75 Acres, choice, on Little Soldier, 10 miles from city, old log house, poor fence, 60 acres under cultivation. A bargain at \$1500.

No. 299. 30 Acre farm, twelve miles North of Topeka; two story frame house, not finished, 11 rooms, poor barn good fences, 250 acres fenced, 10 under cultivation, 80 acres timber, plenty of water, good orchard. Only \$20 per acre, terms to suit.

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No. 307. 60 Acres. 1 1/2 story frame house, six rooms; all fenced and under cultivation. A number one little place, splendid neighborhood. Cheap place, just suited to stock raising. Only \$1500, improvements worth the money. Seven miles from city.

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No. 310. A bargain within 1 1/2 miles of the city, all best Kaw bottom. 140 Acres. Nearly all under cultivation, poor buildings. \$7000, cash and time. This is a decided bargain.

No. 312. To some one wanting a snug home for fruit raising. Four Acres, all bottom, set to fruit, snug four room house. Only \$1000, one mile from city.

No. 313. 80 Acre farm, four miles from city, stone house, four rooms; nice place. 70 acres under cultivation, good land, plenty of fruit, good stone stable. \$2500.

No. 314. 42 Acres, joins city, best fruit grounds around the city; price and terms to suit.

No. 316. 155 Acre farm. Only 1 1/2 miles from the city, bottom land, all fenced, 80 acres under cultivation, 40 acres timber, plenty of water and fruit, stone house and barn. This place is offered at a bargain. 47

Most Respectfully Yours,
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