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Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

THE WINTER DAIRY.

BY E. M. SHELTON.

NUMBER II.

It has been urged as an objection to the winter dairy, that under this system the calves are dropped in the fall of the year, greatly to their detriment. With the farmer who has not comfortable quarters for his dairy stock, this may be true. Such men will do well to keep out of the business entirely. But those farmers who are forehanded, and give their stock decent care and protection during the winter, will find the plan of having their calves dropped during October and November, instead of the spring, a positive advantage in most cases. This is well understood by the breeders of fancy and show animals. They say that calves dropped in October will, at a year old, be quite equal to those calving the previous June; the cold weather, with proper protection, being much less injurious than the "heated term." Moreover, there is to them this advantage: these animals are exhibited at the "shows," usually held in September, as "calves" when they are really eleven months old, and as "yearlings" when they are twenty-three months old. It often happens that the dairyman does not wish to raise the bull calves. Such animals dropped during the fall may be disposed of during the winter, when veal is scarce, at prices that astonish those who have never made such sales. In January last, I sold two grade calves from the College farm, at two and a half months, at an average of \$11.64. I think I need not tell practical men that at no other age would these animals have netted as much money. Three months after I had disposed of these calves I could have purchased a car load in this vicinity at \$4 per head.

In presenting these considerations I have reference solely to the wants of the general farmer, and they are offered as complementary to the general farm work rather than as a substitute for it. The business of dairying, exclusively, is in certain localities unquestionably a profitable one, but from the very nature of the business, its success as compared with general agriculture will be confined to localities. Anything like a general abandonment of mixed husbandry, for dairying or special system, will in our State result in disaster to the community making the change. The highest complement that can be paid any agricultural country is to say of it that it is well adapted to general farming. Regions peculiarly adapted to dairying are usually good for nothing else, with the additional advantage of having easy access to markets.

In transferring the dairy season from summer to winter, we make a change greatly to the advantage of the general farm operations. The summer dairy has some peculiar difficulties to encounter. We have no carefully fenced clover and blue-grass meadows upon which to pasture our cows, and fences are too

expensive to be generally used upon the prairie range. As a result, a large proportion of our milch cows are forced to take their chances upon the open prairie, and of a necessity they are milked irregularly, they consume aromatic weeds which give to the butter a disagreeable flavor and are liable to all the accidents which so commonly befall animals running at large. The inferior character of Kansas butter, as shown by the estimation in which it is held in the markets East and West, is to be attributed neither to lack of skill in manufacture, the quality of the grass, nor to the climate; the great difficulty is that our cows are forced to seek their subsistence upon the "range," they travel long distances, they are hurried to and fro by dogs and men on horseback, and they have free access to manure piles and garbage. These, it must be confessed, are difficulties in the way of dairying as a specialty in Kansas. Of course these obstacles are not insuperable, the only question is as to the best method of surmounting them. It seems to me that by the winter dairy this is best accomplished. The advantages of this system may be briefly summed up thus: 1. The winter dairy furnishes work at a season when farmers are usually idle. 2. It in no way conflicts with the general farm work. 3. It enables the farmer to obtain the highest prices for the products of his herd. 4. The farmer has perfect control over the food of the cows, and in this way he is enabled to produce an article at the maximum in quantity and quality.

So much for the general consideration of this subject. Very much more might be said in this connection, and much more will suggest itself to practical men. The writer has not aimed at an exhaustive discussion of this subject, and if he shall have made it seem worthy the consideration of thoughtful farmers, his object will have been largely accomplished.

The practical question now arises, what conveniences in the way of shelter and stock and dairy room are needed by the farmer of small or moderate means who may desire to practice winter dairying? In the absence of data in the matter of capital, number of cows, etc., it will be impossible to enter into details. So far as the cows are concerned, abundant and nutritious food, warm and well ventilated buildings, and ready access to good water, are the things chiefly to be considered. These are vital matters and cannot be neglected except at a great loss to the dairyman. They are not urged out of a sentimental regard for the comfort of the animals, but because it is a truth as old as the domestic race of cattle that to neglect in this matter is to lose sight of the very elements of success. No animal pays so liberally for generous treatment as the dairy cow. To properly shelter these animals

expensive buildings are not a necessity. Any farmer may, with a team and extra hand, in a few days, put up a shed that will accommodate a dozen cows and be comfortable in the severest weather. It may be an excavation four or five feet into a side hill, its sides walled up and its roof covered with straw, or it may be the common pole shed, with its sides and roof well banked up with straw or earth. By either of these plans a building may be made, at a very slight cost, as warm and comfortable as one costing thousands. In any event, let the buildings be convenient to water. Dairy cows are averse to much exercise and will frequently go thirsty rather than travel long distances for water.

