ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 28, 1877.

VOL. XV. NO. 9.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER. AMERICAN MEAT IN ENGLAND. EDITOR FARMER :- I would ask the favor of your columns to call attention of the farm ers of the great West to this important subject. It is a hobby of mine, as I have written more on this subject than any other, mostly for foreign agricultural papers. You will see from the accompanying No. of the Irish Farmer's Gazette, that it is becoming a leading article of trade in the great markets of England and the demand is ahead of the supply. First-class meat is what is required in those markets. No second-class articles of produce should ever be shipped abroad, it is always an injury to the wade. My attention was called to this subjects during a trip I took to Europe the winter of 1867. I found American meats were all classed very low. This surprised me and I was determined to ascertain the reason. I commenced visiting the slaughter houses (for hegs) and I soon found the reason. All firstclass meat I found, was made from light hogs, their prime hogs weighed about 12 stone (14 th, to the stone) in several hundred hogs hanging on the hooks, there was only one Muscatine, Iowa. that would go over 200 lbs. I then learned that the chief objection to American pork arose from its being too fat, and an absurd idea that it was made from wild hogs that never ate anything but acorns. On my return home I commenced corresponding for the Gazette, and called the attention of Irish packers to the opportunities that presented of making | fence at a small cost. Every plant in the hedge fortunes by coming over here and selecting and packing just such pork, and in just such a ax close to the ground, more than half on the manner as would suit the English market, at south side of the plant; hedges running east that time the quotations for American pork were very low, from 40 to 42 shillings per weight (112 lbs.) while Irish meats would freely bring from 60 to 70 shillings. I explained that our corn fed pork was the very best that could be procured, and that an unlimited of the hedge, hitch a span of horses to the end

amount of the right sized hogs could always be procured. About 5 or 6 years ago, some Irish packers came over, and now some of the heavy, it will crush your hedge too close to largest packing establishments in the West the ground, if too light it will not bring it are run by Irish packers. I was through one down. When you get it guaged right, it will the other day in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the make a nice job and be very expeditious. A largest and best arranged establishments I ever tree eight or ten inches below the forks, and saw. Since the advent of the Irish packers four inches at the top of the limb will bring there is quite a revolution in our pork market. down a large hedge. Mine was eight years small well fed hogs carries the highest figure in the market. Chicago don't rule our market as we have a better market at home. After seeing what the Irish packers had accomplished for the pork trade, I turned the attention of the Gazette to the beef trade. I knew there was an immense amount of prejudice to overcome, as the roast beef of old England was an Englishman's boast all over the world. I first commenced by calling attention to the fine stock raised in this (Muscatine) county, our fine stock sales and the high figures realized for short-horns, one cow and could raise such fine cattle on the rich prairies beef would not equal our pork. Well the exthe staple articles of commerce for the future, and here is where the western farmer can entrench himself and bid defiance to transportation companies; let him concentrate his probeef, the animal must never be stinted, the idea your hands. You are just the right man in the right place to awaken the farmers of the We must take some measures in self-defence to protect us from the vultures that are prying \$1.50 cts. per bushel. on the farmers of this nation and look upon us only as so many pack-horses on whom to place

the burthens of society and use as a conven-

ience to ride into office on. All we want to

develop our rich and fertile country is free

the money required by our farmers, manufactures and mechanics etc. etc., on the same security now demanded by the banks at 2 per cent. (recollect the bankers get it as a gratuity) how soon our farmer would become independent, pay of 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, but instead of such a course, our government hands us over to mon' ey changers who grind us at their pleasure, and whilst we are mortgaging our farms to pay our taxes, others are accumulating fortunes on our need, and becoming millionnaires by impoverishing the best element of the nation-by what means? by having a gratuitous use of the National credit that is based on our property. But this is too long, and I must close, hoping you will not fail to call the attention of your numerous readers to the importance of this question, I beg leave to remain ever the friend of justice and equal rights.

SAMUEL SINNETT.

#### TRIMMING HEDGES.

EDITOR FARMER :- As the time of year is at hand when many farmers will be trimming their hedges or laying them down, I thought I would tell you how I managed to bring a large hedge into good shape and make a tight Farmers can have the assurance that no Corn running north and south was nicked with an and west, were nicked on the west side of the plant. Find a forked tree with the limbs spread well apart, cut it so that each limb will be at least twelve feet long; cut the tree off two or three feet below the fork, place this astride of each limb and drive north or east as the case may require. If your forked tree is too a good growth. The reason for laying the tops of the plant north and east, is that the wind don't effect them so much. W. R.

Sandusky County, Ohio.

Vinland, Douglas Co., Kan.

Feb. 20.-Wheat looks fine and the prospect bids fair for an abundant crop, in fact I never saw wheat look so well. Peaches all killed. Good prospects for apples and grapes and all other kinds of fruits. We have some fine horses here. Good horses are worth \$150 to \$200. Cattle 5 cts on foot. Hogs 6 cts calf bringing \$10,000 and the average sales per pound on foot. Improved lands from \$100 doubling anything in England; that if we to \$200 per acre. Amber wheat \$1.45 per bushel, corn 44 cts. oats 33 cts. clover seed of the west, and give them all the corn they \$9.00 per bushel. Money from 8 to 12 per cent. could make use of, I could not see why our interest. Business good, lots of grain coming in. We have two large mills here, and one periment has been made, and is pronounced a large grange warehouse. No snow on the complete success. American beef is one of ground. The grange warehouse was built last fall, is very large. The elevators work by steam, and the first week they bought 12 thousand bushels grain, wheat, corn and oats. and I have counted fifteen loads of grain waitduce and turn it into first class beef. But it ing on one another to be unloaded, We must be borne in mind that to make first-class | have the best of land here for wheat, corn and oats. Most of the farmers have bank barns. I of raising a steer till he is 3 years old on rough- have one on my farm 100 feet long by 48 ness, and then fattening him in a few weeks wide, and some have larger ones. We have on corn will not answer for first-class beef, some heavy farmers here. One farmer raised that kind of meat will be a mass of dark, three thousand bushels of wheat last fall. tough lean covered with a thick coat of tal- They thresh the most by steam. We think low. A steer can be put in the market at 2 nothing of threshing one thousand bushels per years (not as good a plan, for the meat is not day, clean and fit for market. Some of the matured) that will pay far better than a 4-year- land is yellow sand and has been cultivated tain species of fishes under the care of celestial old treated in the manner referred to. Now for 40 years, year in and year out, without Friend Hudson, I will leave this matter in manure of any kind. Last fall the wheat was put in the ground early, and now wheat looks most splendid, we have no 'hoppers here great west to the importance of this subject. and we don't wish any visits from them. The potatoe crop was a failure last year, they are milt or male semen to the eggs, was entirely JONAS WEIKER.

-The young grasshoppers that are making their appearance now are not the red or Rocky Mountain breed; but the natives, which never have injured us. If all the eggs would hatch out now there need be no fear of damage from trade and cheap money. I want the green them this spring, as the cold rains and frosty back as the National standard of money, and I nights of March and April would kill them want the Government to loan the National as was the case ten years ago, when fully as want the Government to loan the National many eggs were deposited as last fall and money to the industrial classes instead of to a none of them lived to grow to maturity. The zens. Suppose our government would loan all year.—Humboldt Union.



The Selby (or Union) Corn Planter. One of the most important features to the raising of a good Corn crop, is to know that the seed goes into the ground properly. There is no method by which the seed can be placed as properly or as uniformly as by a good two-horse Corn Planter. But farmers should use great care in the purchase of this valuable implement, to know first, that they come from a good reliable factory; and secondly, that the a good reliable lactory, and secondary implement has the essential points necessary to a good, reliable, easily worked, easy draft Planter. We know of none in the market that is more deserving of the confidence of the farming public, or that we can recommend as highly as the UNION (or SELBY) CORN PLAN-TER, Manufactured by Messrs. Jas. Selby & Co., Peeria, Illinois; one of the most reliable manufacturing firms in the country, and handled in the West by Messrs. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, of Kansas City, Missouri. An Agri cultural House probably knewn as handling none but the latest improved, highest grade, best made farm machinery manufactured. lanter will give them the satisfaction that the Selby can, and they will find it most prof.

itable to use no other.

The superior advantages and leading features which places it at the head of the mark. et are as follows :

The slides work with one-half the labor usually required. Being run on chilled rollers, they will not wear and become loose, as is the case with slides working on run-ways.

The short-stroke and stirrers keeping the corn locse and insuring an even filling of the pockets—being undoubtedly the most perfect, durable and easily adjusted seeding device in

The runners will follow any unevenness of the ground, and are under complete control of

An open heel; cannot clog up, and by which both driver and dropper can see every hill that Lightness of draft-no weight on horse

The depth of planting is regulated to

certainty. The operator raises the runners without changing his position, and can force them into hard or soddy ground by use of the double

The dropman retains his position while turning at end of rows.

The runners are highly polished, and will cour in any soil. The front works independently, being atached at point of the runners. The best planter in the market for Haworth's

check rower. Be satisfied with no other Corn Planter: if REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF FISH.

The study of fishes has, from remote ages, been of great interest to both philosophers and the common people. To just what extent the ancients were acquainted with the finny tribes it is difficult to determine, as fact and fiction are so mixed up in their accounts that it is impossible to separate the truthful from the fabulous. But it is evident that pisciculture was extensively studied and practiced by some of the ancient nations and that great proficiency was is some cases, attained in the art. Among the nations that early attained a high degree of success in fish culture may be mentioned the Chinese. Fish has long constituted an important article of food among the overcrowded population of that empire. They have proved very skillful in transferring both the spawn and the young fry from the natural breeding grounds. We have some very fabulous accounts of the very rapid growth of cerpisciculturists. This art was also practiced in Europe, during the middle ages. But though great success was reached in artificial transplanting and rearing, yet the art, of fecundating or fertilizing the eggs by applying the unknown till but little over a century ago. In 1763 one Jacobi, of Germany, made known to the world the results of experiments that he had conducted through some thirty years. By these experiments he had demonstrated the practicability of the artificial fecundation of the eggs of fish. This discovery attracted wide attention at the time, but during decreptive insect than the Irishman's fles, and the commotions and wars that commenced in Europe at the close of the last and the beginlot of money sharks to shave their fellow citi- indications are that such will be the case this ning of the present centuries, the art was dence for a favorable result.--Concordia largely forgotten or over-looked. Attention Empire.

was again called to this subject by two French fishermen near the middle of the present century, and the practicability of employing this It All Depends on the Kind of Weather We Have means in the propogation of food-fishes for economical purposes clearly proved. The importance of this discovery will appear from the state of nature. In this state the eggs are laid and are afterward fertilized, the male discharging the milt or semen on them either as they are being discharged or after they have large proportion of the eggs are never fecun; are hatched or soon after and before they have become able to take care of themselves.

So great is this destruction that of some varieties, but about one per sent. ever produce a fish, whole of others, as the white fish, five thousand eggs are necessary to produce one fish, While in nature the results are so exceedingly meager under the guiding hand of art from 90 to 95 per cent, of the spawn produce healthy young fry. In one instance 199 fish were produced from 200 eggs. The following is said to be about the number of eggs produced by the different species, named : 

Brook trout From this it will be seen that the employment of means by which even 50 per cent. of

were turned loose in the river, and the next year 30,000,000 more. These were put into the Hudson river in 1869, 8,000,000 young; in 1870, 2,500,900; in 1871, 8,500,000: The result was that these fish that had been selling in the market at from \$18 to \$30 per hundred suddenly fell from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per hundred amining the deposits of locust eggs in this vicinity, and find them nearly addled, very few indeed by artificial means is limited only by the means employed for the hatching and rearing with the aid of a small magnifying glass.

Other observers here report the same condition of the young. Another important fact in con- Other observers here report the same of nection with this subject, is that both the fer- and we tilized ove and the young fry may be sent to tertained of damage from the young brood, different parts of the country and reared far different parts of the country and reared far away from any arrangements for artificial hatching. Eggs have been sent from America to Europe, and hatched with scarcely any loss, and live young shad just hatched have been carried from New York to California and places in the Sacramento river without any apparent injury. The eggs of various species your merchants do not keep it, write direct of fish may be sent to almost any part of the to the Agricultural House of TRUMBULL, country by mail. So rapidly are they transported that where but a small number is wanted for experiment or for stocking small streams or private ponds, it is cheaper to procure a supply from some established hatching house than to be at the expense of erecting such works. But where the business is to be care ried on somewhat extensively permanent buildings should be erected, though these need not be very expensive. This enterprise is worthy of the attention, of both the general government and of the state, that it is now receiving, but it deserves the fostering care of every state where such is not yet extended to it. It may also be successfully engaged in by thousands of private individuals throughout the country. Wherever a pond or spring branch is at command. A man may, by securing a start of the kind of fish best adapted to his circumstances, produce at a small expense, an abundant supply of this most wholesome animal food. A little effort and cost will enable any one to procure both the informs tion and the spawn or fry necessary to begin this work in a small way. L. J. TEMPLIN. Hutchinson, Kansas.

It is now certain that grasshoppers HAVE hatched out recently by the millions. Several gentlemen have told us of seeing large quan tities of the new-born pests hopping about And now the question naturally arise what will become of them. Some think that no matter how cold the weather, they will freeze up only to thaw out again and hop upon the "stage of action" with whetted appetites. Indeed we understand that experiments have demonstrated this to be a fact. Some, again, think their advent when there is such lack of vegetation means starvation for them. But the truth is they are a more the only th'ag we can recommend is to presow and plant as usual and trust in Provi-

PROP. BILEY'S OPINION CONCERNING TH PROSPECTS OF BUGS.

During February.

In answer to the inquiry of H. J. M., in your yesterday's issue, permit me to say that the method of the fertilization of the eggs in a prospects for comparative immunity from lor custs in the spring are increasing. Up to two weeks ago the eggs examined from different parts of the country were with few exceptions, they are being discharged or after they have sound. The late very mild weather, if fellow-found a lodgment on the gravel or other ed, as it doubtless will be, by severe cold may spawning bed. In this way it happens that a prove to be worth millions to the people of the West. The winter has been more like that of dated at all, while, of those that are a large 1868-7, than that of 1874-5, and we may begin share are devoured by other fishes before they to hope for a repetition of 1867 instead of 1875. All those which hatched in Southwest Missouri during the late warm weather will perish; but the eggs not hatched may not be seriously injured.

In this connection I take the liberty of sending you some recent answers to queries published in the Reval World, as of sufficient interest, perhaps, for you to republish.

No subject more deeply interests the western farmers just now than the condition of the locust eggs. From among the inquiries that come to me, those I enclose represent widely separated sections, and I would ask all correscondents making inquiries in future and the mere the better-to always accompany them with a small tin box of specimens.

C. V. RILEY. Yours, truly,

St. Louis, February 6th, 1877. ment of means by which even 50 per cent. of the eggs laid can be successfully hatched, will give the power of unlimited multiplication.

Experience has proved that these supposed results are easily attainable. As an evidence of what can be done in this line it may be noted that at one establishment on the Connecticut river in 1867, 15,000,000 young shad were turned loose in the river, and the next

Rhea's Mill, Collin county, Texas, Jan. 16. All three lots were sound, and the embryon so far advanced that a week's mild weather would hatch the young. (Since this was written they have all hatched.)

I have for some time past been carefully exthe development within the eggs be arrested and yet go on upon the return of proper condi-tions? Some of us have been led to fear that such might be the case by the plump, fresh appearance of the little rascals, after repeated freezing and thawing. Your answer to the above question will be thankfully received by many of us here, who depend upon our farm crops for a living. A. ROBERTS. crops for a living.

Lincoln, Nebraska, Jan. 13, 1877. It is difficult to got at what Mr. Roberts exactly means. Eggs once "addled" of course never hatch, but "segmentation" does not indicate an addled condition. On the contrary, it indicates development. The best way to get positive information is to send me speci-

Herein find eggs of Rocky Mountain locust.
What is their condition. A. A. DYE. Lamar, Barton county, Mo.

