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AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphia—A Moving Adventure—Brotherly Love Toward Strangers—Ridge Avenue—And Mishap in General.

I remember among other childish allusions or delusions, that Philadelphia was a city of squares, that the streets crossed each other at right angles, that the houses were of red brick with white marble steps, that one house looked as much another as two pins, and the city had a regular, orderly, quaint, Quaker-like simplicity of appearance.

I shall never be the victim again of that illusion. For I was a victim, and the better half of the KANSAS FARMER was one of the persons who helped to cure me.

What other city in these United States, has depots of the same name? One day, the last of our stay, I started out for the Centennial from the Ninth and Greene St. station, with the injunction from my family to be sure and take the Phil. & Reading train on my return to the city. They, the family, were to meet me there where I left them, and take the first train after I returned, that left on the Lehigh Valley route. I fell in with the best half of the KANSAS FARMER, and we were mutually pleased to be in such good society, and found we were going to the same depot. But on my arrival I found I was not at the right depot. Whereat Mrs. FARMER informed me that I must have made a mistake. "Why," she said, "you no doubt want to go to the Pennsylvania Central, where all the railroads start out, your train going West, and many others. Now, I'll put you on a Market St. car," she said, "and tell the conductor to give you an exchange that will take you to the Pennsylvania Central." So, bless her heart, she did. She meant it all for the best; I don't owe her any grudge, but if ever I get a chance to put her on the wrong car—well, it will take all my christian benevolence not to send her just a block or two out of her way.

How many miles I travelled over to that immense depot in that immense city! and found when I reached there that it was not my depot at all. I explained to the Ticket Agent that my family were waiting for me at some depot in Philadelphia. I had been instructed to find them at the Phil. & Reading Depot, and I had gone there, and it was not the place where I left them. "Then they are at some other depot, and not at the Phil. & Reading, you think?" he inquired. "Well, that is just what I want to find out," I replied. "What route do you take, Madam, when you leave the city?" I had grown dazed and confused, and I could not remember, for a time, till he named over a dozen routes; at length he hit upon the words "Lehigh Valley," and I gasped out, "Oh yes—it is Lehigh Valley." "North Pennsylvania," he exclaimed in a brisk, business-like fashion; "take the Market St. car, they will give you an exchange to a Fifth St. car, and you will go right to the depot."

Joyfully I boarded a car, and was trundled back again, miles and miles and miles. I began to feel familiar with Market and Fifth streets, but it was growing dark, and I was happy at the thought that my anxious family would soon see me. I rushed into the depot, but it was the wrong place again! I was exasperated, and appealed to the Ticket Agent telling him my pitiful story.

"This is the Lehigh Valley Depot, Madam," said he, "Did your ticket have Perkiomen on it?"

"I think it did," I said, "but I never examined the tickets, my husband always attends to them."

"It is a good plan for a lady who leaves her husband and goes out to the Exhibition alone, to be pretty well posted as to her destination, and if you knew about your ticket you would probably find your family."

I assented meekly, and Ticket Agent though he was, he seemed to feel sorry for me. "Well, try the Ninth & Greene St. depot, and if your family is not there, take a policeman and telegraph to every depot in the city, you will find them no doubt."

After dark, alone in the great city, and lost! As long as my money lasted, I could go bobbing around in the street cars, hunting up depots. My chief anxiety, was wondering what that man and those boys could be thinking about the belated and tired traveler who was hunting for them.

I was landed on Lafayette St., and told to walk a block, till I got to Greene St., there I was to take a one horse car with a green light that would take me to Ninth St.

Then my faith and patience gave out. I accosted an inoffensive looking gentleman who had a satchel in his hand, and seemed to be waiting for a car, and told him where I wanted to go. He said he was going within a block of my destination, and he would walk with me to the depot, as I was a stranger; and so he did, and as I opened the door of the ladies' waiting room, there stood my "three masculine defenders," evidently having a discussion as to where and what and how, &c., all about me, of course. Didn't I rush at them tragically, and bewilder them with a disconnected account of wild, horse-car adventures, how I had gone hither and thither and yon, and how this gentleman (I called him a gentleman) had brought me safely into harbor, &c., &c. Whereupon the gentlemen raised their hats, shook hands and laughed, yes laughed! and the carpet-bagger left, but I know he will go to heaven when he dies; he walked a whole square out of his way. (I was thankful he wasn't a newspaper man.)

Now you see the whole gist of the trouble lay in the fact that nobody told me there were two Philadelphia & Reading depots, one was at Broad and Callowhill Sts., where I went first; with the "KANSAS FARMER," and the other at Ninth and Greene St., where I should have gone. Do I like Philadelphia? No, I do not; of all the crooked, winding, twisted, labyrinthian, puzzling and distracting towns I think it is the climax.

Somebody told me that I had not had any serious trouble if I had not been on Ridge Avenue; people that got lost on Ridge Avenue had no hope of rescue. I rode on the street cars from two o'clock till seven P. M. It was not a particularly diverting ride, I thought often and much of my pleasant KANSAS FARMER guide. I thought she was familiar with the city, and when she told me where I wanted to go, I pinned my faith to her words as if she had been the Pope of Rome and a believer in infallibility. I thought she knew everything, but I know more about depots than she does, those in Philadelphia I mean; I have been "sot down" at all of them.

I heard afterward of two young ladies who were carried four miles from their destination, one evening after attending the Centennial, and had not even car fare left to get back to where they belonged. A hackman who heard their troubles, handed them the street car fare from his own pocket, and put them on the right car. It was such bright bits of human sympathy that redeemed Philadelphia in our eyes. City of Brotherly Love, indeed! Angels in disguise in the shape of hackmen and ordinary individuals holding satchels in their hands on the street corners, who take charge of wayworn and strayed strangers, and "bring them to their own." But the system they have there of exchange tickets is dreadful; you can't go where you want to go, nine times out of ten, without being "exchanged." Sometimes you don't know whether you are yourself or somebody else. Then why do they have odd numbers for car fare; why do they say seven cents for horse-car fare and two cents for an exchange; so a ride to any place in particular and back again, will cost you eighteen cents. That's a delusion and a snare.

Then why does somebody on the corner tell you to watch for a yellow car with a red light, or a white car with a yellow light, or a green car with a white light? Suppose you get into

the wrong color, and are not particular as to lights, and get out some where near Ridge Avenue—but what is the use of supposing! C. M. D.

Wyandotte, Nov. 24, 1876.

THE GRASSHOPPER—WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HIM?

Among the many interesting topics for discussion, before the people of Kansas at the present time, none, I think, presents matter of more vital importance than the locust.

That they are here, and are spread over a large portion of our fair State, and not only our State, but a large portion of the country west of the Mississippi river, (some having made their appearance in several of the States east of it as well) we all know; and know too, that they have deposited their eggs in countless numbers. These facts give rise to the question, What can be done about it? In answer to which, I wish to offer a few thoughts, give some experience, and make some suggestions.

Mankind generally, are naturally inclined to regard all such things as the result of some natural cause; drouth, perhaps in some other part of the country, or something else, and stop at that; when they should remember that in all this vast universe, nothing happens or comes by chance; but in all of God's works is plan, purpose, beauty and harmony. Infinite wisdom can do nothing amiss. Without adding anything to the foregoing thoughts, I simply assume that the locusts are here because God sent them here, and if he has sent them, it is for some purpose.

This should be recognized as a settled fact, by the people of this country, and then, it seems to me, if we have any desire to know the reason, we have only to turn our minds inward for a moment, and take a look at our wicked hearts.

But whilst he is a God of justice, he is also a kind and loving father, and what he wants of mankind is just what a parent has a right to ask of his children that depend upon him for support; a proper recognition of the relation they sustain to each other, and that reverence and fear that belongs to that relation; and then he is more willing to supply all our necessary wants, than earthly parents are to provide for their children.

In carrying out this train of thought practically, I wish to give your readers some of my experience with the locust, when they were here two years ago.

When they came in the fall, my peach orchard was well laden with fruit, and as I had heard something about smoking them, I hauled some old hay into the orchard, and fired it, and as soon as the smoke touched them they arose and flew. That encouraged me. But just before night, an old neighbor, who had fled from before them from the West, came where I was at work, and told such a discouraging tale about them where he had been, said it was no use &c.; and not knowing anything about their work, and with a press of other work upon me, I gave up after the first day. Had I continued four or five days longer, I would have saved my crop, that would have been worth but little less than a thousand dollars to me. As it was I lost my crop, and nearly half my trees. But their stay was so short that they deposited no eggs to speak of, on my place, and I was not aware that they had, anywhere in the neighborhood.

In the spring it became apparent, by the appearance of the young ones, that large quantities of eggs had been deposited in certain localities, principally, near the timber, and as the season advanced, they began their work of destruction, and we all knew the result.

As I had none on my place, it being high prairie a little off from the timber, I thought but little about it, more than to sympathize with my suffering neighbors. A few days later it became apparent that I was in danger of being served as a good many of my neighbors had already been. I then began to look about me to see what the probabilities were, and I found that a large army had hatched on an old, abandoned farm half a mile north-east of me, and that, already, they had taken up the line of march in the direction of my place. For some days previous to this, from a deep sympathy for my suffering neighbors and the country generally, I had been earnestly praying that God would turn back the tide of destruction that was already sweeping over our already impoverished State; reasoning, that if it was right to plant, it was right to do what I could to save what was planted. Feeling my entire inability to cope with the enemy now threatening me, I sought more earnestly, stop.

that guidance and strength that God alone can give, and on Friday, the assurance came that something would be done, just what, I did not know.

During the day, I examined carefully their position, so that when night came I fully comprehended the situation in which I was placed. On Saturday I was obliged to go to town, and could do nothing that day. However, I brought home two bolts of muslin, not knowing but that I might need them in some way in the fight, for a fight of some kind I was determined upon. On Sunday morning as I went to church, I passed through their columns some thirty rods deep, and already on the march, facing the southwest. Their line was about half a mile long, or rather that part that was marching towards my place. The whole body that started out from their hatching places, formed a fan-shaped line over one and a half miles long. (Taken in time a few men could have destroyed the entire body in a day or two.)

My duties at church and Sunday-school being over, I turned my steps homeward, with, as yet, no definite plan as to what I would or could do. I reached the northeast corner of my farm just as that end of the column began to come into the road, on the north of the field which was here unbroken. I procured a handful of brush and went to business. From that time until night I fought them alone. They kept coming up on the west, and when night came I had not far from twenty rods of front. With the aid of the south wind, my success had been such, that in the evening I secured the help of some half a dozen of my neighbors' children, and when they began to move Monday morning, we were armed with brush ready to meet them. But soon after we got on the ground in the morning, I discovered that quite a body had made their way several rods into the field, either during the night or the day previous; at any rate they were there and had to be dislodged, and were, but not till after a hard day's fight, in which it took all of my force except enough to keep them back from crossing the road as they kept coming up on the west. But shortly before sun down, we were all delighted to see them going straight across the road, northward, a whipped enemy. I then had about twenty rods from the corner, westward, safe, also the road between me and the rest of the body that lay north of me.

Tuesday was a fine day and they moved rapidly, but moving as they were, diagonally across the county, gave me some advantage. We had a hard day's fight but succeeded in keeping them from crossing the road, and they moved on westward to a road that comes into the place from the northwest some forty rods from the northwest corner. Here we turned them again, and when night came their heads were turned to the northwest, and they were several rods out on the prairie.

During all this time the south wind had continued to blow, which had been much in my favor. The next day I needed but little help, and that only to drive out the stragglers that passed us the day previous. During the day the main body moved a little further off, and the time had come for them to lay by for their wings. The two following days I had but little to do, and on Saturday I took the muslin back to town not having had occasion to use it, and leaving my place and crop in perfect safety.

There was another feature to this fight that I wish now to mention. Soon after I had commenced operations on Monday morning, one after another of my neighbors happened along. Soon some half a dozen had congregated, and of course they had to pass their opinion upon the operation in which I was engaged, and they were unanimous in saying that I could not do what I had undertaken, that it was nonsense to undertake such an impossibility. One, of a more pious turn than the rest, said I might as well fight God Almighty, and intimated that I was, reasoning, that God had sent them here, and so on. The remembrance of my peach orchard kept coming up in my mind, so I only talked back and fought the harder.

On Tuesday, when things got up to a pretty lively pitch, and it was necessary for me to be in a half a dozen places at the same time, and I was trying to be there, as I was passing a neighbor that was helping me, he excitedly exclaimed, "Why man you must be crazy to raise such a hubbub in the neighborhood trying to save your crop when everybody else is being eaten up," and so on, but I couldn't

Now when all this was over, I had no feeling of exultation over any of my neighbors because they had said what they had, but a deep sense of gratitude to God that he had heard my prayer and carried me safely through this peril.

With my experience and observation in regard to this insect that is so fast becoming a formidable enemy to us as a people, and almost as a nation, I firmly believe, that by a thorough organization and reliance upon God, this whole army can so far be brought under human control, that they will cease to be a pest.

Then first of all let the people so humble themselves before their Creator as to give evidence, that whilst they sow and reap, yet their dependence is in His providence. Of course Christians should move in this matter. The ministry should preach, and the laity pray, and wake up the sleepy ones.

Now I wish to make some suggestions in regard to the practical part of this work.

In the first place, as little of the prairie as possible should be burned this fall, and not until the hoppers are all hatched in the spring. Then by concerted action on the part of certain districts, as many as possible could be driven from the fields and burned in the grass. This would destroy the greater part of them in a large portion of the country. Then what remain in the fields where the people have not the advantages of grass to burn them, they can dig pits, stretch out muslin wings, and the wind being favorable, drive them into the pits and bury them or burn them. Another way would be, to harrow in the fall where they have deposited eggs, so as to expose them to the weather. Then deep plowing in the fall and spring before they hatch, would destroy a great many. Now with other ways that circumstances may suggest and ingenuity invent, let a war of extermination be made upon them and vigorously prosecuted, from the time spring opens until the time comes for them to take wing, and the few that will fly away, will never come back to do us any harm.

In conclusion let me say to your readers, please don't say can't, that is a very contemptible word, but look about you and think, think earnestly. With this insect increasing as fast as they have since the first acquaintance, what will the end be if nothing is done to check them? No, no, don't say can't, but as far as you are concerned say you are willing to do all you can, with all your heart, and when the time comes for action, do it. Then you will have done as much as the "poor widow." This is something in which the whole Western country at least, is deeply interested, and if there is anything within the reach of human power that can be done, there should be no stop till the last thing is done. Fulton succeeded in his steam, Morse in his telegraph, and Fields in his Atlantic Cable, because they were not only willing, but determined to do what they could.

The winter is before us for the work of organization and the bringing of ourselves up to a full realization of the magnitude of the work, and no time should be lost in putting the ball in motion.

H. G. LYONS.

Maple Grove, Shawnee County, Kansas.

"Things is getting slonchways in dis country I declar' to grasshuf of dey ain't," said an old negro, the other, "Fust cum de cattypiller, den de chicken-kollery, an' now here cum de grasshoppers, an' I hear talk de udder day dat a nigger was pisened with a mushmilion. Looks like hard times,—you heerd my horn."

"Is there an opening here for an intellectual writer?" said a red-faced youth, with the coils of a bottle sticking out of his breast pocket. The editor with much dignity took the man's intellect in and said, "An opening? Yes, sir; a kind and considerate carpenter, foreseeing your visit, left an opening for you. Turn the knob to the right."

