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From our Editorial Correspondent.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THE ART GALLERY.

These notes are not written with any notion that they will meet the approbation of a critic, but we notice that the pieces we feel moved to talk about, are those which attract the people, which the people understand, and which represent some incident or emotion common to every day life. A painting in the German collection, called "The Blinding of Arthur," is a very affecting and powerful one; Arthur, a boy with a frank, truthful and loving countenance, approaches his father with outstretched arms, while the father hesitatingly extends one hand to his son, and with the other makes a signal of caution to two desperate looking villains in the background, one of whom carries, partially concealed, a red hot bar of iron with which to pierce the eyes of the innocent, unsuspecting boy, whenever the cruel father gives them the sign. Another, in the French department, gives a vivid picture of a sad phase of child life. The scene is in a cave, and shows a gipsy camp lighted up by a glaring fire reflected from the rocks; the party consists of an aged grandfather and mother, a middle aged woman with a wicked face, and a baby at her breast, and two boys, the older one, evidently, the hero of the day; all except this boy are stooping over, and eagerly examining the contents of a treasure box which the proud boy has just brought in. It is called the "First Step in Crime."

A painting very different in character, and one which few would value, but a very elegant one of its kind, is the marriage of the "Prince of Wales." The perfection with which every detail of feature, costume and architecture is portrayed is wonderful, and one of the Queen's guards paces back and forth in front of it, continually answering questions; the one most frequently put while we were in hearing was, "Where is the Queen?" She sat in a balcony overlooking the gay throng in which she could not participate because of the mourning habiliments she wore for Prince Albert. Italy evidently determined to honor America by showing her reverence of the Great Discoverer, for immense canvases show the conception many different artists have had of that immortal moment, and they are as different from each other as all probably are from the reality, but they form a very interesting study, none of them equaling, however, in our estimation, one statue, where the young mariner stands alone, and by his whole attitude and expression, tells us long before we are near enough to read the simple inscription, "Christopher Columbus," that it is he, and that the divine light is in his eyes, that the desire and faith of his soul is satisfied, and he sees the golden shore of the New World. Italy and England have almost chained us to-day, our next visit will be to the United States department of art.

M. W. H.

THE CENTENNIAL POULTRY EXHIBITION.

This extensive display, lasting from the 27th of Oct. until the 6th of Nov., was visited by immense throngs of people, consisting, not only of poultry raisers and fanciers, but poultry admirers as well; those who knew nothing of the fancy breeds as distinct from each, nor of the necessary marking for thorough-breds were delighted with the exhibition because of its great beauty.

The great number of fine specimens of each variety, as well as the number of varieties, made this a rare opportunity for all who are interested in learning the different excellencies or defects of the breeds.

The fowls were exhibited in the Pomological building in the Centennial grounds, in lines of coops 100 feet long, partitioned with muslin into divisions about three feet long—most of them being occupied by a handsome trio, but occasionally we would see a longer division with a brood of six months or one year old chicks, all exactly alike and perfect of their kind. The larger breeds came first. All of the Asiatic, Brahmas, light and dark five varieties of Cochins and Malays. Then the games for contrast, and they were very graceful birds compared with the unworldly giants we had just passed, any one of which looked as if it would make a feast for a whole king's retinue.

The game were showing their characteristic tendency by trying to fight through the muslin, and many of them had bloody heads, having pecked each other under the edge of their tightly stretched muslin partition. There was a long coop of sundries with such fancy names as Irish Red and White Hackle, etc. And then we came to the beautiful Hamburgs, Silver Spangled, Golden Pencilled, etc., the silver varieties being very much handsomer than the golden, the markings are very much more distinct, and are a clear black and white, while the others are black and a very dingy yellowish brown, requiring a long stretch of imagination to make them golden.

There are no more beautifully formed chickens than the Spanish varieties, both the Black Spanish and all the varieties of Leghorn are elegant birds, as far as form and plumage are concerned, but we cannot admire the enormous combs and wattles that were doubtless cultivated with great care; some of the wattles hang down four inches and reminded one of elephant ears on a mouse.

The French and Polish varieties with their crests and crowns and hoods are very curious, some of them have a really comical expression and others are quite majestic and proud looking. The American fowls consisted of the Dominiques, Jersey Blues and Plymouth Rocks, and this last variety of which there were a great many, we admired exceedingly, they are immense birds, some of them equaling the Brahmas, are beautifully marked very much like the Dominiques, but darker and unlike most other varieties, the hen is prettier than the cock.

There were bantams in great variety, all colors and styles, some tiny hens with broods and the proud little cock marched back and forth in front of them, a faithful sentinel. All together we saw 73 distinct varieties of chickens and beautiful as they were we were glad after marching up and down a dozen or so of those long isles to have the monotony broken by Turkeys. Of these there were fine displays of light and dark Bronze, White Holland, and wild turkeys, one handsome flock of the latter having been brought from St. Joseph Mo. The Toulouse geese looked more like swans in size, and the white Clans were a beautiful variety. The white ducks suited our taste best also the Aylesbury and white Muscovy are very beautiful. There were Guinea and Peafowls and Pigeons; indeed, there seem to be no end to the pigeons, there were thousands of them of every color and shape and size, Pouters, Fantails, Tumblers, Trumpeters, Owls, Nuns, Archangels, Blondinets, Priests, Farriers, Quakers, and many others. None are prettier than the Carriers, they are so smooth and clean and graceful, one basket full on exhibition were said to be trained and to have flown this summer several times from New York to Washington. There were a number also of magnificent Golden Pheasants, with their little plain dun brown mates; Canaries and Eagles, but "Old Abe" the war veteran from Wis, has carried off all the honor that anybody has to bestow upon the American bird, he is on exhibition in Agricultural Hall, and is taken down into the city almost every night to attend some political meeting and creates as much enthusiasm as the ablest speaker. He is attended by one of his old company and is carried back to the Wis. State building every night to roost. The poultry show ends with a display of Incubators, and is supplemented with an interesting collection of rabbits, guinea pigs and squirrels. Altogether the display is one well worth a visit from any one, as everything else submitted to the public by the Centennial Commission.

M. W. H.

CROP REPORTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WHEAT.

Our October returns indicate a reduction in the yield of the wheat crop of nearly one-sixth, while the quality is somewhat superior. More accurate statistics may possibly be given after the results of the threshing are more fully known. Every section of the Union indicates a reduced product except the Middle States, which increased about 2 per cent. The New England States fell off 4 per cent.; the South Atlantic States 2 per cent.; the Gulf States 27 per cent.; the Southern inland States 8 per cent.; the States north of the Ohio River 14 per cent.; the States west of the Mississippi River 27 per cent.; the Pacific States nearly 2 per cent. These figures point to a yield of about 245,000,000 bushels. This, however, will be the subject of further examination and inquiry in our November returns.

The condition of winter wheat at the date of our last report before harvest (July 1) was about five per cent. below average. It had suffered severely from winter-killing in all the Northern States; but the condition of the growth during the spring months were, on the whole, quite favorable, and still better during June. At the end of May, Michigan was the only Northern State in which winter wheat was reported as of a full average condition; but on the first of July the general improvement of the crop had brought several other States up to the same figures. In the South Atlantic States a mild winter, followed, generally, by favorable spring weather, presented a condition of extraordinary promise, with a remarkable absence of the usual drawbacks. Every county in Maryland reported a full average condition, and some, 20 per cent. above. Only seven counties in Virginia fell below average, while most of the counties of North Carolina were above; but farther south rust and insect-ravages had already left their mark upon the growing crops. These destructive influences aggravated by local freshets affected the crops of the Gulf States and Southern inland States, (except West Virginia,) so that, at the end of June, the whole wheat-field south of Virginia and the Ohio River indicated a condition of but three-fourths of average. West Virginia continued to improve, and rose to 15 per cent. above average before harvest. A general improvement was noted in the States north of the Ohio river, but the injuries from winter-killing were too severe and extensive to be repaired. All of the States west of the Mississippi improved during June, except Nebraska; Mississippi and Kansas rising above average. During this month the condition of the crop on the Pacific coast fell below average.

Spring wheat, on the 1st of July, had fallen to 15 per cent. below average. In the New England States, it had improved; but this improvement was more than counterbalanced by the imperfect conditions of growth, aggravated by insect-ravages, in the spring wheat regions of the Northwest. The Pacific States also reported improvement; but our August reports indicated a decline during July, which still further reduced the general condition, especially from the depredations of insects in the Northwest. On the 1st of September, the general estimate of condition for both winter and spring wheat was 81 per cent. of a full average.

Our October returns, as a general thing, indicate an advance in the wheat yield of those States in which the yield of 1875 had fallen below that of 1874, and vice versa; but in some States, especially in the Northwest, there is a falling-off from even the reduced yields of 1875, viz, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Oregon.

In the New England States, extreme summer temperature at a critical stage of the crop is complained of, together with occasional injuries of the midge. In some parts of Maine, early sowings yield lightly, while later sowings were very satisfactory. In the Middle States, the marked increase in New York and Delaware more than counterbalanced the slight decline in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; but the increased yield of this section is not sufficient to repair the losses of 1875 so far as to bring the crop up to the standard of 1874. Maryland and Virginia have made up their losses of 1875; but the decline in the other South Atlantic States, in the Gulf States, and in the Southern inland States, more than absorbs their previous gains upon the crop of 1874. Frederick, Maryland, reports that fields treated with phosphate excelled others in yield and the crop exhibited a better color; Calvert made the best crop for many years. Kentucky,

West Virginia, and Ohio have considerably increased the yield of 1875; but that showed a great reduction from the previous year. The other States north of the Ohio report a reduced yield, making the crop of this region about 14 per cent. less than in 1875, and nearly one-fourth less than in 1874. The western and northwestern counties complain of destructive insect ravages. West of the Mississippi, the crop of 1875 was a little larger than that of 1874; but that of 1876 shows a decline of 27 per cent. from its predecessor. Insect ravages were numerous reported, and the grasshoppers made their annual incursion in the northwestern counties in time to injure the spring wheat. Reports of their ravages also come from several points in the Territories. On the Pacific coast, California barely equaled her reduced crop of 1875, while that of Oregon experienced a still further reduction of 12 per cent.

CORN.

The condition of the corn crop on the 1st of October, on the whole, was nearly average. In the New England States it was a little above average. The Middle States, except Delaware, report a depressed condition. Drought during the growing season shortened the yield, while in many counties the grain standing in the shock was seriously injured by heavy rains, especially where the crop was not well ripened. In New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania heavy storms prevailing about the middle of September prostrated many fields. Grub worms are reported in a few cases as somewhat troublesome. This section, as a whole, is about 8 per cent. below average. The South Atlantic States, especially in counties near the coast, suffered serious injury to this crop from the September storms above noted, which prostrated fields left uncut, while the heavy rains that followed spoiled a large amount of both grain and fodder. Freshets swept the crops stacked upon the river bottoms, and frost damaged late crops in one or two counties of North Carolina. Some complaint of damage to upland crops from drought have been received from South Carolina. Maryland and South Carolina are full average, and Georgia largely above, but the deficiencies of Virginia and North Carolina cut down the general condition of these sections to 2 per cent. below average. The crop in the Gulf States, on the whole, is about average, Texas reporting an especially fine condition. Conecuh, Alabama, reports the crop as selling at 50 cents per bushel, which is lower than at any time during the past ten years. Local prices show a considerable reduction in this State. Reports of injuries by drought and storms have been received from Mississippi and Louisiana, but the tone of reports from Texas indicates a very superior yield and quality; in some counties prices have fallen to 25 cents per bushel. The Southern inland States are all above average, and the promise of large yields had already depressed local prices, especially in districts remote from market. Giles, Tennessee, reports corn selling at 13 or 15 cents per bushel. Kentucky, especially, promises a large crop and a consequent depression of prices, though some counties complain of light crops, the result of drought.