The eggs are below the average size, and part of them dead. The probabilities are that few of them will hatch.

I am very much interested in this "hopper question," as great quantities of eggs were de-posited in this section last fall. I have read earefully the proceedings of the Conference in Omaha; also, some of your articles in the New York Tribune; but find nothing on the point of what advancement the eggs make towards hatching in the fall. Of all the egg-sacks examined (which were not added), the eyes of the 'hopper could be discerned through his particular covering; and, on removing the covering, the hind legs could be raised clear of the body by the aid of a pin. The questien is, after making that advancement will they live through the winter and hatch out in the S. C. BASSETT, spring? Gibbon, Neb., Jan. 10, 1877.

Yes! I have had them in that advanced condition; kept them till the first of the year;

then brought them into a hatching temperature, and they hatched.

I have just been reading the report of your meeting at Omaha, on the grasshopper, and as I live in this great grasshopper country, and am a firm believer in your treatise and sayings ne question to ask. on the pest, I have some question to ask. I made some observations last fall, and up to the made some observations last fall, and up to the time the ground froze up, of their eggs; and would ask, if young eggs will hatch that were so far advanced that, in breaking open the egg-sack, you could distinguish the hoppera's eyes and the shape of his glege? Now it seems to me that eggs that far advanced must certainly be destroyed by the cold weather we have had of late. Am I correct? By answersing this you will confer a favor on one who is greatly interested. It is the prevailing opinion of most of the people that we won't be hurt much in the spring. Thus far there has been very little prairie burnt, and am in hopes by your advice and others, who understand the nature of the 'hopper, to give them a warm reception in the spring, if they hatch to any great number.

M. A. ARROTT. great number. M. A. A. Minneapolis, Ottawa county, Kan.

I would not dare give you hope without examining specimens. Send some along. Little hope can be built on the advanced condition of the eggs. Better prepare to give the young fellows a warm reception in spring.

I have sent you by mail to-day some 'hopper' eggs, taken out of the ground on Dec 25. They have been in my store ever since. I have some eggs that have never been outside my store since September, and also some taken out of the ground the day that the one I send were. I am watching them as closely as I can.

WM, C. RALLS.

Le Sueur, Minn. The eggs are very small, as the pode also

and fully one-half of the eggs are addled. I wish your opinion in relation to a ques tion under discussion here, vis : "Will the grasshopper that are new in a fleshy or larval state hatch?" The eggs that were laid during the earlier part of the season that the 'hoppers were here, have developed into a larval state, and many persons claim that, because of that development they will perish by the winter. My opinion is, that they are all right and will hatch. What do you say? The later laid eggs are yet in a fluid state.

H. C. RAYMOND,

Council Bluffs, Iowa. I am, as will be seen above, of your opin-

I have to-day been examining grasshopper eggs, and where they are thickest I have found eggs, and where they are thickest I have found worms or larvæ like the enclosed. Are they the white worms that were in the egg eccoons last fall, or are they something else? The grasshopper eggs seem in good condition; but we are having very warm weather now, and the frost is coming out of the ground. The weather is much like that we had in '67.8. I found no worms in the cocoons with the eggs.

WM. DUNN. WM. DUNN.

Syracuse, Otoe Co., Neb., Feb. 1, 1877. The larve sent have been preying on the eggs. This larve is a sluggish yellowish grub. measuring about one and a half inch when extended, which is found within or beneath the locust eggs, lying in a curved position, the body being bent so that the head and tail nearly touch each other. It is a smooth grub, with a very small, brown, flattened head, with the stantly and steadily increasing. In 1849 the joints near the head swollen and the hind end whole crop amounted to 100,000,000 bushels; joints near the head swollen and the hind end tapering, and with deep, translucent sutures beneath the joints, which sutures show certain the population, 4 3 bushels were produced per vinous marks and mottlings, especially along capita in 1849, 5 5 in 1859, and 7 46 in 1869 the middle of the back. It exhausts the eggs and leaves nothing but the shrunken and discolored shells. It has not yet been reared to the perfect state, but from the structure of its mouth it is evidently Hymenopterous, and will produce without much doubt, some ichneumon fly. It has been found in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, and has destroyed about ed up to the year 1850, while in the year 1874 one per cent of the eggs. I shall be very glad alone, 91,000,000 bushels were shipped to for to receive all further specimens that you may happen to find. The locust eggs are yet sound but I have some hope that the recent very

cause the death of a large portion. Friend Clarkson, agricultural editor of the Iowa State Register, recommended that grass, hopper eggs be sent you for examination, and I send by mail to-day in a tin box some eggs which have been taken from the ground under the following conditions: As you will find, I have packed them in layers in the box, with paper between. The top layer was that black loam on a piece of ground apt to keep that is, well drained—and have never en completely thawed since frozen in the beginning of the winter. The middle layer was taken from sand, and has repeatedly been froz en and thawed out—the water from thawing snow running over and completely saturating the sand daily for some days. The bottom layer is from low land, which was submerged in five feet of water for ten days after they were deposited in the fall, the ground remain ing muddy till trozen, afterwards covered with snow; the continued thawing and evaporation of the last few days have removed the snow and left the surface for two inches in depth thawed and dry. For the past few days we have had it warm in day-time, but freezing at night. The place is in Adams county,ninety miles east of Council Bluffs, and torty miles

warm weather, if succeeded by severe cold, will

north of the Missouri line.

WM. THOMPSON. Mt. Etns, Adams county, Ia., Jan. 30, 1877. The eggs from all three of the different positions are so little advanced in development that it is impossible to say positively that they are all sound. The liquids have scarcely begun to thicken. So far as I feel warranted in giving an opinion, I should say that they are sound—those of the third batch, only, giving their own wants. The deficiency in the Unitsome evidence of injury by the weakening of the integument. Hope Mr. T. will send more toward spring.

By this mail I forward to you one box of the grasshopper eggs. Are they in good state of preservation, and will they hatch in the spring if everything hereafter is favorable?

Inclosed I hand you an extract from the Interior. You will see the question raised there as to whether an egg can be partially hatched as these are, and then the process delayed for a long time and afterwards resume the work and go on to completion. All our people here regard this proposition with considerable doubt. In fact, they deny that such a thing can be done. I should infer that you hold that these eggs will hatch, notwithstanding the interruption. Will you please enlighten us fully as to why this is thus?

Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 29, 1877.

The article alluded to by Mr. Shane close with the following editorial remarks:

Without arrogating to ourself any special wisdom on the subject, but reasoning from analogy only, should decide that in the case of the eggs referred to by Mr. Shane—and is fact, all the eggs in the country in the same condition—incubation has been arrested, and that once arrested it has ceased forever. In all life that emanates from an egg (and what life does not, except the vegetable?), when its development is arrested during the incubation it is a permanent paralysis; in other words, it to do in maturing any crop.

is death. We may that, analogically, this should be so, but we may be wrong.

Most persons, having in mind the well-known fact that bird's eggs become addled if incubation ceases before completion, when once commenced, would from analogy come to the same conclusion as the editor of the Interior. But analogy here is an unsafe guide. The eggs of insects hibernate in all stages of embryonic development, and many of them with the Jarva fully formed and complete within. The advanced development of the locust embryo in the eggs sent by Mr. Shane argues nothing but very early hatching as soon as spring opens. Their vitality is unimpaired, as Mr. Shane may soon prove by bringing them into a warm room. I have had such forward eggs hatch the present winter after various periods of freezing.

Inclosed please find eggs of RockyMountain locust. They were taken on my farm,on south-west quarter of section 19, township 28, range 27, county of Lawrence and State of Missouri. W. R. GOODMAN.

Fully ten per cent of the eggs are dead and more or less decomposed. As in other instances from Missouri, a number of the masses, as also the eggs, are far below the average size, and compared with those received from the farther West and South are evidently lacking vitality. They were doubtless the last eggs laid, just before winter, and when the insects were nearly exhausted,-Globe Democrat.

IS WHEAT CULTURE DECLINING!

One of the questions which presents itself to millers, and others interested in wheat, is whether there is a decline in the wheat crops of the past few years as compared with the crops of the earlier periods in the history of our agriculture. Many have asserted, on what apparently seem good grounds, that while the aggregate amount of wheat is great-er now than formerly, the relative quantity, or number of bushels per capita, is decreasing, and will soon be adequate to supply only the home demand. The method by which these conclusions have been reached is fallacious in the extreme, and consists in taking the best crops of former years and comparing them with the poorer ones, or the "failures" of later times. Of course the only correct way is to take the average two series of years, and compare each average with the number of inhabitants. On our basis of calculation, it is easily demonstated that our wheat production is conin 1859 it reach 173,000,000 bushels; and in 1869 it was 287,000,000 bushels. According to This last crop was an exceptional one. Since then the average has been 260,000,000 bushels a year, or nearly 7 bushels per capita. Our reports furnish another means of arriving at the same general conclusion that one supply of wheat is increasing. For the past fifty years our export in grain and flour have been equiv-alent to 1,062,000,000 bushels. Of this immense quantity, only 178,000.000 bushels were exporteign countries. In whatever way we view the question we see the same result,—a large, absolute, as well as relative increase in our supply of breadstuffs. When we take into consideration the fact that population increases in the United States more rapidly than elsewhere, and find that nevertheless more wheat is raised for each person now than formerly, we can well say that this is the most convincing argument yet adduced to prove the correctness of Henry C. Carey's theory, that sustenance increases faster than population.—
American Miller.

THE CORN CROP. The economic value of corn as food for man s underrated. Wheat is the dearest grain food consumed by mankind, and when the comparative value and cheapness of the different grains is more thoroughly understood, the singular fact will be developed that there is as much caste in food as in the human race thatis supported by it. Scarcity and high cost of wheat will eventually force nations and individuals of the masses depends upon the substitution of some food material, cheaper than wheat and bearing nearer proportion to the reduced scale of wages now prevalent the world over. When the conventional necessities of life increase cost and the laborer's wages are diminished, then suffering and discontent ensue. the following comparison will show that corn as well as oats, is cheaper food than wheat: Oats contain 1991 per cent nourishment; corn 1230 per cent, and wheat 1406 per cent. Taking present Boston market quotations and each pound of nourishment from oats, at 58½ cents per bushel, costs 9 33 cents, from corn, at 67 cents per bushel, each pound cost 9 75 cents; while from wheat, at \$1 70 per bushel, each pound of nutriment cost 20 61 cents.

The corn crop of the United States equals the wheat crop of the civilized world, while 40 per cent. of the later cannot raise sufficient for ed States wheat crop for 1876 exceeded the en-tire export of 1875, while our exports of wheat in 1875 were 10,000,000 bushels less than that of 1874, showing that wheat cannot be claimed as a sole dependence for the rapidly increasing population of the world. Corn must, before many years, be consumed as a partial substi-tute, at least, for wheat, and the better the quality of the grain and the more perfect the process of preparing it for food, the quicker will come the enlarged demand. This is in part confirmed by the fact that our exports of 1876 were three per cent. of our whole crop, while for the twelve preceeding years they averaged only one per cent. of the corn produced.—American Cultivator.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SNOWPLAKE

POTATO. In a former article I stated that I had since the war, made a specialty of growing potatoes and had been trying to find the best in all respects to grow. After a thorough comparison with the Peach Blow, Early Rose, Extra Early Vermont, Early Goodrich, Peerless, Compton's Surprise, Excelsior, Lapstone Kidwill give you my reasons in a practical way and state some points of superior excellence. First, earliness. Have ripened with me, all things equal, a few days after the Rose, or in about 120 days from planting on good soil and with good culture, which by the way has much

people.

Third, quality. Richness in flavor fine grain floury whiteness and dryness and the dryest green points on earth; and in 1875 retained their splendid quality till quite the last of August, and better than any new ones.

Fourth, hardiness in sprouting. Last winter I had them in a cellar with all the above name

ed and no sprouts appeared on them till near the 1st of May, and I had sprouted all other early sorts three times and the late ones twice. I think their dryness is the cause. This I deem quite important.

Fifth, bugs don't seem to relish them. I did

Fifth, bugs don't seem to relish them. I did nothing for them on seven and a one-half acres and in the same patch were a few rows of other sorts nearly destroyed, and one could not tell by the appearance of the Snowflake that there had been a bug in the patch.

Sixth, uniformity in size. Seldom overgrown. Freedom from hollows or rot or any defeat.

defect. I have sold some 80 bushels out of cellar during December and didn't find a peck but was sound. I will give in a brief practical way, my experiments the past summer. Have employed some strategy and new tricks. I planted 3 acres of ordinary land; plowed May 1; harrowed and marked four feet wide and the strategy and strategy are strategy as the strategy are strategy and several strategy and several strategy are strategy as the strategy as the strategy are strategy as the strategy are strategy as the

four inches deep; out to single eyes and 24 to 30 inches apart in drills; covered by hand; ridged up some; harrowed as they began to come up; hoed and dressed to single stalks; when a few inches high transplanted and filled missing hills, On part of it plowed five times during the summer and kept clean in from 110 to 120 bushels per acre of very fine tubers of good, uniform size and few small ones. All admired them when I put them on the market and they sold at 20 cts above the Early Rose.

Planted four and a half acres, on land that had been heavily manured and well rotted, from 25th of May to 1st of June. About the same modus aperandi as before, save dropping a little wider apart. Left part of a row with all the stalks that came up and often 4 to 6 from one eye. Also transplanted a few rods in a row to compare results. Plowed deep after first time; gave very thorough culture in drills. Some two weeks after I had laid them by and not a weed or speer of grass could be seen peering above the tops, or in the hills, the drouth had set in and I noticed the ground seem to settle down and crack open. I thought I could in some degree help supply moisture as I had done before. I acted upon my convictions. I plowed them out deep, not lose, but throwed dirt up to them, buried some tops and found potatoes on them. I was told by old fogles I would spoil my crop I left one row unplowed to test. In some ten days I plowed again. The ground began to heave up by the hills, which told it was the best investment of the season. Digging told the story. Nature won't lie, There was the same number in the row I left, but a failing off of near one-third in size and measure. Not only net gain of one-third, but nearly all marketable size while near onethalf of said row was too small to cook. I think on the whole I made a gain of 175 bushels by 4½ days plowing. I saw very little difference in the few rods of all transplants in yield. But a big difterence in favor of single stalks over all that tuber an inch through halved, and in that pro portion, and when four or five inches high dress to single stalks by pulling up the smaller, and leave the leading stalk, and if the land is strong enough, with good culture there will be very little difference between large and small seed.—Reuben P. Reed, in Prairie Fur-

farm Stock.

VETERINARY AND KINDRED MATTERS. DISEASES OF THE TEETH,-When there is anything wrong with the teeth, animals fall off in condition, from not being able to masticate their food properly, as this increases the work of the stomach, which is also unable to perform its accustomed functions. When a horse is observed to quid his food, it may some times arise from the uneven wear of the back teeth; if this is the case, they should brasped with a tooth rasp, until the sharp edge es which cut the horse's tongue or cheek are brought down to the level of the tooth. The to learn that the moral and financial elevation state of matters may be ascertained by putting a balling iron in the horse's mouth and feeling the surface of the molars with the fingers; but if one of them is found to be carious, it should be removed, and the socket plugged with tin-foil. In cases of this kind, however, a properly qualified veterinary surgeon should be consulted. The so-called wolves' teeth are seen in front of either row of molars, and by many ignorant persons their presence is supposed to be prejudical; but from their small size, and their position in front of a large molar tooth, unless they deviate from their usual line of growth, they do no harm.