A wicked elderly Dan Juan showed a friend two of his alleged nieces the other day and said: "Well now how do you like them, eh?" "Well," said his friend thoughtfully, when one can select his nieces he ought to choose prettier ones."

EDWIN—"And now, darling, before we part how are we to keep our marriage a profound secret?" Angelina (promptly)—"Nothing easier Edwin dear. You only have to behave to me as you have always done, and nobody will suspect it."

"Oh, Maamma, that's Capt. Jones' knock! I know he has come to ask me to be his wife!" "Well, my dear, you must accept him." "But I thought you hated him so?" "Hate him? I do—so much that I mean to be his mother-in-law!"

THE HOG OF COMMERCE—THE GENTLEMAN THAT PAYS THE REST.

No other inducement than being called upon by name would have been able to make me "rise up and explain." And here let me say that I claim no superiority as a raiser of swine over my neighbors. I shall not write in a controversial spirit, nor to provoke controversy; and if there is a better way, I should be just as well pleased to learn of it from my readers. We are all learners in this world, and the man who thinks he knows everything on any subject, has not probably heard what his neighbors say about him. "A little learning is [not] a dangerous thing." Every little hamlet has its Sir Oracle, who, by hook or by crook has amassed more wealth than his more scrupulous neighbors, and talks very learnedly about improving the domestic animals on my place, by the introduction of the Guinea pig, the water ram, and discourses on the horse with all the ass-tuteness of the sage of Chiquapa.

Those of us who have been engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Valley of the Mississippi for 20 years or more, know how the raising and fattening of hogs has expanded in that time, and there is no good reason why the demand for the product of the hog should not increase in the same ratio for the next 20 years.

Very sensible remarks upon the question of transportation have appeared in the editorial columns of the *Journal*; and, to my mind, the only way the grangers can beat the railroads is to condense their farm products. Is there any good reason why corn in bulk should be transported to Europe to make meat? Would it not be much better, as well as cheaper, for the consumer of meat in Europe to have our corn made into meat in America, and not pay freight upon five pounds, when the same amount of corn should only pay freight upon one pound of meat? Within a very short time, the shipping of live beef cattle to European markets has assumed considerable proportions and it is a pronounced success. Is there any reason why Mr. Pig should not immigrate in the same way?

And what has this long prelude to do with the raising and fattening of hogs? Everything my dear reader. It teaches us to feed the products of our farms to our domestic animals, and pay freight only upon a tithe of the whole number of pounds raised. If I take a bushel of corn to market, I pay freight upon that bushel to the Old World—i.e., freight, insurance, commission and brokerage is deducted—and I am only paid what that bushel would bring me in Liverpool, less all these charges.

I do not believe the sun shines upon a better grass and grain country than the Valley of the Mississippi; but I do, I have failed to find it. All capital is but labor, and the laborer is entitled to his wage. Feed the grain of our farms to our horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and the transportation question is solved.

It may not be egotistical to say a few words about myself. I am the son of a farmer, educated as a physician, and for the best 20 years of my life was the slave to every one's call. I found a large family of boys growing up about me, and for the sake of a home, have been engaged solely in farming and stock raising upon the broad prairies of the West for the last 20 years. I do not claim to be an expert in the science of stock raising—have no axe to grind—and if my opinions and experience are worth anything to my brother producers, they are welcome to them. It is now 20 years since I commenced breeding and feeding hogs for market purposes, and in the beginning I used such as could be most easily obtained. This township has long enjoyed the reputation of shipping as good if not the best hogs that find their way to the Chicago market. Originally settled by emigrants from England, they soon turned their attention to the raising of hogs. Twenty years ago the breed was a cross of about all the imported white hogs in America—Lancashire, Cumberland, Suffolk, Byfield, and last but not least, the Irish grazer. Commencing with the hog of the period, I have uniformly bred my sows so that they would drop their pigs at just about one year of age, and have continued this practice, with only an occasional breeding sow of greater age and superior excellence, until the present time. I design to have my pigs farrowed in April and May, as a late pig has a hard time to catch up with an early one; and more than that, sows are to be indolent to graze well after the weather gets to warm for their comfort, and, as a consequence, do not give the same amount of milk, feed them ever so well. There is just one secret in growing pigs. All know that Nature furnishes milk for the young of all animals, and in order that the sow should give bountifully of milk, she should be given food adapted for that purpose. Give the sows a run at grass just as soon as possible, with all the alfalfa fed at command. For the first few days after farrowing they should be stunted, for if she becomes cloyed, it is next to impossible to get a good flow of milk. A few years since, we cooked feed for the sows and young pigs with a steamer; and although they did well on cooked feed, there was too much labor to make it pay. During the warm season I would not haul corn to the mill, even if ground for nothing, when corn can be soaked in water or swill at home, and transportation saved. It is a well established principle in physiology, that it is not the quantity eaten that nourishes, but the quantity digested. Just as soon as the young pigs will eat, feed them soaked corn, and, if possible, all the milk they will eat.

Nature is always mindful of its own work, and no race ever has or can be procreated until the system is ripe for maturity in the female. Those of us that happen to be the eldest of large families are hardly willing to admit that those of later birth excel in physical vigor or mental stamina.

Under this system of early breeding, I have always been able to keep my stock of hogs at the highest excellence, and shall be very loth to admit that my stock has deteriorated.

SIZE

depends, of course, upon age, and a hog will continue to grow for five or six years at least. Some race will, of course, make larger hogs at maturity than others. I have nearly always succeeded in making my pigs weigh as many pounds as they are days old, up to ten months, and this is a very extravagant gain. All know that a young animal will put on more weight for the food consumed than older animals. By this means I have always been able to keep my stock of hogs ready for market at any age, and a short time and quick returns, is a very profitable motto for the hog raiser, provided, always, that it will not pay to sell at less than 250 lbs.

VIGOR OF CONSTITUTION

depends more upon the race or breed than anything else. I should judge, from the appearance of the wild boar of Europe, that he had plenty of vigor, and the more artificial the breed, the more danger of effeminacy. There is probably just about as much difference in

the milking capacity of hogs as there is in cattle. An old sow will give more milk than a heifer, and an old sow can consume more food and give more milk than a young one. A young sow should not bring up more than four or five pigs; and where many pigs are dropped on the farm, the young pigs of a day or two old should be distributed among other sows, so that all may have about an equal number. Better kill the little pigs at a few hours than tax the mother sow to half bring up that number.

THE NUMBER OF PIGS AT A LITTER

depends upon the number of ova fertilized, and an old sow is more likely to have a larger litter than a young one. Of this we take no thought as young sows litter as many, or more than, they are capable of bringing up. Some sows are much more careful of their young for the first few hours than others, and by averaging them up, we have as many pigs to the sow as are wanted.

SIZE OF PIGS.

As we breed our sows at about eight months of age, we use a boar of a month or two older and I have yet to see any marked difference in the size of pigs when littered, or more vigor of constitution from older boars. Observation teaches that the more refined the race, the smaller the young at birth—and find me a Short-horn breeder but that will bear witness to this assertion. As the hog is probably the last animal reclaimed by man, so it is the most liable to assume the characteristics of the original race. I have seen and raised many pigs with the stripes of the wild boar, and the striped pig is not a rare animal.

THE BOAR.

In using the boar to a large number of sows, it is just as important that but a single service should be had, as with the larger and more valuable animals. We keep the boar in a pen where the sows can know where he is, and when the sow is in season we turn her to the boar, and with a dash of red paint between the ears to distinguish her, turn her out again so that she receives but one service in one season of heat. If the boar has previously been kept in a large yard, and had plenty of muscular exercise, he may serve from two to five sows each day. Do not load down your boar with fat if you want pigs, as no very fat animal is an expert in propagating his species. Very much disappointment frequently arises from the purchase of show pigs. These are crowded to their utmost capacity with all the goodies they will eat, and, as a consequence, are simply a mass of fat, without a streak of lean. The blood vessels of the generative system are thus enveloped in a mass of fat, and the secretion of semen arrested. Another fact, not familiar to the non-professional reader, the boar has no receptacle for semen, which is only secreted during the act of copulation.

PURCHASE OF BOAR.

We generally purchase a boar of the race we are breeding from, although we sometimes use one of our own breeding. There is not one-half in inbreeding that is commonly supposed. Better breed from a good boar, even if related to our own stock, than from any unworthy animal. It is generally admitted that early maturity, and the disposition to lay on fat readily, have been produced by inbreeding and, without doubt, at the expense of the constitution. Queen Victoria's Suffolks, that are obliged to have their dainty heads placed upon a pillow to prevent strangulation during sleep have only been raised to this sublime degree by a long and persistent course of inbreeding; per contra, the most ferocious animal I ever saw was the wild boar; and who ever knew a pig or an old hog of the prairie-rooster kind to give up the ghost, except at the hand of man? No animal with a long and pointed head and fine muzzle ever lays on fat; and, next to being thick through the heart, the boar should be wide between the eyes, and have a broad muzzle, his legs well under the body, and the tail is to be index to fineness or coarseness.—*Extra Seltzer in National Live Stock Journal.*

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET.

Messrs. E & Q. Ward for many years have been large dealers in poultry in New York. Their directions for preparing poultry for the New York market are quite as applicable to other markets. They are as follows:

"The poultry must be well fattened; crops empty when killed; food in crops injures the appearance, is liable to sour, and purchasers objects to paying for this waste than useless weight—therefore, keep from food twenty-four hours before killing. Opening the veins of the neck and bleeding in the mouth are the best modes of killing.

"For scalding poultry, the water should be as near the boiling point as possible, without actually boiling; the bird, being held by the legs, should be immersed and lifted up and down in the water three times—this makes picking easy. The feathers should then be as near removed, pin feathers and all, very cleanly, and without breaking the skin. It should next be plumped, by being dipped about two seconds into water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then at once into cold water about the same length of time.

"It should be entirely cold but not frozen, before being packed. If packed with the animal heat in, it will be almost sure to spoil. Unfrozen poultry sells best; slight freezing does not injure the sale greatly, but hard freezing, especially when it produces discoloration, reduces the value 25 to 75 per cent. Pack in boxes with a layer of clean straw (Rye straw is best) between each layer of poultry, in the same posture in which they roost. Boxes are the best packages, and should contain from 100 to 200 pounds. Larger boxes are inconvenient and more apt to get injured. Mark each box, specifying what it contains. Send invoice by mail. Ship to arrive about the middle of the week."

The greatest demand for special occasions is as follows:

"Fine and fat Turkeys for Thanksgiving; prime and nice Geese for Christmas; extra large and nice Turkeys for New Year's Day. On all these occasions shipment should be received five days in advance. If you cannot find any profit in sending PRIME quality and well prepared, you need not look for any in ordinary or poor quality."

LOOK OUT FOR THE RABBITS.

The g-hoppers are gone. The last one deposited her last batch of eggs a day or two since, and we may conclude that with the ice one and one-half inches thick she will not thaw out again. But in her prolonged stay here she has produced a condition of things which makes another "hopper" more than usually to be dreaded. The g-hopper has left no green thing for the rabbits, and hence we may expect early and frequent visits from this pest of Kansas fruit-growers. Already he is hopping around among our trees and taking

a nibble here and there, as it may suit his fancy. Even the jack rabbit leaps about as though perfectly at home among us. The first tree that takes his fancy is just as good as dead; and we may be sure he will not look out for the poor old half dead tree. He will take his supper from the tender bark and twigs two feet from the ground, graciously leaving the lower limbs for his feebler but busy little friend, who makes up in numbers what he lacks in length of leg and strength of jaw. It is after all "the little foxes" not rabbits "that destroy the vines." Now we may be sure that these "varmints" will hold high carnival in our orchards and nurseries this winter unless they are taken care of. If you have no green wheat for the rabbits, you may expect that they will take the green bark of your trees; and they may not, under the peculiar circumstances, stop with your young trees either. They are bound to have a living unless you kill them.

Then we say, begin on the rabbits. Protect your trees at all hazards. There are a great many ways to effect this, but they all involve work. About every orchardist and nurseryman has his own way of doing this, and the success of the way depends much upon the energy and persistence. One man will tell you to get a grayhound and keep the rabbits hunted down; being no hunter, we cannot vouch for the success of this plan. Another will tell you to get a liver, or a bucket full of blood from the butcher's, and rub the bloody liver or the blood upon the trees as high as the rabbits can reach; this plan is usually effectual as long as the blood remains upon the trees, but to be entirely safe will generally need renewing once or twice during the winter. It is safe to avoid any fatty substance in smearing the trees, for while we may possibly keep off the rabbits, we may coax the hungry dogs to gnaw our trees, not for the bark but for the grease. One man recommends a mixture made of one pint of flour, four quarts of boiling water, and four quarts of strong white-wash, to be applied with a broom. And another recommends one part unslacked lime and two parts soft soap; slack the lime in boiling water and paint the bodies of the trees with the composition. We are trying a composition made of four one pint, fresh lime one pint, soft soap one pint, and water enough to bring the whole to the consistency of ordinary oil paint. This we have applied to several hundred trees with a brush.

Now, we do not feel quite sure of any of these compositions, for in an emergency the rabbits may find it convenient to go through any of them. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they may prove all that is needed, yet they may sometimes fail. If we tie up our trees with hay, straw, or other material, we shall make a sure thing of it; and if we put on this protection so that it can remain next season, it may serve another important purpose in protecting the trees from scalding by the sun if the g-hoppers defoliate them, as they very likely may.

Of all the modes of protection which we have tried or seen tried, those plans that dispose of the rabbits suit us best. Trap him if you can, but poison him whenever and wherever it can be done. Dead rabbits eat no trees and will have no young rabbits in the spring or sweet potatoes are a good investment at this season of the year. Quarter your apples, (or sweet potatoes will do as well), roll them in arsenic, and scatter them over your grounds just at evening, where you find the tracks of the rabbits. Early in the morning gather up the unconsumed pieces for safety. Keep putting the pieces out each evening for a few days, taking them up in the morning, and you will have no further trouble with the rabbits unless they come from surrounding farms. In that case you must use more arsenic. We prefer the poison wherever it can be used without danger to the family or domestic animals. There should be some concert of action in the destruction of this pest of the orchardist. Our first object will be, of course, to protect our trees. Our second should be to render that protection effectual by the entire destruction of the rabbits themselves.—*Prof. Gale in Industrialist.*

MUSCLE VS. BRAINS.

The day has long past when muscle ruled the world. Brain is now the great motive power of the age, and muscle but a feeble instrument in thought too little. We have worked too much and made our hands too hard, and by not working it, have left the brain too soft. We have made the futile, foolish attempt to compete muscle against mind in the great battle of life. A wise man once wrote, "The opportunity of leisure," and in that little sentence alone, is found food for reflection and thought, sufficient for a volume of sermons. Unless farmers devote more time to the brain and the improvement of the mind, and less to wearying and exhausting muscular labor, how can they expect to compete successfully with and against the vigorous brain and cultivated mind of this age engaged in all other professions. Truly it is not the strong arm, the skillful hand and the watchful eye alone, that will, in these days, bring success to the farmers. These are all needful, but the cultivated, intelligent, active brain, and the well stored mind to plan and direct them, is of ten times more importance, and without which failure will ever be the result. While we live in a money-making, moneyloving age, we everywhere see the scheming brain and active executive mind winning success and wearing the prize, while the plodder is left far in the background, to mope along in the old beaten track as "daddy did."