North of the Ohio River there is a deficiency on the whole, the low condition in Illinois and Michigan overbalancing the extra promise in the other States. Ohio reports a superior crop, generally of good quality, though drought in some localities, and excessive rains in others, reduced local averages. Prices in some of the rural districts have fallen to 25 cents per bushel. In Michigan, crops on low, wet lands are reported very poor, and in some cases not worth gathering, indicating injuries from excessive rains, but no reports of injurious frosts have been received. Illinois is 6 per cent. below average, though several counties report the finest crop for years. September storms were destructive at a few points. The superiority of upland crops indicates an overplus of rain. Several reporters in Wisconsin mention, with satisfaction, that the crop was too far advanced to be much injured by either frosts or grasshoppers. West of the Mississippi the small deficiency in Missouri is more than repaired by the fine condition reported in all the other States. In Iowa crops were poor in low, wet lands, and the condition in several counties reduced greatly by grasshoppers. In Missouri local damage by storms is reported, but low prices indicate an abundant yield in the larger portions of the State. Kansas is full average, in spite of the grasshoppers and chinchies, and Nebraska is considerably above. Insect ravages are quite severe in several counties of Colorado and Dakota,

while frosts were destructive in Utah. The latter part of the season, in several trans-Mississippi districts, was quite favorable, repairing to a considerable extent the disasters that had preceded. The crop on the Pacific coast is somewhat below average, the superior condition of Oregon not being sufficient to meet the depression in California.

COTTON.

The October reports indicate a reduction of cotton during the past month in the ten principal cotton States from an average of 90.5 to 82.7. The October average for these States was 88 in 1875 and 71.7 in 1874. The decline from September is slight in Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi, greater in Louisiana and Arkansas, and greatest in Alabama and Tennessee. There is a small advance in Texas. The figures for the condition of States are as follows: North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 87; Florida, 80; Alabama, 70; Mississippi, 83; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 91; Arkansas, 86; Tennessee, 91. The impairment of the crop prospect has been caused by the equinoctial storm in North Carolina, drought and rust in Georgia, the caterpillar in Florida and Alabama, the boll-worm in Arkansas, and frost in Tennessee. The caterpillar is confined to the southerly portion of the Gulf States. Its depredations are most severe in Alabama. In most of the infested districts its reproduction was too late to destroy more than the top crops.

The September gale prostrated much of the crop of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and the injury from the storm of September 17 was considerable throughout the tide-water region of the Carolinas. For two weeks following there was an excess of rain in this region. It is stated that the ground in Bertie North Carolina, was whitened with the staple detached by the violence of the storm. In Warren and Duplin the damage from the equinoctial storm, 15th to 17th of September, is estimated at 20 per cent.; and the loss is large in Lenoir, Pitt, Wayne, Bladen, Beaufort, Edgecomb, Green, Chowan, and Camden. Rust is prevalent in Wilson and Green. Picking progressed slowly in North Carolina, in consequence of the continuance of bad weather. The pickers in Pitt exhibit positive disinclination to work at the ruling price, 40 cents per hundred. The bolls are opening rapidly in South Carolina, and the top crop will be light. There is some complaint of complaint of rust; there has been injurious drought on these uplands, and loss from floods in the bottoms. The caterpillar is reported in Richland. Sea Island cotton in Beaufort is yielding better than last year.

Caterpillars appeared about the middle of July in Liberty County, Georgia, and stripped the plants of leaves, but not so early as to materially injure the yield. Some damage by the caterpillars reported in Early County and in Muscogee. The principal causes of deterioration were drought, rust, mud and rain. There is much complaint of the deficiency of the top crop. In Carroll it is stated that the loss by shedding bolls will be 50 per cent. In some counties favorable weather for opening and gathering is reported, as well as superiority in quality of fiber. It was thought in Ogletown that the crop would all be open by the 15th of October, and in Columbia by the 1st of November. In other counties there was little to open at the date of the return.

Caterpillars have reduced the yield in Florida, notably in Columbia. The ripening has been early—"premature," as the records have it. The Gadsden reporter represents the harvest as nearly over, with a product 30 per cent less than a full yield, and says he has never known, in an experience of 50 years, a crop to be housed so early by a month.

The caterpillar has been somewhat destructive of the top crop in portions of Alabama. The loss is estimated at 50 per cent. in Conecuh; at 40 in Hale, (50 in the southern portion,) where the fields were swept by the invasion as early as the 1st of September. Among the counties mentioning especially the ravages of worms, Autauga, Baldwin, Bullock, Coffee, Chicasaw, Chamber, Monroe and Macon. Drought is reported as the cause of reduced yield in several counties.

The cause of injury in Mississippi are worms, drought, wet weather, and frost. Late cotton will be seriously injured by worms in Grenada and Choctaw. In Hancock, Paris green was used successfully against the caterpillar. A frost, sufficiently severe to do some injury, is reported in several counties. Injury from wet

weather is reported in Hinds, Choctaw, and in other counties.

The crop is injured in Louisiana very generally by drought—continuing in Jackson for ten weeks, causing rust, shedding, and premature opening; 75 per cent. of the product was in readiness for harvest at the first picking. The caterpillar is doing some damage to the top crop.

A favorable season for picking is reported generally in Texas. Picking is progressing very rapidly, and in some counties drought will reduce the length of the harvest period. The loss from drought is placed at 50 per cent. in Bexar. The top crop in Ball is nearly destroyed by grasshoppers, and in Dallas their injuries are serious. The boll-worm is reported in Red River and Rusk.

Fine weather for picking a heavy growth, a tendency to run to weeds in rich lands, more or less injury from drought in light soils, and early and early ripening are indices of the state of the crop in Arkansas. The boll-worm has been destructive in several counties; more so than ever before in Franklin county. A frost occurred on the 1st of October.

Late cotton has been injured by frost in Tennessee. The season has been fine for ripening and gathering, picking is one or two weeks early, and the harvest will be completed at an early date.

Finally, the general harvest is more advanced than usual; the season is generally favorable for picking; the later pickings will be comparatively light; the causes of injury are not usually excessive, drought being somewhat prominent in the Gulf States, the September storms on the Atlantic coast, the caterpillar in Alabama especially, and the boll-worm in Arkansas. The season promises to be much shorter than last year; there is less vigor and thrift for future development of fruitage in case of a prolonged season like the extraordinary one of 1875. Though the indications of condition reports of this Department up to October pointed to four and two-thirds millions of bales last season, there was proved to be a deficiency of lint to seed in the ginning, and other unfavorable indications which would have limited the crop inevitably to four and one-third millions, but for a full month's delay of killing frost in the Gulf States, fields being green in a large belt up to December 8th. The future of the present season cannot make the crop a deficient one, but will determine how near to the large one of 1875 the result shall come.

POTATOES.

Returns from Maine indicate a fair crop in yield and quality, with the prospects of very remunerative prices. In other Eastern, and in the Middle States, the condition was largely reduced by a general drought, beginning early in August and protracted into September. The beetle has injured the crop extensively in New York, and occasionally in all the other States of this section, except Maine. In Indiana, Pennsylvania, the crop is rotting badly in the ground; Elk had almost a failure in yield with excellent quality; Lycoming, a like deficiency in yield with a very poor quality; Cambria, a large growth of vines, but not more than 75 or 80 bushels per acre; Sullivan, small and immature potatoes, the vines having died prematurely. In Armstrong, early potatoes were extra good, but late, few and small. In New York the average condition is reduced to 75. New Jersey returns 73; Pennsylvania, 68; Vermont and Maryland, 83. In Frederick, Maryland, potatoes sold one year ago as low as 20 cents per bushel; now the price is 70 cents, and advancing. In Virginia the later crop was, to a considerable extent, killed in green by early drought. Dinwiddie reports that not 10 per cent. of the late planted came up; the condition in the State averages 88. In the remaining section south of the Potomac and the Ohio, in which the Irish potato is a minor crop, the average condition is not much, if any below 100. Local extreme of high and low condition are included in this general average.

In Beauford, N.C., the late crop is almost a failure from rotting; in Arkansas, Garland reports a complete failure, but Izard an abundant crop. In Gibson, Tennessee, the crop is almost a failure; and in Montgomery, "used up by drought and the bugs;" but the State averages 100.

North of the Ohio, returns confirm the indications in the September reports of a comparatively poor crop in both yield and quantity. In addition to the reductions by unfavorable weather, and by the beetle, previously reported, damages from blight and noted in Franklin, Ohio, and Fond du Lac, Wis.; from rotting, in Chippewa, Mich., and Grant, Brown and Clark, Wis. In Henry, Ohio the price is 70 cents per bushel, against 20 cents last year; in Delta, Mich., a first rate crop sells at 50 cts. per bushel, wholesale; in Noble, Indiana, a crop less than 25 per cent. of an average, at \$1.25 per bushel. The average condition in Michigan is 55; Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, 83; Indiana, 89. West of the Mississippi the condition is higher, but the promise is somewhat below an average crop. In the latter part of the season grasshoppers have been the most general cause of reduction in the States and Territories between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. The lowest condition in this section is 81, in Kansas; the highest 96, in Minnesota. Rot is reported in Alameda, Marion, and Lee, Iowa; and in Greene, Missouri, "the early potatoes are all rotting at one end."

On the Pacific Slope, California reports a condition 7 per cent. above average, or higher than that of any other State in the Union. Oregon fell to 94. In Utah the crop has been extensively damaged by early frosts.

The entire returns, with their various local specifications concerning actual or prospective yield and quality, point to a short crop, with great variations in quality, and with high prices. The average of condition for the entire country is 77.

LETTER FROM DONIPHAN COUNTY.

Doniphan county has had but little to say of late for the very good reason that it had nothing to say. The grasshoppers treated us so badly that it took all the wind out of our sails.

But this year we have been favored. We have had good crops, and the locust did not get here in time to do much damage. They came about the 20th of September; they ate all the early sown wheat and rye along the northern and western lines. They deposited, and are still depositing eggs, but there is a worm in the cell that is destroying the eggs. How they get there is not yet known. They look like the worm that is in the green walnut. The people seem determined to destroy what hatches, and if they unite in their efforts it surely can be done, or at least so many destroyed that enough grain can be raised for us to live upon. From the experiments made last year, we are satisfied that it can be done. Ditches made, with deep holes at intervals, were the most effectual means tried here, and it would be well if the township would organize and work on the principle that roads are worked.

There is another thing that it would be well for the farmers to make a united effort upon, and that is the hog cholera, in order to find the cause and remedy.

If medical men would advise and farmers experiment, a cure, or what is better, a preventative, might be found. This county can not afford to lose their hogs, corn being the main crop, and meat is the most marketable shape into which it can be put. There are quite a number of cattle feeders here, and they say that they cannot afford to feed cattle without hogs, for it is from the hogs they realize their greatest profit.

Hogs have been dying here for three or four months, and a great many have died. Ours have the disease now, but we are experimenting a little and will report as soon as the result is seen.

The corn crop is very large, and will yield from forty to sixty bushels to the acre, this a moderate estimate. Farmers began cribbing about two months ago. It froze several times in October harder than is usual in that month, and it helped to dry the corn.

Small grain averaged very well; fall wheat and rye was very good; spring wheat and oats, poor; barley yielded well, but was damaged by the rains.

One threshing machine—a Bufile's Pitts horse power—has, since the first of August, threshed twenty thousand bushels of grain. There are several steam threshers here, and they can do a great deal of work, but it does not pay to run them here; they require too many hands and have to move too often. Where small grain is the main crop they would do better.

We have had very good weather this fall till now; it has been wet for a week past. On the 31st day of October there was quite a hail storm. Many of the stones were as large as hen's eggs.

Horses and cattle are healthy and all looking well. There is very little pasture outside of fence.

Wheat is selling at 85c. per bushel; oats, 15c.; corn, 15c.; potatoes, 25c.; fat cows, gross, per pound, 2 1/4c.; hogs, 4 1/2c.; butter, 15c.

M. C.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

NO. XXVII.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

While we are referring in this centennial year to the wonderful and magical improvements which have been introduced during the last century, there is one which interests and relates to agriculture which is worthy of notice.

Farmers who have passed the meridian of life may remember the time when there was scarcely such a thing known as a publication especially devoted to the field and garden. A few authors like Adam Smith and Lord Kames, it is true, had written and published essays or books on agriculture; but it was not a subject which authors troubled themselves much about.

Without going into details, we may state that the introduction of agricultural papers is of quite recent date.

Our grandfathers, who cultivated the soil, were not, as a class, much given to reading—they were pious and economical, and they also had a very good opinion of themselves. They followed, without doubt or hesitation, a beaten track which had become venerable from time immemorial.

"What," said they, "do we need to learn from books written by persons who have no practical experience of how crops are raised? What has chemistry to do with the cultivation of the soil?"