> SPRAINS OR STRAINS .- Violence inflicted with extension, rupture and displacement upon the soft parts of a joint, including cellular membrane, tendons, ligament, and all other medicine from time to time, or by degrees, and parts forming the articulation, is termed sprain conveys it to the mouth in suitable proportions or strain. The dislocation or disruption may be complete, or it may be a mere bruise or stress, and innumerable are the shades of difference between the extremes. Effacion of avoided .- By Dr. N. H. Paaren, in Factory the fluids is an attendant consequence. Parts and Farm. of vital importance, as in the neck or back, be implicated, and the accident be immediately fatal, or wholly irremediable; on the contrary, they may be to that extent only, that with time and care, restoration may be accomplished. They constitute a serious class of cases. The marked symptoms are, pain in the injured parts, and inability of motion sometimes complete The treatment is at first rest, a regulation of the local action and constitution al disturbance, according to circumstances, by fomentations, bandaging, and other soothing remedies; and when the sprain is of an older date, counter-irritation (blistering, etc.) and friction. Farm horses are not unfrequently subject to strain, and they occur most frequently in autumn.

WORMS .- Farm horses are sometimes affect ed with worms. These are of three kinds; the round-worm, the thread-worm (commonly called pin-worm), and the tape-worm. The they come through the stretch side by side or last named kind is not so frequent with the horse; the two first mentioned are common, or four mile gallop, and instruct the boys to especially when the horse is underfed, and the ney, Davis Seedling, Eureka, Acme, &c., in appearance of his staring coat, want of firsh 1875, my verdict is in favor of the Snowflake. times occasion gripes and diarrhoes, but the mischief they produce is not great. The principal habitat of the pin worm is the cocum (blind gall), although they are sometimes found in countless multitudes in the colon track, when it is not muddy, but still heavier and rectum. Turpentine is a deadly poison to than the trainer supposed, and sometimes by

Second. Smooth, attractive appearance. in man, acts most disagreeably in the lower ext to no loss in paring or measuring. 'In these respects they far surpass any before the pure, or in large quantities but mixed in small-

Cow IN CALF.—The usual mode of determining whether a cow is in calf is deceptive. She may not have held when bulled; she may have taken the bull again in a few days, and she may not shew evident symptoms of calving until only a few days before she actually calves. The application of the ear to the flank of the cow is a simpler and more certain mode of ascertaining the pulsation of the calf, an unerring stethoscope (as used by physicians in sounding the chest), render the mode truly philosophical. The existence of pregnancy may be detected by it at as early a stage as may be detected by it at as early a stage as six or eight weeks, by which time the beating of the heart of the calf may be distinctly heard, and its singular double beating cannot be mistaken.

HAY-RACKS.—The prevailing opinion about hay-racks may be learned from the general practice, which is to place them as high as the horses' heads, because, as is alleged, the horse is thereby obliged to hold up his head, and he cannot breathe upon his food. Many better reasons may be adduced for placing the racks low down. A work horse does not require to hold up his head at any time, and much less in the stable, where he should rest and be at ease as much as he can. A low rack permits the neck and head, in the act of eating, to be held in their ordinary position; he is not so liable to pull the hay among his feet; his breath cannot contaminate his food so much in low as in a high rack, insemuch as the breath naturally ascends; he chooses his food by the sense of smell easier from a low rack, very mouthful having to be pulled out of the high, from its sloping position, by the side of the mouth being turned upwards; and, in summer, mown grass is much more easily eaten out of a low rack.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—There are many spe cifics which are reccommended for this disease and all with the boast of being entirely suc cessful. Some rely with confidence on the muriate of antimony, which is a very good application; others on a mixture which is supposed to acquire much of its virtue from the presence of gunpowder. The application of the following mixture is very beneficial, the horn being first removed from the part having matter underneath; turpentine, two ounces; sulphuric acid, half an ounce, and olive oil one ounce; to be carefully and well mixed before it is applied to the diseased parts. The beneficial agency of a caustic may be thus explained: it first destroys the part to which it is applied, thus arresting the progress of the dis ease by substituting a more destructive though more limited action for a milder but more progressive one; the caustic not only buins the diseased part, but that in contact with it. The diseased action being thus arrested, an eschar is formed, which protects the parts be neath, whilst a new and healthy action on a level surface is set up. It will also greatly assist a cure if the diseased sheep are put in a shed with a clean floor, on which some quick. lime is spread every day.

GOOD OATS .- Oats are, of course, a most important article in the stable management ; and grew from a single eye. I have decided that ought to be, of the finest quality. It may be small potatoes cut not to single eyes, but say a thought that the weight of cats is not a matter of great consequence, nor, in fact, is it to common horses of little value; but it is quite the reverse to such as we are particular about as to stamina, wind, and condition. Good oats ought to weigh close to forty pounds per bushel; for we must recollect that, in the first place, horses are fed by measure, not by weight; consequently, in giving light cats, we actually rob the horse of his proper quantum of meal, giving him husks instead; and if we fed him by weight, going on the principle that a pound of lead and a pound of feathers are both a pound, the principle would be a very bad one as regards oats; for in that ease, though the horse gets his pound weight, if he gets an un-due portion of it in husks, he is only filled with that which is of no use to him; so in every way light oats are bad for choice horses. Some persons, indeed many, object to black oats. The only objection that we ever found to them is, they are apt to be taily; but if they are neat, short and round, we think them quite as good as the white—indeed, in one particular lar, better, as such as we describe as good, are

generally thin-skinned. ADMINISTERING FLUID MEDICINES .- Injuries to the mouth of animals sometimes are consequence of careless use of glass bottles in the administration of medicines, when the vessel is passed too far into the mouth and between the molar teeth. Glass bott'es, particularly those having long necks, are very useful agents for administering medicines, when properly used, as the quantity can be more safely regulated, and choking and waste avoid ed, than by the more primitive drenching horn Tin bottles, on similar principles, are also pref erable. The mode of use is simple. operator standing upon the right side of the patient, after he is properly secured, draws way the cheek by inserting the fingers of the left hand in the angle of the mouth. A pouch or pocket is thus formed, which receives the for deglutition. The glass bottle, therefore, never passes between the teeth, or into the mouth, and danger from that event is thus

TRAINING RACE HORSES. A writer in the Spirit of the Times, writes

as follows concerning the training of horses for the track :

No drunkard, let him be ever so intelligent, can successfully train a stable of horses. whole stable economy becomes demoralized for he sets a bad example, which is sure to be followed and repeated during his absence or while drunk, in the kicking, slapping, and knocking about boys and horses, thereby bringing all order and system to an end. When he goes out drank upon the track with his horses, he will awagger around, halo to his boys, change his instructions, and, in his drunken vanity, endeavor to show the other trainers what he can do with horses. Although his horses may be unprepared, he will, just as likely as not, order a trial run or brush every time run their best the last two miles, and, if the weather is hot, he is sure to have a blanket and hood, upon each horse. All horses are mostly overtrained in the hands of the best trainers, sometimes by working too many horses together, sometimes from working in the mud, sometimes from breezing on a heavy all these worms; but this medicine, so harmless | the horse taking more work than the trainer

in man, acts most disagreeably in the lower animals. Hence, it must not be given to them pure, or in large quantities, but mixed in small proportion with other offs, as linseed, or in a pill, and with these precautions, it may be found at once safe and efficacious.

Cow in Calf.—The usual mode of determining whether a cow is in calf is deceptive. She may not have held when bulled; she may have taken the bull again in a few days, and she may not show evident symptoms of calv.

The lower days are also astrally his rider in his run, must become sore, and the horse being overworked, and unsustained by his rider in his run, must become sore, and his rider in his run, must become sore, and his rider in his run, must become sore, and will surely show it in a day or two, and perhaps in the next gallop. All this may be remedied by a sober, attentive trainer, who goes with his horses to the track, is attentively watching the process of their exercise, and, after that, follows them solesely to the stable, and watchfully cares to their gooling off then attentival that their cooling off, then attentively steps from stall to stall, and notes their cleaning off, sees that they are kindly treated during the proc-ess, and, when ready to feed, calls the boys and measures out the feed for each horse himself, and remains at the stable until the horses are done, examining minutely the troughs to see which had eaten their feed and which had not, and how much they had left. By such unceasing attention he will ascertain how each horse was affected by his work, which will guide him in his rubsequent treatment, either of their work or a change of treatment, either of their work or a food, change of air, change of clothing, or an food, change of the feed. No two increase or diminution of the feed. No two horses can be trained alike at all times during an entire season, either from natural conformation, weakness of organization, an inactive liver, nervous system easily prostrate ed from severe work, or more affected by ex-posure to sudden heat or cold. These and many other things in their superstructure, cause horses to be differently affected, apparently from the same treatment, and a trainer, however well informed in other matters, must have a long and continued experience to ob-serve and treat intelligently various differing results which horses of different organization

manifest under the same treatment.

In regard to feeding, I will here stop to say a few words. Horses when hungry, should not be fed with wet food recently mixed—say at time of feeding; for, being very hungry, they will swallow it without half mastreating. it, because it is wet; whereas, had it been dry, deglutition could not have taken place until mastication had excited the salivary glands to have secreted sufficient saliva so as to lubricate and moisten the food before the horse could swallow it. Many horses have been badly choked from wet feed given in that way, A case in point was with Wild Idle, two summers ago, at Saratoga. After a severe race, whilst walking around the ring and cooling out, his groom offered him a small bunch of hay well dipped in water. The horse, being very hungry, grabbed a mouthful, and the hay being wet, after crushing it a little with his grinders, in that state attempted to swallow it, and became choked, remaining in that alarming condition for several hours before he was finally relieved. Now, if the hay had been dry, he would not have attempted to swallow it until he had properly masticated it. If you have not properly scalded mash for your horse after the race( and every trainer, if he is a prudent man, will have one prepared). portant article in the stable management; and these should be, as everything a horse eats allowed to nip some grass, or eat some cut allowed to he of the finest quality. It may be grass mixed with hay. It matters not how and if he will not eat a mash, he should be greedily a horse may eat a mash, either in chewing or half-chewing it before swallowing it, for it has been boiled or scalded until the cats have become emollient and soft, and therefore will not dry up the intestines by absorbing the moisture, as food unsoaked would do if carried into the stomach. If you must give dry feed to a hungry horse just out of a race, be sure and mix a pint or quart of bran with it, for then he will be compelled to hold is in his mouth until it is thoroughly masticated before he can swallow it, and it is well to mix dry bran with oats for all greedy feeders.

MANUFACTURING AND HANDLING PAR-TIALLY SKIMMED MILK.

At a recent meeting of Ohio Dairyman's Association, the subject of using partially skimmed milk for cheese was discussed. Mr. Chamberlain thought the present popular plan of partially skimming milk was established and practiced by our ancestors; in olden times it was the invariable rule to partially skim all milk used for cheese. He believed as good cheese could be made from such milk as from the whole milk, or even better. He favored only light skimming and did not believe in mixing the whole milk of morning with the skimmed night's milk. He would skim all or none. Adding buttermilk from sweet churning was a miserable practice, very injurious to cheese. Partially skimmed milk should not be heated above 80° before the curd is made. After cutting the curd it should be increased to about 92°; a milder richer cheese was made than when heated to a higher degree. Milk the least sour should never go into the vat with sweet milk. If used at all it should be made up by itself. His cheese, the past season, had in some cases brought two cents more than that from neighboring factories that claimed to make whole milk. He averaged about one and a hale pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk, and used two and a half pounds salt to 1,000 pounds of milk—a little more in hot weather. Skim milk cheese should be handled oftener than whole milk, and should not remain in the curing room more than 15 or 20 days when it should be removed to a cool place; it would get too sharp and hard if left in the curing room as long as whole milk cheese.

Mr. Baldwin was requested to give his ex-perience with the Hardin method of setting milk for butter. He replied that he had never used it. He cools his milk in vats surrounded with cold water; he makes a pound of butter from about thirty-two pounds of milk, on the average. Mr. Weir, of Oberlin, said he had tested the Hardin method, but not satisactorily. "The relative profits of manufacturing and handling whole and partially skimmed milk" was the next topic discussed. Mr. Johnson, of Ashtabula, had manufactured both and was convinced that the later would yield the most money. Just as good cheese could be made from partially skimmed milk as from the whole Mr. Rice, of Trumbull, opposed skimming and did not believe as good cheese could be made from milk deprived of any cream, as from whole milk. Mr. Weir, of Oberlin, fa-vored partial skimming; he never permitted an acid on his milk and had been very success tul. Mr. Welton agreed with him and others approved. Mr. Weir said he used more salt than was usual, reaching as high as five pounds to one thousand pounds of milk. It was suggested that, while skimming might for a time be more profitable, it was injuring our reputation in the great cheese markets. Others argued that in making whole milk it was impossible to avoid a waste of fatty or casein matter, that might as well be taken off before it was made up.

### Batrons of Husbandry.

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 office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed.

county or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization

EXISTS.

W. S. HANNA, Gen'l. Dep. Ottawa, Gro. Y. JOHNSON, Lawrence, Atchison County. Acthison County. Atchison County. Atchison County. Atchison County. Atchison County. Cou

subordinate Granges, is briefly, as follows, to wit: Cash system of business. Sell for a fair marginal profit. Pay a fixed rate of interest on share capital. Require quarterly settle.

ments, and divide profits among a pay promptly.—Indiana Karmer. ments, and divide profits among purchasers; members to have but one vote each, without regrad to number of shares he may own.

It is proposed to establish wholesale co-op. erative stores, State and National, by members of the Order, under the auspices of the National and State Granges, in all the more important trade centers of the country. Local organizations, of like character, to be secured in counties, under the direction of county or subordinate Granges.

In view of the fact that some delay will necessarily occur before the above general plan of co-operation can be perfected, and in consideration of the very earnest and reasonbusiness interests of our Order receive that vania State Grange has been in session and live weight. The comfort and health of the immediate and prompt attention which its importance demands, it has been directed, by those in charge of our business relations, that the channels of trade heretofore provided through State, county and other local agencies, be continued, and as concentration, is the wellknown key to success in all our business enterprises, it is earnestly recommended, that in order to make our present agencies successful and productive of profitable results.

as well as a preparatory measure for the final consummation of our proposed business organization, that we give to such agencies, as far as practicable, our patronage, encouragement and support-experience having proven them to be profitable or otherwise, just in proportion to the amount of trade they have been able to secure, and the business ability employed in their management. All failures reported can be traced directly to one of two causes, to wit : want of patronage or lack of business ability or honesty on the part of the agent selected. Secure the service of an honest, practital business man, as your agent, and give to him your confidence, trade, encouragement and support ; learn to accept the results of a continually fluctuating market, without complaint, knowing as all business men do, that
profit cannot be expected from every venture

among the subordinate granges to this effect.

Should it be desirable to pay the State Agent out of the profits of the Agency, our trade is
now so much extended that to make it entirely interference with cultivation than an advanalf-sustaining would require scarcely a per--and success is just as certain, as anything connected with commercial transactions, provided you have numerical strength, in the locallty, sufficient to justify the undertaking.

Don't expect too much. WM. SIMS, Master K. S. G.

Dickinson County.

EDITOR FARMER: I send you a list of the officers of Farrington Grange for the ensueing

A. Randall, W. M.; C. L. Murphy, W. O.; G. Blake, W. L.; B. S. Aten, W. S.; Geo. N Tucker, W. A. S.; A. J. Markley, W. T.; F. M. Leathens, W. F.; E. Buckingham, Secretary; K. C. Mast, W. G.; Mrs B. S, Aten, Ceres; Mrs A Randall, Flora; Mrs E Blake Pomona; Mrs A J Markley, L. A. S.

Our Grange like many of the Granges of the State, has felt the effects of the hard times but we are now more hopeful, and are striv: ing, by attending regularly, to make our meetings both pleasant and profitable. G. H. I.

Riley County.