The locomotive, tearing along, jarring the earth below, outstripping the wind above, and bearing in its train the beauty, honor, and treasure of a State, represents brain-work; while the dusty, sweaty footman, wearily plodding along, carrying a pack upon his back, symbolizes muscle. The self-raking reaper, driven with unglowed and unsoiled hands, sweeping down like a fable the golden grain, fitly represents brain; the bowed husbandman, painfully and slowly gathering handful of straw, and cutting his grain with a sickle, typifies muscle. The steamboat, plowing its way with ease against the strongest current of our swift and noble rivers, is brain; while the dug-out, slowly creeping along the willow-margined shore of our streams, propelled by the old Indian paddle, is muscle. The sewing machine, which stitches faster than the eye can follow, and never eats nor tires, is brain; while the weary, pale and worn wife, or feeble daughter, painfully toiling over the midnight task, "stitch, stitch, stitch," is muscle. How unequal the task! How unpaying the feeble effort! When will our farmers realize and act upon these facts as verities?—*Rural Sun.*

THE INTERNATIONAL SHEEP SHOW.

The International Sheep Exhibition, held at Philadelphia, October 10th to 18th, brought together some good animals from the several breeds of sheep. No finer specimens of the result of the efforts of our American and English breeders, at improvement in the fleece and carcass could be found. Officers and employees were attentive to the wants of exhibitors and visitors, while the comfort and safety of the stock was well provided for. Thus far the exhibition may be set down as a success.

Its failures were equally apparent—the most glaring among them the failure of those planning and controlling the exhibition to comprehend the importance of the life-stock interests of this and other participating countries. The failure in popular attendance on the part of the visitors was insured by placing the live stock exhibition outside, and fully half a mile from the main exhibition grounds; and charging an additional fee for visiting it—making it, in fact, a mere side-show—resulting in an attendance of less than one thousand daily, while not more than two hundred persons were on the grounds at any one time during the eight days.

The number of sheep on exhibition was 416. To this aggregate England contributed 53, Canada 60, and the United States 309. The English exhibit, consisting of 26 Southdowns—bred by Lord Walsingham—and 30 Cotswolds from the flocks of Russell Swanwick, Hugh Aylmer and Henry Overman, were under the immediate charge of T. S. Cooper, Esq. The Canadian flocks represented those of Robert Meade, 17 Southdowns; Wm. Hodgson & Son, 11, and James Brooks, 19 Cotswolds; Samuel Langford, 8 Leicesters; James Healy, 5 Lincolns. The United States contribution was made up of 205 Merinos from the following States: Vermont—H. F. Dean, 7, Stickney & Bros., 17; R. J. Jones, 6; A. E. Perkins, 14; L. P. Clark, 7; H. C. Barwell, 5; —, 5 (the Vermont exhibit was under charge of S. G. Holyoke, Esq., by appointment of the State Board of Agriculture). New York—W. L. Chamberlain, 47 (Silesians); J. O. Joslyn, 1, Pennsylvania—W. L. Archer, 28; Robert Perrine, 5; W. H. Herriott, 6; Missouri—Samuel Archer, 9; Ohio—E. J. Hlast & Bros., 47; Wisconsin—Jas. H. Paul, 13; G. Lawrence, Jr., 10; Humbert Bros., 3 Southdowns; Pennsylvania—Samuel Sharpless, 11; J. C. Turner, 11; E. Reader, 40 Cotswolds; Pennsylvania—T. S. Cooper 26, Shropshires; New York—Mr. Fish, 4.

No awards were announced, and will not be before the publication of the commissioners' official catalogue. It is understood that the Judges were instructed that their examinations should not be competitive as between the several animals showing in the same ring, but each animal shall be reported upon with reference to its approach to a certain indicated standard of excellence. This made it possible for each animal to receive complimentary notice and medal, as being, in the opinion of the judges, "excellent," or "first-class," or "superior"—these terms having been decided on as expressing the degree of merit. This ruling is certainly a great relief to the judges, making it possible for them to please everybody without committing themselves very strongly in any direction. In fact, the classification of fine-wool sheep—allowing them to be shown "as bred for weight of fleece," or "length of staple," or "fineness of staple," instead of recognizing the fact that the standard fine-wool sheep should embody all of these characteristics—shows that the experienced sheep breeders were excluded from the councils of the commissioners. This faulty classification may doubtless be credited with no small influence in reducing the number of animals on exhibition.

In short, the sheep exhibition, though not what it should have been, will result in good to the sheep breeders of this country. For the first time has been found side by side the best results of the several lines of breeding pursued in the different sections; and breeders will now realize, more than ever before, that to pause in their efforts of improvement is to be left behind in the race. It is, further, a harbinger of good in that it is likely to pave the way to a national sheep show in the not distant future to be arranged for and controlled by the breeders themselves. A resolution looking to such result was passed at a meeting of the breeders, held at Philadelphia.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

CULTURE OF HOUSE PLANTS.

By house plants, I mean the geraniums, fuchsias, and almost numberless other plants, most frequently grown in the windows of the living room, without the aid of a conservatory. Frequent complaints are made that they will not blossom, are infested by insects, or die.

I propose to give my mode of procedure, for the benefit of the troubled, as my plants seldom fail to do well.

I use earth from the woods, where maple and other hard wood trees grow, mixed with a little soil from the garden, stirring in occasionally, pulverized charcoal, to supply carbon. It deepens the color, and promotes the growth of the wood. A Coleus, or a Zonale geranium, will show its effects in a few days, by a deeper color.

I do not use very small pots. We are told plants will produce roots, and not flowers, if in large pots. They must have roots first, or they will be exhausted by the first crop of flowers, and then be puny or die.

Flower lovers are in too great hurry to get blossoms, so they put a plant in a bit of a pot, water it every day, stimulate it with guano, or something, and after a few flowers, the plant dies.

They say florists use small pots, so they do; but they are kept in a damp atmosphere, and never allowed to dry.

Watering plants every day is a very bad practice, for they must be constantly wet or sour, or if only a little given, will seek the surface, instead of running deep into the soil.

When the soil seems to need water, put the pots into the kitchen sink, or out of doors, and drench thoroughly with soft water.

It is very beneficial to have them out in a gentle rain.

Rain water, newly fallen, contains ammonia, which is a powerful fertilizer.

Let the pots drain and the plants drip till they can be put back in the windows, then pick off all the yellow leaves and seed pods, put them in place, and let them alone.

If one has lives, or large plants, which cannot be thus treated, they should be dusted thoroughly with a sponge or a feather duster dipped in water, to keep the foliage free from dust, and to prevent insects.

I have about twenty pots of plants, besides a sphen did Oleander, all kept in the sitting-room and dining-room windows, facing the south east, and never an insect shows its head on them, and no plant ever dies from disease. In starting small plants, it is better to put

several in one pot, or box, than to put each in a tiny pot, alone. They do not dry up, and need less care. After getting a good start they can be transplanted very easily, if pieces of glass, or broken china, are put in between the roots, to keep them separate.

Plants should not be expected to bloom all the time, as they need seasons of rest, after flowering.

Don't cut off slips for everybody who asks, for you will thus lose the new shoots.

It is better to cut off old tops and branches and let the new ones grow to blossom.—*A. M. Simpson, in Recorder.*

FARMERS, SUSTAIN YOUR JOURNAL.

Politicians have their political organs; lawyers have their law journals; doctors read the medical papers, and ministers the religious journals. Why should farmers do otherwise than read and profit by the papers devoted to their interests? Read the agricultural papers then, and practice what seems worth practicing; experiment with what looks feasible but doubtful, and expose what you can clearly see to be false, as you have opportunity.

Persons who "cannot afford it" are really the most to be pitied, as they will probably remain in that condition; yet their neighbors can often easily see where they might save many times the price of a paper without any detriment to themselves or families. One less cigar per day; a very little more economy in living; not quite so much company asked in to eat up your substance; one less dog kept; a little less time spent at the grocery—and it might be done. Besides, the information gained will always—never an exception—enable you to raise larger crops and sell them to better advantage, and instruct you where to buy better and therefore cheaper tools and machinery, keep you posted on the best places to buy seeds, plants, trees and vines; so that the sum total of benefits derived will pay many times over for the money spent for a paper. Try it, "O ye of little faith!"

The advantage of newspapers to a family of children is inestimable. When you see boys and girls easy to teach and quick to understand, you may set it down as a sure thing that in their homes are plenty of newspapers, as well as books; but when you find children dull at school, who cannot get an idea into heads unless it is "cuffed in," go to their houses—I will not say homes—and there you may find one paper—probably a monthly, if any—but most likely none at all.

There is hardly a person who has traveled this season through portions of the Eastern States, but what tell that from the silence which reigns and the few people that are seen, that one would suppose "that the whole country was asleep, or that everybody had gone to church, and the churches were not visible." What a contrast to such a country is exhibited in the almost universal activity which is visible all over this Southwestern part of Kansas. At almost every railroad station you pass there are crowds of people coming and going. New buildings of various sizes and kinds are being erected, and new farms being opened in almost every direction. On the railroad switches stand cars which are being loaded with grain and other products of the land, while perhaps others are being unloaded of merchandise of various kinds, or articles and effects of emigration. At almost every station, the stock yards contain stock of different kinds for shipment, some for the east and some for the west, showing that the world has already begun to feel and receive the benefits of this great and rapidly advancing country. Around the stores, in the alleys, and elsewhere are to be seen scores of wagons and horses, while their owners throng the stores buying goods or trading farm products. The elevators are running to about their full capacity, while around the flouring mills are other crowds, bringing in grain for grinding or for sale. When you look over the country you see it thickly dotted with farmers and their teams, busy at work to the pleasant sunshine of the fall. Live stock of all kinds can be seen elsewhere, in the pastures, grainfields, pens, and on the open prairies fat and feeding. Various improvements are being made about the houses, the barns and the hedges; new ground is being broken up, roads and bridges are in course of repair or improvement—in short, everything you see indicates that our people are wide awake, full of health, energy and hope, and "that things are pushing right ahead."—*Newton Kansas.*

A SHAM ARISTOCRACY.

There is a growing tendency among certain classes in the United States to ape the manners and copy the customs of the feudal aristocracies of Europe. All the large cities have their ultra-aristocratic cliques, whose members strive to imitate the pompous strut of a German baron, or the languid grace of a Russian grand duchess. The smaller cities and towns have followed the pernicious example, until it is now almost impossible to find a place with five hundred inhabitants that has not its charmed circle into which no mere plebeian can ever hope to penetrate. The doings of this little band of upstarts are chronicled with nauseous detail every morning by the local newspaper after the manner of the English court circular. The refined and select party entertained by Mrs. Smith, with its gaudy dresses and its drizzling gossip, form the chief topic of the news column, while the fawning editor exhausts his scanty vocabulary in his gushing description of the graces of the women, and the magnificence of the appointments.

All this would be excessively ridiculous were it not for its mischievous tendencies. As it is, many estimable young people, a little vain and susceptible, are perverted by its shallow pretenses of superiority, and follow its mischievous example. They are led to despise honest industry, and spend the best years of their lives in a miserable struggle for official position, which, when obtained, only places them in the degraded position of public paupers. This vulgar outgrowth of "shoddiness," therefore, deserves the severest censure of all patriots, and should be sternly denounced by every true republican.—*The People.*

A gentleman in Virginia City, Nev., whose Chinese cook left him, was unable to retain any of the numerous "Johns" for more than a day, until he induced one of them to explain that some apparently meaningless strips of red paper on the kitchen wall contained the Chinese inscription, "Boss woman, long time tongue, much jaw, jaw."

Old Bull is a fine violinist; but his brother Sit ting, can just knock the socks off any of the family in the dexterous handling of a blonde scalp.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

From the Prairie Farmer.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry opened its session in this city on the 15th. So far as discreet, we present below the proceedings up to Saturday night.

The roll-call showed the following persons present: Master, John T. Jones; Overseer, J. J. Woodman; Lecturer, A. B. Smedley; Steward, A. J. Vaughan; Assistant Steward, Mortimer Whitehead; Chaplain, S. H. Ellis; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell; Secretary, O. H. Kelley; Gatekeeper, O. Dinwiddie; Ceres, Mrs. J. T. Jones; Pomona, Mrs. Harry Goddard; Flora, Mrs. S. E. Adams; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss C. A. Hall; Executive Committee, E. R. Shankland, Dudley T. Crase, Alonzo Golder; Members, Harvey Godard, Connecticut; John J. Rosa, Delaware; T. J. Smith, Georgia; Henley James, Indiana; Mrs. James, Indiana; M. D. Davie, Kentucky; Mrs. M. D. Davie, Kentucky; Nelson Ham, Maine; Mrs. Nelson Ham, Maine; Joseph T. Moore, Indiana; Mrs. J. I. Woodman, Michigan; Samuel E. Adams, Minnesota; W. L. Hemmingway, Mississippi; Mrs. W. L. Hemmingway, Mississippi; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Allen, Missouri; Mrs. D. T. Chase, New Hampshire; Mrs. M. Whitehead, New Jersey; Mrs. J. H. Ellis, Ohio; W. W. Lang, Texas; B. M. Kitchen, West Virginia; Mrs. B. M. Kitchen, West Virginia.

Honorary Members—Mrs. A. B. Smedley, Iowa; Wm. Maxwell, Tennessee; I. W. White, Virginia; Wm. M. Ireland, District of Columbia; D. W. Adams, Iowa; Mrs. D. W. Adams, Iowa.

After the Grange had fully opened the following new members were admitted: J. M. Blanton and wife, of Virginia; J. E. Washburn and wife, of Colorado; R. H. Ryland and wife, of Louisiana; O. H. P. Buchanan, of Iowa; Mrs. W. W. Lang, of Texas; J. H. Osborn and wife, of Wisconsin; A. P. Forsythe and wife, of Illinois; A. B. Haynes, of Tennessee.

The following Committee on Credentials were appointed: Messrs. James, of Indiana; Kelley, of Kentucky; Vaughan, of Mississippi; Woodman, of Michigan; Mrs. Lang, of Texas, who reported the above names at the afternoon session. The Grange voted to act during the session under substantially the rule that governed the meeting at Louisville.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The following is from the annual address of Worthy Master John T. Jones, delivered before the National Grange, which convened in Chicago, Nov 15th 1876:

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE: Under the requirements of our constitution, we are again convened in annual session, to consider and take such action in the great interests of the class we represent, as may appear expedient for the advancement of their prosperity, and as a consequence, the prosperity of our country, and for the good of our Order.

The feeling of enthusiasm with which you have heretofore been greeted from this chair, on like occasions, experiences no abatement, but receives new force from year to year, with the increase of our membership, power and good works. If we shall build our superstructure in harmony with, and in just proportions to the broad and substantial foundations we have laid, we shall have cause of deeper, of immeasurable gratitude to Him who has sustained us so far in our work, and permitted us to meet together again, with our ranks unbroken, to labor in this glorious cause.

I observe but few changes in this body since our first grand parliament in St. Louis, and have the happiness to know that the brothers and sisters representing the Order on that occasion, who are not here in the same capacity, are yet active laborers in our field. We cordially extend to their successors here a fraternal welcome.

I shall briefly allude to such matters as I deem it expedient to call your attention to, referring you to the reports of the executive committee, secretary and treasurer, for details of the business in their respective departments, and for the general progress of our work.