For the dairy room the ordinary cellar will answer every purpose provided it is kept sweet and wholesome, and used exclusively for the dairy. Milk is exceedingly sensitive to odors of all kinds, and settles upon them with the greatest avidity. If the milk is allowed to stand in that household abomination, the cellar, with its decaying vegetables, coal, soap-grease, and the usual half score of unsavory articles, it becomes hopelessly tainted in a single night. It has been found that even a sprig of an aromatic shrub placed overnight beside a pan of milk taints it perceptibly. If, in addition, the dairy room can be kept at an even temperature not far from 56°, the cream churned often, and the ordinary precautions as to cleanliness be observed, a first-class article of butter is not beyond the reach of ordinary skill at any season of the year.

For the Kansas Farmer.

NEIGHBORLY TALKS ABOUT THE FARM.

BY C. A. T.

NUMBER III.

The rain drops pattering against the window pane at the present writing sounds peculiarly good. I hope they may continue till the earth gets somewhat wet up. In reading the crop reports in the FARMER, it would appear that some parts of the State has had an abundance of rain this season. This part of Shawnee county certainly could have stood up much more wet had it fallen upon us. Our showers through the season were often enough, but all small; and while things grew and did well the land never got thoroughly wet up, and now in digging post-holes I don't find enough moisture at the bottom of the hole to make the dirt adhere in a lump when pressed in the hand.

I don't see how our crops have done so well as they have. Last August I cut up my corn fodder when the hoppers came upon us, and shocked it, cultivated in a piece of wheat in the corn stubble—bushel and one peck to the acre. The corn had been well tended and the

land was clean and mellow. The wheat did well from the start and yielded 23 bushels per acre this season—and fully enough wasted on the ground by bad reaping to have made the yield 25 bushels per acre.

After stacking the wheat I plowed the ground and let it lay. The last of August we had more rain than in any one week in the season before, and it brought up the corn that had been buried beneath the corn shocks nearly a year before.

That proves the dryness of the ground—and yet close by the wheat I raised a piece of corn that turned out a good average crop of sound, nice corn 55 bushels per acre, and it received only one plowing. I broke up the land last Fall. In the spring about the 25th of April, I marked it with the plow one way, dropped corn, hills two feet apart in rows, and covered with a harrow—harrowed before up. It came up well. The blades broad and of a dark green—harrowed again—when five or six inches high, I cultivated it once.

Then the grasshoppers made their appearance in force on the march not far off "coming for me." In talking with others I found their experience to be that where crops were clean by cultivation the pests took the corn down much worse than if not worked. So I let mine alone and waited events. And I don't wish to go through another so anxious time. But just as I had about made up my mind to cut my wheat then in head—for cattle feed to save it—most happily for me and thousands of others the advancing army of desolation took wing and left.

Then came on wheat harvest and the corn got only the one plowing. The ground too was then quite dry, all but just a few inches of the surface.

I suppose Kansas can do with as small an amount of rain as any country in the world. It sometimes gets quite wet here, but it must rain a power of water down, to do justice for the past deficiency.

Stock water is very scarce, and if winter comes on dry as now, I don't see how some farmers will get their cattle through. I know one who drives his stock now three miles to a creek for water. And it's rather dangerous to let a fat animal out of sight now—it's worth so much, I suppose 2 1/2 cents gross. I know a herd let on to the prairie for water out of sight a few hours—at night the fat cow came up missing. She was found next day in the slaughter-house, not a thousand miles from Topeka. This I suppose is another advantage in living near a town of some importance.

That may be a good argument for herding the cattle—but a herder would cost at least \$20.00 per month for about eight months or \$160.00, the price of six such animals—and this danger is greater after the herding season is over.

One good thing growing out of the drouth is the compelling many farmers to dig stock wells, and no money do they spend to better advantage. A good well is now better than a half dozen dry creeks. At this time of the year there is plenty of water in holes in ravines on the prairie, but, later they most of them freeze up solid or nearly so. My own cattle for years have drank their water on their knees through ice sometimes 12 or 16 inches thick, and that at a distance from home, and in case of our storms of sleet and cutting wind, watering has been only once in 2 days for a time.