EDITOR FARMER: Peach Grove Grange, of this county, had a public installation, on the 26th of last month, which was a very please ant affair. Bro. H H Rice of Fancy Creek country for the first time, was impressed Grange conducted the ceremony. After the with its great size, so it was the case with Grange, conducted the ceremony. After the exercises were over, we all enjoyed ourselves eating a genuine Grange feast. We strongly believe in public installations. B. L. M.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation should be the maxim of the Order. If one wheat thresher will do the work of a single township, unite and run it. If one reaper and mower will do the work of six tarmers, co-operate and so use it, and save four-fifths in capital invested. Likewise cooperate in everything that will pay a dollar to the parties uniting, and that is practical. We have too much invested idleness. Whatever we buy we should pay cash for, and when we we invest in steam power, keep the boiler hot by directing the power aright.-Patron's

The Executive Committee on Thursday morning reported to the Virginia State Grange that in connection with the State Grange of sale of live-stock, and that they had secured the services of a brother Patron, an expert in handling of cattle to conduct the business.

delphia Exhibition, which was a grand man had referred. The farming there was scheme, and well carried out, and was more of the character of that pursued in worthy of its object. Whatever were the West Virginia arrangements had been made

of the article he purchases. We enter into no combination with other houses for a certain per cent, to fleece the farmers and enrich the towns. The more purchasers and more sales the smaller the tax, because expenses are not increasing proportionally to the trade, and union and sociability is thus cultivated when "Deputies will be re-commissioned, or new farmers meet and trade where their interests appointments made, upon recommendation of stove, organ, furniture, building material, or anything in the trade is wanted, it can be had on short notice. Let every farmer deem it his duy to inquire as to anything he may want, and if not on hand, have it ordered. He would thus be benefited, the tax on others would thus be lightened, the officers would be cheer. EDITOR FARMER: The plan of co- operation would become a success instead of a drag. I hope every farmer, wheth tion recommended by the National, adopted by our State and suggested to the county and subcodings of the coun

CO-OPERATION.

The State Executive Committee of Missouri report concerning their last meeting as fol-lows: Manufacturers from various parts of the United States met with us, and showed great eagerness to contract with us at bottom prices. They say to us that ours is now almost the only State in which they will contract, as others have failed to do business satisfactorily, while in Missouri the grange trade has been very successful, and our dealings show capacity and promptness. We are able to congrat-ulate the Patrons on having obtained reduced rates for almost everything used by the farmers, and if the Order will only stand up to their own agency like men, every year will see prices going down until they reach the lowest figure possible.

chasing Agency, in Philadelphia,on a self-sustaining basis, while at the same time furnishing granges with all descriptions of goods at the lowest wholesale prices. The appointment of a business man or Philadelphia as agent in that city for the sale of all products of the farm, orchard and dairy, at a very low commission. This agent has executed bonds to the State Grange in the sum of \$50,000. Under the new system the members of the Or also determined to establish an agency at Pittsburg.

The Wisconsin State Agent reports" in two years we have built up a trade of over \$100,000 per annum, have our capital intact and a net gain over all expenses, except the State Agent's salary, of \$426 17. The profit of the The State Agent has received but one quarter's salary for the year from the State Grange treasury. It has heretofore been used as an argument to concentrate trade in the Agency, his salary would naturally be inclined to employ him. There is a general understanding among the subordinate granges to this effect. self-sustaining would require s ceptable advance on prices charged to Patrons vania, the management of which he defor goods."

OHIO.

State Agent Hill has just returned from a business tour to New Orleans. He made large America on the 21st of May, Indian corn purchases of sugars, molasses and coffees, at just then peeping out of the ground, but large saving to patrons, and reports pleasant intercourse with patrons of Louisiana....A convention of patrons of Ohio and adjoining States, and of those interested in wool growing, will be held at the office of the State busing ness agency, Feb 22.

#### AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

At the last meeting of the York Chamber of Agriculture, Mr. John Coleman, Ricall Hall, York, who recently returned from the Philadelphia Exhibition, read a

paper on American agriculture. Mr. Coleman said that the subject he had to bring under their notice might be viewed purchased. His men servants had ten dolunder two aspects, first, as to giving information to those who were engaged in farm- years, a sum not in excess of what was often ing in this country; and secondly, as showing that in the America past, and increaswork at four o'clock in the morning by milkingly so in the future, was the great competitor in the produce market. He would detail to them what were his own impressions during the short period that he visited America. As every Englishman, on visiting that him. The immense area of America, its variety and resources, struck him as something surprising, and the traveling of such a long distance led him to remark—"What a abled to obtain men to work for him at about deal of land there is about here." He went deal of land there is about here found what a vastness there was in the resources of agricul- under. Farm servants had, therefore, better ture and commerce laid before him. Just compare the country with our own as to size. The area of the States was fifty time as large tion on the part of Americans, and their foras England, and one of them, out of thirtynine, Pennsylvania, by no means the largest, the area exceeded that of England. In the whole of these States the amount of popour own country, and therefore they might ty. English emigrants were the class of safely say that there was a great deal of room to move about in, and plenty of land. No one who had not been in America could form any adequate conception of the coun-

blots upon the American escutcheon-and The farmers should give a store that is run in their own special interest the first call, for these reasons: The expense of running the store is all the farmer is taxed above the cost of the article he purchases. We expense that the cost character. At the exhibition of Philadelphia there has been a representation of the people of all nations. The site of it comprised 3,000 acres of fine undulating ground with a beautiful wood, and having through it a winding river. For the immediate purpose of the exhibition 250 acres were fenced in. The great exhibition in London in 1851

had a covered area of 20 acres; but the out to all as a cheap agent, for anything a farmer may want, from a pound of sugar to a threshing machine. A person by leaving his order at the store can save from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent on all articles. This capecially when clubs are made up in Granges, by neighborhoods by non-Granges, or at the by neighborhoods, by non-Grangers, or at the store, for all kinds of groceries, truit trees, plants and seeds; and when a sewing machine, ness of the exhibition was illustrated by the vastness of the country. The machinery adapted to small occupations was not of of a very advanced character; but in the various productions of the great western manufacturers he found a great improvement. It was evident that the machinery was adapted for the saving of labor as far as possible. It was of an admirable character, as it was suited to the planting of the corn and to the harvesting of the crop. There was also machinery for the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. The great central district included Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, and it was to this particular district he would call their attention. Railway speculation and enterprise had done a great deal for this district as to its agriculture, and was of immense importance to all who turned their attention to colonization. In addition to its railway facilities, the district was admirably furnished with water communication in the great exporting part situated in the Mississippi valley, there being ample

means of getting rid of the produce. After giving a favorable account of Chicago and its fine buildings and squares, which had been erected since the great fire, he related the particulars of a visit he had paid to the stock market, and a more systematic mode of doing business he had never witnessed. The stock was conveyed by rail into the centre of the market, and when removed from the trucks were at once weighed, and then sold wholesale in this way by transacted some important business, among it the following:—The placing of the State Purgive them some idea of the increase of trade at Chicago, he might mention that 1857 the number of animals sold was 58,325; but in 1875 the number was 920,480. An immense increase had also taken place in pigs, the average weight of which was sixteen stones. He visited the Corn Market, which was al-

together different from Mark-lane, York, or any of the English corn markets. He saw no samples of corn, but heard a great noise quarrelling, but discovered that they were merely doing business in the ordinary way That was their system, but Englishmen. would not see any advantage in it. People at these markets dealt with great quantities of corn, which was divided into three classes, last month, the most successful in the history samples of which had to be left with the of the Agency, is not included in the estimate government inpectors. Willions of bushels of wheat were sold according to the number of the class, and the grain was never seen when bought. It was very seldom, indeed, that any disputes arose as to the quality, but when they did take place the matter was referred to the government officers who had the samples, and the matter was finally settled. He had not had much opportunity of

scribed, and the rotation of the crops he showed was well adapted to save labor. The productiveness of Indian corn was some-what remarkable. When he arrived in just then peeping out of the ground, but when he left on the 5th of August he saw fields of this description of corn to feet high. The average produce was at least 50 bushels per acre, sometimes 80 bushels were obtained, and even 100 bushels had been known. Deep ploughing was essential, and the corn was free from enemies, except a sort of worm which eat through the stem in the early stages of its growth. There was a great idea of emigration to America by

farm servants, in the belief that there was high wages and little work, but the fact was there was great work but no great wages. He gave an instance of a lumber merchant who was managing a farm that he had lars a month with rations, or about £24 per work at four o'clock in the morning by milking the cows and feeding the mules. At five o'clock they had breakfast, and at eleven came in for dinner and remained an hour, and then worked whilst the sun went down. The farmer was a kindly, good sort of man and no tyrant, and he retained 26

per cent. of their wages, and made of the money a savings bank for them, and in this way two or three of them had been preventpause before they strike and emigrate. After glancing at the restless spirit of specula-

was the best policy he urged that they should have an infusion into them of pure English blood. A large proportion of those who ulation put down by Americans-and they emigrated were Irish, who were frequently sell our products we should receive cash. If were not in the habit of underrating things men not of the best character, and not call was 44 millions, not so much in excess of culated to raise the tone of American sociemen desired, who would be received with

> Mr. H. Richardson said that he had travelled 3,000 miles in the States of Canada, try. He would diverge from his subject for which he considered better suited to the

welcome.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

THE FURST & BRADLEY

Our experience in the manufacture of this Sulky Plow—it 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 objectnomable features may have presented themselves. This places us far in advance of the experimentars, who, from the high reputation of our Plow, have been forced into making Sulkirs, which they are landing to the skies, but walch are in reality crude, and comparatively nutried. Don't be deceived by their high-sounding advertisements and pretentions claims, but before you buy, see the "Furst & Bradley," which has been so long and thoroughly tried and "not found wanting." They are so simply and so easily handled, that a boy 18 to 18 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 Cornstalk (Higher than Your Head) With out Choking.

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

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Simple, durable, cheap, Can open and close it ithout leaving your horse, carriage or load. Cannot now or freeze itup. Works easy. No weights, put-

snow or freeze it up. Works casy. Mo wagas, Plevs or ropes.

Read what Supt. Stalker of the lowa State Agricultural College Farm says:

"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 prenounce it the best gate yet produced.

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other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales y ranted. Send for Circular and Price-list.

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

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Apple Trees. Grape Vines.

rill send one for 35 cents, post-paid. O. Box 238. G. W. FISHER, Rochester, N. Y.

CHOICE STOCK. LOWEST PRICES. Special inducements to parties ordering by car-loads.
We will send post-paid by mail, Concord vines 1 year old, for \$1 per dozen, 2 years, per dozen, \$2.00. 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 Essex Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Prices on application.

Carthage Peach Orchard and Nursery. AMSDEN PEACH A SPECIALTY.

The Amsden 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, Husman, Thomas, Buckman, Warder and others. Select trees, 4 to 6 feet, Packed free, \$3 per 10, \$15 per 100. No. 1, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 for 10, \$13 per 100. Full history on application.

Address JCHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo.

FOR SALE.

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

#### Breeders' Directory.

WARREN HARRIS, Trenton. Missouri, Breede of Short-Horn Cattle with Herd-Book pedigree

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

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

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

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

Z. C. LUBE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Herd Registered Jersey Cattle; also, Light Brab-mas, Black and Partridge Cookin and B. B. Hod Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

TOHN W. JONES, Stewartaville, Mo., breeder of Thorough-bred Short-Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshires of the best strains in the United States and Canada. G. B. BOTHWELL; Breckinridge, Mo., Breeler of Pure American Merino Sheep noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year.

J. F. TRUE, NEWMAN, Jefferson County, Ransas, breed, er of Thoroughbred Short-horn Catale. A fine lot of Young Bulls for sale.

A LBERT URANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable amilies. Young stock for sale cheap, Bend for catalogue. W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-licited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

AMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanis Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammon, from the Humphrey's importation in 1962. Also Curerz White Hoes, pre mium stock, and Light Brahma Chico mas, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 257 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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.

EE & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ili. Nursery-men and Breeders of Choice Berkshire and Essex Bhoats, 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 Catalogues free.

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and Green-trees, plants, bulbs, &c.. very cheap. Send for prices list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Ean.

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

C RAPE VINES our speciality. Largest assort-Of ment and best plants in the country, at low prices. Address, Bush & Son & Mansshape. Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

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

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

#### Ceneral Business Directory.

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

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

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

#### The Patrons' Commercial Agency OF COLORADO,

Is now prepared to handle all kinds of Farm Produce on commission only. Patrons will find it to their interest to transact their business through this Association. It is owned and managed by Patrons only. W. H. GRAFFLIN, Business Manager. DENVEN, Colerado.

The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press



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A GOOD JACK FOR SALK. 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 stred by him all dark colored.

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Tree, Fruit, Shrub, and Garden Seeds in variety. Send for Price Lists.

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PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



### The Kansas Farmer

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atest care is used to prevent swindling hum uring space in these advertising columns ments of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quach e not received. We accept advertisement ush, cannot give sweaper. not received. We accept advertisements sh, cannot give space and take pay in trade i. This is business, and it is a just and ale adhered to in the publication of THE

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A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

BOOKS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED. PRICE LIST OF PARK NURSERY, Lawrence, Kansas P. P. Phillips, Proprietor.

The above is one of the reliable Nurserymen and Florists of Kansas. Send for his list. SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR GREEN-ROUSE AND SEEDING PLANTS. Paul Butz & Son, New Castle, Pa.

An old citizen of New Castle, in reply to our ques tien, "Do you know the firm of Paul Butz & Son? Said: "Yes, that is one of the most substantial firms in our part of the country. They have a large and successful business." Their advertisement appears

DIRECTORY OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT Of Kansas for years 1877 and 1878. Geo W. Martin, Topeka, State Printer. A very neat pamphlet of 85 pages, containing much

useful information, STORES, HARRISON & Co., CATALOGUE, NEW AND RARE PLANTS. Painesville, Ohio.

An old and reliable firm. WHOLESALE PRICE LIST, SMALL FRUIT NURSERIES. Samuel Kinsey, Dayton, Ohio.

CATALOGUE CASCADE ROSE NURSERY. Richm.

REVISED EDITION OF PROENIX NURSERIES. F. K.
Phoenix, Bloomington, Illinois. One of the oldest
Nurseries in the West. Send for price list. REVIEW OF TRADE AND CONNERCE OF KAMEAS CITY. Published by Price Current Company, Kansas City.

This is a neat 50 page pamphlet giving full statistics of trade of 1876, of that most wonderful city of the SHED CATALOGUE FOR 1877. Albert Troth, Memphis,

Mr. Troth is rapidly building up a trade of large proportions. He is strongly endorsed at home, which is an evidence of reliability.

San Juan Guide. Published by Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Address for copy, T. J. Anderson, General Passen

ger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.
The University of Kansas. Report of Regents. For copy address Dr. Jas. Marvin, Chancellor, Law-

rence, Kansas.

ART ALBUM —A collection of 12 fine pictures. Copies produced by Photo Engraving process. Published by Photo Engraving Co., 67 Park Place, New York. Price \$1,00, postage paid.

CATALOGUE OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS. Burleigh & Brothers, Plainfield, Coln. This firm is vigorously contesting with other large Eastern Seed houses for Western trade. The Catalogue is an excellent one and the firm is of the highest

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE of the State of Georgia for 1876. KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Report of

This may be had by addressing President Jno. A Anderson, Manhattan, Kansas, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Oak Lawn Stud of Norman Percheron Horses. M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Du Page County, Ill.

DISCUSSION ON THE CURRENCY. Needs of Commerce

PRENTIS' LECTURE—"PIKE AND PIKE'S PRAK!

If any of our readers are within reach of the points when Noble L Prentiss delivers his lecture on "Pike and Pike's Peak" they will find themselves richly paid in taking the trouble to hear it. The lecture contains much historical information that is new to most people, and it sparkles with humor and eloquent passages. We learn that Mr. Prentiss will deliver the above lecture at Oakaloosa March 5th, Winchester, 6th, Valley Falls 7th, Manhattan, 8th, Junction City, 9th, and at Council Grove 10th

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PUBLIC IN. STITUTIONS.