At last Humphrey Davy and Liebig; and other scientific writers entered the field and demonstrated that a knowledge of chemistry might be of great benefit to agriculture, it properly understood and carried out.

Agricultural societies and fairs were introduced to stimulate experimental farming.

They proved successful, they created a spirit of emulation and stirred up the dormant energy of human nature. Farmers exchanged opinions with each other, and then adopted

such plans as they deemed the most beneficial.

As a more general interest in agricultural topics became in vogue, it became necessary that the farming community should have publications especially devoted to farm subjects. Hence, within the last thirty years, agricultural weeklies have sprung up in every section of our country, diffusing important and interesting information to every hamlet in the country. And this is not all. Most of our political journals of late years find it to their interest to devote a column or two to farm topics.

This is an evidence that there is a more general interest taken in agriculture, horticulture and other industries, connected with the farm, than there has been in former years. Yet it cannot be denied that we have a remnant of the old school still amongst us, to remind us of the past, who still cry out against "book farming." But their ranks are becoming very much reduced in numbers—each year they become less, and the next generation will take their places and join the great tidal wave of progress.

PREJUDICE.

It took over one hundred years to introduce the common potato into England as a vegetable diet after it was brought by Sir Walter Raleigh from America.

If a new kind of vegetable was introduced in this or any other country at this day, it would not take more than a few years before a general inquiry would be made concerning it. This illustrates in a striking manner the advantages which the press affords to the community, and the more general diffusion of intelligence among the people.

Prejudice is a formidable barrier in the march of progress. When the Irish famine was raging in the years 1846-47, a large shipment was made from this country of corn—or maize, as they call it, for the word corn in England includes the cereals, wheat, oats, barley, etc. At first the Irish refused to use it, as an article of food. They said that in America they fed it to hogs, horses, etc., and hence it was not for human beings to consume. At last the Queen, like a sensible woman, ordered that corn flitters should be served at her breakfast table. This was enough. If the Queen of the British Isles thought it suitable for the royal table, it must be of some value to those who were on the point of starvation.

After this there was no objection to the use of corn as an article of food. The Irish accepted the generous gift of the people of this country who had contributed to their relief.

JUDGING WOOL.

Many farmers have been annoyed, when selling their wool, to find that the acute and practiced eye of the wool buyer had detected the fact that his sheep had been allowed to run down in condition at some time during the growth of the fleece. They are half inclined to think that the buyer is merely trying to depreciate the price. As a matter of fact, there is nothing which renders wool so useless for certain kinds of manufactures as unevenness or break in continuity of the thickness of fiber; and there is no defect more common, and nothing that, year by year, touches the sheep grower more severely on that tender part of his anatomy—the pocket. However good the wool is in all other respects, the keen eye of the buyer singles out the defective wool, and down goes the price of it. And it is not more fancy that regulates the prices, for the uneven wool will break at the weak places during the first process of manufacture. Some persons suppose that this unevenness of fleece is hereditary in certain animals, and perhaps unevenness might be made hereditary by generations of ill-usage and neglect. But as the wool of an entire flock is found to be uneven one year, and not so in another, it shows that management has more to do with it than descent.

If sheep are allowed to get in a low condition, are neglected, underfed, or not sheltered properly, the pores of the skin contract, and the wool that issues will be of very fine fiber. As soon as the animal recovers a vigorous condition the pores again open, and a longer and stronger fiber grows. The wool is thus weaker in one place than in places at each side of it, and breaks at the weak place on the slightest strain. Nothing induces unevenness more easily and surely than want of water. It is a common notion that sheep can do without water or a very little. If supplied with roots daily they will not want much water; but it is well and humane, too, that water should be always in their reach. Not only is it important that the fibers should be even, but the fleeces throughout should be even as regards length, softness, density and firmness. A practiced wool buyer gives the following description of the way in which an expert examines a fleece:

Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is a really fine wool, we first examine the shoulder at the point where the finest and best wool is usually found. This we take as the standard, and compare it in turn with the wool from the ribs, the thigh, the rump and the hinder parts, and the nearer the wool from these various portions of the animal approaches the standard, the better. First, we scrutinize the fineness, and if the result be satisfactory, we pronounce the fleece in respect to fineness, very "even;" next we inquire into the length of the staple; and, if we find that the wool on the ribs, thigh and back, approximates reasonably in length to that of our standard, we again declare the sheep as regards length of staple, true and even. We next desire to satisfy ourselves of the density of the fleece; and we do this by closing the hand upon a portion of the rump and of the loin wools, the fleece at these points being usually the thinnest and most faulty, and, if this again give satisfaction, we signify the fact by designating the wool "even" as respects density. Now, to summarize these separate examinations, if you find the fleece of nearly equal fineness from the shoulder, rib, thigh and back, and of equal density at the shoulder and across the loin, you may conclude that you have a perfect sheep.—*English Exchange.*

Col. G. M. Waugh has two acres of orchard on his farm near Gardner, Johnson county, that will yield over five hundred bushels of choice apples. He has sold over one hundred dollars worth this fall, with a good many trees to bear from yet.—*Independence Kansan.*

MAKING PRINT BUTTER.

We see a great deal of nonsense printed in distant journals—agricultural and otherwise—of the process "for making the famous and costly Philadelphia print butter," and this is the beginning of the "process." "The milking is done quietly and rapidly, the same milk-maid always attending to the same cow," and so on, and much more stuff of this kind. Now, if the publishers of such reports will come here, and visit the farms in the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Lancaster, Bucks, Berks, &c., they would find that every farmer makes "print butter" and uses it in his family, and never dreams of making any other. The "processes" may differ some, but they all make about the same quality of butter, without regard to the particular manner of milking or to "same milk-maid always attending to the same cow."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

PRAIRIE FIRE.—On last Monday a fire got out in West Bolton township, and for awhile swept everything before it, taking in its career a quantity of wheat, belonging to George Hager, and \$500 worth of wheat, a Marsh Harvester, and other property belonging Samuel Wood. A subscription was raised for Wood, who was left destitute. Many others suffered great loss.—*Arkansas City Journal.*

The crop of Irish potatoes seems to have been rather light this fall, and nice ones retail for about 75 cents in our market. Sweet potatoes, however, are as plentiful as we ever saw them, and cheaper than their Irish brethren.—*Neodesha Free Press.*

From the Philadelphia Press.

KANSAS AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Description of the State Buildings—Separate State Exhibitions—Kansas and her Resources.

(CONCLUDED.)

To those who are so unfortunate as to reside in other States, Kansas is regarded as an agricultural puzzle. When it entered the Union it had the titles of "bleeding" and "starving" Kansas; and on more than one occasion since has it been heralded over the continent as powdered by drought, or eaten down to the very limestone by grasshoppers. Yet, before the nation had time to settle comfortably into the belief thus created, the same Kansas exultingly marched away with the first national prizes for the best display of fruit, at Richmond, Philadelphia, Newark, and New York, against the competing States of the Union.

In fact the Centennial display of the actual products of 1875 is a startling paradox on the grasshoppered Kansas of 1874, and, should it do nothing more, will at least give good ground for the assertion that a State which not only can afford a year's princely entertainment to famished locusts, but can also take a front seat in the national synogue, must have rich lands as well as energetic citizens. As a proof of this there is on exhibition from the State of Kansas amongst

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Wheat, the stalks of which are from five to six and a half feet high, with heads from three to six inches long; corn, from thirteen to seventeen and a half feet in height, with ears from eight to ten feet from the ground; oats from five to six and a half feet high; rye from five to seven feet high; broom-corn over fifteen feet high; blue grass three feet four inches high; fourteen different varieties of wild grass, commencing with the buffalo grass, six inches high, and ending with blue stem prairie grass over ten feet high—too big for hay, and not quite large enough for cord wood; clover from four to five feet high; ears of corn from twelve to fifteen inches long; one stalk of corn with thirteen ears upon it, and another with seven; and many other products showing an equally remarkable growth.

The display is all carefully labeled, giving the name of the county, where from, and by whom. The yield per acre can be ascertained on application at the office. There is also in this section an excellent specimen of the rough wooden corn crib used in all the Western States. It is full of corn ears, and shows how quickly and strongly the cribs are constructed.

The remainder of the display under the head of Agriculture is contributed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; and at this point we will give a brief sketch of the railroad system of Kansas. It is undoubtedly a great monopoly, but when we consider the great difficulties which the pioneers of civilization had to contend against when building a railroad through a hostile country, the grants of land are but a little recompense. But these clairvoyants knew well enough that where the iron horse went the thrifty farmer would follow and help to improve the land. And so it proved, and had it not been for the railroads, Kansas would still be an uncultivated prairie. The State is penetrated from east to west by six great lines of railroads, two of them traversing its entire length. It is also spanned along its eastern border by a continuous line from north to south, while the great valley of the Kansas, the Arkansas, the Neosho and Blue rivers are also supplied with railroad facilities.

Kansas has also eight great competing lines of railway running east, northeast, southeast, and north and south. This system connects the roads within her border with the entire railroad system leading to the Atlantic coast. Two great lines through the State furnish routes to the markets of the mining regions of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and direct connection with the Pacific coast. And still other roads afford direct routes from nearly all parts of the State to Texas and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. The total mileage of the different railroads now in operation within the limits of the State of Kansas is 2,084.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad runs diagonally across the State, from northeast to southwest. Beginning at Atchison, on the Missouri river, it passes through Topeka, the State capital; crosses the Neosho river at Emporia, follows up the Cottonwood, and strikes the Arkansas river at Hutchinson. Thence it ascends the valley of that river to Pueblo, Colorado, where it connects with the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge road. An important branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road runs south from Newton, Kansas, to Wichita, striking the Arkansas river at the latter point. The astonishing feature of the dis-

play of this railroad is the monstrous growth shown in the specimens that appear in full stalk, and the placards some of them bear.

For instance, here is winter wheat five feet high, that yielded forty-five and fifty-two bushels to the acre; castor beans fourteen feet high; rye seven feet, that yielded thirty-one bushels to the acre; oats five feet, yielding eighty bushels, that weighed forty-eight pounds, while the standard is but thirty-two; broom-corn sixteen feet; sorghum nineteen feet eight inches; hemp sixteen feet, about twice the best average growth of other States; wild sunflower, which thrives only on rich soil, eighteen feet; corn sixteen feet high, with ears eight feet from the ground and a foot long, and yielding from one hundred and one to one hundred and seven bushels to the acre; millet seven feet high; flax four feet, and Kentucky blue grass four feet high.

In addition to this there is also a large exhibit of all the grain in the threshed state, coal, building stone, gypsum and native salt, of which we shall speak hereafter.

The whole display of the railroad was collected, arranged and is exhibited by Mr. Lyman Cone, a farmer of Harvey county, and the design is both artistic and attractive. The lower tier is of small, open sacks, containing grain for inspection. The apex of this is surmounted with stag's antlers. From the back of the apex, and of the width of the base, small sheaves of wheat of varying length are suspended to the wall. On each side of this is a Corinthian column of corn ears, capped with buffalo heads, and supporting over the top a segment figure, consisting of a straight ear and a leaf circle arch, and in the space within, upon a background of green, is the title, "Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Display." The name of the road runs parallel to the arch, and the bold, prominent letters are constructed of brown corn kernels. The word "Railroad," straight across, is of unbaked wheat grains. The effect is beautiful. This design reaches to the base of a large Gothic triple window, and the space from each side to the walls is filled with specimens of interest, oats, rye, grass, etc., in measures and with stalks of corn, castor beans, hemp, sorghum, broom-corn, wild sunflower, etc. On each side of the windows is a cornucopia of buckwheat grain, and from the window of the roof radiate broad rays of light made of the heads of small grain, alternating with Kansas cotton. Between the large central windows, and the smaller windows at its side, stand two sheaves of oats, of average Kansas growth.

KANSAS TIMBER.

Kansas cannot be called a timber State, for there is very little except the belts of trees fringing the streams; but the collection of woods in the building demonstrates the practicability of cultivating forests, if necessary. There are cottonwood growths shown from the seed to hedge plants of one year's growth, twelve to fourteen feet high; and sections of trees of fourteen years' growth, twelve inches in diameter. The other interesting specimens shown are of soft maple, walnut, mulberry, oak, red cedar, and white ash. In all these the most interesting feature is the rapid growth shown by the successive rings or circles marking the annual development. It is stated that the known history of Kansas seasons, as recorded in the memory of man, corresponds exactly with nature's record of the timber growth, the dry seasons being marked with a corresponding light circle or small growth. If this record is true, the seasons of Kansas have been uniformly good.