At the last session of this body, several amendments to the constitution were proposed, and subsequently ratified by the State Granges, of which proclamation was duly made.

While I am duly impressed with the evil of frequent and needless changes in our constitution and laws, experience has confirmed my convictions that some changes are expedient. Prominent among these is the necessity of amending section 3, of the constitution, under the head of organization, as to preserve that unity and symmetry in our grange system, which has characterized it before the adoption of this section, and which is so essential to its harmonious and efficient working. In providing for the establishment of Pomona granges "under such regulations as may be established by State granges," instead of placing them upon the same footing as other granges in their organization and government, we have not only marred the harmony and beauty of our system, but greatly impaired the efficiency of this valuable link in our chain of granges.

At the same session a set of "rules for Patrons' co-operative associations," were submitted to the National Grange, and recommended to the Patrons throughout the country.

As a part of the system and plan of the organization and government of the co-operative societies of Great Britain, which it was our purpose to adopt, these rules, with some slight changes, will be most valuable, but taken alone they are a disjointed link in a chain, the perfection of which by our British friends has been the work of their educated, thinking, practical men for the last thirty-five years. The fraction which we have given our Order has been utilized to an extent which we can only conjecture. Hundreds, and it may be thousands, of co-operative stores have been established in the various States and territories of the Union, with various amounts of share capital, and perhaps as various in other features, and in their fortunes. They are without a head or connecting link, like so many islands in the sea, without even a boat-riding from one to the other, without

that principle of unity which is the life and the guiding star of humanity.

Contrast this chaos and ignorance with the admirable and intelligent system we would follow. I have before me, on a single sheet, a bird's-eye view of four hundred co-operative societies in the United Kingdom, giving of each the name, location, number of members, purchases from wholesale during the year, quarterly, half-yearly and annual sales in each department of trade, share capital, reserve fund, buildings and fixed stock for trade, purposes, rate of dividend declared to members, and amount devoted to education. On the same sheet is a bird's-eye view of co-operation in England and Wales, compiled from the government returns, showing the financial progress and position of the co-operative movement during the past seven years. With such information, their co-operative congress, the head of this system, acts intelligently. Without such information, they could take no safe action affecting their subordinate organizations.

With the perfection of our system of organization, is the necessity of educating our members in the true principles of co-operation. Let us follow the example of our English friends in this also. Through their courtesy I have received a large number of tracts, with the proceedings of their co-operative congresses from 1868 to the present time, making a most valuable collection of co-operative literature. We have to reach the minds of many who are ignorant, and to stimulate in them a thirst for knowledge. The latter, which is the first requisite, is better accomplished by living missionaries. If we could send out some of the friends of co-operation (who could be named), to act as pioneers in this work, we would soon see a large demand for co-operative intelligence.

It may be thought by some who take a solely sentimental view of our organization, that I am giving an undue prominence to its material objects. If so I cannot think they have studied the deep philosophy, pure morality, lofty virtue and genuine religion that underlie co-operative life. Rightly understood, it is the practical realization of christian ethics. The silent virtues of temperance, forethought, just dealing, and fellowship in work, will do more to correct the moral disorders which darken our land, have tainted our government, as well as trade and commerce, than all the penal statutes that have been or can be devised. The material, moral, social and intellectual influences are in near connection with each other. The most material things have great influence on mental subjects—a sentiment that ages ago the poet Homer gave vent to, in saying that "when a man becomes a slave he loses half his virtue." At the last session of this Grange much interest was expressed in the action which had been taken by the co-operative societies of Great Britain to inaugurate a system of exchange between them and the agricultural producers in this country, and in their friendly messages to our Order, through their special deputation, and subsequent correspondence with our Executive Committee, which I was directed, by a resolution of this body, to continue, as I did, until a point was reached when, in my judgment, with the approval of the Executive Committee, it became expedient to send a special commissioner to confer with the authorities in those societies upon this subject, and to represent our ideas and interest in this connection. Brother J. W. A. Wright was appointed to this office, and it affords me sincere pleasure to bear testimony to the ability, dignity and grace with which he discharged his important duties. Complications of a very serious character had arisen through the misrepresentations of unfriendly parties, the character and extent of which were unknown to us until ascertained by our commissioner, after his arrival in England. These matters were fully discussed in the co-operative congress which met at Glasgow in April last, the courtesy of opening and closing the discussion having been extended to our commissioner. The result was a reassurance of that body of the earnestness and integrity of our Order in these negotiations, and their reference to Mr. Neale and our commissioner, by whom important modifications and changes of the original articles were agreed upon, submitted to the Executive Committee of the company on the other side, and assented to by that committee. Copies of the original articles, the modifications and changes, and the reports of the Executive Committee on the other side, assenting thereto will be placed in the hands of the Secretary for your use. These papers were submitted to your Executive Committee at their session in July last, when a resolution was passed requesting me to submit to them at their next session, my views as to what steps should be taken to insure the practical benefits of a business connection with the co-operative societies of Great Britain. In compliance with this resolution, I again brought before the committee, at their late session in Philadelphia, the proposed articles of association of an Anglo-American Co-operative Association, with a plan of organizing the American section thereof, published in my circular letter of July 14th, copies of which are also in the hands of the Secretary for your use. The Executive Committee will report to you what action they have taken in these matters.

I commend this whole subject to your careful consideration, as one of supreme importance to our Order, trusting that by your wise action, the system of co-operation recommended at your last session may be perfected, and that the articles provided for its extension to international commerce, through an Anglo-American association, may be found acceptable, and may be recommended to our members. Every safe ground which the experience of British co-operators, and the most careful consideration on our side could devise, is thrown around the whole scheme.

The plan of organizing the American section of this association which I submit, may be improved by your joint wisdom and united intelligence of the extended field for which it is designed. By some it may be regarded as yielding much of the authority and fostering care, which our constitution wisely provides the National Grange shall exercise, directly, and through subordinate Granges, over the business interests of our Order, in only becoming an "advisory body."

On the other hand it may be objected that the National Grange is not elected by those who may be stockholders in these enterprises alone, but by the representatives of all the members, and therefore should not exercise supervision over their interests. Of these opposite opinions the last would lead to consequences, I think, fatal to our Order and our cherished hopes. The purposes of our Order are so blended, each so in harmony with the others, and so dependent upon one another, the separation of one, and especially that one which is the life blood of the whole, would paralyze the system. It is not to the share capital in these enterprises that our members

will look for greatest benefits, but in the facilities they will afford in the sale of our products and the purchase of our supplies. The member that holds but a single share will be entitled to the same benefits, and have an equal voice with the member holding the maximum. Some of our members may not be able to take a single share, yet such may contribute to the profits, by their custom, more than others holding the maximum of shares. Shall such members have no representation in a purely Patron's enterprise, to the support of which they contribute perhaps the largest share?

A co-operative Congress, elected by stockholders, could not be more responsible, or represent the interests of their constituents more intelligently, or faithfully, than a body chosen from the Order, as is this National Grange.

That we have opposition to our plans, powerful and energetic, we know, but the source from which it comes should nerve us to put forth whatever effort may be necessary to secure to the toiling farmer the rightful profit of his industry, as a pre-requisite to the proper development of what are called "the higher objects of our Order." Do we not see an educational power of the highest kind underlying this co-operative movement for the great masses of our people? The further we have gone the fairer and wider the prospect before us. Do we mean to go on? Have we faith enough in the principles of our association to follow them wherever they may tend? I trust we have, and that we shall take our forward steps in the reorganization of labor, and therefore of society, carefully and steadily, but resolutely, and with perfect indifference to the abuse and opposition we must of course look for, until mankind shall cease to pay tribute to money; conscious as our limited education in these principles has made us, in some dim way, of that highest mystery of our human life, which can only be adequately described in words with which I hope all of us are familiar, and "that we are members one of another so that if one member suffers all suffer, and if one member rejoices all rejoice."

By your action at the last session upon the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the resolutions following the report, I felt warranted in commissioning Brother Wright as Deputy, to present our Order to the farmers of Great Britain, and to organize Granges in the United Kingdom if desired.

I refer you to his report for his work in this connection, only adding that many letters received from men of high character and position in that country, assure me of the very able manner in which he presented the principles, purposes and claims of our Order, and of favorable impressions made by his efforts. He gave his time for months in the negotiations and other services referred to, as a free will offering to our Order, which has been so near his heart from its infancy, and I only ask your approval of the sums for which I have drawn upon the treasury to pay his necessary expenses while laboring for these objects.

Upon his recommendation I appointed J. P. Sheldon, Esq., of Sheen, Ashbourne, England, as Deputy of that country, whose letters I present to you for his suggestions, and fraternal greetings. When recently at Philadelphia, I appointed M. Charles M. Lamoulin, with whom I had been in correspondence, a Deputy for France. He is one of the most eminent co-operators in France, visiting this country on a mission of inquiry, on the part of the French Government into the condition of the working population here. My correspondence with him is also submitted, from which you will see the favorable prospects of our order spreading in France, and the desire of that people to form a like business alliance with us to that which we are endeavoring to establish with Great Britain.

Besides the incalculable commercial and monetary advantages to our people, which such business alliance of our agricultural producers with the consumers of these great nations must supply, with the additional bond of union and confidence of a fellowship in our order, our between us could hardly occur. Surely this feature in our work is worthy of very high consideration.

I have only alluded to a few subjects of prominent interest to our order and our whole country. Coming together as you do, from every part of it, with the experience of another year in the working of the order, and especially in its business system, you are prepared to supply omissions and to remedy defects in our laws that will facilitate our safe progress towards the grand objects of our organization.

There is one other subject, however, to which I ask your attention specially. At the last session, my worthy predecessor, in his annual address, congratulated the Grange in the appropriate selection of a location for our permanent headquarters, and very forcibly urged that our great order should now have a habitation as well as a name, and that each State and subordinate Grange should own and occupy suitable buildings, as of itself almost a sure guarantee of permanence. These suggestions were fully endorsed by the report of committee which was adopted, with a resolution "that all Masters of State Granges be advised to offer to their subordinate Granges the suggestions of our Worthy Master relating to the building or owning of Grange halls, as a means of fostering and increasing the interest of our members in our order."

At the same session the whole subject was referred to me, with a request that I should present the matter to this session of your body, and that I should present therewith such propositions as may be offered to me on the subject.

Accordingly, I advertised for proposals, in the city of Louisville last month, and herewith submit the propositions received in response thereto.

I cannot too strongly urge the importance of such action at the present session as will fix permanently the headquarters, and secure a suitable building for the National Grange. Your advice to the State and subordinate Granges on this subject, at the last session, so well given, would receive much greater force by your own example.

The money in our treasury, which might be used for this purpose, is rapidly diminishing by donations. While we have any considerable sum on hand, urgent appeals will be made for donations in the interest of our membership in States having suffered from insects and drought. No amount can be appropriated from our National Grange treasury, would afford an appreciable relief, so divided. This should be the work of our subordinate Granges and members blessed with abundance, and I rejoice to say they have not been unmindful of such obligations.

In conclusion, I trust that the same harmony and freedom from sectional feeling which

has so eminently and admirably characterized the deliberations and actions of this body, and of our entire order, in the past, may obtain at this session, and at all times to come, thus rebuking the reckless selfishness of political partisans who are too graceless to profess a zeal above party, and continue to irritate the wounds, which every true patriot should labor to heal.

COMMITTEES.

On motion a committee was appointed to report upon the Master's address, and its suggestions.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Georgia, the following committees were appointed:

On Constitutional Amendments and By-Laws—Messrs. Chase, of New Hampshire; Ellis, of Ohio; Kitchen, of West Virginia; Hincley, of New York; Ham, of Maine.

On Finance—Messrs. Davie, of Kentucky; Ryland, of Louisiana; Adams, of Minnesota; Howe, of Nebraska.

On the Good of the Order—Messrs. Smith, of Georgia; Dinwiddie, of Indiana; Smedley, of Iowa; Miss Hall, of Kentucky; Mrs. Forsythe, of Illinois; Mrs. Hemingway, of Mississippi.

On Transportation—Messrs. Smedley, of Iowa; Haynes, of Tennessee; Mrs. Washburn, of Colorado; Mrs. Ellis, of Ohio.

On Co-operation—Messrs. Allen, of Missouri; Forsythe, of Illinois; Osborn, of Wisconsin; Blanton, of Virginia; Shankland, of Iowa.

On Commercial Relations—Messrs. Woodman, of Michigan; Washburn, of Colorado; Mills, of North Carolina; Smith, of Georgia; Mrs. Graves, of Massachusetts.

On Resolutions—Messrs. Moore, of Maryland; Graves, of Massachusetts; Ham, of Maine; Mrs. Adams, of Minnesota; Mrs. Whitehead, of New Jersey.

On Accounts—Messrs. Vaughan, of Mississippi; Rosa, of Delaware; Mrs. Kitchen, of West Virginia; Mrs. James, of Indiana.

On Claims and Grievances—Messrs. Golder, of Illinois; Godard, of Connecticut; Crew, of Dakota; Mrs. Woodman, of Michigan; Mrs. Mauger, of Pennsylvania.

On Mileage—Messrs. Rosa, of Delaware; Kitchen, of West Virginia; Mrs. Blanton, of Virginia; Mrs. Lang, of Texas.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Lang, of Texas; Adams, of Minnesota; Mrs. Blanton, of Virginia; Mrs. Washburn, of Colorado; Mrs. Jones, of Arkansas.

On Order of Business—Messrs. Hemingway, of Mississippi; Woodman, of Michigan; James, of Indiana; Smith, of Georgia; Mrs. Osborn, of Michigan.

On the Master's Address—Whitehead, of New Jersey; McDowell, of New York; Mrs. Godard, of Connecticut; Mrs. Moore, of Maryland; Mrs. Hemingway, of Mississippi.

On the Lecturer's Report—Messrs. Godard, of Connecticut; Moore, of Maryland; Mrs. Chase, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Ryland, of Louisiana.

On the Report of the Executive Committee—Messrs. James, of Indiana; Ryland, of Louisiana; Adams, of Minnesota; Mrs. Davie, of Kentucky; Mrs. Ham, of Maine.

On Revision of Proceedings for Publication—Messrs. Smith, of Georgia; Smedley, of Iowa; Whitehead, of New Jersey.

SECOND DAY.

As none of the Committees were ready but little business of the public interest was accomplished. It was a pretty good day for petitions, memorials and other communications which were all referred. On this day 27 states were represented, the additional ones being New York, California, Nebraska, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

To be Continued.

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.

KANSAS STATE

Agricultural College.

Gives a thorough and direct education for the Farmer, Orchard, Shop and Store.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Fall Term, August 24th—December 21st, 1876.

Winter Term, January 4th—May 31st, 1877.

For further information address

JNO. A. ANDERSON, Pres't, Manhattan, Kansas.

Pure-Bred Sheep for Sale.

I have eight thorough-bred Spanish Merino Bucks, one Southdown Buck, and a fine lot of Pure Mages or Poland-China Pigs, all of the very best stock, at the very lowest price.

C. PUGLEY, Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

AMSDEN PEACH.

The Best Early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5, one hundred \$25. Fine three to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$5, by express \$20 per hundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep trees that will not plant until May 1st.

JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Have made the breeding of Pure Blood Berkshire a specialty for ten years. My herd now numbers 200 head, including 150 spring and summer pigs, by my famous Sows, Pigs, Boars, and my young boars, Lord Liverpool 2nd, and out of selected sows bred on "Creek Valley Farm," from stock purchased from some of the most reliable breeders in America.