We cannot believe that the Legislature will so far forget the interests of the State at home and abroad, as to cripple the public educational institutions which have scarcely had time to develop into usefulness, and certainly not been in existence long enough to give the results demanded of them at this time-The destruction of such an institution as the Agricultural College may conciliate the demand for retrenchment of the most narrow, ignorant and bigoted, or it may please those who have heretofore laughed and sneered at the idea of agricultural progress and industrial education, but it occurs to us that the farmers of a purely agricultural State have too much at stake to see that institution destroyed or crippled by the present demand for retrenchment. There are many methods of curtailing expenses in the machinery of a State, and we hope that the farmers in the legislature will see to it, that the Agricultural College is not made to bear the burden of retrenchment.

Mr. T. K. Johnson showed us last week specimens of grasshoppers of the Native Varieties which have been hatched out since the pleasant weather came on. They had attained a good healthy size and were kicking around lively. This is proof enough that the warm sun of February will hatch out the red-legged pests so that the storms of March war complete destroy them. may complete destroy them. Unless they come down on us from some other locality Cowley need fear no bother from them in the Spring .- Cowley Co., Telegram.

CONVENTION OF SHORT-HORN BREEDERS OF KANSAS.

The convention met in Senate Chamber, in Topeka, the evening of February 22, in pursuance to a call of the President.

Convention was called to order by President, G. W. E. Griffith, of Lawrence. Mr. Griffith remarked that the association was vet in its infancy. Less than a year ago about 15 to 20 breeders of Short-horns, met at Emporia, Kansas, and effected au organization which was only temporary, and it was then determined to hold this meeting and effect a more permanent organization. The object of our association is of great importance to our State. This country is preeminently a stock-growing country, and no part of America is better adapted to growing Short-horns. Our farmers are all desiring and expecting to improve their cattle. Better stock is the universal demand. Let us organize, discuss the subject, learn from each other experience and experiments and let it be understood that Kansas Short-horn Breeders can produce stock equal to Kentucky or any other part of the world.

There are those here to-day who have been engaged in the business for over 20 years, and others whose experience is valuable, and of public importance, and we hope to hear from all.

Mr. S. S. Tipton, of Anderson county, said he had been engaged in the Short-horn business in this State for over 20 years. He had found no more difficulty in raising this stock than in common cattle. They stood the winter as well as other cattle and he did not stable them, but only built sheds and wind-brakes. He fed mostly on corn-fodder and corn. He had some tame grasses, and timothy, clover, and blue grass had done very well with him. English blue grass or perennial rye had done especially well and he recommended parties to sow. English blue grass and Kentucky blue grass mixed would make fine pasture and eventually all come out Kentucky blue grass.

Mr. John Moler, of Anderson county called especially attention to the value of grades, or one-half and three-quarter blood Short horn steers for fattening purposes.

Last winter he stall-fed forty head of threeyear-old steers. Thirty of them were half blood Durham, or what we call grades. Ten of them were good common steers of native stock, and of a good average quality. They were all fed on the same and together, and fared exactly alike. He commenced feeding in November, and before feeding had all weighed separately. And again after feeding was over, and cattle ready for market, had all weighed separately. The native steers gained on an average of 200 hs to the head, during the feeding. The grades gained to the head, an average of 490 fbs, which satisfied him that blood will tell.

The crossing of pure Short-horn stock on our natives cattle produces a valua ble stock, better for milk, better for stock, and better beef; better in every way than native stock, and the farmers in his neighborhood were beginning to realize the fact.

Major Crane of Durham Park, spoke briefly of the experience of his father and himself in breeding, feeding and selling cattle in the west. He said their first experience was in Colorado where they expected to secure large results from feeding Texas cattle and raising grade stock by using pure short-horn bulls. After two or three years of unsuccessful attempts in this direction they moved to Marion county, Kansas, where Durham Park is now situated. Their losses in Texas cattle and in natives from Spanish fever has been such as prove conclusively the impossibility of raising herds from Texas cattle for profit. The experiments of Mr. Crane have been conducted with ample capital and under more favorable circumstances than are usually found upon one farm. Mr. Crane stared that all their experience led to this conclusion, viz: that good stock and good feeding was profitable in Kansas, that high grades paid well, while Texas and scrubs did not, and that good care and good feeding were essential elements in successful and profitable breeding for beef as well as for pure bred short-horn cattle. Mr. Crane said further, that the demand upon them for pure bred stock was such as to take all saleable

Mr. L. A. Knapp, of the firm of Glick & Knapp, of Atchison, gave his experience in the management of short-horns, as follows: He first bought a thorough-bred bull and heifer in Illinois in 1869. In 1870 he came to Kansas, and settled in Wabaunsee county, bringing the cow with him, and he claims it was the best investment in stock he ever made. In 1875 he removed to Atchison and engaged with Mr. G. W. Glick in the breeding of short-horns. They now have a herd of about sixty animals. He claims that an animal should be made under two years of age. The superior qualities for which the short-horns are noted are size, easy to fatten and early maturity; properties which have to be engrafted by generous feeding while young, and can be continued only by the same treatment. In re-

harvest. He sowed a plat of land in April, jects. 1873 with perennial rye grass which is yet in fine condition.

After he moved to Atchison in 1875 the grasshoppers which hatched out there, killed, partially in some places, and entirely so in others, the timothy and clover. Of one piece of 40 acres, ten were plowed up in the fall of 1875 and harrowed ready for sowing which was done in March, 1876 on snow without further preparation, and over one ton per acre cut from it that season; the other piece, 30 acres, was let alone until what the grasshoppers had left had matured its seed, when cattle were turned on for a short time to tramp in the seed. In 1876 it and oblige a subscriber. yielded from two to four ton per acre.

Another plat of twenty acres plowed in August 1875 and sown about the sixth or eighth of September yielded about two and one-half tons per acre in 1876. He would always sow tame grasses without any other crop and would prefer fall sowing to spring.

After a general discussion upon the culture of tame grasses in Kansas with some very favorable reports from those present. the convention adjourned to meet next day. In the meeting on Friday morning a resolution was passed asking the Legislature to give to the Agricultural College such support as is necessary to more thoroughly develop that institution. Mr. Griffith was re-elected President, and Mr. Crane, of Durham Park, Secretary. The Convention adjourned subject to the call of the President.

#### PRICE RAID CLAIMS.

There is a considerable indebtedness this character throughout the eastern portion of Kansas, the settlement of which should no longer be postponed. That the State is morally and legally bound to pay this indebtedness sooner or latter we believe the best lawyers fully admit. Much of the indebtedness is in the hands of persons who suffered the losses for which the scrip was issued and the injustice of the State, amply able to pay these debt, refusing to do so is not an entirely honorable example for individual action.

do is, through its present legislature, to make provisions for the payment of these claims, and thus do justice to the citizens holding

In reply to Philetus Beverly, of Burlingame, in the FARMER of Feb. 14th, we will say that it is not improbable that the Orange Judd Co., N. Y., will at an early day publish a practical work on hogs and their diseases, which will come nearer supplying the want in this respect, of himself and the farmers in the Mississippi valley than any work in in finest condition I ever saw it for spring sow

It is by a practical, successful farmer and breeder, of our own State, who has given years of patient study, close observation and experience to the problem of successful pork making. All that the best scientists and most practical men have learned, down to the present time about the scourge known as "hog cholera" will be given, with

The author has aimed to compile in a handy volume, answers to the thousand-andone questions that arise in the mind of every his motto has been to make it American, modern, practical. The price of the book will probably be about \$1.50.

### Crops. Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

THE WILSON BLACKBERRY.

EDITOR FARMER: In you last issue, F. L. Parson, of Salina, asks the queston if any blackberries take root from tips as do some raspberries? In reply I would say that I know of one and only one, it is the Wilson Blackberry. The great market berry in the vicinity of Philadelphia, one man having 75 acres of this variety. I have tried it in Kansas for six years but it invariably winter kills. Its habits the first year is trailing as is the habit of the Dewberry, it gains strength with age and in its third year will send up ny where it succeeds it is unrivalled in size earliness and strength.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

HOW DO YOU GROW HEMP ?

EDITOR FARMER: I would be very much obliged to some reader of the FARMER that

the prairie grass had been mown in the fall prepare it for market and when it can be of 1871) with timothy, sowing in the month sold at the highest figure; if it is to be of February on light snow; the prairie grass dressed or not, and what average price it was mown twice during 1872, and in the fall will bring per ton, and where to procure of 1872 it was well covered with fine ma- good seed. Also, about winter barley, the nure; it stood the drouth of 1874 and the advantages it has over spring barley, and land. Grasshoppers deposited a large amount grasshoppers, and is at present better than where to get the best seed. It is the wish of of eggs here, we have no expedious way to ever before. He afterward tried seeding in myself and many of my neighbors to get destroy them. We do not favor legislation the fall with rye, but it always burned out at some practical knowledge on the above sub- on the matter. Ten per cent for money: Good CHAS. ROSINE.

McPherson County.

#### HOW DO YOU TRIM HEDGES!

EDITOR FARMER: Will you, through the columns of your valuable paper give me at the same time giving prices; Hay, both some information in regard to trimming my wild and alfalfa \$15 per ton, barley 8 cts. per hedge. How early in the Spring will it do lbs, potatoes 2 cts., onions and other vegetables to trim the hedge? I have about one mile from 8 to 5 cts., butter 40 to 50 cts., eggs 50 to of hedge fence, very thrifty, averages about 75 cts., per doz. There is not enough raised eight or nine feet in height; distance apart, here for home use, and much that we use comes six and eight inches; do not wish to have it from California and the Missippi Vally. There grow up higher to shade the ground. Please is but little land cultivated owing to the inform me of some method to trim it so as scarcity of water for irrigation. The silver to make it a hog tight and durable fence, mines are our markets. No mechanics or

S. D. WELCOME.

Ottawa County.

Feb. 22.-Winter wheat that was sown broadcast is 1/4 killed. The largest acreage unusually well, and there are some fine flocks sown that we ever had. Stock looks well. Prices in this county. I regard the raising of sheep very low, medium horses \$30. Cows \$20. Sheep to be a business of great importance to the 50 cts. to \$2 00. Corn 24 cts., wheat \$1.00 per bushel. Money very close, 21/2 at the bank. tion for the labor bestowed on them. Our We are having quite a large emigration this orchards are in good condition, and a fair proswinter. Grasshoppers' eggs by the millions. and in good condition, we think if they est the crops this spring it will be necessary that that seem to be in fine condition and hopping we have some legislation. E. C.

Mitchell County.

Feb. 19 .- Winter wheat and rye look well: sown after the grasshoppers left, only about 20 per cent. of amount sown last year. Stock looks well. Horses bring from \$75 to \$100. of Flour Grange No. 117, installed their of-Cattle 21/2 per lb. Hogs 41/2 gross. Sheep \$3 00 per head, and none for sale. About 5.800 in our neighborhood will probably average five lbs. will open a good field for some wool merchant. No prairie fires yet. Wheat prevailing. \$1.00 per bushel, corn 20 to 25 cts., oats 30 cts. Hay \$8.00 to \$4.00. We have plenty of mills, but need some good blacksmiths. Plenty of grasshopper eggs in some places. We should think we have not more than 20. per cent. of the amount in the south part of the state.

J. M. VERNON.

Miami County. Feb. 24.—Wheat looking fine, condition of steers \$18, two-year-old \$25 to \$28, fat steers \$4.00 to \$4.50. Hoge, fat \$4.00 to \$4.50. from \$5 to \$20 per acre, owing to improve The right and just thing for the State to Horses \$85, mules \$100. No hoppers in this ments. Church and school facilities good. A potatoes 50 cts., onions \$1.00, corn 24 cts. Prices of farms, and wild land, low, former \$12 ly along the streams on bottom land. No the scrip and the State pay its just indebt- to \$30, later \$5 to \$10 per acre. Interest for step taken as yet to destroy the pests. It is ory wanted at Leuisburg and grist mill. Orch- few more days warm weather as we are having ards and vines are in good condition, in this now and they will come out of their cells and part of the county. February open and muddy with few drying days.

Edwards County

Feb. 19.-Winter wheat looks fine, early sown injured some by 'hoppers, lat e sown coming up good. Weather splendid. Ground ing. Feeding has commenced. There will be a large amount of small grain sown here this spring.

Bremer County, Iowa.

Feb. 19.-We had very cold weather through December and January, but it is very pleasant now, the snow is all gone. There is no winter wheat sown, and very little rye. What rye there is looks fair. Liveestock of their views as to the causes, prevention and all kinds looks well. The Grebards in the locality are small but looking well, ruling price for horses \$75 to \$100. Cattle: cows \$25, threeyear-old steers \$20, hogs, live, 5 cts., dressed 6 cts. per lb. Wheat \$1 00 to \$1.10, oats 20 to hog raiser in pursuing his avocation, and 25 cts., corn 25 to 30 cts. per bushel. Unimproved land \$10 to \$12, improved \$20 to \$25 per acre. We have never seen any grasshoppers and don't wish any. The country is mostly settled. We have mills, stores, schools and churches. I like your paper very much and hope the farmers throughout the state of Kan. sas will respond to the call of the FARMER for reports from their different locality.

Marion County. Feb. 26.-Winter wheat is in good condi

tion, nothing extra or to brag on. Acreage sown as compared with other years is one-fith. Condition of live-stock, is good so far. Average prices for horses \$40 to \$80, cows \$20 to \$40, oxen per yoke \$60 to \$100. Beeves 3 cts. per lb. Stock hogs 6 cts. per lb. Thoroughbred Durham bulls fit for service \$100 to \$200. Prices farm produce: winter wheat \$1.15, spring wheat \$1.00, oats 25 cts., corn 30 cts., potatoes 75 cts., barley 40 cts., flour \$3.00 to \$3 50. Improved lands \$10 to \$30, unimstrong upright giant canes equal to Kittatin- proved \$5 to \$15. Imigration is good, plenty coming in; live country this; top-crust stop here, and business brisk. We want a good honest water-mill for flouring and an extensive feed grinding. Also a cheese factory and dairy. Also an enterprising honest butcher. Grasshopper eggs are deposited in immense quantities in this section, some hatching out, eggs uninjured as yet. They are organizing would give me through the paper some re- to destroy the "buggers" when the right time liable information about Hemp raising, comes. The people of this region favor a law How it is to be put in, what time, and the to abolish the legislature and the grasshoppers lation to the question of tame grasses, he quantity of seed required per acre. The both, for they are at a loss to know which is said, in 1872 he sowed a small plat (where ripeness it should have when cut. How to the greater nulsance. . A. H. LACKEY.

Woodson County.

Feb. 18.—Wheat peor, very little sowed. Live-stock in good condition. Orchards in good condition. Cattle 21/2 cts., per pound hoga 5 cts. Wheat \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel, corn 20 cts., potatoes 75 cts. No government school and church privileges.

A. V. SAFERITE.

Carson City, Nevada.

Feb. 19.—The principal crops raised in this laborers wanted here now.

MARTIN STEVENIN.

Coffey County.

Feb. 17.-I report the condition of the livestock in this county fine. Sheep are wintering people of Kansas and affording fair renumerapect for apples and peaches next summer. I saw some grasshoppers to-day in the timber, around lively. We hope they will all hatch and be disposed of in some way before spring opens. We have nearly seventy schools in this county all in a flourishing condition, with from 6 to 8 months each year. The patrons ficers on the 10th day of February, 1877. M. L. Barber, Master; Wm. Mortimer, Secretary. We report our grange in flourishing condition and a good interest for the good of the Order M. L. BARBER.

Cowley County.

Feb. 20.-Winter wheat looks very well considering the late sowing on account of the hoppers. The acreage sown larger than ever before, Orchards and vineyards in good condition. The prospect for peaches is good. Stock of all kinds are doing well, prices about as follows: fair to good horses \$75 to \$100, cows \$20 to \$30, calves \$8 to \$10, wheat 80 stock good, prices average, cows \$27. yearling cts. to \$1.00, corn 22 to 25 cts. Unimproved land varies from \$3 to \$10 per acre, improved county that I know of. No. 2 wheat 40 cts., good grist mill is needed on Timber Creek Lots of grasshopper eggs deposited here, mostmoney 10 to 12 per cent. Woolen manufact thought the eggs are in good condition yet, a leap for joy to see the many green wheat fields of Cowley. J. H. CURFMAN.