BUILDING STONE.

There are obelisks erected in the buildings to show the kinds and qualities of the Kansas building stone. The array is not formidable, but there are some good specimens of limestone, red and blue sandstone and black marble. Some samples of bricks are also shown, made from native clay. Limestone is the most abundant and best building material in the State. It is soft, and can be cut with a common saw, but is very durable, and is used by the Kansas Pacific Railway for piers in bridges, which are stated to resist well the action of the elements.

Some of the limestones take a good polish, and are used as marbles. The sandstones are usually of a brown shade, and are of all degrees of hardness, from that which crumbles between the fingers to that which turns the edge of the best cold chisel. The hardest owes its qualities to the presence of iron, which sometimes amounts to 7 or 8 per cent. The medium qualities are usually selected for building, and the coarser varieties afford the farmers good fences. Gypsum is found in some parts of the State in such hard masses that it is also used for building purposes.

LIME AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

The large deposits of limestone in Kansas also make a good lime, of which samples are exhibited. Hydraulic limestone, suitable for the manufacture of water cement, is found near Fort Scott, Leavenworth and Lawrence. At the first place an extensive manufactory is in operation, which sends to the market an article which is claimed to be as good as the Kentucky cement. Several samples are exhibited of different qualities.

GYPSUM.

Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, has also a prominent place in this exhibition, and amongst it there are some very beautiful crystals. In the form of plaster of paris it is also shown, fine grained, pure and white. The great value set upon gypsum in Kansas is as a plaster applied to the crops. While it is excellent for the grapes and grains in various ways, it is claimed to be particularly useful in its hygroscopic quality or virtue in retaining moisture in a condition that renders it available to the roots of plants, and these counteracting the drying and evaporating effect of the sun and winds in those portions of the State which are liable to drought.

SALT.

There are several samples of rock and white salt exhibited, to show that the article does exist in the State. Kansas relies mostly on New York, Michigan and Saginaw for its supply of salt, but the extensive salt marshes which exist in the State are being

utilized, and salt manufactured by the process of evaporation.

COAL.

There are in the collection some samples of coal, but all of the soft, or bituminous species. The thickest and best seam of coal in Kansas is the Cherokee bed, found in Cherokee, Crawford and Labette counties. The seam is from fifteen to fifty-four inches in thickness.

ZOOLOGY.

One wing of the Building is devoted to a collection of the smaller mammalia of Kansas; ornithological specimens from the smallest and loveliest little humming birds to owls, ducks, etc., occupying in all six large glass cases. The entomological specimens include lepidoptera, locusts and grasshoppers, both edible and poisonous.

SUNDRY EXHIBITS.

Silk culture in Kansas is carried on, on a limited scale. Cocoons are shown side by side with the velvet manufactured from them at Silksville, a town in Franklin county.

Bookbinding, another important industry of the State, is represented by an elaborately bound book, called the "Centennial Record," made by G. W. Martin, the State Printer.

EXHIBITS OF COLORADO.

The exhibits of the Territory of Colorado comprises a collection of the fauna of the State, and also a large collection of minerals and a few pictures of native scenery. As there are "sermons in stones," we will commence by examining those. Passing by the gold and silver ores for a moment, the gem of the collection is a large sample of "Forest," or "photograph" rock, presented by the "Forest" School Mine, of Golden City. The specimen is about four feet long and three inches thick. The surface is smooth, and of a drab color. At first sight it seems as though a pine bough, with all the delicate sprays, had been sketched thereon in pencil, or, perhaps, resembles more closely the impression of the sea-weed, but on examination we find that the vein extends right through the stone. It is formed, we are told, by iron and manganese running in a liquid state through the rocks. It is supposed that the specimen was found at a depth of four or five feet below the surface, near Twin Lakes, where many such pieces have been procured. The collection of minerals is in charge of Mr. J. Marshall Paul, U. S. Commissioner, who is also a leading member of the Printer Boy Mine, of Lake county, Colorado. This mine exhibits some fine specimens of leaf gold, sulphate of iron and copper, the assay showing them to average \$100 to \$700 per ton. There are lumps of silver ore of half a ton each from Clear Creek county and Gregory Silver Mine averaging \$600 a ton, some from the Dolly Varden Mine averaging \$550 a ton; Cold Stream Mine, \$150 a ton; Briggs Mine, \$250 a ton; Leavitt Mine, \$150; Pelican, \$300 a ton, Sherman, \$150 to \$600 a ton; Bobtail, \$200 a ton; Hattie Jane Lode, Lake county, averaging \$650 a ton. The Idaho Mine, of Boulton county, Colorado, is claimed by the company to assay \$2,500 a ton. There are also some specimens from the Moose Mine assayed \$150 to \$600 a ton.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The display of animals and birds includes about 200 animals and 300 or 400 birds. The collection is part of a private one lately at Denver, Col., belonging to a Mrs. M. A. Maxwell, a resident of Boulder, Col., but a native of Pennsylvania. Most of these specimens were captured by Mrs. Maxwell herself, and she superintends their exhibition. The display of animals occupies one entire wall of one of the wings of the building, and artificial rocks have been artistically arranged to a great height, and covered with trees and shrubs, between which the sparkling water falls. Add to this natural scene the presence of deer, foxes, goats, panthers, wolves, squirrels, the rare black footed ferret, dogs and birds dotted about in the rocks in the most natural manner possible, and we have one of the most effectively arranged displays of the whole exhibition.

The number and variety of birds is very great and occupies several large cases. It includes both rare and interesting specimens from all parts of Colorado.

The collection of animals and birds will be sold at the close of the Exhibition. As before mentioned, there are a few pictures. These consist of photographs of public schools in Colorado an old painting by Jos. Hitchens, of Pueblo, Col., "A View of the Entrance Gate to the Garden of the Gods," showing Pike's Peak in the distance; also an oil painting of Rocky Mountain scenery, by F. De Bourg Richards.

We have now finished our sketch of the display of Kansas and Colorado at the Exhibition. The thoughtful observer can trace in them one of the most remarkable events which men in our day have the opportunity of seeing pass before them—the birth and growth of an American State.

The great seal of the State of Kansas is painted in the north wing, and below is a large map of the State, 24 feet long by 13 feet wide. The agricultural products of Kansas are displayed in the north and east wings; the minerals and birds in the south wing; the insects in cases around the centre; the timber and stone displays are arranged near the east wing.

A handsome bronze fountain, presented by the ladies of Topeka, occupies the centre, under the dome. Above it is suspended a fac simile of the old Independence Bell, formed entirely of Kansas products, and designed by Prof. Henry Worrell, of Topeka. This bell is eight feet eight inches high; and its diameter at the lower, or open end, is eight feet nine inches. The outer rim of the bell is formed of wheat, millet, broom-corn and sorghum. The tongue is formed of a gourd six feet long; the hammer is a bell-shaped gourd, a foot and a half in diameter. Around the top of the bell, the inscription, "Proclaim Liberty to All," etc., is formed of millet and flax. Around the fountain are several large specimens of petrified wood.

The building is surmounted by forty-two flags, representing all nations exhibiting at the Centennial, and presented by the ladies of Leavenworth.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett 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.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

The following extract from a Grange address is taken from the *Farmers' Friend*:

In union there is strength. All monopolies are the result of combinations. Let farmers combine to protect their own interests; laying aside foggyism enough to see where we are drifting. We have everything to gain, not much to lose, in this grand movement. While at the Centennial Encampment, we heard a great many good things said in favor of the Granger, and found the subject of co-operation was inexhaustible. Brother Woodman, Master of Michigan State Grange, made a remarkable statement—that during the last year

NOT ONE LAWSUIT

had occurred between two Grangers in the State of Michigan—significant of reform, showing we can dispense with that great element, the lawyer. Then his remarks in regard to farmers paying larger amounts on their mortgages than any previous year, shows that the farmer is thoroughly aroused to his own interests, and will soon be out of the power of the money sharks. They have paid more, not because their lands have yielded better than usual, but because they have been more economical, used greater caution in buying and selling, realizing more money, and then using it to relieve themselves from bondage instead of building fine houses and outbuildings, and being content to be a farmer; devoting less time to politics and trotting matches, and dressing according to their means. Brother Woodman stated that

THIS GREAT CHANGE

had been brought about by the dissemination of principles through the Grange channels. The subordinate Grange, in its little gathering, may not be able to see at once the great importance of an united front, and is no doubt partially blind to the great results of co-operation. But as the common school is the hope of the world, so is the subordinate Grange the hope of our order.

To farmers outside of the order we would say come in. If you do not see fit to do so, take a little advice. Don't let all your hard earnings go into the pockets of middlemen and money holders. If you are free from their grasp, keep so. If you are in their power, get out as rapidly as possible. Take at least one or two wide-awake agricultural or Grange papers. There are many ideas presented, one of which may pay you ten times the whole cost. Remember you are an American citizen, and it is a duty you owe to your family and your country to watch your own interests and your own rights. Don't take that back seat, and say "I am only a farmer, and my vote belongs to the party politician, and my money to the middleman."

BE A MAN!

Breathe the free air of equal rights and social freedom, and remember there is no aristocracy, save in nobility of character.

GRANGE DUES AND ATTENDANCE.

At the recent session of the California State Grange, Master Webster expressed the opinion that instead of the matter of dues being left to each State Grange, as contemplated in one of the proposed amendments to the National Constitution, it should be left to each subordinate Grange to decide what dues its members should pay.

Of the necessary inducement to success in the work of the Grange, the Master in his address says:

The most active work has been accomplished in those Granges in which pecuniary interests have been developed. However many may be the charms of the social and intellectual intercourse of the Order, experience has fully demonstrated that they of themselves are not sufficiently attractive to induce regular attendance at the meetings of the Grange.

And farther.

"This is eminently a utilitarian age, and every one is growing in the conviction that in order to live successfully and to some purpose, time and opportunity must be utilized and resources concentrated. The work of the Order should be systematized to such an extent that the duties of the Grange could not be considered burdensome. Grange meetings should be only when the interests of the Order require them. But in cases of emergency when a call for a meeting shall have been made, there should be sufficient authority somewhere to compel the attendance of members. The proper person to be vested with this authority is the Master of each subordinate Grange, and in my opinion, this body should incorporate in our Constitution a provision empowering the Master of each subordinate Grange, in case of great emergency, to issue an order requiring the attendance of members, and in case when the order was disobeyed, such member or members disregarding such order, should be liable to suspension."

The Patrons' Committee appointed to ascertain the wants of the Agricultural College of Missouri, make an appeal to their brethren throughout the State to co-operate with the State University in order to secure legislative aid for it. The State Grange has nearly \$6,000 in the treasury.

The Granges of six counties in Tennessee and of four counties in Kentucky have united in a corporation called the "Clarksville Tobacco District Council." They have purchased a large warehouse, with capacity to store and handle 4,000 hogsheads. The co-operation has \$40,000 to begin with, and more promised.

The Brenham Banner says: "The Colored Farmers' Association is organizing on the Grange plan and starting stores in various Texas towns. We learn that they have an organization in this town, but the matter has been kept so 'dark' that we have been unable to gather any particulars concerning it."

Peabody Grange passed the following recommendations concerning grasshoppers:

We would therefore recommend, that the prairie grass be not burned this fall or winter, but preserved till spring, when the young grasshoppers are hatched and large enough to be driven into the unburned fields or prairies, and then the grass fired and immense quantities of them be thus destroyed.

Let a few energetic men in each neighborhood take hold of this matter, and urge the importance of not burning the grass till spring and thereby secure one of the best means of destroying the young grasshoppers by the whole sale. It has been said that, by harrowing

plowed ground two or three times late in the fall and winter to throw the eggs to the surface where the action of the weather, birds, etc., can destroy them is beneficial.

THE MASTERS OF THE WORLD.

The European war-cloud has been growing blacker and blacker, and the lightnings seem about ready to stream from it in all their vengeance. The continent is evidently in an unsettled and feverish condition. Yet we scarcely think there will be war, after all. This opinion is founded upon the fact that the masters of the world—the Rothschilds—do not appear to favor it, and will refuse to furnish the money for its prosecution.