Now I have a well for them 12 feet deep with 8 feet of water. I appreciate it and so do the cattle.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Little River Grange, No. 34, in Georgia, passed a resolution that each member of the Grange take at least one acre of ground, plant or sow it to some crop, note the expense of cultivation, amount produced, and manner of cultivation, and report the same at some Grange meeting. A practical move in the right direction.

The Virginia Patron says:

Previous to the year 1860, the whole Peanut crop aggregated only 150,000 bushels per annum, grown principally in North Carolina; last season's product reached two million bushels, valued at \$3,000,000.

Don't forget, brother Patrons, that arbitration is death to litigation, and resort to it in all your differences. Pettifoggers don't admire the remedy, but plain, honest people can do without their opinions.

The American Patron says:

A supper in a Grange, where farmers, whether Grangers or not, are invited, does more to advance the interest of that Grange than almost any other thing. It seems to take away the distrust felt by "outside farmers" toward the Grange.

The Industrialist says:

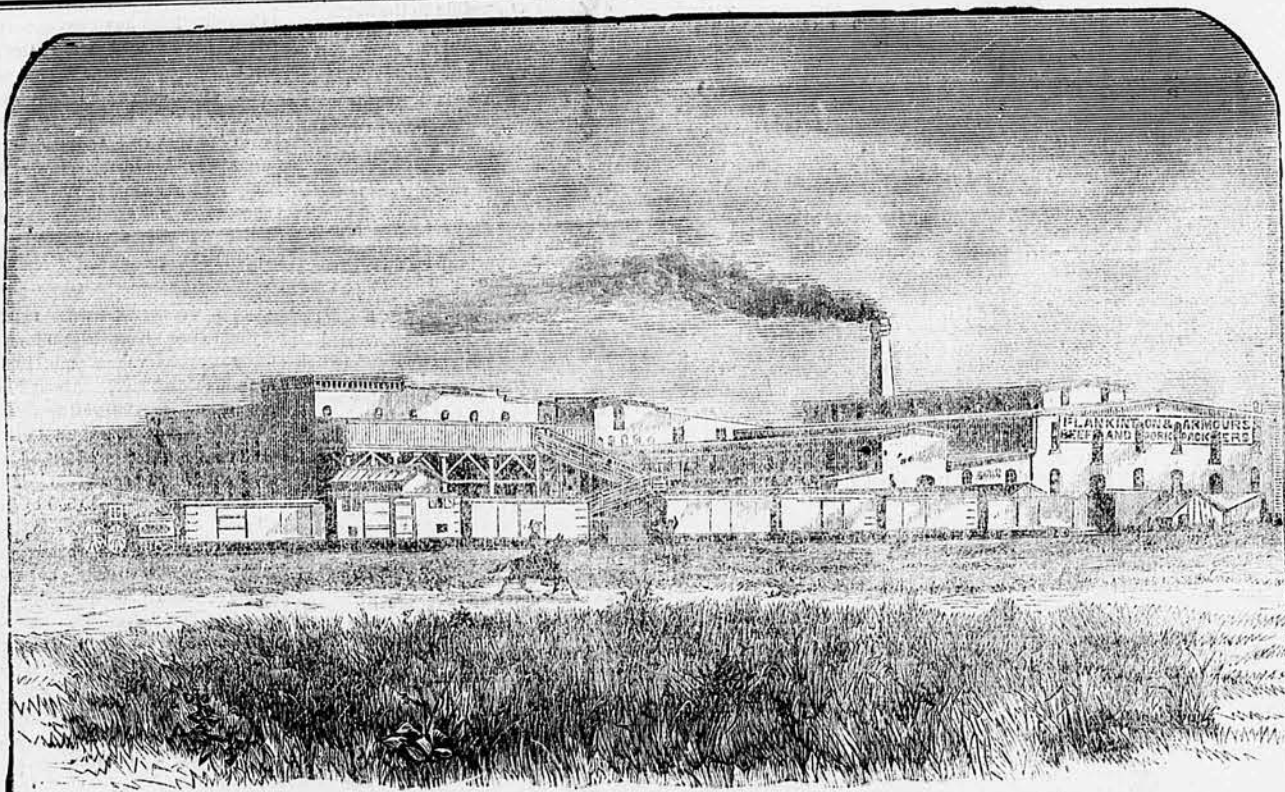
Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, reports from the official returns, made to him, that there are in Kansas 106,224 head of sheep and 74,995 dogs. In other words there is less than a sheep and a half to a dog, and everybody knows that this amount of meat is wholly inadequate to sustain a dog twelve months. Dogs have rights which a civilization is bound to respect, one of which is the right to enough of food to sustain life comfortably, and we trust that the Legislature will enact such measures as shall tend to the speedy increase of the supply of sheep.