Franklin County.

While soliciting subscribers for the FARM-ER, in making up a club, I handed a copy of the FARMER to a neighbor who came to see me on some business. He had but lately removed from Missouri. As he is now a citizen of Kansas, I reccommended him to subscribe for the FARMER. After turning the paper ever several times he concluded that he would take it. Just as he was looking over the contents of his pocket book, to hand me a dollar, two other neighbors dropped in, and as they were in a hurry. I paid my attention to them. When I was ready to write down his name and post office address, and receive the dollar, he remarked: "I have changed my mind. I believe I wont take it," adding that he had given the columns of the FARMER, a more full examination, and he could not find a single accident, no reports of murders or robberies, no fights, no railroad disasters, no crim con reports, no lottery schemes, nothing of the kind of which suited him. I ventured to reply in a very submissive tone of voice, that it was a paper published for farmers and horticulturists, it was not a Newyate Calender. "As for learning anything," he added, "about farming from books or newspapers, it was not in his line of business, he never believed in it, &c."

This closes this interesting subject. I have since learned that this valuable addition-to our population has a family of seven children, the majority are of reading age; that they take no newspapers, consequently their minds are not over burdened with literary or miscellaneous

Harvey County.

Feb. 24 .- I see that Mr. Beverly of Burlin game wants to find a good work on hogs. I think that Harris, on the pig of Orange, Judd. Co. 245 Broadway, N. Y. Price \$1.50 will fill the want. A brood sow that has lost her appetite. In two weeks after the pigs are deposited, pigs stoped growing and look bad. According to my experience I think the sow has had too much corn given to her after she dropped the pigs, and has got stalled on that diet. Remedy: keep corn away from her for a week, give her a warm bran mash with a little salt in it, and as much milk as she will drink, keep the pen clean and dry, and warm. Wants to know what time to cut oak or hickory grubs, so that the roots will not sprout? In answer to this inquiry, cut them in the dark of the moon in August, as the sap is perhaps as high as at

my part of the season, and if out at that time, the dry and hot weather is apt to injure them so that they are not likely to survive their effects. He asks, is it possible BU there is no preventative or remedy yet for the hog cholers. Answer: I am of the opinion that the only sure preventitive is in good treatment of the pigs (or hogs as you FE please to call these) by providing good, dry and warm quarters, give bran slop, once a week and a little salt which will help to keep the bowels regular, and don't breed in and in or to close breeding. W. H. Coll.

#### THE METAL MARKET.

Except for the two articles thought to be so remarkable for uniformity of price, we have little but sameness to report in the metal market. For these two, however, we must again report considerable change. Gold has again declined under a limited demand and renewed propositions for Congressional legislation. It has this time again touched a shade lower depth than, ever before since June, 1862. Yesterday it marked for a little while \$1.04\frac{3}{4}\$ for the dollar weight of coined, reacting only slightly and closing at \$1.04\frac{3}{4}\$. The range of price for the week has been \$1.04\frac{3}{4}\$ to \$1.05\frac{5}{4}\$, as compared with \$1.05\frac{3}{4}\$ to \$1.06\$ last week. Silver is also CABBAGE—Per dozen. has been \$1.04\frac{2}{3}\$ to \$1.05\frac{7}{6}\$, as compared with \$1.05\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.06 last week. Silver is also again lower, telegrams from London placing the price in that market at 56d, per oz, against 56fd last week, and 57fd the week against 56\frac{3}{4}\text{. last week, and 57\frac{1}{4}\text{. the week} before. We make the corresponding reduction in our quotation here. Copper has not changed in quotable price, though the tone of the market continues very strong under the firm views of holders in spite of the limited demand. There is very little inquiry for Zinc, but no alteration in nominal price. Tin is quiet, with figures unchanged. Lead is also quiet, and unchanged in price, though very firm. Iron is notable only for the extreme dullness which it has maintained so long. Concession would be required to move considerable quantities; and indeed it is reported that this is privately was prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edsom.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring 1.00

\*\*No.3\*\*

\*\*No.4\*\*

\*\*Vellow\*

\*\*OATS—Per bu.

\*\*STECURP—Per bu.

\* ly made without inducing much business, We make the following currency quota-

tions of the price of metals to-day in the New York market.

-N. Y. Merchautile Journal.

THE KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

The following quotations are taken from Kansas City Times of Feb. 27, 1877: GRAIN MARKET.

On change the following are the wholesale quotations :

Wheat—No. 2 cash, held at \$1 45 no bids
No. 3 cash \$1 30 bid, \$1 33 asked; March
\$1 31 bid, \$1 32\frac{1}{2} asked; April \$1 36 bid
\$1 37 asked; March \$1 26 bid, \$1 37\frac{3}{4} asked;
April nominal. Rejected cash \$1 11 bid,

Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Parsonal living in the head of the strength of our readers.

Laddies will find relief from their haedache, costiveness, swimming in the head, colic, sour stomach, restlessness, etc., etc., by taking
Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Corn—No. 2 cash, 30c bid, 31c asked; March, 30c bid, 31½c asked, April, 32½ bid, 33c asked; May, sold 5,000 bu, 33¾c. Re-jected cash, sold 2 cars 27¾c and 1 car 27½c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 55c bid, 6oc asked; mot unpleasant, is a purely vegetable commarch, 58c bid, 6o asked; April 6oc bid. 61\frac{3}{4} asked. Rejected cash, 54\frac{1}{2}c bid, 55 asked; March, 54c bid, 55c asked.

Oats-No. 2 cash, 29 bid, 301 asked; March, 29c bid, none offered; April 29c bid,

Barley-Nominal.

Cattle-Receipts by rail were very light but several lots were driven in so the yards were not entirely bare. There was however, very little extra stuff to attract buyers and the day was a quiet one as regards transactions.

18		1,610	4 10
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25 1	ative teed	lers 1 119	8 80
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13 n	BULLER COA		~ 00
		buotations.	
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MAL	ive cows.	as steers, good 8 75	to 4 00
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Cor	n-ied Tex	as steers, medium 3 25	to 3 00
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Mil	ch cows.	each	10 40 00
1	Hogs-7	The market was strong for o	choice
		ish warm light offerings Th	e con-

packers with very light offerings. The condition, however, is precarious and a decline is liable to occur any day. The highest price obtained yesterday was better than any for several days. HOG BALES,

No. Av. Wt.	Price. No \$5 15 35	Av. Wt.	Price. \$4 60
30 217	4 85 40	850	5 20
	QUOTATIONS-		
Native stockers Texas and India	n	37	5 to 4 25 0 to 8 50
Sheep—Ma	ket quiet : treceipts. Sol	and unch d 37 head r	anged atives,

av. 86 fbs, at \$3 20. QUOTATIONS.

61

 Choice muttons
 \$4 00 to 4 50

 Medium and stockers
 3 00 to 3 50

 Common
 1 75 to 2 25

Cochins for \$5,00. Bantam eggs \$1,50 per doz. Chase Co , Leader.

-10m	Kapes City Market.	an anylo
1 (40)	PRODUCE.	M(, 1800.
TER—Per EBB—Per b IS—Per do	Per 1b The Choice The	.14to18 .11to19 7.00to8.00 10to1
LARD LOW THERS- Prime L OUR-Per	Per lb—Mixedtve Geesecwi—Rye	19% 6% to .2010.2 .45to5 2.40t/2 7
XXX	—Per cwt.	3.0 3.5 3.00to3.1

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

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

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

"YOU WANT A LADY" is the attractive head. ing of an advertisement of Mr. G. W. Campbell, in another column, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

Persons living in unhealthy localities may avoid all bilious attacks by taking a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator occasionally to keep the liver in healthy action. It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is not unplessant, is a purely vegetable com-

2,000,000 Osage Hedge Plants at wholesale an retail, cheap as the cheapest, good as the Woolsey's Universal Washer best. Also a general assortment of nursery

visits, but the wonderful scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the magic waters of the minerals springs have continued interest for

Leather. in any quantity desired, together with 'Threads, Lasts, Awls, Wax, Bristles, Pegs, Nails &c. &c. Prices satisfactory.

Respectfully.

Respectfully, HARTSOCK & GOSSETT, 135 Kansas Avenue.

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

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Arch Miller lost five stacks of hay and Gid ommon 175 to 225

Miller one stack, by fire, last Friday. Mr.

Arch Miller had been burning a fire guarde and left it without putting the fire entircly out, which rekindled and resulted as above.—

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25 FANCY CARDS, 16 styles, with name, 10c. 20 White or Rose Bristol, with name, 19c.; 20 Fancy Scroll Cards, 15 styles, no name, 10c., cost-paid J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Renss. County, New York.

YOUWANT A "LADY" TO MAKE YOU HAPPY! The finest large, extra early WHITE GEAPE known. Ripens middle of August. Hardy, healthy, productive, and everywhere reliable. Nine years tested, and approved by the best Horticulturists in the Union. Strong one year plants \$1.50 single; \$15 doz.; \$100 per 100. 2-yrs plants, \$2 single; \$30 doz.; \$150 per 100, pre-paid, by mail or express. Circulars and price list of 60 VARIETIES OF GRAPES free.

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acres planted.

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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.

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Of the East become uninviting after frequent
visits but the wonderful scenery of the

TREES! TREES!

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

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It adds five cents per pound to the value

It gives a pure rich Dandelion color. It imparts no taste or smell.

It is as barmless as salt. It is better than Carrots

It is better than Annatto. It is better than any other coloring,

Foreign or domestic, liquid or solid. A sample sufficient to color fifty pounds of butter will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of
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the root town. Liberal terms to the right man, For
terms and territory, Address of once,

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Loans negociated on 1 sproved 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 mosey safety, to net 10 to 12 per cont per annum.

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"The Best Thing in the West."

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8,000,000 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' Orealt, tolk 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

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63 Circulars, with map, giving full informatio
sent free. Address.

Action Land Commissioner, Topeta Kanads.

TOPEKA BANK Savings Institution,

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Wanted Immediately-\$50,000 Counly,
School and Township Bonds.

EF Correspondence solicited.

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

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Bourbon: Crawford and Cherokee Co's. KANSAS.

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

20 Per Ct. DISCOUNT FOR CASE IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address.

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John A. Clark.

Fort Scott. Kan Commission Merchants. DOWNS & MERRILL.

ing prices. Red
Nansemond, Red
Burmuda and
Southern Queen,
per bu \$175 ten
hu. \$150 per bu.
Vellow and White
Nansemond, Red
and Risek Spariet
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Office and Warehouse on Seventh Street and Atchi-son, Topeks and Sants Fe Railroad Track.



ake better; burn less itter, give better satisfaction, nd are the Standard Stoves of the day. Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down



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Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners

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BUCK'S STOVE CO.,

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### Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

### A LES-ON IN PRACTIONS.

It was such a blow to me—such a bitter, overwhelming blow! I had been so comfortable and happy since the school-master had boarded with me. The big front chamber had been so grim and ghostly, always shut up and small. empty. It was our spare room when poor dear Charley was alive; but now that I was a widow and poor, it was a needless luxury to keep a guest chamber. None of our old friends cared to visit me now: just when I needed them most, when I was lonely and sad and miserable, they refused to come. But when Mr. Slade took the room, I didn't grieve about the loss of friends. It seemed odd to to have money for the guest chamber, but the way that I was situated reconciled me to the

thought very speedily indeed. Then when my boy Charley got into that scrape at school, I should have died if it had been any body but Mr. Slade

"Madam, said he, your boy is mischievousvery mischievous.

Yes, sir, " I said meekly.

"And to extend a rope in such a manner that the unconscious heels of his teacher shall —all these things are very reprehensible, mad am, and merit a condign punishment."

"Yes, sir," I replied and wiped away my regretful taxes.

gretful tears. I knew what was coming. Either Charley would be expelled from school or dreadfully beaten by this injured man. It was better to have him beaten than expelled, bilities.

but either was horrible. 'Please don't expel him, Mr. Slade," I said. "He must be punished, of course; but please don't beat him very hard."

'I shall not beat him at all," he said. "Don't expel him," I entreated.

Nor expel him," he replied. "If you'll leave

boy to me, there will be no further trouble. with Charley if we take the right way.

'Oh, Mr. Slade, I said, "how noble you are how generous! how magnanimous! I think Heaven was good to send me such a—a board-

He grew a little red under my praise, and as der rendering of my name, made me shiver and it was school-time, bowed himself out; but shake; for I couldn't get the thought from my really he looked like an archangel to me as head that when he was gone there was nohe walked down the street. Of course the simby. Charley said he was knock kneed; perhaps he was; I don't know what the term
means. He might have have been knockkneed, but to me the term of this is saven winth. kneed, but to me that day he was all that

was desirable in man.

The way he managed Charley after that was miraculous; there is no other word for it.
The boy was as wild and untamable as a young colt when Mr. Slade took hold of him, and shortly afterward he was the most tractable and orderly of mortals. I could see, though, the time and trouble it cost to work such wonders with him. In the spring they went fish-ing together, and Mr. Slade taught Charley how to manage his hook and line and wheehow to manage his hook and line and whee-dle the poor little fish to his bait. In mid-tenderest green, and now it was autumn, the summer they got up a collection of beetles and bugs and butterflies and all sorts of things. was terrible to the poor insects, I suppose but oh dear Heaven I what a rest and comfort it was to me to have Charley amused and

kept out of trouble ! about the house, and putting in order troublesome domestic utensils. He always put up the shades in house-cleaning time, and hung the pictures; and what I should have done without him that time the machine got out of order, Heaven only knows. I had a dress to finish for Mrs. Chappel, and was working away when all at once the machine began to squeak which so distressed him that he got up and deadfully. It was a vasping noise fit to raise some domestic utensils. He always put up when all at once the machine began to squeak dreadfully. It was a rasping noise, fit to raise took a turn about the room. Then he came the hair on one's head, and mine had ached dreadfully all the morning. I oiled and fuse ed at it but all to no purpose; it squesked more and more. And, to crown all, the nice pumpkin pie I had made for Mr. Slade's lunch farm 8,870 dollars—" on was burned to a crisp. I smelled it, and rushed to the stove, but too late. It was a nasty black ruin, and I just sat down and cried over it. It seemed to me so sad and terrible, I wanted to lie down and die, when in walked Mr. Slade to his luncheon.

would be so much better if Charlie and I were

"What has happened? " said Mr. Slade; and I was ashamed when I saw a look of alarm in "It is very sad," I said to burn the cruet of

"Do you think so ?" said Mr. Slade. " Now for me it is a most excellent mischance. Of all things in the world I revere the burned crust of a pie. I have hesitated to declare this predilection, because I know it is a remarkable one, and not at all likely to be shared by the majority of people; but fortune has favor-ed me to day. Mrs. Sweet, let us have the pie by all means!"

And he actually lifted the horrible black thing to the table, and ate it—yes he did, he ate it-which was the most perfect and grace ful piece of martyrdom I ever saw in a man. And then I got courage to tell him how I burn ed it. That Mrs Chappel must have that dress, and the machine had begun to squeak in the most terrible way; that I olled it and fussed with it, all to no purpose, and how I was to finish that dress of Mrs. Chappel's with that dreadful noise distracting my poor brain, I

didn't know. "We'll look at it," he said, in that resting comforting, soul-cheering way of his; and as I followed him into the sitting-room, I knew in my heart he would exercise that squeaking demon from the machine. And he did.