This kind of talk may be somewhat astonishing to our readers. The idea of a single family being the autocrats of the world may be entirely novel, and to some ridiculous, yet it is the truth. The Rothschilds with their immense wealth, have their fingers upon the throat of every nation upon the earth, and those that are able to break the grasp are exceptions and not the rule. The American nation is, perhaps, as free from their interference as any, except France; and yet we must all be aware how seriously they have interfered with our prosperity and our inclinations.

The United States and France learned that a Government could issue a legal tender paper currency, and that it would answer to a very large degree all the purposes of coin. Our own statesmen sadly blundered when they failed to make our government notes a full legal tender. That this was true has been reasonably established by the better success of France, which authorized her bank to issue a note which should be received for all debts public and private.

This blunder on the part of our Congress was partly the result of inexperience and partly the result of the pressure brought to bear by this autocratic family of which we are speaking. Still the greenback system of currency, defective as it was, carried us through our civil conflict, and enabled us to restore the Union; and in so far as it served us as money is rendered us independent of the Rothschilds. The same is true of France. But the nations now interested in this European muddle, except France, cannot be made to believe that such a system can be of any avail. It would take more than one war and more than half a dozen bankruptcies to convince either Russia, Germany, Austria or England, that anything besides gold and silver can be made available as a circulating medium or at least the basis of a nation's currency. The result is that they are entirely dependent upon those who have "money," and the Rothschilds have it all; that is they control the finances of the world. This being so, it is of the utmost importance in attempting to decide the probabilities of war or no war, to ascertain how they feel about the matter. Quite recently they are reported to have said that the nations most interested were out of funds, and this we have taken to mean that the Rothschilds would not supply them.

As to the effect of this upon Europe we are not, except in a general way, interested, but it presents the evil consequences of the concentration of capital into the hands of a few in such a light that it must engage the attention of every thoughtful mind in the world. It has seemed of little use to point to ancient history in order to arouse the people to a sense of the danger of the concentration of wealth. Time and again have writers and speakers cited the downfall of ancient kingdoms and republics as the direct consequence of this unfortunate state of affairs, but the people sleep right on, and permit monopolies to extend their power and pocket our wealth, when an active watchfulness might prevent it. The condition of a very large proportion of the English people—a condition little better than servitude—resulting from this very cause has been frequently held up for the consideration of the American people, but it has been almost useless. Now, however, a most flagrant illustration of the evil is presented as a part of the exciting question which is agitating the whole world. A few men the masters of the earth! Sitting in their banking houses, these Jews can ruin or make a nation as their caprice may dictate. Certainly no one will deny that it is a most dangerous power, and a power which should not be permitted to be duplicated when it is possible to prevent it.

In this nation it is in the power of the masses to prevent the concentration of wealth. With us it has been largely the result of class and corrupt legislation, and certainly this can be prevented, if the people do their duty. This duty, however, has been sadly neglected, and the object of this article is to call the attention not only to the dangers of the concentration of wealth, but to the fact that we may neglect to use the legitimate means at our command to prevent it until it shall be too late, and we shall be sorry, crying before autocrats at home.—Western Rural.

FROM FIELD TO TABLE IN ELEVEN MINUTES.

The citizens of Carrollton, Mo., have been employed in ascertaining in how short a time wheat can be taken from the field and put down in bread on the table. The *Miller's Journal* prints a letter signed by the judges, county officials, editors and other citizens of Carrollton asserting the truth of the following experiment which they watched with watches in hand. The statement is as follows: "The undersigned citizens of Carrollton and vicinity certify that a trial made this day for the purpose of ascertaining the time in which bread could be made from wheat taken in the field standing, the following time was made by J. F. Lawton, proprietor of the mill: Commenced cutting with reaper at 3:01 P. M.; finished cutting, 3:02; began threshing at 3:02½; finished one bushel at 3:03½. Commenced grinding at 3:04½; finished at 3:06½. Mrs. Lawton began making bread at 3:08; finished at 3:09½. Griddle cake baked at 3:09½; and biscuit baked and eaten at 3:12; the whole accomplished in 11 minutes. The reaper and thresher and the mill were thoroughly cleaned out before the trial was commenced and not a particle of flour was used that did not come from the wheat cut in the above trial. The witnesses kept separate time and in the result all agreed."

If this can be done in so short a time, why need anyone be hungry? All a man would need to cook his own breakfast on a journey, would be a field of wheat, a threshing machine and a flour mill. We commend the above to be printed in the next edition of the "Tramp's Guide" as a recipe for a hearty breakfast.—Rural New Yorker.

Another disastrous prairie fire passed east of town on Tuesday of last week, destroying in its course the usual amount of unprotected property. Chas Dorsey lost three rich of hay a stack of Hungarian, two stacks of oats, shed stable and several acres of corn all valued at one hundred dollars.—Sumner Co. Press.

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.

Correspondence invited. Agents wanted.

ROOFS.

Why not make your Roofs last a lifetime, and save the expense of a new roof every 10 or 15 years? It can be done; if you use Slate Paint. It will not only resist the effects of water and wind, but shield you from Fire.

OLD ROOFS.

Protect your Buildings by using Slate Paint, which neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. Old shingle roofs can be painted looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the paint, for one-fourth the cost of re-shingling. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof, that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there. This paint requires no heating, is applied with a brush and very ornamental. It is chocolate color, and is to all intents and purposes slate.

ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS.

The red color is the best paint in the world for durability. It has a heavy body, is easily applied, expands by heat, contracts by cold, dries slow and never cracks nor scales. One coat equals 4 of any other.

FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty. Materials complete for a new steep or flat Roof of Ruber Roofing cost but about half the price of re-shingling. For Private houses, barns and buildings of all descriptions it is far superior to any other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the ornamental appearance, durability, and fire-proof qualities of tin, at one-third the cost. No Tar or Gravel Used.

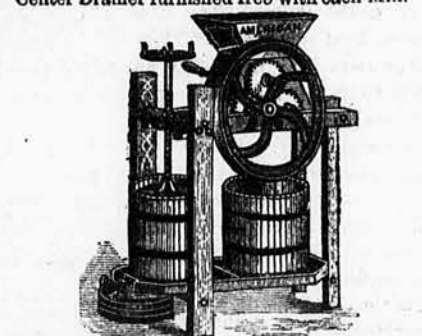
How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds, a 100 page book free. Write to-day, ask for it and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

New York Slate Roofing Co. Limited. 8 Cedar Street, New York. Agents Wanted.



AMERICAN CIDER MILL.

Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.



THIS MILL will produce at least ONE-FOURTH MORE CIDER, from a given quantity of apples, than can be produced by any other mill, as has been shown by many actual experiments. Send for circulars and chromo.

Abbott, Brew & Co., CLEVELAND, O.

PLASKET'S

Baldwin City Nursery!!

Eight Year.

For the fall trade, 150,000 No. 1, Apple Seedlings, 300,000 No. 1, Hedge Plants. Also, a general supply of Nursery Stock of Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Strawberry, Roses, Balis, Small fruits, etc. Will contract to put up No. 1 Apple Grafts, of the leading and best varieties, in large or small quantities. Orders must come in before December 25th. For particulars and catalogue address: WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kan.

WHY ARE THE



THE Best Coal Cook Stoves?

THEY ARE MOST Economical, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable.

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

WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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

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RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

Breeder's Directory.

A. J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin. Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Essex Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs notakin.

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

Z. C. LUSE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Herd Registered Jersey Cattle; also Light Brahmas, Black and Partridge 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. BOWWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year.

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

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

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 1788 at head of house.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Alwood and Hammond, from the Humphreys' importation in 1871. Also Chester White Hogs, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kansas, E. F. Castwallader, Prop. Orange 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 & MEISSNER, Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

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

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

Kansas City Business Houses.

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

ASK your merchant for the Gates and Kendall Boot. They are warranted not to rip or 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. 3.0 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 conveying 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. GARDNER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. Live and let live.

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



Bake better; burn less fuel, give better satisfaction, and are the Standard Stoves of the day.

*Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.



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

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

Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners

"AUTOCRAT" and "JUPITER."

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

BUCK'S STOVE CO.,

Nos. 720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis, Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

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

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

156 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

THE PACKING SEASON.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, of recent date, discourses as follows upon the situation and prospects of the opening packing season for 1876-77:

There is a more feeling among packers at all points on account of the mistakes and losses of the last two years; and it is calculated to cause a nervous trepidation on the part of packers when it is recollected that, but with an increased export of stuff to Europe, amounting to 150,000,000 lbs, it has required constant sacrifices to enable them to dispose of their stock. What if this 150,000,000 lbs had remained at home? Will this increased foreign demand continue? Who knows?

There is undoubtedly a very cautious feeling in the trade, but country shippers may rely on an ample market for the present, at least, and at prices probably approximating those given above.

One of the most important elements in the consideration of the pork outlook is the growing importance of summer packing. In Chicago 1,330,000 hogs have been packed since March 1, against 738,781 last year, and the average weight has been 13 lbs heavier. The summer packing in the West amounts to 1,900,000 hogs against 1,340,000 hogs last year. The entire packing of the West, winter and summer, amounts in the season now closing to the immense aggregate of 6,780,000 hogs. The packing in the regular winter season, closing with last March, was comparatively small, but the large stock of cheap corn in the country have produced the result, expected by many, of placing the holders of winter stuff at the mercy of summer packers. The latter have bought at cheaper rates, having abundant supplies of hogs and little competition and have simply slaughtered the "regulars" right and left. Another question of great interest remains to be settled by packers in this latitude, which is the probable home supply of stock and meat in the Southern States, or the probable demand of Western product. This demand has fallen off materially in late years, but whether the decrease will continue is the question for the future to determine.

ST. LOUIS LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

We take the following quotations from the National Live-Stock Reporter of the 10th:

Cattle.

Stock cattle are in active demand—so are bulls, stags, milch cows, early springers and veal calves. The past week we have had no good or choice grades of cattle on our market. It is conceded, however, that they would have brought from \$4 25 to \$5 for good to choice fat cattle. The latter price may be considered fancy, and it would require fancy cattle to bring in no doubt.

Sheep.

The market has been quiet since our last report, with a slight advance on best muttons. Common sheep now are dragging. The demand for stock sheep has greatly diminished, though a few round lots have changed hands. The bulk of sales have been to the local trade, shippers not feeling warranted in purchasing largely. Receipts of good sheep light, and demand stronger than last week.

We now quote: Stockers quiet at \$2 to \$2.50 for common to fair feeders in fast demand at \$2 65 to \$3 12 1/2 muttons \$2 75 to \$3 50 for fair to good, \$3 60 to \$4 25 for good to choice; lambs \$1 to \$3 per head.

Points of Interest at Various Markets.

In St. Louis mess pork is selling at \$16.75 and \$17.50 and lard for 9 1/2 to 10 c, for refined, and 11 1/2 c for choice leaf.

In New York mess pork sells at \$17.25 and lard at 10 1/2 to 10 c.

In Chicago mess pork sells at \$15.75 to \$16.25. Lard sells at 9 1/2 to 9 c.

In Philadelphia mess pork sells at \$16.50 to \$17, and lard sells at 10 to 10 1/2 c.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

From the Kansas City Price Current of Nov 10th we quote as follows:

The wheat market opened quiet on Friday, No. 2 selling in a small way at \$1.04 1/2 Nov and No. 3 Dec. selling at \$1.01. Saturday prices were lower and no transactions in No. 2; No. 3 spot cold in car lots at 95c and Dec. at \$1.00 1/2. No. 4 sold at 93 1/2 c. On Monday and Tuesday there was more activity in the market but prices still exhibited a downward tendency, and there were no sales of spot at the sessions of the Call Board. 40,000 bushels No. 3, seller Dec., changed hands during the two days at the uniform price of \$1.00, all in 5,000 and 10,000 bushel lots. No. 4 sold on Tuesday at 92 1/2 c spot. Business more attention was paid to politics than to business and there was no trading whatever. No. 3 spot was offered at \$1.06, \$1.01 bid, No. 3 spot 96 1/2 c bid, 97 1/2 c asked. To-day there was more bidding, and better figures were offered for No. 2 but no sales were effected. No. 3 spot was offered at 97 1/2 c, 95 1/2 c bid, 5,000 bushels No. 3 Dec. sold at 94 1/2 c. Eastern markets are lower in sympathy.