A complete list of the quality of my stock, would be sent for parties to the list of awards on swine in "Sweepstakes class" at Kansas City Exposition for 1876, in which a greater number of awards were given to my herd, than to the herd of any other exhibitor.

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

Have made the breeding of Pure Blood Berkshire a specialty for ten years. My herd now numbers 200 head, including 150 spring and summer pigs, by my famous Sows, Pigs, Boars, and my young boars, Lord Liverpool 2nd, and out of selected sows bred on "Creek Valley Farm," from stock purchased from some of the most reliable breeders in America.

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Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. F. TRUE, Newman, Jefferson County, Kansas, breed Young Bulls for sale.

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

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 1895 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammon, from the Humphreys' importation in 1832. Also Chester White Hogs, premium stock, and Light Brahma Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 27-30 KANSAS 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.

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

CHOICE Peach Trees, \$2.00 to \$5.00, per 100 and lower per 1000. Small Fruits cheap by mail. Price list free. R. S. JOHNSON, Stockley, Del.

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

Kansas City Business Houses.

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

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

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

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

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

SHERMAN HOUSE. The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia, Kan. J. GAMMNER, 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. LIXON'S Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Kansas.

General Business Directory.

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

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

A BOON TO STOCKMEN is DANA'S NEW EAR MARKING PUNCH, LABELS and REGISTERS. Sizes suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Manufactured exclusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

MULBERRY TREES

The best kind of Mulberry Trees, especially fitted for Silk-Worm Food.

and the BLACK GIANT FRUIT BEARING MULBERRY, can be had at very low rates. The best time for planting Cuttings and Trees is November. Liberal discount on large lots. Send for circular. Don't forget stamps when asking for instruction. Silk-worm eggs must be engaged by November. Address

SOLOMON CROZIER, Silsith, Williamsburg, P. O. Franklin Co., Kan.

WHY ARE THE



The Best Coal Cook Stoves? (THE) QUICKEST BAKERS

THEY ARE MOST Economical, Convenient, Durable.

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

WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O.

For sale by WHITNER & SMITH, Topeka, Kansas. RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER FOR THE FARMER.

The Best and Cheapest Farm and Family Paper in the Country.

To secure a subscription list unparalleled in the West, we offer the FARMER in clubs as low as to enable every farmer in the country to secure it.

HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

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

PLEASE TO NOTE.

No subscription on this offer taken for less than one year.

No names will be received at CLUB RATES after the club is sent in.

Money may be sent at our expense by Draft, Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order, or by Express.

Fifty-two copies are sent, postage prepaid, for one year's subscription.

Names for a club may be taken for more than one post-office, and for any State in the Union, or Canada.

Clubs may be formed at any time. Subscriptions will date from the first paper sent the subscriber.

EDUCATION IN THE GRANGE.

The subject of education will be before the State Grange at its annual meeting on the 12th of December, at Manhattan. The founders of the Grange intended that educational work should be one of the chief features of the organization. Incidentally, a great deal of good has been accomplished among the membership of the Order. Yet there has been really but little systematic effort made by the Order to promote the cause of education, either directly in the Grange or through the influence of the Grange upon the school systems of the country. Last year, in this State a beginning was made. The work began in our Capital Grange at Topeka. Following advice here, our delegates to the State Grange brought the subject before that body at its annual meeting at Emporia. A discussion was had, in which strong expressions were given in favor of a movement for the improvement of the schools of the State in the interests of the family classes. The following order was passed:

That a Committee of three on Education, be appointed by this Grange, to investigate the Common School System, and course of instruction pursued in our High Schools and Colleges, with a view to recommending any changes that in their judgment may be needed, and devising a system of instruction and course of study best suited to bring practical knowledge and useful information within reach of the children of the agricultural classes, and to report at the next annual meeting of the State Grange.

The committee appointed under this order is constituted as follows: F. G. Adams, of Shawnee county, S. M. Wood of Chase county, and H. G. Reynolds, of Marshall county.

The chairman of the committee, residing at Topeka, as a means of eliciting information, and of procuring council relative to the carrying out of the work of the committee, brought before our local Grange a proposition for a course of educational lectures during the winter. The suggestion was adopted, and eight lectures were delivered: seven by many of the Presidents and Professors in our State institutions of learning, and one by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The subjects of these lectures were selected with express reference to the development of educational views bearing upon the education of the industrial classes. The course was a popular one. It largely engaged the interest of the public, and of members of the Legislature, and had the effect to contribute to the sentiment which led to the legislative enactment which gives a premium of an additional year's certificate to such teachers as may acquire a higher grade of qualifications: such as may add to their fitness to impart thorough instruction in the usual branches, the further ability to teach the following branches: namely: U. S. History, book-keeping, industrial drawing, the elements of entomology, the elements of botany, and the elements of geology as relates to soils.

The committee, as instructed by the order of the State Grange, has laboriously performed its work of investigation, and will have a very valuable report to present at the meeting at Manhattan. The report will, we learn, embrace a wide range of topics bearing upon methods of instruction; pointing to defects and suggesting remedies. Suggestions will be made as to needed legislative changes affecting our common school system.

From the composition of this educational committee, we do not look for crude and inconsiderate views in this report. We judge that its criticisms will not be captious, but that they will be such as come from prudent and judicious observers among the educa-

tors and practical thinkers of the country; and that its suggestions for change will be supported by opinions of equally high authority.

The report will be practical. It will come down to the consideration of actual school work; to work in the schools in which nine-tenths of the children of the State receive their education. It will suggest essential improvements in such school work. It will make suggestions as to means by which the benefits of the higher institutions of learning in the State may have a wider diffusion among the people.

We have before us a circular of "Educational Inquiries" sent out by the committee of members of the Order, and to leading educators of the country, intended to obtain testimony bearing upon points in respect to the character of work now prevailing in our schools. The inquiries relate to suggestions in favor of more thorough and effective work in the three leading branches taught in common schools, namely; arithmetic, geography and English grammar. They relate also to the question of the practicability and usefulness of the employment in our schools of such new branches of instruction as are embraced in the legislative provision of last winter, to which we have referred. These studies are going into the schools of other States, as well as of our own State, and the experience in relation to this new departure is to be presented in this report. The question is now fairly before the educational public as to how to procure better results in the time-honored and always needful branches of education, and at the same time find room for the employment of some instruction in the elements of some of those branches of science which go to explain the natural objects and phenomena with which all are surrounded; which throw light upon the various operations of industry, and a knowledge of whose facts and principles tends to add dignity to labor and enjoyment to the pursuits of rural life.

It has been remarked by one of the leading educators of the country that studies in the natural sciences have become so simplified and popularized that a whole host of scientific subjects of interest and of use, hitherto appropriated by the few, now stand ready to be employed in increasing the knowledge of the masses of the people, and to add to the qualifications of all for the conducting well the battle of life. These studies stand ready for use in the education of the children of the common schools. Such studies go to answer the multitude of questions concerning nature and the natural object surrounding us, which our children are continually asking, and which their teachers should be ready to answer.

The Grange organization has it in its power to exert an important influence in the matters of education. This power should be brought to bear. Rightly exerted it will result in the improvement, not of schools for farmers' children merely, but in improvements in primary education, alike beneficial to all classes.

A BAVE FRAUD.

EDITOR FARMER:—In your issue of November 22d appears the advertisement of the Ohio, Kentucky and Texas Land Company which receives your editorial approbation. Believing that you would not knowingly countenance a fraud and knowing the scheme of this company to be a skillfully devised and systematically operated fraud, I wish to say a word to defeat, in part, the designs of this company of nefarious and miscreant wretches. About a year ago I read an advertisement of this company, similar to the one published in last week's issue of the FARMER. I sent the requisite amount to the company and received by return mail what purported to be a warranty deed which I sent to Grayson county, Texas and paid an additional dollar and twenty-five cents, recorder's fee. I supposed that I was the bona fide owner of real estate in "Mineral City" until last week when the treasurer of Grayson county wrote me in response to inquiries that "Mineral City" has no existence save in the minds of those who bought lots and that "the whole thing is a fraud of the basest kind." They limit the number of lots, taken by one person, to five, but omit to state that they convey but one lot in each deed, thus obtaining five fees for acknowledgment of a notary public and five fees for recording deeds. I noticed the advertisement in other papers last week with the postscript that it would appear but once. The object of a single and simultaneous publication of the advertisement is, doubtless, to obtain all the money possible before the fraud is discovered. This statement, though made late, I hope will have the effect of deterring others from becoming patrons of the mercenary sharks. The entire scheme is a gross fraud conceived in the iniquitous minds of plausible knaves and conducted by men who are devoid of the least vestige of honor or manly principle. JAMES A. TROUTMAN. Tecumseh, Kan., Nov. 27, 1876.

THE GRASSHOPPER QUESTION. At a regular meeting of Golden Rule Grange No. 290, held Oct. 21st, 1876, the destruction of the future grasshopper, being under consideration, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will prosecute any person or persons known to set fire to the prairie grass this fall or winter.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be furnished the KANSAS FARMER for publication. G. W. R. WARD Master. JOHN PATTERSON, Sec'y pro tem.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

We learn that our State University at Lawrence is in a very flourishing condition. The students enrolled, 306; in Collegiate classes about 100; in Normal classes 93; and in Preparatory, 114. Success for fall session beyond expectation, excellent class of students, 41 counties represented, many from the farms of Kansas. 181 new students of ages from 14 to 31. Sexes very nearly equal; average of both, 18 years.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—In answer to a question from one of our subscribers we give the following description of bronze turkeys taken from Geo. P. Burnhams's New Poultry Book, one of the best practical treatises on the subject. "These turkeys are a cross of the wild cock, with selected domestic hen turkeys. They are very large, often attaining a weight of thirty pounds at fifteen months, very showy and handsome—hardy and as easily reared as are those weighing twelve and one-half pounds. The plumage is of a glossy black shaded with glittering bay and brown, giving the general hue of a rich bronze. The hen's plumage is similar except that the tinge is not so brilliant as in the male."

FOR KILLING LICE IN STOCK.—Give a calf two teaspoonfuls of sulphur, two mornings in succession. Give a horse two tablespoonfuls, two mornings in succession.

TO CURE HORSES OF BOTTS.—Bruise tanny in a little water, and give it to him.

TO PREVENT ANIMALS FROM CHOKING TO DEATH EATING TURNIPS &c.—Take about a pint of oil of some kind, and drench, and rub the throat with the hand, downward.

Don't fail to read E. E. Ewing's advertisement in the FARMER.

NEW CATALOGUE.

Breeders' Manual of thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Rabbits, etc., fully illustrated with beautiful cuts from life of our finest imported and prize stock. Published at cost, 30c post paid. Every farmer should have it. Sent on.

BENSON & BURPEE, Seed Warehouse, 223 Church St. Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The above certificate is printed in this paper with the sole aim of benefiting its patrons. Every one should cut out this certificate and send it, accompanied by 50 cents at once. W. S. Tipton is a responsible Seedman at Cleveland, East Tenn., and we have made this arrangement with him, in order to place in the hands of every one of our subscribers, at below half price, the Baden Prolific Flour Corn. This corn is something new in America—having been brought here but a few years ago—and has proven to be the very thing for the South and West. It exceeds any other corn for bread—a good quality of flour can also be made from it. It ripens about two weeks earlier than the common corn, and the averages are:

SIX GOOD SIZE EARS TO THE STALK.

The average length of the ear is nine inches. The grain is a medium size, and is perfectly white and elastic. It is very hardy—not requiring more than half the work of other corn—drought doesn't effect it so much as other corn, and the yield is double that of any other quality.

This corn is no humbug; we have seen it spoken of in our leading agricultural exchanges for the last two years, and all of them speak of it in the highest terms. The instructions for cultivating are printed on every sack.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

Hay is plenty and selling at from \$12 to \$14 per ton.—Colorado Spring, Gazette.

The "oldest inhabitant" fails to recall the time when Kansas was visited with such a snow squall so early in the season.—Cedarvale Blade.

Stock men of Hardscrabble have commenced rounding up their beef steers for shipment. Glad something is to be shipped that will bring some money into the county.—Canon City, Colorado, Avalanche.

During the thunderstorm last week, Mr. Seymour's farm, four miles west of Staton, was burned by lightning. Five horses, hay, corn and all the farming implements except two wagons were consumed.—Pacifica Republican.

Delinquent tax-payers should remember that five per cent penalty is added on the 21st of December, a subsequent five per cent penalty on the 1st of March, the final five per cent penalty on the 21st of June, after which comes—the judgment.

The recent fall of snow, though very light, is nevertheless a warning to those who have not already done so, to protect their young fruit and other trees against the attack of rabbits. Wrap them with common paper.—Spirit of Kansas.

The dam at this place is being filled very rapidly and is settling to the bed rock as fast as could be desired. It is certain to be a success and every man in this section of the county should have an interest and secure some stock. It will be a profitable investment.—Scandia Republic.

We understand Andy Wilson has 12,000 bushels of corn cribbed on his farm at Kingsville, 13 miles west of here. He had 1400 acres planted in corn and his product for the Centennial year was 70,000 bushels. How is this for one northern Shawnee county farmer?—North Topeka Times.

There was a "corn war" among the grain dealers in the city on Thursday. The bidding against each other was very lively and none enjoyed the fun more than the farmers who had brought corn into the city for sale. The price ran up from 22 to 25 cents per bushel.—Humboldt Union.

The Excelsior ships about fifteen carloads of flour per week, mostly to Southern markets. The last shipment of four carloads to Houston last week, and S. K. Cross, the energetic Superintendent, informs us the mill will ship 400 barrels per week hereafter. A car-load consist of one hundred barrels,

and the superior quality of the Excelsior is rapidly taking precedence of all other classes of flour in the market. Neosho Valley flour made from Coffey county wheat ranks as the best wheat of the Alleghanies.—Burlington Patriot.

The whole face of the country between the Grouse and Cana, four miles up and down, was burnt last week. Much hay, grain and a number of horses and barns fell victim to the "demon of the prairie." Mr. Ratcliff, living on Plumb Creek, lost everything but his house and horses, and Mr. Williams of Dexter, is minus some two hundred dollars' worth of fine broom corn. These are the only losers of which we have received any certain information, but are, of course, only two of many.—Cowley Co. Tel gram.

The weather at present is so fine that many farmers are still busy sowing wheat, while others are plowing. On Lebold's farm the teams are busy plowing for spring crops. He intends to have all his plowing done during the winter for oats, corn and barley, so that when spring comes he need only to sow. The mild winter weather we usually enjoy is a great advantage to the farmer and stock grower. Farmers as well as others in Eastern States should bear in mind that Dickinson county is the banner county for agricultural productions.—Dickinson Co. Chronicle.

Mr. F. A. Derby sold in this city yesterday eighteen pigs six months and fifteen days old, which averaged in weight 218 pounds each. If anybody in Douglas county can beat this let him speak. Mr. D. R. don't believe in keeping hogs two or three years to make good, salable pork of them. He runs a dairy, feeds his pigs milk, and turns them off at six months. Mr. Derby also receives on an average fifteen dollars a month for butter. He says he finds no trouble in getting cash, and a fair price for anything he has to sell.—Lawrence Journal.