"It's the ball," he said ; "it becomes smooth from friction, and if you'll bring me a little flour or meal, Mrs. Sweet—stay! here is a

Now how could I help watching him from the door again, as he walked away to school; the door again, as he walked away to school; "And please, mamms," he begged," a man and let his coat tails flap as they may, or he be knock-kneed to eternity, how could I help fitteenths of this is—" sending after him my heartlest benediction

going away, I was like one stunned and be-wildered? We were sitting in the little front room, and I was finishing off that diagonal over-skirt for Mrs. Chappel. Charley had gone nutting to the woods, for it was already au-tumn, and an early frost had set the leaves aflame. A breeze from the west blew my hair into my eyes, and, I put it back with a tremb-ling hand. The soft warm day of golden light suddenly seemed to cloud over, and be-come one of moody sadness. me one of moody sadness.

"I have an opportunity for advancement in my profession," he said, "which it would ill be-hoove me to put by. In my native town is offered me a position of trust and confidence no less, I may say to you, dear madam, than a professor's chair."

I hadn't the least idea what he meant. I knew that one chair differed very much from another, and whereas one was comfortable easy, and enjoyable, another might be for the time being a seat of torture, but wherein a professor's chair excelled I could not at that time imagine. I sat quite still, and the ruffle fell from my hand; my foot rested upon the treadle of the machine, and I sat and stared at Mr. Slade like one demented.

"And it has occurred to me that the posi-tion I have held here, which is an exceedingly easy and pleasant one, might proftably and sultably be filled by one of the other sex; the duties are not at all arduous, and could be that the unconscious heels of his teacher shall be tripped up thereby; to fill the hat of his instructor with stones; to put wax upon the bench, so that the tails of his coat may adhere to the committee in your behalf, and with a little attention upon your part to the simple

orazy!" Then feeling that this was not a res-pectful way to speak, I added that his kind-ness for me had led him to overrate my capa-

"Why, Mr. Slade," said I, "I never got be-yond the four first rules in arithmetic."
"And upon these depend everything," he replied. "Come put by your work, and let us see what we can do in the first attempt."

It was of no use to refuse. His was one of those masterly natures that always conquer. Half an hour after I was sitting close by his He has a good heart and an open, generous side at the table, with Charley's slate under manly nature. I'll appeal to these, madam, if you'll allow me. I think we can get along trembing fingers. The rosy evening light streamed in upon us, the soft south wind bringing resinous odors through the window

from the woods where Charley yet lingered.
"Now, my dear Mrs. Sweet," said Mr. Slade—and the very gentleness of his tone, the tent body left to deal tenderly with me or mineungainly; the tails of his long coat did not an and a subject in hand. It is the simplest thing in the world; and there are the world; and the world; a and the house cost 8 times as much as the store; now what was the cost of the house and

His voice was so persuasive, so distinct; it must have been a pleasant voice to listen to at the school, even if the poor little blockheads could make neither head nor tail of his meant ing. I looked at Mr. Slade, then out of the window, where the mellow light of sunset shone, and away over at the wooded hills beyond, and I thought how, such a little while grass was sere and brown, the leaves falling, the branches like skeletons against the even

"Madam-my dear Mrs. Sweet," said the voice of the school-master," I beg your attention to these few first rules. It is distasteful I began to rest upon Mr. Slade, to confide to me to leave you a prey to the coarse in him, to ask his advice, and invariably take it upon all occasions, to gratefully take adthere in the coarse to me to leave you a prey to the coarse habits of these village women, who fiaunt their finery in an obtrusive and unbecoming it upon all occasions, to gratefully take adtupon an obtrusive and unbecoming vantage of his knack in repairing things munner, and grudge you the poor reward for your labor.'

"She said the seams were crooked, and per-

to master these first rules! A man sold his farm 8,370 dollars-

"And I'm sure he got a good price for it," I broke in ; and whatever he got for his house it must have been all it was worth. As for his store, I don't want to know any thing about it; I can't see that it's any of my business. Mr. Slade, and I can't bother with it just now. "It's no use coming in, "I said. "I don't know how you can stand boarding here any way, I'm such a miserable housekeeper. It together again like a patchwork only is imtogether again like a patchwork quilt is impossible for me to think of, Mr. Slade. I can't do it, I never could, and it's ridiculous to ask me such a thing, Mr. Slade. All I can do after you go away is to go on working for Mrs. Chappel till I drop dead; and if it that would be."

> and cried, ready to break my heart. I couldn't help it. I was the most wretched creature in the world, and my heart was full. I couldn't help the cry, and I'm glad now that I did.
>
> For suddenly I felt his strong arm tremble on the back of my chair. "It is so sad and terrible" I said, "to have

the seams always crooked, and Mrs. Chappel

"Confusion to Mrs. Chappel and her crooked seams! Tell me, madam—Mrs Sweet—tell me, dear little heart, would it not even be better to give over your future to a grim old pedagogue like me? It shall at least be free from crooked seams and puzzling prob-

I heaved a little sigh of relief, and his strong arm fell shelteringly about me.
"If Heaven will vouchsafe to me," he said, getting back to his dear old wordy way, your sweet companionship for all the days to come, I can even find it in my heart to be

grateful to Mrs. Chappel, and wish her well.' I don't know what I said, but everybody knows that I never could see any fault in Mr. Slade, and I don't to this day. He fills piece of chalk, which is better than all; "and comfortable ones at home. Charley is a splendid mathematician; but there is a little fellow just creeping into fractions, and he came to me the other day, his days little better than all; "and comfortable ones at home. Charley is a splendid mathematician; but there is a little fellow just creeping into fractions, and he came to me the other day, his days little better than all; "and comfortable ones at home. Charley is a splendid mathematician; but there is a little fellow just creeping into fractions, and he came to me the other day, his days little better than all; "and comfortable ones at home. Charley is a splendid mathematician; but there is a little fellow just creeping into fractions."

sending after him my heartlest benediction and blessing?

"Go to papa, darling," I said; "he found out the cost of it all long ago; but as for me, dear, I'm glad to say that I never could make it out—never."—Harper's Weekly.

NOTED WOMEN.

Very intellectual women are seldom beautiful. Their features, and especially their foreheads, are more or less mass uline. But there are of course exceptions to all rales, and Mrs. Landon was an exception to this one. She was extremely feminine and pretty. Mrs. Stanton, likewise, was an exceedingly handsome woman; but Miss Anthony and Mrs. Livermore are both plain. Maria and Jane Potter were women of high brows and irregular features, as was also Miss Sedgwick. Anna Dickinson has a strong masculine face. Kate Fields has a good-looking but by no means a pretty face. Mrs. Stowe is thought means a pretty face. Mrs. Stowe is thought positively homely. Mrs. Burleigh, on the con-trary, is very fine looking. Alice and Phoebe Cary are very plain in features, though their sweetness of disposition added greatly to their personal appearance. Margaret Fuller had a splendid head; but her features were irreg. splendid head; but her features were irregular, and she was anything but handsome—though sometimes in the glow of conversation she appeared almost radiant. Charlotte Bronte had wondrously beautiful dark eyes and a perfectly shaped head. She was small to diminutiveness, and was as simple in her manners as a child. Julia Ward Howe is a fine looking woman—weaving an assect of a fine looking woman—wearing an aspect of grace and refinement, and of great force and character in her face and carriage. Olive Lo-gan is anything but handsome in person, though gay and attractive in conversation. Laura Holloway resembles Charlotte Bronte both in personal appearance and in the sad experience of her youthful life. Neither Mary Booth nor Marian Harland can lay claim to handsome faces, though they are splendid specimens of cultured women; while Mary Clemmer Ames is just as pleasing in features as her writings are graceful and popular.— New Haven Register.

RECIPES.

MORE ABOUT COFFEE-MAKING.

The New York World has this little scrap for the benefit of housekeepers :

There are a good many people who steadily set their faces against distilling their coffee as something French and immoral and adhere to the old-fashioned method of boiling. To these a few words may be said, since there has been good coffee made by boiling, even though one usually comes down to the morning cup, feel ing very much like the possessor of a lottery ticket which may draw a prize, but probably will bring only a blank. The hogs-heads of miserable coffee drunk by the American peo-ple every morning is frightful. We certainly make the worst coffee in the world, excepting possibly the English. Our hotel coffee is proverbially bad. Yet there is no secret mystery about making good coffee. The coffee raw should of course be good. Plantation Ceylon is the best; but half Java and half Mocha is preferred by most housekeepers-the first for strength, the last for flavor. It may be remarked here that the bean improves with age, and it follows that the roasting had better be done at home and as frequently as possible, since the various coffee-roasters make this practicable. It should be first washed and then roasted evenly to a dark mahogany color. If roasted in quantity, a slight glazing of butter will preserve the aroma. The old fashioned rule is a tablespoonful of ground coffce for each person and one for the pot This is but a meagre provision; it is much better to have the coffee sufficiently strong to allow a half cup of boiled milk to each cup. The water should be boiling. If all the coffe is put in at once, place it on a gentle fire and let it come to the boiling point two or three times, always removing quickly. Pour out two cupsful and pour them back, and let the pot set by the fire five or six minutes to settle, and then strain through a filter or piece of flannel. This gives quite a clear coffee, and and dispenses with the use of egg; an egg, however, is always an advantage. Prof. Liebig recommends boiling but half the coffee for strength, adding the other half when done for aroma. Boiled milk is always to be pre-

SAUSAGE MEAT. —It is important not to let your meat lie in bulk after having been separated from the body of the hog, but keep it spread out until you are ready to cut fine. If the meat lies sometime in bulk, your sausages will soon become strong. This plan prevents it. When you are ready cut the meat in small pieces for grinding through a cutter, and weigh, in order for seasoning, then for every forty pounds take thirteen ounces of salt four ounces best black pepper and two ozs. sage, all of which mix together; then mix with this your sausage meat. Afterwards put it through your sausage grinder, and you willhave sausages that are first rate. E. E. E.

TO CLEANSE COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS. If handkerchief are made of silk, make a good suds of warm water and rub them be tween the hands. Do not wring them, but change the water until clear. Then hold up wasn't for Charley, I wouldn't care how soon by two corners until drained a little, and roll up separately in a cloth to squeeze out the Then I put my head down on the table remaining dampness, and iron them at once; put but one in the water at a time. Hot water turns white silk vellow.

#### THE KITCHEN.

The first consideration in a cooking-room is cleanliness. Tried by this test, papered walls are an abomination in such a place. You cannot darken this room through parts of the day in summer, as you do others, and consequently fly-specks will be numerous. These walls apsorb the kitchen odors and steam, and the smoke rests lovingly upon them. If creeping things get into the house, they are sure to insin-uate themselves under the paper on the walls. Hard finished wall are more cleanly, for they can be washed; but unless they are finished better than in the kitchens we have seen, they must look dirty, and this is the next worst thing to being so; for such finishing soon be-comes discolored and "splotchy." Nothing will compare with the old-fashioned whitewash, pure and simple. The color-wash, may give the walls a prettier tint, but it must be put on by a practiced hand, whereas whitewash may be applied by any one wherever a dirty spot makes it appearance. It is true unpracticed hands do not apply the brush as evenly as could be wished; but a few streaks more or less don't matter; we can all see streaks are white and clean. Don't have the wood work painted; don't have anything painted; things in a kitchen will get soiled. It follows that they must be cleaned. Soap is a foe before which paint invariably quits the field. Very soen the color will be off in spots, and nothing less than repainting will ever make it look clean again. It is still more objectionable to leave the wood in its native state. It requires frequent scrubbing to keep this

clean, and even this process will not suffice to keep all sorts of wood in good condition. Some wood actually blacken under the scrubbing brush. But if the native wood, even common kinds, is well oiled and varnished lightly, the room will be prettier for it, and with very little washing the wood work can be kept sweet and clean.—Scribner's.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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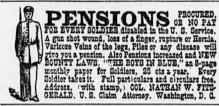
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THE STRAY LIST. Strays for the Week Ending Peb. 21, 1876

Allen County—S. S. Stover, Clerk.

BTEER—Taken up by A. W. Fleuiker, Osage Tp, one red and white mixed steer, one year old, small size. Valued at \$11,09.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. McCarley, Iola Tp, one bay mare, two years old past, small black stripe down the back, small black spot on right hip. Valued at \$25,00.

MARE—Taken up by Adam Main, Deer Creek Tp, one black mare, small white star in forehead, right hind foot white, six years old. Valued at \$30,00.

COLT—By the same, one bay horse colt, about one year old. Valued at \$30,00.

MARE—Taken up by C. M. Epler, Iola Tp, one bay pony mare, about seven years old, star in forehead, white strip on the nose, collar marks, right hind foot white. Valued at \$30,00.

HOKSE—By the same, one dark sorrel horse, two years old past, left hind foot white. Valued at \$25,00.

COLT—By the same, one bay colt, dark, right hind foot white. Valued at \$12,50. Allen County-S. S. Stover, Clerk.

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

HORSE—Taken up by L. C. Shephard, Mill Creek Tp, one bay hore, right hind foot white, about 15 hands high, four vests old. Valued at \$50,00.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Davis, Franklin Tp, one two year old steer, white, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$15,00

MARE—Taken up by Allen Stewart, Freedom Tp, one dark bay mare, four years old next spring, about 144, hands high, left hind foot white, with collar marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$50,00.

MARE—Taken up by Japtha L. Moore, Timberhill Tp, one bay mare, some white in her forehead, branded with the letter M on her left shoulder, 144, hands high, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$40,00.

Brown Co.—Henry Isely, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. A. Jeffries, Irving Tp, Jan. 4th, 1877, one steer two years old yell-wish red, white on belly, crop off right ear, slit in left car, braided on right hip with mule stoe. Valued at \$18,00.

Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk. COW-Taken up by N. S. Werts, Burlington Tp, one white cow, six years old, red ears, underbit in left ear. Valued at \$20.00.
STEER-Taken up by Jacob Hoover, California Tp. one white cow, six years old, red ears, under of in left ext.

STERR—Taken up by Jacob Hoover, California Tp, one blue roan steer, one year old, no marks or brands. Value dat \$12.80.

FILLY—Taken up by Frank Drum, Pottawatomie Tp, one yearing filly, white hind feet, also, right fore foot white. Valued at \$20.00.

STERR—Taken up by Daniel Rich, Pleasant Tp, one white and red steer, sit in left ear, underbit and crop off the right ear. Valued at \$18.00.

STERR—Taken up by L. Rosscrans, Burlington Tp, one roan steer, four years old, blind in one eye. Valued at \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by W. T. Wiseman, Liberty Tp, one filly, i3 hands high, sorrel, two years old, blaid face, white hind feet.

filly, 13 hands high, sorrel, two years old, baid tare, white hind feet.

COLT—Also, one horse colt, brown, one y ar old, white strip on nose, both front teet and left hind foot white. Value of the two \$40,00.

COLT—Taken up by C. H. McCandless, Hampden Tp, one black mare colt, roan mixed in forehead,8 months old. Valued at \$15,00.

STEEK—Taken up John N. Shinn, Spring Creek Tp, one yearling steer, light spotted or roan, hole in left tear, branded on left hip with H or W. Valued at \$12,00.

COW—Taken up by Foster B. Scott, Ottumwa Tp, one white cow with red ears, swall. W fork in left ear, crop off the right ear, four years old. Valued at \$18,00

Jackson County-J. G Porterfield, Clerk. Jackson County—J. G Porterfield, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ed. McNeive, Washington Tp, one red yearling heifer, some white hairs in foreheast, white on helly and on tail, above brush, split in right ear, bit in left. Valued at \$13.00.

STEER—Taken up by John Thornburrow, Netawaka Tp, Jan. 4th, 1877, one steer, mostly red, with white under belly, half of tail white, slit in left ear, square brand on right hip, no other marks or brands, one year old. Valued at \$18.00.

BTEER—Taken up by Calvin Hainline, Douglas Tp. Dec. 23d, 1876, one light roan steer, some white on belly brand figure 6 on left hip, one year old. Valued at \$12.00.