Corn opened on Friday about as quiet as wheat, though there were a few sales. No. 2 spot sold at 31c, and one 5,000 bushel lot seller the year at 29 1/2 c. Saturday there was a much weaker feeling and no sales were effected. On Monday the best bid for No. 2 spot was 30 1/2 c, 2 cars, seller Nov, brought 30 1/2 c, which was the only sale made. There was a firmer feeling on Tuesday and the market was fairly active. Sales were made of 5,000 bushels No. 2 spot 30 1/2 c and 5,000 bid at 30 1/2 c; 5,000 bushels Nov, sold at 30 1/2 c. When "seller the year" was called the trading was active and 35,000 bushels in 5,000 and 10,000 bushel lots changed hands at 29 1/2 c. At the Call Board yesterday a few lots of No. 2 spot sold at 30 1/2 c, and to-day the market was fairly active, several car lots selling at 30 1/2 c to 30 3/4 c; the latter figure was bid for 5,000 bushel lots holders asking 31 1/2 c.

In the other cereals there was but little doing. Rye sold in a small way at 48 1/2 c spot and November, 49c bid Dec., there were some sales of rejected at 43 1/2 c; bid to-day, 45c asked.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

We quote from the Kansas City Times of November 14th, as follows:

CATTLE.

The demand for feeders was seldom, if ever, better than this season and does not seem to abate in the least degree, but will doubtless increase with the coming snow. City packers were liberal buyers yesterday, taking several hundred head of Texans at from \$2.00 for cows to \$2.80 for steers. Good butchers' stuff stiffened considerably and was in demand from Eastern shippers, but there was very little offered. Several loads went forward, however, in first hands.

HOGS.

Receipts were light, but market firm and steady at the closing prices of last week; \$5.35 took the best offerings. The appearance of wintry weather is most favorable for packers, and there is an active demand from that source which will doubtless be met by abundant receipts in a few days.

GRAIN.

There was considerable improvement in the market yesterday. Wheat opened strong at an advance of from 1 to 2c over the closing prices of last week, and continued to stiffen until the close. There were several important sales effected after call board at \$1.00 to \$1.01 1/2 for cash No. 3. Eastern advices reported a

considerable advance in wheat within the past three or four days, for which there seems to be no particular cause other than light receipts.

Corn was strong and steady at 31 1/2 c for spot No. 2 mixed, with little doing.

A fair demand for rye existed at unchanged figures, while oats and barley were merely nominal.

Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by A. C. Kever.

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| WHEAT—Per bu. spring | .90 |
| Fall No. 2 | .90 |
| No. 3 | .85 |
| No. 4 | .80 |
| CORN—Per bu. New | .30 |
| White, Old | .25 |
| Yellow | .25 |
| OATS—Per bu. | .18 |
| RYE—Per bu. | .30 |
| BARLEY—Per bu. | .25 |
| FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. | 3.00 |
| No. 1 | 2.70 |
| No. 2 | 2.50 |
| Buckwheat | 3.50 |
| CORN MEAL— | .91 |
| CORN CHOP— | .80 |
| RYE CHOP— | .80 |
| CORN & OATS— | .80 |

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Country produce quoted at buying prices. | |
| APPLES—Per bushel | 75c to 1.00 |
| BEANS—Per bu. White Navy | 1.25 |
| Medium | 1.50 |
| Common | 1.00 |
| Castor | .50 |
| BEEF—Per lb. Choice | .25 |
| BUTTER—Per lb. Choice | .10 |
| Medium | .08 |
| CHEESE—Per lb. | .10 |
| Per doz. Fresh | 8.10 |
| Per doz. Old | 5.25 to 5.50 |
| Per doz. Bbl. | 30.00 |
| VINEGAR—Per gal. | 30.00 |
| POTATOES—Per bu. | 1.75 to 2.00 |
| POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz. | 1.75 to 2.00 |
| Dressed, per lb. | .08 |
| Turkeys, " | .10 |
| Geese, " | .10 |
| SWEET POTATOES—Per bu. | .40 to .50 |
| ONIONS—Per bu. | .40 to .50 |
| CABBAGE—Per dozen | .40 to .50 |

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14, 1876.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| WHEAT—Per bu. Spring Red | .75 to .77 |
| Fall, No. 4 | .98 |
| Fall, No. 3 | .98 |
| Fall, No. 2 | 1.04 |
| CORN—Per bu. White | .31 to .32 |
| Shelled | .30 to .32 |
| OATS—New per bu. | .26 |
| RYE—New per bu. No. 2 | .48 |
| No. 3 | .46 |
| BUCKWHEAT—Per bu. | .40 to .45 |

PRODUCE.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| BEEF—Per lb. | .25 |
| BUTTER—Per lb. Choice | .10 to .12 |
| CHEESE—Per lb. | .10 to .12 |
| EGGS—Per doz. Fresh | .10 to .12 |
| Land | .12 1/2 |
| TALLOW | .12 1/2 |
| FEATHERS—Per lb. Mixed | .20 to .25 |
| Primo Live Geese | .45 to .50 |
| FLOUR—Per cw. Rye | 2.25 to 2.50 |
| No. 1 | 1.90 to 2.20 |
| No. 2 | 2.30 to 2.40 |
| No. 3 | 2.40 to 2.50 |
| CORN MEAL— | .95 to 1.00 |
| CORN CHOP— | .80 to .85 |
| Kila dried, per bbl. | 3.00 to 3.25 |

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.

STON STOCK SCALE FOR SALE CHEAP.

A new 8 ton stock scale entirely new is offered at a bargain. Address,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

A rare chance to get one of the best quarter sections in Shawnee county, Kansas. 160 acres of splendid land, 1 mile from Auburn, in a good neighborhood. Price \$800; only \$5 per acre; long time if desired. Will trade for city property. Must be sold. Address,

Ross & McClintock, Topeka, Kansas.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

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

The St. Louis Union Depot,

(Eleven miles), was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

This company has just published a beautiful colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St. Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis.

For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

\$50 REWARD!

Stolen from the subscriber, six miles southwest of Topeka, on the night of November 6th, 1876, a large, dark bay mare, three years old. She was sixteen hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, white streak around the top of hoof on right hind foot, white hairs in tail. Thirty dollars will be paid for the recovery of the mare. Twenty dollars will be paid on conviction of the thief.

A. H. BUCKMAN, Topeka, Ka.

BERKSHIRES.

Our champion boar, "The Collier," one of five pigs, imported August 16th, owned by us, has won this year six high honors and first prizes in England. He was valued at two hundred guineas at home in England, and best Mr. Humphrey's "Lord Smithers," which was sold before the show for one hundred and fifty guineas. We can sell some very choice sows, of unexceptionable pedigree, bred to "The Collier." A large lot of extra choice pigs bred from imported stock. Our Yorkshires are unsurpassed in form and pedigree—perfect beauties. Now for sale—Chester Whites, Essex and Poland-China pigs. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Cotswold sheep, bred to our imported ram—the winner of first and second prizes, at Cirencester, England. Southdowns bred to our fine, imported "Lord Walsingham." Also a fine lot of lambs for sale. Alderney, Ayreshire and Short-Horn cattle; high class of land and water fowls, fancy pigeons, dogs, etc. Circulars free. Elegant new catalogue, with cuts from life, (ready in November), price 20 cents. BENSON & BURPEE, Seed Warehouse, 223, Church street, Philadelphia, Pa.

\$50,000 worth of SEEDS Given Away with THE WESTERN RURAL.

The leading and best agricultural and family paper in America. For \$2.15 in one remittance, money is received until January, 1877, giving the rest of this year free! and Vick's Floral Guide one year, price 25 cents, and One Dollar's worth of Seeds, selected by yourself from Vick's Catalogue. Send stamp for a sample of THE WESTERN RURAL. For \$1.50 we will send THE Young Folks' Monthly, a large illustrated Magazine for young people, one year, and Vick's Floral Guide and Seeds as above. For \$3.00 in one remittance we will send both THE WESTERN RURAL, YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY, and Guide and Seeds as above. They need not all be sent to the same person. Send 10 cents for THE YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY one month on trial. Liberal inducements to local agents to canvass under above offers. Send stamp for terms and Premium list. Address THE WESTERN RURAL, 151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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.

THE ST. JOSEPH DAILY & WEEKLY HERALD.

THE MOST RELIABLE PAPER

Published in the Missouri Valley.

DAN'L W. WILDER, Editor.

TRACY & CO., Publishers.

The DAILY HERALD is the oldest Daily paper published in the city of St. Joseph, and has a more extensive circulation in Northwestern Missouri, in Kansas, in Nebraska and Iowa than any other paper. While it is a steadfast advocate of Republican principles it aims to deal justly and fairly with all political parties, and is recognized by all classes as the most truthful and reliable newspaper published in the Missouri Valley.

TERMS OF THE DAILY HERALD.

By mail, one year.....\$3 00
By mail, six months.....4 50
By mail, three months.....2 25
By mail, one month.....75

The WEEKLY HERALD is a mammoth paper, filled with all the news of the week, with a general review of the markets, and with miscellaneous reading, suited to the tastes of all classes.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

(Postage Prepaid.)
One copy one year.....\$1 50
Club of ten one year.....12 50
Club of twenty one year.....20 00
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Address, TRACY & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

The Nurseryman's Directory.

A REFERENCE BOOK

OF THE—

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, SEEDSMEN, TREE DEALERS, HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS, &c., OF THE U. S.

Volume II Ready January 1, 1877.

Advertising rates low. Address the publishers for space and prices. The book is indispensable for every Nurseryman, Florist, or Seedman in the country. It gives the Name, Post Office, and Business of those engaged in any of the departments of the Nursery Trade, alphabetically arranged by States and Post Offices, making the book of easiest reference. Price \$1.00 per copy. Address D. W. SCOTT & CO., Publishers, Galena, Illinois.

The Kansas Churchman.

The Official Paper of the Episcopal Church in Kansas.

AN ELEGANT MONTHLY

Of 8 pages, replete with Ecclesiastical Intelligence and other

RELIGIOUS READING,

Interesting and profitable to persons of all denominations.

TERMS:—Only 50 Cents per Year, and 5 cents for postage.

Address the resident Editor

Rev. H. H. LORING, Topeka, Kansas.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.

Mr. I. M. Tipton, Lumber Dealer, corner 6th and Quincy streets, Topeka, Kansas, calls attention to the fact that he is selling lumber of all grades from one to five dollars per thousand and lower than former prices.

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

Needles and parts of every Sewing Machine in the United States. Needles 50 cents per dozen. Address, "Singer Agency," Topeka, Kansas.

The Goolman Scale which is now quite extensively manufactured at Kansas City, is giving satisfaction. One of the points in its favor is that it is sold at a reasonable price.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Buck's Stove Company present the claims of their splendid stoves.

At the great St. Louis Fair last week, the "Guarantee" Cook stove carried off the first premium. This was a splendid endorsement.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water Proof Blacking received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exhibition.

LEVEL BEST.

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

We call the attention of hog raisers and farmers generally to the advertisement of Jas. M. Clark & Co., who, in another column, advertise their celebrated "Food for Hogs." This food is highly recommended as a preventive to "Hog Cholera" and we would advise our readers to write to them for further information.

A. A. RIPLEY & SON,

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

243 Kansas Avenue,

Where they intend doing a

General Provision Business

THEY MAKE

COUNTRY PRODUCE

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

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

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

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

SINKER, DAVIS & CO. No. 101 to 149

St., Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Tanks, Grist-mills, Saw-mills, Corn-shellers, the celebrated Atmospheric

gas-engine, etc., having on hand a surplus stock of Stationary Engines, Portable Engines, Boilers, Tanks, etc., both new and second hand, are offering them at low figures, wishing to dispose of the same before the

volving, January 1, 1877. Parties wishing to purchase will consult their own interests by addressing the above before purchasing.

E. B. GUILD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Sheet Music and Books, Piano Covers, Stools, etc.

Opposite Teft House, Topeka, Kansas.

Send for circulars and price list.

KANSAS STATE

Agricultural College.

—

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

Orchard, Shop and Store.

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

Winter Term, January 4th—May 23rd, 1877.