The Farmers' Friend says:

Over 50 co-operative stores have been started by the Sovereigns of Industry, and we have yet to hear of a single one proving unsuccessful.

The Indiana Farmer, says:

The agent of the Indiana State Grange took twenty-seven premiums on implements exhibited by him at the State Fair lately held at Indianapolis. This should be a sufficient guarantee that the very best implements are being offered direct through the Grange agencies.



Plankinton & Armour's Great Packing Establishment, at Kansas City, Mo.

Poultry.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET.

The Poultry killing season is now upon us, and scores of our readers will kill and market more or less Poultry during the coming three months.

In our market (New York City), drawn or dressed Poultry will not sell to advantage; while, in the cities of New England, the latter commands a higher price than the undrawn. The following directions, if observed, will more than repay the consignors for the extra trouble he will be in following them. They were prepared a few years since for a Commission house in this city, who were doing a very large trade in dressed Poultry:

1st.—Food in the crop injures the appearance, and if kept a few days, sours and turns black. Purchasers object to paying for this worse than useless weight—therefore keep from food twenty-four hours before killing.

2d.—Opening the veins of the neck, or bleeding in the mouth, is the best mode of killing. It is best to leave the head on, and when packing, tuck it under the wing. Turkeys should always be dressed in this way.

3d.—Most of the Poultry sold in this market is "scalded," or "wet-picked" but dry picked is preferred by a few, and sells to a limited extent only, at full prices. Poultry may be picked dry without difficulty, if done without delay after killing.

For scalding Poultry, the water should be as near to the boiling point as possible, without actually boiling; the bird being held by the legs, should be immersed and lifted up and down in the water three times—the motion helps the hot water to penetrate the plumage and take proper effect upon the skin. Continue to hold the bird by the legs with one hand while plucking the feathers with another with out a moment's delay, after taking out. If skillfully handled in this way the feathers and pin feathers may all be removed without breaking the skin. A torn or broken skin greatly injures the appearance, and the price will be low in proportion.

4th.—The intestines and crop should not be "drawn." After removing the feathers, the head may be taken off and the skin drawn over the neck-bone and tied; this is optional. Do not cut off the legs, as purchasers expect to believe they are old fowls and cut off to hide it.

5th.—It should next be "plumped," by being dipped about two seconds into water, nearly or quite boiling hot, and then at once into cold water, about the same length of time. Some think the hot plunge sufficient without the cold.

It should be entirely cold, but not frozen before being packed. If it reaches market sound without freezing, it will sell all the better.

6th.—In packing, when practicable, use clean, hand-threshed rye straw. If this cannot be had, wheat or oat straw will answer, but be sure that it is clean or free from dust of any kind. If straw cannot be got, wrap each fowl in paper. Place a layer of straw at the bottom, then alternate layers of Poultry and straw, taking care to stow snugly, back upwards, legs under the body, filling vacancies with straw, and filling the packages so that the cover will draw down very snugly upon the contents, so as to prevent shifting or slumping on the way. Canada Poultry generally reaches this market late in the season, say in month of February. Much of it is well fattened and of good quality, but it is generally dressed and packed in a slovenly manner, the crops being full of food, (peas and oats), the wing and tail feathers, on, &c., sell low in proportion to its real value. If enterprising traders will go into Canada, buy the Poultry, particularly Turkeys and Geese, alive or in some other way make sure it is properly dressed and packed, they will have a bright chance to make money.

Boxes are the best package, and should contain from, say 150 to 300. Larger boxes are inconvenient, and more apt to get injured. Number the packages—mark the contents, the gross weight, and the tare of each on the cover; place invoice of the lot in one package, marked "bill," and send a duplicate by mail.—Direct plainly to the consignee, placing name or number of consignee also on each package.

Apiary.

THE BEE-KEEPING INDUSTRY.