MARE—Taken up by Angeline Myers, Douglas Tp, Jan. 3d, 1877, one dark bay or brown mare, white spot in forehead, white mark on left arm, three years old. Valued at \$40.00.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by Fred, West, Grant Tp, Bec. 28th, 1876, one bay mare, medium size, with black mare colt, four years old. Valued at \$35.00.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Decker, Soldier Tp, Jan. 24th, 1877, one smil red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$2.00.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Taylor, Jefferson Tp, Feb. 1st, 1877, one sorrel mare, white face, right hind foot white half way to the knee, two years old. Valued at \$30.0.

Jefferson County.—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

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

Jefferson County.—B. B. Baker, Clerk.

STERR—Taken up by H. C. Rains, Fairview Tp, one steer, one year old last spring, whitish roan. cars, neck and legs all red, upper part of forehead white, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$14.09.

MARE—Taken up by H. B. Hoss, Kaw Tp, one brown mare, four years old, right hind ankle crooked. Valued at \$20.00.

CULT—Also, one two year old, sorrel horse colt, left front and right hind foot white, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

CULT—Taken up by Joseph Thompson, Osawkie Tp, one yearling horse colt, reddish bay color, left hind foot white, rather small in size, no other marks or Wands noticed. Valued at \$20.00.

MARE—Taken up by William Wesley, Delawars Tp, one black mare pony, about two years old 14 hands high, white in the face from the eyes to the nose, both hind feet white, long mane and tail, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$15.00.

Lyon County—J. \*\*. Craig, Clerk

Lyon County-J. M. Craig, Clerk P'DNY—Taken up by Z.P. Crowe, C. nter Tp. Jan. 1st, 1877, one mare pony, years olo, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, has harness marks. Valued at \$30,00.

MARKS—Taken up by James Antony, kimendaro Tp. Dec. 18th, 1876, one dark gray mare, small size, suppose a to bo 4 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25,00.

Also, one light sorrel mare, white face, white for effect, supposed to be four years old, no marks or brands, Valued at \$35,00.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. E. Baker, Paris Tp., Jan. 23d, 1377, one yearling steer, red and white, rop off eft ear, swallow fork, underbit in right ear. Valued at \$12,00.

CUW—Taken up by James J. Clancey, Scott Tp., Dec. 14th, 1876, one six year old cow, red and white \*peckled, two underbits, crop on right ear. Valued at \$12,50.

STEER—Taken up by E. B. Kerr. Centerville 1p, Dec. 20th, 1876, one three year old steer, brown, with white tail, some white on belly, branded with large H on left hip. Valued at \$12,00.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by W. H. Knox, Valley Tp, Feb. 1st 1877, one bay horse coit, one year old, white spot in fore head. Valued at \$10,00. Nemaha County-W. J. Ingram, Clerk

MARE-Taken up by Geo. Langdon, lilitots Tp. one white mare pony very dim trace mark on one side, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. Estimated value \$30,00 Osage County - E. - paulding Clerk.

COW-Taken up by Joseph Glen, Valley Brook Tp, Dec.

ist, 1876, one red cow, white face, about six years old.

MARE—Taken up by Wm O. Davis, Arvonia Tp. Jan.
8th, 18.77, one bay mare, right fore and hind frest white, a
few white haifs in forehead, branded G J on left shoulder.
Valued at \$20.00.

STERE—Taken up by Martin E. Luby, Burl ngame Tp.
Dec. 18th, 1876, one white two year old steer, crop under
top left ear, indistinct brand on right bin. Valued at \$18.00.

PONY MARE—Taken up by Wm Droge, Burlingame
Tp, one bay pony mare, left hind foot white, saddle marks.
Valued at \$15.00.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk MARE—Taken up by Presley Housley, Rossville Tp. Nov. 14th. 1876, one bright bay mare, with two white hind feet, star in face, branded W on left shoulder, about nie years old Valued 4\$40,00.

HEIFER—Tak n ap by Golden Silvers Soldier Tp. Dec. 26th, 1876, one white heifer, medium size, about 18 months old, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$15.00.

#### 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

Your valuable medicine simmons' Liver Regulator. has eaved me many Doctore oills, I use it for everything it is recommended and never knew it to fail; I have used it in Colic and Grubbs, with my Mules and Horses, riving them about half bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horse firsh is heir to E T Taxlon. Agent for Grangers of Georgias For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Dis

da



For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Disease of Fowls.

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

The Newberry South Carolira Herald.

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

W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Ga."

DEERE & Co., Moline, Illinois.

THE

St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo.

HAS NO

SUCCESSFUL

RIVAL

IN THE

MARKET.

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.

"GILPIN" SULKY PLOW.

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



Planter.

MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES-WARRANT-ED EQUAL TO ANY.

before buying.

The Improved Diamond Corn THE CLIMAX CORN PLANTER.

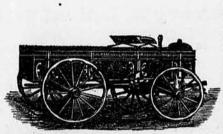
IMPROVED FOR 1877, WITH OPEN HEEL.

Six Chamber Rotary Drop, each chamber Has Open Heel. Silde Valve with Spring Cutoff.
Quantity planted can be changed without removing jointed wrought-iron coupling. Advantage corn from box. Best Lever in use for raising runners Lever for raising Runners. Can be adjust-with dropper seated. Runners can be locked either in or out of the ground. Check Rowe Drill or Sod Attachment, work perfectly See this Planter Runners. Strong and well finished. Most before busing. popular now in use.



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 CORTLAND SPRING WAGON THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON,

THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON,

Has been before the public for 46 years. Mede by the best mechanics to be obtained in the market and 1000 pounds. Platform Springs, Patent Wheels, Solid not by compulsory convict labor. Timber seasoned Collar, Coach Shaped Axies, English Steel, Norway 8 to 5 years. Spekes driven in glue by power in reachinery. Patent coupling, double end gate. Fine enther round connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made. Has no leaders but many followers.

SUCCESS 18 THE TEST OF MERIT

MANUFACTORY AT

Unrivalled as to style, strength, and price. A light fruit, easy riding wagon, carrying, when required, 1000 pounds. Platform Springs, Patent Wheels, Solid Collar, Coach Shaped Axies, English Steel, Norway 8 to 5 years. Spekes driven in glue by power in resound connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made. Has no leaders but the more round connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made. Has no leaders but the more round connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made. Has no leaders but the more round connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made. Has no leaders but the more round connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made. Has no leaders but the more round connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made. Has no leaders but the farm of the more round connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made. Has no leaders but the farm of the more round connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made. Has no leaders but the farm of the more round connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made and strong the farm of the more round connered or square body. Very handest looking farm wagox made and strong the farm of the farm of

RACINE, WISCONSIN. CORTLAND, NEW YORK.

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

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

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 outsells all others, as we are prepared to prove by the figures. We have handled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly 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.,

CORN SHELLER. POWER Shells unhusked as well as husked corn perfectly. A Full Line of HAND CORN SHELLERS Cheap.

THE IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT AND COB CORN

The best known and most popular in market.

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

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

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

### THE KANSAS WAGON

8

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

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two handred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the criebrated Wisconsin Hube and indicate 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.

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks.

A. Caldwell, President; N. J. WATERHAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFER, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

PAINTING.—THE PATHONS' PAINT GOME'AN 2... o manufacturing the ingersoll ready. MIXED PAINTS, and BRUSHES, and selling them at full trade discounts, delivering them freight paid, and me money required until the goods are received—making them cheaper than even the material can be bought elsewhere. They are an absolutely pure article, possessing great endurance and brilliancy, and are giving great satisfaction all ever the country. We have a Patron friend who saved enough alone on Paint surchased to pay his brange expenses for a life-time. They also sell ROOF PAINT 30 per cent. cheaper than any one cisc. It is to the interest of all about painting to write and have sent free their book, "Every One His Own Yuster." It will save much money, whether you buy their Paint or not. Advisor, 259 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.—(From "The Farmers' Friend."



Farm Stock Advertisements.



PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES FOR SALE.

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

Proprietor of Spring Valley block Farm.
Oct. 20, 1876.] Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & C

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN NORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES



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

Correspondence solicited.

Stock Barn in Bloomington, ill, Madison St. 04 South. Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

GEO. M. CHASE. KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS. -ALBO-

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

NORMAN HORSES



E. DILLON & CO.

#### SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood.

SHANNON HILL STOCK  $\mathbf{FARM}.$ 



ATCHISON, } { KANSAS

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

ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and preminm stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Addree GLICK & KNAPP.

P. 8. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling
on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be
conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

#### PLUM CREEK HERD.



D. B. BURDICK, Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kan-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

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

Devon Bull for Sale. Two years old, price \$60 Will trade for young stock. Also, Partridge Cochies. Light Brahams and Berkehire Pigs. W. P. POPENOE. Topeka, Kan.

Chronic and Surgical Diseases Cured

AT THE MEDICAL ROOMS OF

### Dr. A. M. EIDSON,

Topeka, Kansas.

Who has made a specialty of, and with wonderful success, cures such diseases as Catarrh (uccipient). Consumption, Bro chitts, Caneer, Club Foot, Contracted Tendons, Hair Lip, Cleit Paiate, Cross eyes, External and Internal Piles, Pastulas Tumors, White Swellings, Scrofula, Old Fevera & Mercurial Sores and Ulcers, Hernia or Ruptures, Fits or Spaams. Gleet, Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Sto acts, Eidneys and the Nervous System, all Female Diseases and Weakness and easily and speedliv emoves the Tapo-worm, Consult him at once, in person or by mail. Office consultation free. By mail, a stamp for return must be enclosed, with ful description of person, dise se, symptoms, etc., etc., which will meet with prompt diaenceis 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.

connectial.

Office northwest corner Sixth and Kansas avenues,
Topeks, Kansas. Look Box 66.

#### Southern Planter And Farmer.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

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 k'arms in every portion of the State for same

Send stamp for descriptive list. DICKINSON & CHEWNING,

HYPROYED BROOM-CORN A new variety Never 64-ts Red Good length, fine and free from curl. risens earlier, yi. ids better, will bring % more than any other. By mail, 50c per qt.; by express, \$150 per peck; \$4 per bushel.

#### AMSDEN JUNE PEACH,

Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1976 large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred,

by Express \$5 per 1000. L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

#### Let us Smile.

THE BEAUCIFUL NOW Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow ! That files in your face wherever you go That's twisted and twirled in the busy street Till it blinds your eyes and freezes your feet; It's all very fine, this beautiful snow, If you've cash in your pocket and somewhere to go ; But the post was born in summer, I know, Who finds something pretty in the beautiful snow

Beautiful, is it, eh? "Beautiful snow! The thermometer just three degrees below, Your "benjamin" "hooked, "not a cent in your "kick."

And beautiful snow till you can't see a brick In the sidewalks around in the dreary old town, And that "beautiful snow" is still coming down? Oh, had I a room with a fire aglow. I could eavy the one who wrote "Beautiful Snow."

Beautiful, is it, eh? "Beautiful snow," When it falls on a sinner with nowhere to go? It seems to me now (I'm a practical man, And no love sick damsel or innocent lamb. Therefore I can not be expected, you know, To stand on my head about "beautiful snow It seems to me, thought, that this poet should go And bury himself in the "beautiful snow."

"Beautiful snow from the heavens above, Pure as an angel, fickle as love!" Well, I wish they would keep it in heaven, not throw So much down on the earth of that "beautiful snow. "Fickle as love ?" How can they say so ? See how it sticks, it never will go. March, April, and May c me and may go, And still we'll be blessed with that beautiful snow.

Winged Merchants-Bees, because they

"What is the difference between the clown at a circus and a guilty conscience? Why, one's a scute amuser and the other's a mute

The editor who was told that his last article was as clear as mud, promptly replied, "Well, that covers the ground, anyhow."

It has been found that in nearly every civilized country the tree that bears the most fruit to market is the axie-tree.

Which is the easiest of the three professions, law, physic, or divinity? Do you all give it up? Divinity—because it is easier to preach than to practise.

On a child being told that he must be bro-ken of a bad habit, he naively replied: "Papa, hadn't I better be mended?

Some slanderer asserts that paper-makers are the greatest magicians of the age, inasmuch as they transform beggars' rags into sheets "COME, Bill, it's ten o'clock, and I think we

had better be going, for it's time honest men were at home." "Well, yes," was the anawer. "I must be off, but you need not hurry on THE DOCTOR AND HIS PATIENT -- Doctor-

It is quite evident, Donaid, that your com-plaint is neuralgia. Patient—New raly, ca'-ye't? I has had it aff an' on for mair than fifty years! WITHOUT LEAVE.—The father of Dorabelle

recently found that girl's hand full of the bloss soms of a beautiful tea-rose on which he had bestowed great care. "My dear" he said, "didn't I tell you not to pick one of those flowers without leave?" "Yes, papa, but all these had leaves"

#### 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 L sts free. F. K. PHORNOX, 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. 83 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 \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 Co., Portland, Me.

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

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. L. Jones & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 25 FANCY CARDS. all styles, with name, 10 cents Post paid. J.B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y

GUNS Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices. Sent anywhere c.o. p. for examination, Price List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pitteburgh, Pa. LADIES' or Gents' Fancy Cards, with name, 10c.; 25 Snowflake Cards, 7 styles, with name, 20c; 10 Photos of Actresses, no name 10c.; post-

paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Renss Co., N. Y. \$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent sample free. Address the Hubson Wirss Mills, 128 Maiden Lane, N.Y., or 18 Clark et., Chicago, Ill.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed sent for 25c We have 200 styles.

Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO, Brockton Mass

SHEEP | Ceutennial Medal awarded. Sizes suita-able for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine Samples free. Agents wanted. Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H. Pancy Cards, 16 styles, with name, 10c.; 25 Snowflake Cards, 7 styles with name, 20c.; 20 Fancy Scroll Cards, 15 styles, no name, 10c, post.

paid. J B. HUSTED, Nassau, Renss, Co., N. Y. California broom-corn seed; never turns red.
Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturist. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill.
R. A. TRAVER.

WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubbery Park Nur sery, 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. APPLE SEED For sale, at low rates. Address. Address. N. Y.

EUROPEAN LARCH AND EVERGREEN Best Stock and lowest prices in America. CATA-LOGUE FREE. Send before purchasing elsewhere. D. HILL, Dandee Nureery, Kane County, Ills.

## 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 Servicable Spring Wagons, Buggles and Carriages, of every description; we keep no shoddy spring work. Have adopted as our platform, the best Wheel, best Spring best Steel Axle, that can be procured. On all of our work we let prices be graded by the finish, so that whoever gets a job of spring work of us can have the assurance that it will be of lasting

### 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 keeps 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 centaining description and prices of goods in each depart ment, and replete with useful information. Address TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN.





Champion Hog Ringer RINGS & HOLDER. Only double ring ever invented.
The only ring that will eff. ctually keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c. 100. Holders, 75.

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.

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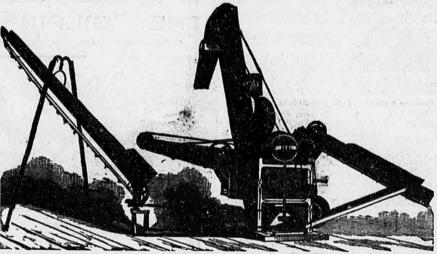
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This is just what every farmer needs, and has been looking for.

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To well known and established points of excellence and durability we have added the most practical Openheel Drop ever put upon the market, dropping the corn in full view of both dropper and driver, enabling the former to drop by the heel of the runner, and the latter to see that the work is being well done, while both these attendants maintain a position of ease and comfort. We retain our standar, and accurate principle of dropping, and have simply added a device for carrying the seed into full view, at the same time avoiding all danger of clogging, or leaving the corn on top of the ground, which has been the serious objection to machines of this class heretofore introduced. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fu'crum Lever, by which the driver can raise, and lower the front part of the machine at will, lifting it out of the ground or forcing it in to any required depth, enabling him to lift the runners over an obstacle, as d 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.

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Stationary width with open-heel drop. Four years of successini operation without the report of a single failure, fully establishes its reputation as a first-class machine. For accuracy and durability we warrant it equal to the best of any other manufacture. Send for Circular.

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