For further information address

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

CATECHISM OF MONEY;

A Hand-Book on Finance,

IN THE INTEREST OF

Honest Money for the People of the United States, and in opposition to the Workings of the "Golden Calf" and the dwellers in the "Cannons of the Bullion Brokers," and "the Saloons of the Associated Banks."

BY JOSEPH P. ROOT, M. D.,

Formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas late

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

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EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

MY SUNSET.

The autumn wood, the sunset sky,
Such gold and purple blend,
No Indian web nor Tyrian dye
Their beauty may transcend.

Along the narrow, dusty road
The matchless glory falls,
Transforming lowliest abode
To gilded palace halls;

And myriad insects, far and near,
Through glowing ether flit,
Each one a living, moving sphere,
By level sunbeams lit.

The curling smoke-wreath lifts afar
The golden and azure pride;
The rough-hewn fences, post and bar,
Stand strangely glorified.

A graceful child, with flowing hair,
Bonds toward the sunset glow,
And seems an angel borne in air
Or saintling aureoled.

Now the great blazing sun is hung
Amid the laced tree tops,
Now slides their leafy depths among
Now deep in shadow drops.

But sends his gleaming arrows back
To fringe the purple mist
That hangs above his shining track,
A veil of amethyst.

The splendor deepens, changes, flies;
The west is dim and gray;
Cold on young Evening's bosom lies
The dying Autumn Day.

But lovelier days will come and go,
And brighter suns will set;
Old Nature's march is grand and slow,
Her triumph speeds not yet.

She waits to greet the perfect man,
Clear-eyed and strong of soul,
To comprehend her wonderful plan
And bravely use the whole.

With senses broad awake and keen
To read Truth's countersign
In beauty eyes have never seen
For lack of vision fine.

She waits, but soothes th' impatient race
With gift of tender gaze
Than ever yet found honored place
In kingly diadems.

The darkness deepens. Solemn night,
Her sable veil unfurled,
Is slowly shrouding from our sight
A restless, weary world.

O autumn wood! O sunset sky!
Night cannot hide your charms;
I lay your gold and purple by
In memory's shielding arms.

WHAT IS DEATH?

O, why should the spirit of mortals be proud?
Like a swift fleeting meow, a fast flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passeth from earth to his rest in the grave.

We are apt to forget that in the midst of life we are in the midst of death; until death claims a victim from our circle. Even then many of us are like the young man who said to me, "I know we are mortal. I realize that others must die. But that I must die, that my body must be laid in the grave, is a truth I cannot realize!"

It is only when the icy hand is laid on our own loved ones, and we are thus brought face to face with death, that we can fully comprehend the meaning of the words, "Thou shalt surely die."

The truth of our mortality has just been forced upon us, since death has been in our midst and taken away a beloved parent.

When told that she must soon pass away, she said, "Our Father doeth all things well. His will be done."

The King of Terror was disarmed, for the voice that said to the troubled waters, "Peace, be still," spake to her soul, saying, "It is I, be not afraid." No Death's night, no dark river for her, only the Father's house, with its many mansions, was seen through the opening gates.

To her weeping friends she said, "Do not grieve for me; I am only going home." When asked for a message to send to absent children, she said, "Tell them I am ready to obey the Master's command, 'Come up higher.'" In view of such a death the Apostle may truly ask: "O, Death, where is thy sting? O, Grave, where is thy victory?"

What is life? "It is even as a vapor that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." We know our friends vanish. But where have they gone? What do they know? Do they remember us? Do they know of our grief? Would it grieve them if they did? None can answer. All is a mystery. When the Angel rolls away the stone, then, and not till then, can we know.

But in the meantime we dream. We can not help it. Our thoughts will follow as far as they can reach, and then come back, with the mystery a greater mystery for our having tried to solve it.

We know they have gone to a place of happiness. But of what does that happiness consist. To different minds it presents itself differently. To some, the wearing of shining robes and singing praises continually, is the acme of bliss.

Is it not more in accordance with what the bible teaches us of the immortality of God, to believe that he will perfect the original plan of a paradise before sin entered the world?

Are we not now in a probationary state? Is not the active, useful lives we are living intended to prepare us for higher and better lives on the same principle in a loftier and wider sphere? What more could we wish than to be reinstated in the favor of God?

What does the Apostle, who saw the new Jerusalem, say of it: "There shall be no more curse, nor death, nor sorrow. God himself shall be there, and he shall wipe away all tears." What more is this than paradise before the fall?

If this life is only an initiative step, what is death? It is but the breaking of the barrier that shuts us out from the presence of God.

If this is all, why have we such a fear of death? Because it is a penalty. Because God in his wrath said, "Thou shalt die." We should remember that he also said, "He that believeth shall have everlasting life."

The same voice that pronounced the curse, spake all the promises.

To the redeemed, death is but the voice of the Shepherd calling his flock into the fold, where they will hear the welcome plaudits, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

How shall we enter into that joy? Will it burst upon us in all its splendor? Will we have the power of understanding to take in all the glory at once, or will it come to us gradually?

May not our entrance into this life be a type of our entrance there? Loving hands and hearts were ready to receive us on the threshold of this life. Is it not pleasant to think it will be the same there?

However this may be we know "our Father doeth all things well." Let us learn to say, "Thy will be done." Let us not grieve for our friends who have "gone home."

"Death cannot hold divide;
For is it not as if the rose that climbed
My garden wall had bloomed the other side?"

AUNT MARY.

A TOUCHING ROMANCE.

Sad Termination of a Promising Union—A Story of Blasted Hopes.

More than a year ago the *Bulletin* published, under the heading of "A Charming Romance," one of the truest stories of worthy love and laudable ambition ever told. Briefly related, the facts are these: Lieutenant Philip Reade, a young army officer, heard in Topeka Church choir a voice so sweet and musical, so tenderly sympathetic, that his soul was touched to know more of the sweet singer. He sought her acquaintance, was introduced, and found a young lady struggling against the hardships of pecuniary misfortune to make headway. She was ambitious to go abroad and study under great masters in the foreign lands of poetry and song. Her genius, her aspiration, and more than all, her nobility of character and her modest worth, found ready admiration in the mind of the young officer. He made her case his own, and so readily responded to every aspiration of her young life that he pledged his own fortune to enable her to go to Italy and there finish her musical education in the best schools of Florence and Milan. Poor in purse but rich in womanly pride, she declined to accept the gift of so much money. Alone and with the aid of money

earned in local concerts and private tuition, she visited Boston and further progressed toward the fame which she longed to achieve. Her refusal to accept money increased rather than diminished the young officer's regard for her, and he renewed the offer of aid to Minnie Beale, for such was her name, with a proposal of marriage. They were married in New York one morning, more than four years ago. At noon, on the wedding day, the bride sailed for Italy, and the husband started for Arizona, where he had been ordered on military duty. Frequent letters brought him tidings of her success. Her voice was like a "string of pearls," said one renowned *Impressario*. Time went on, and she made her debut in the finest theatre of Florence, to a dense assemblage of music-lovers. Fortune seemed to smile, and she secured an engagement to sing in the leading theatres of Europe. Her singing in Constantinople elicited the highest praise from the press and the populace.

During the past year every letter exchanged between the two referred to the happiness reserved for the reunion. The aim of their lives seemed to have been realized, and they had by common consent centered every hope and thought on expected enjoyment of what had been obtained at the cost of so many sacrifices and the perils of so many adverse chances. She had fixed the date of her departure from Italy next November. Fate fixed it otherwise. A single sentence from a strong man, utterly crushed and broken down, concludes the story:

"SAN DIEGO, CAL., September 5, 1876.—Minnie Reade died August 24th."

PHILIP READE.
Mrs. Reade died in Paris. Lieutenant Reade has been stationed on the southern border for over a year, in charge of the military telegraph construction party, and is at present in San Diego.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

WHAT IS AN INGRAIN CARPET.

The two-ply ingrain known to the trade, is a fabric composed of two webs or "plies" of cloth, made with different-colored yarns—say one "ply" green, the other red—of equal consistency of texture, united at the edges or selvages of each by the selva threads, and ingraind or united at different parts of the cloth, wherever called for by the design or pattern. If the red "ply" represents the ground color of the design, then the green will be the figure color; and whenever the green figuring "ply" appears over the red ground "ply," that is ingraind. The more general this ingraind or mixing up of the two webs or "plies," the better the fabric is ingraind and the longer it will wear. The three-ply ingrain is made and ingraind after the same manner. A two-ply carpet, woven on the same loom and "mounted" in the same manner as a two-ply ingrain, if woven plain, without any design or pattern, would be a seamless bag; a three-ply, under the same condition, a double bag, or two bags joined together by one side of each. The old Scotch two-ply ingrain weighed about twenty-four ounces to the yard; the web yarns were heavier than those now used, and the warp threads were three-cord worsted and much stronger and heavier than the two-cord now in general use.

Two things are gained by the substitution of the two-cord warp for the three-cord, though the fabric is rendered less desirable. One is the saving of worsted, the most expensive of the two materials which compose the fabric; the other is, that the warp being finer, it permits a wide scope in shading the web colors. This will be understood even by the unskilled reader if he will place an unequal number of coarse and fine black threads on two pieces of scarlet or white cloth or paper of equal width. The finer the black threads are, the brighter the colors underneath will appear. In grain carpets are frequently called Scotch carpets, and by others Kidderminster. The difference in the nomenclature of the fabric, we presume, is due to the fact that, until 1821, Kidderminster had nearly the monopoly in making ingrain. In the memorable strike of that year, which commenced in March and continued until August, it lost nearly all its ingrain trade, which fell mostly into the hands of Scotch manufacturers.—*Textile Manufacturer*.

RECEIPTS.

COUGH SYRUP.—Take a small handful of hops and some old field balsam and some horehound, and make a strong tea; boil down to about one-half. To be taken before eating and before going to bed.

FRIED CAKES.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one pint of milk, salt, nutmeg, and flour enough to permit the spoon to stand upright in the mixture; add two teaspoonful of baking powder and beat until very light. Drop by the dessertspoonful into boiling lard. These will not absorb a bit of fat, and are the least pernicious of the doughnut family.

PLAIN CAKE.—One egg, sugar one cup, butter one-half cup, sweet milk one cup, three tablespoonful baking powder in four cups flour. Mix sugar and butter; beat the eggs thoroughly, add it to the sugar and butter; beat it well, with lemon to flavor it; and lastly the flour, &c., add the milk to the egg, sugar, butter and lemon, and lastly the flour, and bake in a quick oven.

ROACH BANE.—Every housekeeper should be aware of the fact that the peeling of cucumbers serve as a poison for cock-roaches. If strewn over the floor of a kitchen infested with such vermin, they will be found to have been greedily devoured by the creatures, which die in consequence.

Charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.

When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case, from the effects of a cold, a simple, pleasant remedy is furnished by beating up the white of one egg, adding the juice of one lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to the taste. Take a tablespoonful from time to time. It has been known to effectually cure the ailment.

CARE OF THE HAIR.—Brushing the hair every day, the more the better, is recommended to those who crave a luxuriant and handsome growth. It is very easily, and occasionally with a lotion made by mixing one drachm of soda with half a pint of water and adding the well beaten yolks of two eggs. $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of hartshorn in a quart of rain water makes a good lotion for the hair. Wash it in this frequently; dry it well and brush it a long time. If the ammonia is too strong, it will bleach the hair and injure it. The use of a lead comb will darken flaxen and red hair and so, it is said in good authority, will water in which potatoes have been boiled. Hair oils and pomades are an abomination, and are as they should ever be, entirely out of fashion

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Only the purest and most valuable oils used in its manufacture. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. UNRIVALLED FOR THE TOILET AND THE BATH. Used in bathing children, will prevent eruptions, keep the skin soft and smooth, contribute to health, and prevent disease. A certain preventive of chafing, itching, &c., in babies, the cause of the crying and fussiness of babies. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom; packed in boxes of 12 cakes of 2 oz. each, and sent free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address B. T. Babbitt, New York City.

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To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1876. Send for price list. L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

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Every body has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY. It has been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still, it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON gold from VIRGIN gold. We will send for the next thirty days ONLY the following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents: ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, retail price \$1.00 ONE SET SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS, retail price 75 ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN, retail 75 ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, retail 1 50 ONE COLLAR BUTTON, retail price..... 50 ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, retail price 2 00

Total..... \$6 50 Remember, we will send you the above-named six articles, which we have retailed for \$5.50, by mail, post-paid, for 50 cents, or 4 sample lots for \$1.50, and 12 sample lots for \$4. Circulars of Watches, free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address W. B. BELL & CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry, 8 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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

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

BEST PREPARED. ADDRESS FOR CIRCULARS: J. L. BAKER & CO., 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. GRAND CENTRAL MARKET, N. Y.