We had the pleasure of a call last Monday from Mr. J. Marin, of Danville, Ill., who is an experienced coal miner and dealer, and was looking around for a new location in the business. He had spent some time in this part of the State and made considerable inquiry into the matter, and is of the opinion that there is plenty of coal near here. After consulting with a number of our citizens he finally concluded to return home and fix up his affairs to move to Kansas, and will be here in about a month hence to enter into arrangements to prospect in this locality. There is surely an immense fortune in store for some one should they discover coal near here, even if it is found five hundred feet below the surface.—Newton Kansan.

Hardly a week passes that the population of this county is not increased from ten to fifty by the hardy sons and daughters of Russia settling among us. We have now between twelve and fifteen hundred of these industrious people in Ellis county, and we learn from late arrivals that hundreds more are either on their way, or preparing to start for this country. They have three towns in the county. Catherinestadt is the most important and substantial town. It is situated some six miles northwest of Hays City. The larger portion of the buildings are of stone, and its inhabitants find themselves more comfortable than many farmers who have lived here from three to four years. Hartsook and Monshire are newer towns, the former a mile and a half north of Victoria, and the latter about seven miles southeast of this city. One of the many peculiarities of these people is, that they spend but very little time in looking around for land. They have learned long before coming to beautiful Kansas that there is a hundred cents in a dollar, and that nothing short of industry and hard work would obtain it, and when they see so much level prairie, they are satisfied to take any of it and work it. A people that are as industrious and economical as are the Russians are bound to succeed. Thousands of acres in our county will be cultivated next year that have never been broken before, and with a favorable season we shall not be surprised to see a Russian population of five thousand in our county ere 1878.—Ellis Co. Star.

THE PRICE OF COWS FOR FORTY YEARS.

William Seldon, of Upper Providence, well known as one of the most extensive dealers in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, says that previous to 1835, and during that year, good cows could be bought from \$18 to \$24. From 1835 to 1836 the average price was \$20. In 1837 to 1838 \$23. In 1837 the average was \$39 per head; in 1840, average \$30; with a dull trade during 1841, the average price went down to \$19, at which price the market stood the two following years of 1841 and 1842; in 1843 there was a slight rise, the average going up to \$22; in the next year there was a rise of about \$1, the price \$23 per head; in 1846 \$24 per head; in 1847 and 1848, \$23 to \$25; in 1849, 1850 and 1852, the average \$26; in 1853 the average was the same, but the market not so strong; in 1854 the average was \$28; the highest price was \$40 and the lowest \$22 and \$23. In 1855 and 1856 the average was \$30. In the spring of 1857 the market was excited, and the average for the year reached \$34, but prices went down very low at the end of the season. In 1858 and 1859 the market was low and hard, averaging \$29. In 1860 and 1861 good lots brought \$35 per head. During the next three years good prices were obtained, the average being about \$35 per head; some good lots averaged over \$100. Since then markets have been high, and the dealers have done well. Just now there is a downward tendency, and the prospect is that prices will continue to decline for some time.—Morris Democrat.

SHIFTING OF THE GRAIN-PRODUCING BELT.

Not only in America does the grain-bearing area shift about from one point to another, but the same fact is true respecting foreign countries. From late official returns of the British board of trade we are enabled to gather some very interesting facts respecting the changes in productions of the countries from whence the bread supply of Great Britain is drawn. The statistics cover the first six months of 1876.

The average value of the wheat imports rose from \$9,629,963 to \$11,528,804, or nearly

20 per cent, as compared with the import of the first six months of 1875. In 1875 the value of American wheat imported was 60 per cent. of the whole, but in 1876 only 50 per cent. of the whole. Russia received \$1,725,000 for her wheat, against \$1,850,253 in 1875. Germany fell from \$1,084,245 to \$945,337; France from \$1,230,785 to \$1,110,110. On the other hand, Denmark rose from \$35,893 to \$139,200; Turkey from \$160,709 to \$378,579; British India from \$36,015 to \$584,177; Egypt from \$37,619 to \$400,843; China from \$160,284 to \$231,401. As these changes are constantly occurring and the belt of production shifting by localities and by countries, it is difficult to say what areas may not finally turn up in other lands than ours simply able to supply the world with bread. It is undoubtedly true, as railways penetrate the table lands of the mountain districts of South America and India, immense areas of rich soil capable of producing all the small grain of the temperate zones will make available, only needing intelligent cultivation to fill the world with bread.

ASSORTING HOGS FOR MARKET.

The St. Louis Live Stock Reporter in its issue for Nov. 9th, has an article upon the subject of assorting hogs before shipping, in which it gives some very good advice to the farmers and feeders of hogs. The writer says:

"There are many farmers (especially in that section of the country west of the Mississippi) who will tell you that they can get more for their crop by marketing it all at once, smooth and rough, big and little, making the good hogs sell the inferior or undesirable ones. That this is a false idea, and one that has cost our Western farmers and feeders dearly, there can be but little doubt. If it pays a tobacco planter to separate his tobacco crop in grades and price them in different hogheads and sell each lot on its merits, why will it not pay for hog feeders to assort their hogs before shipping, allowing each lot to be sold upon its merits? We have buyers for all classes of hogs, just as we have for all grades of grain, tobacco and cotton. The packer buys his hogs with reference to certain qualities and pays accordingly; the shipper has a standard according to the market for which he has orders, and the butcher another. If they buy mixed lots it is only to get a few desirable hogs for their trade that is contained in the drove. They are no sooner bought and penned than the process of culling is commenced, and those hogs that are adapted to their particular trade are put by themselves, and the others are thrown back upon the market. Now the buyers' labor for 'sorting' has to be paid for, and it is reasonable to suppose that he allows something for his labor out of the purchase price of the hogs. Now then if buyers can purchase hogs here upon the market and assort them and make money, farmers and feeders certainly ought to be able to do so by 'sorting' their hogs before shipping; as a smooth, even, desirable lot of hogs will certainly bring more money than a mixed drove."

After making some comparisons between the St. Louis and the Chicago markets to the disadvantage of the latter, the Reporter adds:

"Interior shippers cannot pay too much attention to the manner in which they market their hogs, and where it can be done shipments should invariably be shaped up before loading, keeping the good and bad separate."

While the tenor of the above article is undoubtedly for the good of the farmers and shippers, there may be doubts about their ability to follow the advice given. Unless the farmer had a larger number of hogs than farmers usually have to ship, he would find sorting up his stock and sending the grades separately, difficult and expensive. Still, as such sorting would add largely to the farmer's income, we would suggest to farmers that by putting the droves of several owners together when ready for shipment, much could be done to increase their profits. The choice hogs, says Philadelphia, could be cut out of each lot, weighed and credited to the owner; the next lower quality could then be served in the same way, and so on down to culls. Shrinkage, freight, feed-bills and all other expenses, and the receipts from the sales could be divided equally.—Chicago Live Stock Reporter.

THE PACKING SEASON.

The present packing season has now fairly opened and about all the leading houses around Chicago are engaged in the business to a greater or less extent. The receipts of hogs for the first half of the present month has been about 67,000 head less than for the corresponding time last year. We have no doubt but the Presidential canvass and election has interfered to some extent with the movement of hogs and packing operations thus far this season, and then it is stoutly claimed from various portions of the country that hog cholera has materially reduced the supply. Be that as it may, we have been for sometime satisfied that the entire packing business of the country was in process of change as to its entire character. The summer packing business has come to be very formidable, and we have no doubt will operate in the near future so as to nearly equalize the packing business among all the months of the year. During the last summer there was a large increase in this summer packing business here at Chicago and at all other points in the country where this business is carried on. This, of course, has operated to reduce the natural supply of hogs for the present regular season a good deal below what we should have had under other circumstances. As the case now stands we shall not want much winter packed meat in the future as in former years as the summer packing will, in the near future, be reduced nearly to the summer standard as to quantity. It is true that the curing of meat in the winter can be done much more cheaply than in the summer, but we think the growing prejudice against the winter curing will more than offset the difference in this respect.—Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

ST. LOUIS STOCK MARKET.

From National Live-Stock Reporter for Nov. 24 we quote:

CATTLE.

Good to choice native cattle may now be

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Nov. 29, 1876.
Allen County—S. Stover, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. C. Black, Hamilton Tp., one cow about six years old, white, both ears red, small left ear. Valued at \$15.00.

MARE—Taken up by R. T. W. Stroud, Elm Tp., one sorrel mare, nine years old, four white feet, hind end and one half hands high. Valued at \$50.00.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm. Pichell, Elm Tp., one bay mare about 3 years old, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20.00.

PONY—Taken up by Swan Olsen, Salem Tp., one black horse pony 6 years old, star in forehead, white spot back of knee on right foreleg, saddle mark branded on left shoulder, had on leather halter. Valued at \$25.00.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Parish, Osage Tp., one red roan steer, 3 years old. Valued at \$25.00.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. Millsop, Centre Tp., (Pardee p. o.) Nov. 1, 1876, one bay mare colt, white hind feet, stripes on head, white snip on nose, 3 years old. Valued at \$30.00.

PONY—Taken up by George Suttill, Lancaster Tp., (Atchison p. o.) Sept. 20, 1876, one grey pony, branded on left shoulder, had on leather halter. Valued at \$20.00.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by B. B. Bagness, Drywood Tp., one roan speckled bull, supposed to be 3 years old, marked with salt in right ear, silt in left ear, fine in the eye. Valued at \$40.00.

HORSE—Taken up by F. Robinson, Drywood Tp., one grey horse, supposed to be 3 years old, branded with Mexican brand on right shoulder, shot about the eye. Appraised at \$25.00.

PONY—Taken up by G. Barnard, Drywood Tp., one sorrel pony mare, star in forehead, branded with Mexican brand on right shoulder, had on leather halter. Appraised at \$20.00.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Cleland, Walnut Tp., (Grand Prairie p. o.) Nov. 2, 1876, one bay mare pony, 3 years old, small white saddle mark. Valued at \$20.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. H. Meyer, Walnut Tp., (Fairview p. o.) Nov. 3, 1876, one roan cow 8 years old, with calf, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.00.

COW—Taken up by Benoit, Hamilton Tp., (Robinson p. o.) Nov. 1, 1876, one white cow with red bell neck, between 5 and 6 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by John Wilkinson, Chelsea Tp., Oct. 12, 1876, one grey filly, 3 years old, branded J. T. Valued at \$10.00.

MARE—Taken up by E. Joslyn, Rosalia Tp., Oct. 11, 1876, one bay mare, 12 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. D. Smith, Osage Tp., Oct. 27, 1876, one dark bay mare, fourteen hands high, 11 years old, with saddle marks, silt in right ear, figure 6 branded on right shoulder. Valued at \$45.00.

Also, one dark bay mare, about 8 years old, figure 6 branded on left hip. Valued at \$35.00.

Gove County—Steve B. Douglas, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. A. Powers, Gove Tp., Oct. 15, 1876, one dark bay mare 8 years old, 16 hands high. Appraised at \$30.00.

Greenwood County—W. T. Reece, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by John Mark, Lane Tp., Nov. 3, 1876, one grey filly, white feet, branded 32 years old, 13 hands high, no mark or brand. Valued at \$15.00.

FILLY—Taken up by Andrew T. McMurray, Lane Tp., Nov. 7, 1876, one grey filly, 3 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white, big splint on left front leg, no brand. Valued at \$40.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. P. Stamm, Lanesville Tp., Nov. 15, 1876, one white yearling heifer, smooth crop off right ear, no other mark or brand. Valued at \$10.00.

Harvey County—H. W. Bunker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Ropp, Lakin Tp., one mare 16 hands high, light bay, 15 years old, star on left shoulder and ear 6 inches long on right shoulder, left hind foot white, string halt in both hind legs. Appraised at \$25.00.

PONY—Taken up by Isaac Elder, Lakin Tp., one brown mare pony, branded K, 8 or 9 years old. Appraised at \$10.00.

Strays for the Week Ending Nov. 3, 1876.

Johnson County—Jo. Marlin, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. A. Harrison, Aubrey township, on the 14th day of October, 1876, a cow, supposed to be 10 years old, color, right horn dropped, gives milk out of two teats, crop off of right ear. Worth about \$15.

Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up on the 21st day of October, 1876, by S. V. Wilson, in Milford township, one sorrel mare colt, one year old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Sedgewick County—John Tucker, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Henry Dugan, of Illinois township, on or about the 31st day of May, 1876, one light iron grey filly, three years old, and about 12 1/2 hands high. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by S. H. Pate, on or about the 13th day of May, 1876, one grey mare, supposed to be about ten years old, rather dark mane and tail, slightly fleabitten, no brands of saddle or harness marks, and rather below the medi in size.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Lehr, Crawford township, September 26th, 1876, one grey mare, lame in fore foot, about nine years old. Valued at \$30.

COLTS—Taken up by the same party, one two-year old horse colt, color, grey, no marks. Valued at \$25. Also, one bay horse colt, yearling, no hind feet white, branded face. Valued at \$20. Also, one mare colt, black with white legs. Valued at \$20.

Reno County—H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. D. Barkley, living in Reno township, Reno county Kansas, one bay horse pony about nine years old, branded W, star in forehead, saddle and bridle on. Valued at \$35.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

COW—Taken up September 20th, 1876, by Peter Robinson, of Kaw township, one red and white spotted cow, star in the forehead, a crop of the right ear, and a point of the left horn broken off. Valued at \$15, a cow of October 2d, 1876.

Neosho County—C. F. Stumber, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. B. Lynch, on his premises in Big Creek township, Neosho county, Kansas, on the 20th day of October, 1876, one grey mare, one or five years old, about 13 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$30. The sum of \$10 was allowed by said appraisers for the keeping of said animal. Appraisers—H. A. Morgan, French Fork.

FILLY—Taken up as a stray by D. B. Anderson, on his premises in Carville township, Neosho county, Kansas, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1876, one light bay four-year old filly, star in forehead, about 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised at \$30.

MULE—Also one brown horse mule, 15 hands high, four years old. Appraised at \$15. Also, one brown mare mule, about thirteen hands high, four years old. Appraised at \$15. Total appraisement \$40. Appraisers—H. M. Smith, H. W. Jackson, H. Weldon.

Montgomery County—E. T. Mears, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Emanuel Culver, in Rutland township, September 14th, 1876, one brindle steer, supposed to be ten years old, white to belly, star in the forehead, branded "H. D." on the left hip. Valued at \$30.

Saline County—Fred. H. Wildman, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by G. B. Donnyer, of Elm Creek township, one red and white cow, branded on left side and hip "L. X." and on right hip, "O. S."

CALF—Roan calf, with left ear off and crop out of right ear. Appraised at \$21.

Reno County—H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Baty, Little River Tp., one brown mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, some white on pasterns, short mane and tail, collar mark on neck, lame in both shoulders, had yoke hobbles on fore feet when taken up, no brand. Valued at \$20.00.

Sedgewick County—John Tucker, Clerk.

TWO PONIES—Taken up by R. P. Wright, Delano Tp., two horse ponies, one bay, bald faced, four years old, branded C on left arm; also a bay yearling about 2 years old, branded with a spanish brand on the left fore shoulder. Valued at \$55.00.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL

Chromo Candles.

AGENTS Wanted every where. Sample by mail 25 cents. Address

H. F. MERRILL,

West Suffolk, Conn.

40 CENTENNIAL CARDS, 8 styles 20 cents, 20

Fancy mixed 10c, 20 Snowflake, Bon ton or

Le Beau Monde, 20c, outfit 10c

GEO. I. REED & CO.,

32 Wall St., Nassau, N. Y.

To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants

for the spring and fall.

L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

NONPAREIL FARM MILLS.

For grinding CORN and COB CORN, MEAL, OATS,

or any kind of grain, coarse or fine, 10 SIZES, for HAND

or POWER. Illustrated Pamphlet sent on request.

L. B. CASE, 101 St. Front St., Cincinnati, O.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA and SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the

edge of the ribs, increases on pressure;

sometimes the pain is in the left

side; the patient is rarely able to lie

on the left side; sometimes the pain is

felt under the shoulder-blade, and

it frequently extends to the top of

the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken

for a rheumatism in the arm.

The stomach is affected with loss of

appetite and sickness; the bowels in

general are constive, sometimes alternative

with lax; the head is troubled

with pain, accompanied with a dull,

heavy sensation in the back part.

There is generally a considerable loss

of memory, accompanied with a painful

sensation of having left undone

something which ought to have been

done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes

an attendant. The patient

complains of weariness and debility;

he is easily startled, his feet are cold

or burning, and he complains of a

prickly sensation of the skin; his

spirits are low; and although he is

satisfied that exercise would be beneficial

to him, yet he can scarcely

summon up fortitude enough to try it.

In fact, he distrusts every remedy.

Several of the above symptoms

attend the disease, but cases

have occurred where few of them existed,

yet examination of the body,

after death, has shown the LIVER to

have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when

taken with Quinine, are productive

of the most happy results. No better

cathartic can be used, preparatory

to, or after taking Quinine. We

would advise all who are afflicted

with this disease to give them a

FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and

as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on

the lid, with the impression DR.

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER

PILLS bear the signatures of C.

McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the

wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or

storekeeper giving you the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared

by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and

country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any

part of the United States, one box of Pills for

twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EST. Milton Gold

Jewelry Combination

lock, with a

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WOULD BE A CLERK.

A retail dry goods dealer on Sixth avenue had a couple of visitors the other day, where he expected a couple of customers. A woman appearing to be 60 years old, entered the store in company with her daughter, a thin-faced old maid of about 30—and when the clerk slid forward the mother said:

"Not any dry goods for us to-day. Where's the owner?"

"Do you wish to see the proprietor?" asked the clerk.

"He's the man."

"They were shown into the office. The merchant supposed they owned a village store and desired to stock up, and he welcomed them with a winning smile."

"My daughter Minerva—Minerva Bolton," said the lady by way of introduction.

Minerva and the merchant shook hands, chairs were placed, and as the two sat down the old lady said:

"She's one of the best girls in the State of New York."

"No doubt—no doubt, madam."

After she has been in the store one month you wouldn't part with her for \$10 a day," said the mother.

"Ah—yes—yes."

"She's smart on figures, honest as an old-fashioned winter, and she wouldn't be giggling round with the clerks."

"I—hardly understand you," said the gentleman.

"I want a place for Minerva. She's sighing and dying to be a clerk."

"Ah! But I have no vacancy just now."

"I don't want any vacancy. I want Minerva to be a clerk. She's just as smart as a wolf, and if she comes here I shall of course do all my trading with her. I don't know but I'd take some bed-ticking home with me to-day, for they say ticking is on the rise."

"Yes—but—but—"

"I know how you feel," she interrupted, "but you can depend on her. Our Postmaster Squire Johnson, and heaps of others, will recommend her, she has got a character, that girl has. You might leave a million dollars with her and feel perfectly safe. Minerva, if you sold four yards of factory at ten cents a yard, how much would the whole thing come to?"

"Forty cents, of course," drawled Minerva.

"See there—see there!" exclaimed the mother. "Have you a clerk in the store who can reckon figures as quick as that?"

"But I have all the clerks I want," he managed to get in.

"You might discharge that cross-eyed young man out there, and give this poor girl a chance for her life," pleaded the mother. "If she doesn't get a place she will certainly go into a decline and die."

"Yes—but—but—"

"Minerva if you sold four bunches of hair-pine for six cents per bunch, how much money would you get?"

"Twenty-four cents,—any fool knows that," replied the daughter.

"Can you beat that in this store?" proudly inquired the mother. "If you take her you can depend on her. She's always home nights, is not a hearty eater, can put up with children, and I know your wife would like her. She can sort o' do housework in the morning and after dark, and so you'll be killing two birds with one stone."

"I can't take her—no—no. Get all the help I want!" replied the merchant.

"Three dollars a week and board takes my daughter," persisted the mother.

"Can't—can't do it."

"Say \$2."

"No—no!"

"That settles that," remarked the mother, as she rose up. "I see your object. You want me to come down to \$1 a week, but I'll see you hung first. Come on, Minerva, I did think of looking at some bed-ticking, but we'll go up the street. I'll get you a clerkship where you can look right down on this store as a horse look down on a grasshopper."—*Louisville Commercial.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mark these Facts.

Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of nois in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a do. lar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."

"I have over 300 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude."

For Cutaneous Disorders.

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

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

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No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.

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

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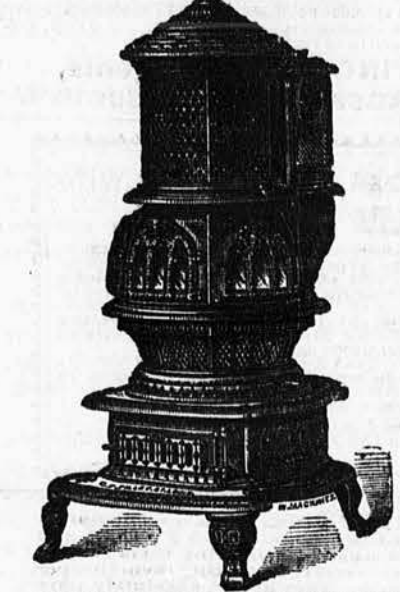
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Examine these Implements before buying.

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We have examined the different wagons presented for our inspection and find the Kansas wagon, as manufactured at the Penitentiary, to be a superior wagon in every respect. The timber is well seasoned, the iron work of the best quality, the workmanship cannot be excelled, the facilities sufficient to supply all the wagons we will be likely to need, and the price is low.—Examining Committee of Kansas State Grange.

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

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felcos, 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 is WARRANTED.

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1877.

THE HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

We think it not inappropriate at this time to say a few words concerning the FARMER. The paper will soon enter upon its 15th year and while we cannot at this time indicate all the projected improvements, which will be made, we can say to our readers that it will be better and stronger in its 15th year, than in any previous year. Only ten states in the union sustain a larger agricultural paper than the FARMER, and to those who may inquire why we do not at once make our journal as large as the largest, we say that it will be found fully equal in size, to the support, extended to it, and ahead of many older states, where the population would justify the outlay. No publisher of a local daily in any of our towns of six or eight thousand inhabitants, would find himself justified in aiming to make a journal the size of the St. Louis, Chicago, or Cincinnati dailies. For the year 1876 we shall have presented, when the volume is complete, 400 pages of reading matter, thus giving 35,000 columns which would make, leaving out the advertisements from the estimate, twenty volumes, of ordinary sized pages, containing over a thousand pages each.

It is the intention to make the scope of the FARMER broad and generous, giving place to the best ideas upon all the practical subjects of the farm, representing every interest which affects the prosperity of the farmer, stock grower, dairyman, orchardist and gardener.

The commercial department is a special feature, while we aim to place before our readers the best information that can be gleaned from all sources, concerning finances, trade, crops, and markets.

The FARMER aims to follow no beaten track, desirous, however, of making a practical and useful journal, it maintains an individuality and independence of its own, while it gleams from every source and with the aid of its many able correspondents, secures, to its readers the result not only of many industrious workers, but the aggregated experience of practical men in every branch of farm industry. Recognizing the stringency of the times and the necessity of placing before the people a good paper at the lowest possible price, we have determined to offer the FARMER to clubs at a rate so low, that it may find its way into every farmer's home in the West.

HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

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

CONDITIONS.

No Club of less than ten will be received at the above rate and no additions except when ten or more are sent, will be received at the above rate. The low price thus offered is to gain large lists from every locality and thus secure us against the sacrifice of giving a journal the size of the FARMER so near absolute cost. Sample copies sent free to those who want to form clubs. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Fifty-two copies of the FARMER, postage paid, constitute a year's subscription.

FARMING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

In no portion of the earth are farming operations carried on so easily as in the prairie region of the West. There is nothing to do but to break the sod in order to prepare the soil for the production of a cultivated crop. Stock-raising may be carried on most advantageously even without breaking the soil at all. There are few stones to impede the progress of the plow. Most of the farming operations that in other parts of the world must be performed by hand, may here be performed by machinery. Neither irrigation nor drainage is necessary to the production of good crops. Buildings and productions are not liable to be destroyed by earthquakes, storms, or floods. There has never been a year since the prairies were settled that fair crops have not been raised, harvested and housed. The Western prairies produce by what is called plain culture, a larger number of substances useful as food and clothing than can be raised elsewhere by the same means.

In many portions of the earth a vast amount of labor has to be expended in preparing the soil to raise any kind of a crop. In the Eastern States and Canada dense forests must be felled and the trees burned up. Then the stumps and stones must be removed before the plow can be used to any advantage. A large proportion of the entire area of Holland has been reclaimed from the sea. One of the most productive portions is the site of Lake Haarlem whose waters were deep enough to float a navy in the days of the Spanish invasion. This lake was sixteen miles long by six miles broad, and the water had to be raised from it by means of pumps. In Norway the increasing agricultural population is only accommodated by draining vast marshes. During the past half century forty square miles of marshes have been drained and adapted to cultivation every year. In England, on the authority of M. Reclus, there are 6,200,000 miles of drainpipes, or enough to reach round the earth at its largest circumference 230 times.

In other portions of the world water must be provided by artificial means before a crop of any kind can be produced. Such is the case in Colorado, Utah, and in many parts of California. The entire Western slope of South America must be irrigated in order to produce a crop. The like is true of a large portion of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France. Every year the Po, Nile and Danube diminish in volume on account of the amount of water taken away to irrigate farming land. It is thought by some that the rivers will finally disappear, except in spring and fall, on account of the amount of water taken from them for the purpose of irrigation. M. Love, the eminent engineer, advocates the abolition of river in France, holding that the waters they supply should all be used for agricultural purposes. In Algeria irrigating the soil is essential to raising crops, and as the streams are few and small, water is obtained by means of artesian wells.

The slopes of Mount Etna supports a population numbering 3,000,000, though the soil was originally nothing but lava and ashes thrown out from the crater of the volcano. Patience and industry have made a garden

of almost these entire mountains. Holes are made by the pick and bar for planting vines and olives, and soil is brought long distances to fill the cavities. There is no security against, and slight warning of, the approach of an eruption. Often, all signs of farms and gardens are obliterated in a day, but the people work like ants to repair the damage to their homes. Often within five years of an eruption a crop of grapes is raised from the ground that appear like a solid rock. Along the banks of the Moselle and Rhine, all the hillocks are encircled by wide stages walled round by rocks and planted with vines and other crops. If torrents of rain break down the walls, as is often the case, the men at once set to work to repair them, while the women bring back in baskets the earth that has been washed away.

In some portions of Norway, grass is only cured by placing it over supports at some distance from the ground. Farming operations are carried on in portions of that country where the seasons are so short that crops have but sixty days in which to mature. Potatoes and other vegetables are often raised on the roofs of houses in order that the heat of the stove used for cooking purposes, may aid in their growth. Butter and cheese are manufactured north of the Arctic circles. The milk is furnished by cows half the size of Jerseys. They eat moss and the tender twigs of trees during the summer, and subsist chiefly on sea-weeds and fish during the winter. In Switzerland thousands of bushels of grain are raised in patches that can be covered by a table-cloth or a bed-blanket. The finest cheese in the world is made there from the milk of goats that find their living in places inaccessible to any person but a mountaineer. Still the farmers in these countries do not grumble half so much about their hard lot as do the farmers living on the prairies of the Great West.—Chicago Times.

THE PANIC AMONG THE FARMERS.

It seems probable that the year 1876 will be memorable not only for its untoward seasons, but also for its panic among tenant-farmers. In many counties there seems a universal scare. The papers are full of stock sales, and in some districts farms are offered and going begging in all directions, while farmers button up their pockets and will not look at them.

What can be the meaning of this strike? Are the tenant-farmers ruined? Is land no longer to be the envied possession of the rich, the safest and the best paying investment of capital? Is the low price of corn, or the enhanced price of labor, or the badness of the seasons, answerable for this sudden recoil? Or is this like many another panic, only a passing storm? Let us see. I think, in the first place, it is not so universal as has been supposed. Good farms, where there is a fair proportion of grass, in the neighborhood of towns and railway stations, have not suffered. It is the poor clay, the running gravels, the exposed hills and downs, that are so difficult to dispose of. These lands which were broken up from the state of nature during the war prices some years ago, are the first to suffer from any reaction, and naturally so. These farms present large areas of cultivation, with small acreage returns. Consequently they represent a large outlay for cultivation, and comparatively small profits in bad years. It is, therefore, to this description of farm that our attention should be confined. In the next place, the price of wheat, which is said to be non-remunerative, has been quite as low as at present—in 1843, in 1850 and in 1864; and in those years the prices of barley and oats were equally depreciated, and meat at about half its present value. These years were doubtless years of suffering and discontent. Yet both before and since those years we have had periods of good seasons and good prices; and we may reasonably look forward to the same again. If we look for the special difficulties of the present time, we shall find them in the increased price of labor and in some cases an increase of county rates, against which, however, may generally be set a decrease in poor rates, leaving the wages question as the chief consideration. The question then remains, Has the low price of wheat and the high price of labor caused such a difference in the profits of farming these inferior lands as to discourage their cultivation or seriously to lower the rent? A man who, off a break of 100 acres of wheat, has grown less than 300 qr. of inferior corn will very likely say yes. A loss of £1 a qr. in price £300 a year will probably be ruinous to him, and if compelled to grow this 100 acres yearly of this most expensive crop, he will be much pitted; but if instead of following his old custom he had recollected the comparative high prices of spring corn and meat, and if he were to leave part of his grass for another year, and sow a part of his wheat stubble with peas or beans, vetches or turnips, he would be able to keep more stock, he would save expenses, he would improve his land, and would probably find after a year or two that his reduced acreage would bear a more remunerative crop of wheat. A poor crop of wheat is the most expensive crop that can be grown, whereas barley and other spring crops can always be utilized in feeding at the present price of meat and sent to the market on four legs instead of in sacks, and by this means the low price of wheat may be tided over with advantage.

EXPERIMENTS IN PLANTS.

An exchange relates some experiments made in potting plants, tending to show, first the extent to which certain plants draw their food from air and water; second, the uselessness of rich soil; third, the importance of thorough drainage; and fourth, the importance of a permeable soil. Pelargoniums which had been exposed to frost, were removed to six inch pots, which after securing perfect drainage, were filled with silver sand, cleaned washed, and flooded with rain-water. In due time they pushed buds, formed leaves, and grew so nearly as the others that, but for the sand, they could not be determined from them.

The experiment ended the first of June, when they again were placed in the ground. They had formed less stem and fewer leaves than those planted in the soil. They had not bloomed or formed blooming buds, but

were in perfect health, and after being placed in the open ground, recovered sooner and grew more vigorously than the others which had received the usual treatment.