HOW A WOMAN READS A NEWSPAPER.
Somebody says that one who will watch a woman read a newspaper will get some new ideas on the characteristics of the gentler sex. She takes it up hurriedly and begins to scan it over rapidly, as though she was hunting some particular thing, but she is not. She is merely taking in the obscure paragraphs which she half believes were put in out of the way place for the sole purpose of keeping her from seeing them. As she finishes each one her countenance brightens with the comforting reflection that she has outwitted the editor and the whole race of men, for she cherishes a vague belief that newspapers are the enemies of her sex, and editors its chief oppressors. She never reads the headlines, and the huge telegraph heads she never even sees. She is greedy for local news, and devours it with the keenest relish. Marriages and deaths are always interesting to her, and advertisements are exciting and stimulating. She cares but little for printed jokes, unless they reflect ridicule upon the men, and then she delights in them and never forgets them. She pays particular attention to anything enclosed in quotation marks, and considers it rather better authority than anything first handed. The columns in which the editor airs his opinions are loaded with his rarest reads. Views are of no importance in her estimation, but facts are everything. She doesn't always care for it, but she makes a practice of reading it, because she thinks she ought to. She reads stories, and sketches, and paragraphs indiscriminately, and believes every word of them. Finally after she has read all she intends to, she lays the paper down with an air of disappointment, and a half-contemptuous gesture, which says very plainly that she thinks all newspapers are miserable failures, but is certain that if she had a chance she could make the only perfect newspaper the world had ever seen.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

After the tendrils of climbing plants have attached themselves to a support, whether by twining about it or fixing upon it the flattened discs at their extremities, they rapidly increase in size and strength. The tendrils of the Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), popularly but wrongly called American woodbine, are terminated after their contact with some object, with discs, which are at first gorged with fluid, but ultimately become woody. The tendrils live but a single season, yet still adhere firmly in a dead state to the stem and to the surface of attachment. Darwin says, in his recent work on Climbing Plants, that the strength and durability of these dead tendrils is wonderful. "There are tendrils now adhering to my house," he writes, which are still strong, and have been exposed to the weather in a dead state for fourteen or fifteen years. One single lateral branchlet of a tendril had five disc-bearing branches of equal thickness, and apparently of equal strength; so that, after having been exposed during ten years to the weather, it would probably have resisted a strain of 10 pounds."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Nov. 1st, 1876.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by James Shaw, Shannon Tp., (Atchison p. o.), Oct. 1st, 1876, one bay horse, both hind feet white to ankle joint, 7 years old. Valued at \$35.00.
Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
Oxen—Taken up by S. W. Davis, Pleasant View Tp., Oct. 12, 1876, three oxen, one red and white 6 or 7 years old, crop and left ear, letter C on left hind ear on his back; one red and white 6 or 7 years old, crop and left ear, letter C on left hind ear and one ox red and white 6 or 7 years old, crop and left ear, letter C on right hind ear. All valued at \$70.00.
Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Christian Hoffman, Jefferson Tp., Sept. 17, 1876, one sorrel mare pony, white stripe in the face, about 12 hands high and about 1 years old. Valued at \$25.00.
Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by H. H. Whiting, Milford Tp., (post-office, Milford), Oct. 3rd, 1876, one sorrel horse colt, let hind foot white, small stripe in face, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.
Also, one bay mare, white spot in the forehead, left hind foot white, two years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.
Also, one bay horse, small white spot in forehead, two years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.
Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Henley, Sedora Tp., Sept. 27, 1876, one small bay mare, left hind foot white, small white spot in the forehead, collar marks on right side of neck, blind in both eyes, about 10 years old. Valued at \$15.00.
MARE—Taken up by F. B. Hall, Leocompton Tp., Oct. 5, 1876, one mare, 14 hands high, bay, black mane, tall and legs, three years old.
Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by S. J. Hazell, Paris Tp., Sept. 14, 1876, one bay horse, 8 years old, saddle and harness marks, scar on weather, had a rope around its neck and a common harness bridle on. Valued at \$60.00.
MARE—Taken up by J. H. Ruffin, Stanton Tp., Sept. 20th, 1876, one bay mare, 14 hands high, left hind foot small white spot on weather, brand on right shoulder, supposed to be H or W, some harness marks, 14 hands high, 5 years old. Valued at \$25.00.
MULE—Taken up by Samuel Dellinger, Mound City Tp., Oct. 24, 1876, one bay stud mule, supposed to be 3 years old, with mane and tail sheared, collar marks on top of neck. Valued at \$40.00.
Reno County—H. W. Beatty, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Baty, Little River Tp., one brown mare, 14 years old, 14 hands high, some white on pasterns, short mane and tail, collar marks on neck, lame in both shoulders, had yoke hobbles on fore feet when taken up, no brand. Valued at \$40.00.
Sedgewick County—John Tucker, Clerk.
TWO PONIES—Taken up by R. P. Wright, Delano Tp., two horse ponies, one bay, bald-faced, five years old, branded C on left arm; also, a bay-foal, about 7 years old, branded with a Spanish brand on the left fore shoulder. Valued at \$35.00.

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. Price and full particulars for long or short notice, apply to J. S. MILLER, 151 1/2 Front St., Cincinnati, O.

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FOR THE CURE OF
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DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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

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For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

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The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

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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.

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Apple Stocks and Hedge Plants, for the season, also, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach Stocks, all one year old, can't be beat. Grape Vines, Currant and Grape Cuttings, in any number. ROOT GRAFTS, of Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry, put up of best stock, at lowest living rates. Send and get our prices. Samples of stock sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Address: JOHN RICHARDSON, Nurseriesman, Blo.-mington, Illinois.

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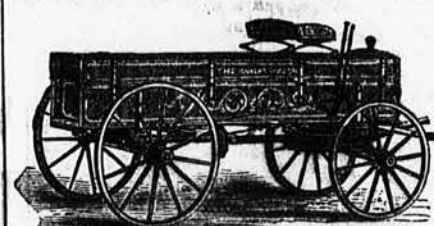
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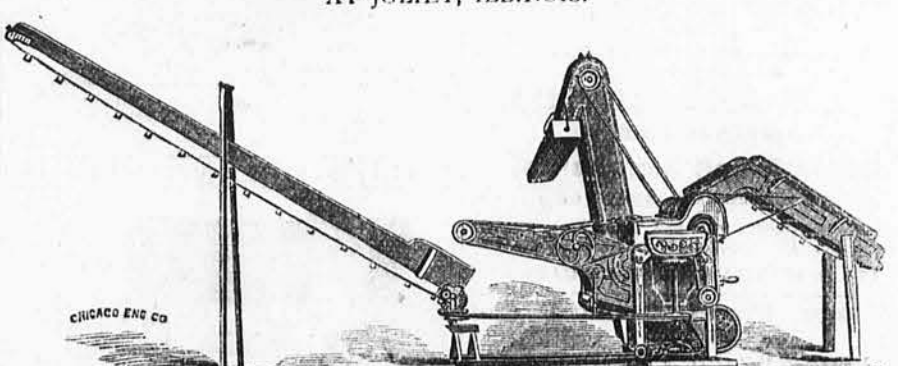
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There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that affects the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often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

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Let us Smile.

TURNING THE TABLES.

How a Book Agent was Beaten with His Own Weapons.

He came in briskly and sat down with a jerk. One end of his paper collar reached over his left ear; a quality smell of last week's clothes hung about him. He turned his glass eyes upon us, and loosening his india rubber tongue, he began:

"The Universal History of the Universe—in 2,000 installments—fifty cents an installment—300 engravings—"

"Stop my friend. Restrain the intellectual flow—dam up that torrent of eloquence. Listen to me—do you know what has come to me since I saw you last? It was in October—"

"But sir," interrupted the book agent, "you never saw me before!"

"Never saw you! Impossible! Could any one who had once gazed on those noble lineaments ever forget them? Could that coy wart on the nose ever be forgotten—or that eloquent mole on your iron jaw. Never, never! It was in October that I met you last. Blessed October—that month of ripeness and sober passion! Do you know of all the months in the year October is!"

"Pardon me sir," exclaimed the book agent, rolling his brass eyelids in desperation; "you are"

"Pardon me sir: I cannot allow any man to hold the reins of conversation over me—I will not be interrupted—to resume: my great grandmother was the poorest woman of her age that you ever saw. She was 133 years, and yet was as chipper as the best of us. My brother, who was an inventive man, put her on a pair of wheels, and it would have done you good to see her scot around. I suppose ours was the only family who could boast of a grandmother on wheels, and yet—"

"But, sir, I am in a great hurry, and—"

"You must positively not interrupt me, my friend. As I was saying before, when a man has a family growing up around him, it is hard to say which one he loves best. And yet that boy of mine, with that strawberry mark on his left ear. There's a queer story connected with that strawberry mark that would please you—have you a child?"

I am the father of thirteen miserable children," he replied.

"Ah, then you can sympathize with my story. You have been a mother yourself! Ah, who can sound the depth of a mother's love! It is as deep as an Artesian well, as high as a liberty pole. It soars like a Chinese kite, it grovels like a ground hog. It is sweet to be a mother. It gives us a new life, and fills us with a broad deep, sweet—"

"Really sir, I haven't time," broke out the perplexed and desperate agent.

"Now there you go again. You throw me out every time. But to get back to our conversation. I do think he was the sweetest dog I ever saw. Although he was quite young when he was born, he seem to take to learning naturally. When I would send him to drive the pigs out of the yard, he would take the pigs patronizingly by the ear."

Just here the book agent rose, his steel joints snapping viciously. He cast one wild scared look around him and made for the door. Having reached the door, he turned and looked back hungrily. He brightened up as if he were gulping to open up the conversation again, but he gulped his sorrow down hastily and fled.

"Come back and see us again," we called blandly over the stairs. "You are such a good listener it's a pleasure to talk to you. Yes come again! Come during the next Centennial!"

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"Your Pills are marvellous."

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

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"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

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

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

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

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

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

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

For Cutaneous Disorders,

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases:

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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.

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

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

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

*Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1, each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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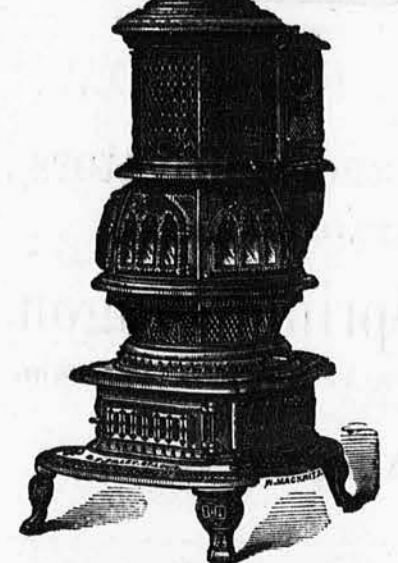
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(AS WE GUARANTEE FOR IT)

(Perfect Combustion of Fuel and Gases.)

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(GIVING A VERY STRONG

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And the construction of the Stove is so simple that the parts which are exposed to intense heat can be easily and quickly replaced at a small cost by the most inexperienced person. We are therefore confident that the HEADLIGHT is (Unequalled in the special points of)

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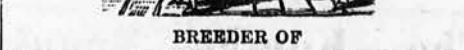
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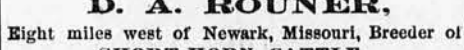
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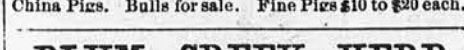
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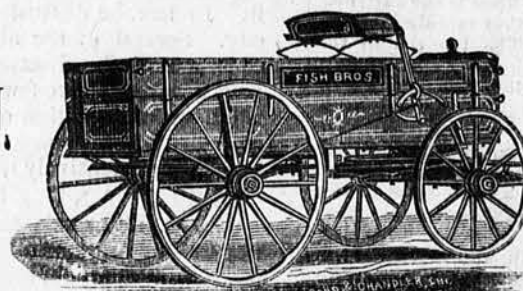
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