Another experiment was made with a Cape Pelargonium, which was allowed to remain in a partially dark cellar for eight months without water, at the end of which time the stem was found to be unharmed, even at the tip, and receiving water and sunlight, grew vigorously.

This may be deemed "resting in its true sense." The roots were excluded from air and moisture. The stems existed in half darkness, and in an atmosphere that could be called neither moist or dry. The stem had no need of the root's support—the roots had no need of the support of the stem. There was no labor—no outgo, no income; the plant was at rest.

We may make this inference: let us regulate the water and nutriment given to a plant by the porosity of the soil, and the amount and intensity of sunshine.

A school-house is being erected in School District 78. It is to be finished up in good style, plastered inside and out, and will be as neat and commodious as any frame building in the county, and is much better than bonding the District for building purposes.—Jewell Co. Monitor.

The grocers are paying 20 cents per pound for butter, 15 cents per dozen for eggs, 35 to 60 cents per bushel for Irish potatoes, and \$1.00 for good apples. Irish potatoes vary a great deal in quality this year, and there are not many good lots. The best peach blows wholesale for 65 cents per bushel.—Emporia News.

Attorneys at Law.

HOWEL JONES, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kan. Office No. 167 Kansas Avenue.

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

M. H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Office: 169 Kansas Ave.

JOSEPH E. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Claim Agent, Topeka, Kansas. Office, Rooms 5 and 6, over Topeka Bank.

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A. M. CALLAHAN, Dentist, 110 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Physicians.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Office northwest corner 6th and Kansas Aves. Chronic diseases, and diseases of Women and Children Specialists.

STOLEN---\$50 Reward.

On the night of the 6th from the farm of W. A. Yount, Dover Township, Shawnee County, Kansas, a dark gray horse, with light streak in face, a light mark running across the hip, just above the root of tail; four years old last spring; fourteen and a half or fifteen hands high; well built and of fine carriage; saddle, black leather, Texas tree, half leather, seat, square skirts; double girth; large stirrups; also blind bridle. A reward of \$50 will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and \$150 for the thief. If necessary, telegraph to A. H. Vance, County Attorney, Shawnee County, Topeka, or address: WALTER A. YOUNT, Topeka, Kansas.

Cheap Books!

OFFERED BELOW WHOLESALE COST!

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

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

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMING—By Horace Greeley.

This is a book of over 200 pages, and although it subjected the writer to many criticisms and has furnished a point in its title for many jokes, it is in fact an interesting and useful book. The regular retail price is \$1.50. It will be sent from this office, postage prepaid, to any address for \$1.00.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—By Horace Greeley.

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

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.—By Horace Greeley.

There has been no more helpful and useful book written for a generation than the autobiography of Mr. Greeley. It gives his early struggles and his later successes, and shows through all one of the grandest self-made men of modern times. The book is one of the best for parents to place in the hands of their children. It is a volume of over 600 hundred pages, well bound in cloth. The publishers' retail price is \$3.00. It will be sent, postage paid, from this office to any address for \$2.00.

THE GROUNDWELL.—By Jonathan Perham.

This is a volume of 100 pages, well bound in leather binding. It is designed to be a history of the O. I. G. I. Aims and Progress of the Farmers' Movement, Discussion of the Transportation Question, &c., &c. Retail price, \$3.50. It will be sent, postage paid, from this office for \$2.

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

This work is the only one which tells an unprofessional man how to know a perfect horse. The reader of Mr. Murray's book need never be cheated by the unscrupulous horse dealer. Its directions how to train a horse, and how to write for the amateur, in its breeding, blood, temperament, foaling, breaking, trotting, and two hundred and fifty other subjects relating to the horse, are treated. Its chapters on teaching and driving alone are worth double the price of the book. Thousands of dollars will be made during the next ten years through the adoption of Mr. Murray's Rules for Breeding. To further the end which was held in view when this practical and helpful work was written, which was to benefit every owner of a horse, the book is now offered at one-half the price originally asked for it. We have a few copies of the work on hand which will be closed out at a very low rate. The former price of this volume was \$4.00. The book will be sent, postage paid, for \$2.00. It is a finely bound book of nearly 300 pages. Send money by post-office order or registered letter to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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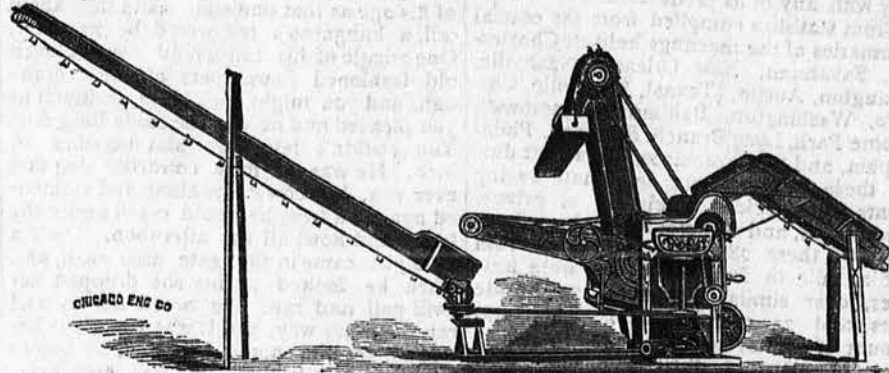
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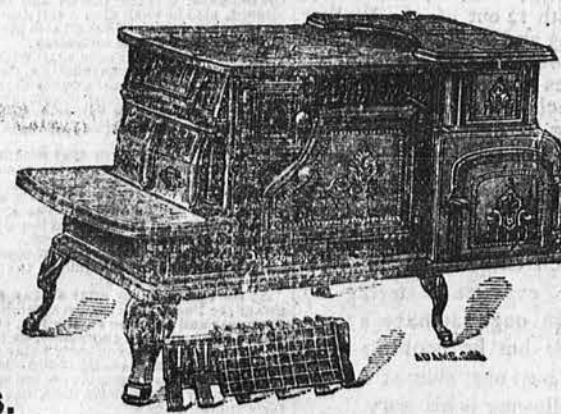
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THE RACING SEASON OF 1876.

The racing season of 1876 was brought to a brilliant close with the Jerome Park extra day on November 4, and the quality of the sport in every respect will compare favorably with any of its predecessors.

From statistics compiled from the official summaries of the meetings held at Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Nashville, Lexington, Austin, (Texas), Louisville, Chicago, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Jerome Park, Long Branch, Saratoga, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, show that during these meetings 412 legitimate racing events were decided, exclusive of private sweepstakes, and contests for hacks or hunters. Of these 284 were dashes of from half a mile to four miles; 85 were heat races, over similar distances, 20 hurdle races and 23 steeplechases. The total amount of money was \$371,130, including pieces of plate at their nominal value. Heading the list of winning owners, is Mr. August Belmont, the president of the American Jockey Club, whose fine lot of thoroughbreds are credited with the sum of \$39,000. Sultana, by Lexington, out of Mildred, has done the most toward securing this result, being credited with \$15,900 of this amount. The next on the list is Mr. Pierre Lorillard, with \$32,788, mainly secured by the abilities of Parole, Idalia, ZooZoo, Merciless, Pera and Shirley. George Lorillard ranks third, with \$21,575, and the great son of Lexington and Katona stands far ahead of all his competitors for the year. Col. McDaniel has won \$21,755; and the Dwyer Brothers, new accessions to the turf, rank fifth with \$16,610, of which Vigil has contributed the larger portion, a highly creditable sum, considering the short time they have been connected with the turf. Mr. H. P. McGrath, whose stable of three-year-olds was well-nigh invincible last year, has this time to put up with a more retired position, though the great speed of Leonard has given him a return of \$8,200 out of his total of \$15,290. Mr. M. A. Littell ranks next, with \$15,000—but of this amount it is doubtful how much he may realize, as it was earned by Foster in the California race. Mr. E. A. Clabaugh has Piccolo and Viator to thank for his \$10,660, and Williams and Owings are in a great measure indebted to Creedmoor for their credit of \$11,200. Ten Broeck and Nancy Hale put Mr. E. B. Harper at the head of the four figure winners, viz.: \$8,275 though his neighbor A. Keene Richards is close up with \$8,120. J. Grinstead follows with \$7,666, and G. Longstaff with \$7,245. K. W. Sears in credited with \$6,250, E. J. Baldwin with \$6,000, Gov. Brown with \$5,405, Capt. Cottrell with \$5,180, and Messrs. Lawrence, Puryear, Doswell, Swigert, Bethune and Linck with over \$4,000 each. Of the winning sires, the "blind hero of Woodburn" still keeps his memory fresh by the prowess of his immediate descendants, and no less a sum than \$87,750 has been won by the sons and daughters of Lexington. Tom Ochiltree, Sultana and Foster contribute \$52,475 to this amount, and with the exception of Invoice all of the twelve winners have won over \$1,000 each. Virgil and Leamington run a close race for second place, the former securing it with \$31,400 to \$30,961 for Leamington. The few Virgils get, which have been trained, show great aptitude for racing, and with such as Virgil, Vagrant and Virginius his services are likely to be brought into great demand. Ruthersford's \$6,000 and the \$4,450 placed to the credit of ZooZoo represent the winnings of the get of Australian, a considerable falling off as to percentage compared to former years. Planet furnishes twenty-two purse winners, the sum total reaching \$15,242.

Imported Phaton follows, the last of whose get are now on the turf. The early death of this estimable stallion is greatly deplored by Kentucky breeders, as possibly no horse has done as much as Phaton, considering the limited opportunities afforded him. It is generally conceded that Ten Broeck is the best four-year-old in the country, and the question of his superiority over Tom Ochiltree has been set at rest in the estimation of turfmen. Bonnie Scotland has assumed a prominent position among the list of sires, and his two-year-olds show running qualities of a high order. Kentucky is represented by two winners—Freebooter and Bertram. Vauxhall has also two with Viator and Cloverbrook. Of the English sires Parmesan of the much coveted Sweetmeat strain has two, Patience and Cyclone, the former having won \$5,550. Glenelg shows five that have done much toward bringing him into prominence: Idalia having the largest amount credited, \$3,500 out of \$5,560.

At the head of winning jockeys stands George Barbee, who has won 28 races out of 72 mounts. Next in order is Bobby Swim with 24 winning mounts out of 116, Hughes ranks third with 19 successful mounts out of 102; W. Lakeland fourth, with 17 wins out of 65; Sparling fifth, with 14 out of 67; Holloway sixth with 12 out of 38, Walker seventh 12 out of 43 and W. Hayward eighth with 11 winning mounts out of a total of 33. John Pyland takes precedence in hurdle races and steeplechases of his rival professionals, winning 6 out of 7 races—Chicago Field.

A TALENTED DOG.

Geo. W. Peck, editor of the La Crosse Sun a sportsman of much enthusiasm, in Wisconsin, gives his experience trying to raise a dog. George ought to have a thoroughbred Laverack but he couldn't raise money enough to buy one side of a thoroughbred. The following is his story.

"About a year ago as we were passing along the sidewalk, we were accosted by a boy who desired to show us something he had in a basket. Removing a diaper from over it, he exhibited four of the most beautiful puppies we ever saw. They were seal brown pups, evidently spaniels, and their long silky, curly ears, and the intelligent look were evidences that they were high toned dogs. We had been suffering for a dog, for these many years, and in an unguarded moment we bought a pup, which was taken to our domicile. Inquiry of the boy as to the pedigree of the dog, revealed the fact that the paternal relative of our pup was a spaniel of high degree, and that the maternal relative was a

Peruvian setter. We had never been as proud of anything in the dog line as we were of that pup. Time passed on and the pup began to grow. He did not grow tall but spread out lengthwise and sideways, and his feet got big. There never was so long a dog of his age as that one was. And talk about tail, a kangaroo's tail would be nowhere. One wiggle of his tail would sweep eleven old fashioned flower pots off the verandah, and you might kick him as much as you pleased and he was the same long dog. You couldn't telescope him together an inch. He was the most cowardly dog that ever was. If a cow came along and scratched against a tree, he would crawl under the house and howl all the afternoon. Once a little girl came in the gate after swill, and when he looked at her she dropped her swill pail and ran. He heard her cry and ran the other way, and it was two days before we got him home and then we had to carry him in a basket. He was a retriever. His best holt was hens. He got acquainted with Mr. Manchester's chickens early in the season, and he retrieved them regardless of expense. He would occasionally come back from Manchester's without a hen, but it was not the dog's fault. If Manchester had not thrown wood at him he never would have come back that way. That is where we have always blamed Manchester. But when Manchester went to the Centennial the dog got even. The dog and a skunk that lived under the barn broke up the hen business there. We might meet him on the sidewalk and he never seemed to know us. If we spoke to him he would wag a foot or eighteen inches of the lower end of his tail, look away beyond and seem to be trying to think if he hadn't met us in another world, ages ago. The other day he came home howling, walking on two legs. Some one had put a charge of shot in him, and we knew Manchester had got back, though there was nothing about it in the papers. He seemed to be as full of shot as well, he was reasonably full, and every time he went to sit down he howled dolefully. He was a dog of sedentary habits, and when his utensils for sitting down were not as well as could be expected, his capacity for enjoyment was limited, and he would stand and lean against a barrel and discourse in a foreign tongue until nobody could sleep in the entire neighborhood. In his helpless condition the hens used to show fight, and we saw it was humiliating to him, so we prepared to lead him like a lamb to the slaughter. We took him to the police office to get the dollar we paid for his license and to have him shot. The political ring that controls the police department refused to refund our money, and we left him there, and the neighbors have begun to raise hens again. We have often thought we should like to again gaze on the boy who sold us that dog for a Peruvian setter. To be sure, he had a sort of Peruvian bark, when he was in trouble, but he was the biggest fool of a dog we ever owned. And now we are going to try and worry through the winter without a dog to feed."

From the annual school report for the year ending July 2nd, 1876, recently transmitted to the State Superintendent by W. B. Shirley, Superintendent of Wilson county, we call the following items:

Whole number of organized school districts in the county, 92; number of persons of school age in the county, 4,198; male, 2,117; female, 2,081. Number of pupils enrolled in the public schools during the year, 3,253; male, 1,643; female, 1,711. Average daily attendance, 1,947; male 959; female, 988. Number of school houses in county, 87—5 log, 77 frame 3 brick 3 stone. Estimated value of school houses including grounds, \$61,905. Average amount of salary paid male teachers per month, \$31.75; female teachers, \$24.55. Amount of school house bonds issued during year, \$700. Whole amount of bonds issued for building school houses, \$6,550. Amount of present indebtedness on account of school house bonds, \$34,055.—Wilson Co. Children.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ninety days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up. No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and the value of the same.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall cause a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benefit the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows: To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$.50 for each head of cattle, \$.25

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer, \$.25

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00 \$.50 Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, for making out certificate of appraisal, and all his services in connection therewith, \$.35 For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, \$.10 The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be greater than \$1.00 Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case \$.50

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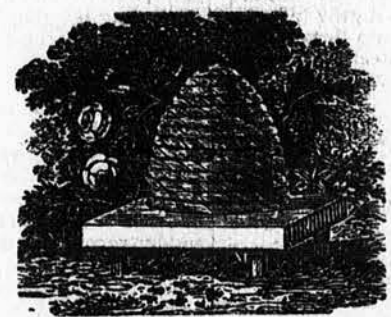
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