The Honey interest of this country is one of such growing importance as to be attracting the attention of a great many capitalists. Honey promises fair to become a source of national wealth. It is estimated that every thousand of our people are engaged in apian pursuits, some of them having sold last year from fifty to one hundred thousand pounds each, the product of their own bees. It is said that the income of J. S. Harbison, the great California honey magnate, derived from the sale of surplus honey, is more than \$35,000 per annum, over and above all expenses. In the State of New York, Captain Hetherington, of Cherry Valley, sold last year fifty-eight thousand pounds from his own apiaries. Adam Grimm, of Jefferson, Wisconsin, as much more. In fact, we might go on enumerating individual instances of the profitability of this industry, until we filled a whole column. But perhaps a better idea will be conveyed by more general figures. The seventy thousand bee-keepers of this country own on an average a little more than twenty-eight hives apiece, or in round numbers two millions in all. Twenty-two pounds of honey to the hive is considered a reasonable yield of surplus, worth twenty-five cents per pound or \$8,800,000 for the crop. The wax produced is estimated at twenty million pounds, worth at least \$6,000,000, making the grand total revenue presented us by our industrious little friends, annually, \$14,800,000. We annually export \$1,200,000 worth of honey and \$700,000 worth of beeswax.

There are four monthly publications in this country devoted entirely to bees, and yet we are told notwithstanding all these facts that bee-culture is in its infancy. The late Mr. Quinby, almost reliable authority, in his work on bees, claimed that on an average every acre of ground would yield one pound of honey. The State of New York alone has thirty million acres, yet she has never had gathered more than four hundred thousand pounds. Just think of the loss! Honey being of a volatile nature, evaporates if not gathered and "wastes its sweetness upon the desert air." Mr. Harbison says that the honey thus lost annually in California is of more value than the gold gathered. The profit realized by the keeping of bees averages from one to two hundred per cent. on the capital invested. It is a business anybody with limited means can carry on. Students frequently support themselves by keeping bees. Poorly paid ministers have often depended with more confidence for their

daily bread upon these little industrious creatures of God than on their parishioners. There have been but two or three real progressive steps taken in bee culture since the days of Huber. In 1852 the Rev. L. L. Langstroth introduced movable comb hives in this country by which we are able to buy those neat little boxes or caps we see at the grocers. Later on came the extracting machine which throws the honey from the combs by centrifugal force, leaving the combs intact so that they can be put back into the hives and refilled by the bees. The greatest invention, however, has been reserved for this year. Most every one has noticed how delicately and perfectly formed the honey combs are, so much so that no one ever dreamt they could be successfully imitated. But it has been done. Mr. John Long and others have machines that turn the combs out mathematically correct. That our readers may be better able to appreciate the value of these foundation combs, we will say that much of their time, the bees, are busied making their combs, and this too, in the very midst of the honey-harvest. Only a part of their time is consequently being spent in gathering and storing the honey. Now that the foundation combs are to be furnished them, and this extra time saved and devoted to gathering in the waisting honey, the revenue from honey and wax will be enormously increased. Is it any wonder that this little insect has been the chosen symbol of saving industry for years.—*Industrial Motor.*

Miscellaneous.

HOW NOT TO DO IT AND THE WAY TO DO IT.

In the veterinary department of the *Prairie Farmer* (Chicago), Dr. Paaren records the following sensible, philosophical and humane manner of drenching horses. He says:

The methods of holding horses during the exhibition of a draught are various, but the most important ones are these. In the first place, by ropes and pulleys a horse's head is pulled up from a beam or other high object in a stable or shed. This is very objectionable, especially in a vicious horse; and we have never found it to answer better than the second manner of introducing a rope noose over the upper jaw. This noose is attached to a stick, or slipped over a stable fork, and a man can then hold up the head of the heaviest horse as follow him in his movements. It requires management. We do not like the fork, as it is a dangerous instrument, and prefer an ordinary twich. The third manner of holding a horse's head up and exhibiting a drench, is the most simple and useful method. It only requires one person, who holds the tongue, places his thumb around the lower jaw, and with his fingers causes the horse to open his mouth while the draught is poured out of the horn with the right hand. In cases of

LOCK-JAW OR TETANUS, it is difficult to exhibit even fluid medicines to a horse. There are two useful methods, however, to accomplish this. The first is by the introduction of a tube in the esophagus through the mouth, and the second is by pouring or pumping the fluid through the nose. The objections to the latter procedure are not so weighty as at first may appear, provided the fluid is a perfect solution (containing no powders or solid particles), and poured down the inferior or posterior *nostril* with care and in small portions. Usually the internal exhibition of remedies by the nose is effected by means of a stomach pump with a long flexible tube. Under ordinary circumstances, drenching through the nose in the manner it is commonly done, should be avoided, as it is connected with danger, and especially so, if the fluid contains powders or sediments of any kind. We prefer the form of a ball for exhibition of medicine to horses. Draughts should not be too bulky; if possible, not nauseous, and not so stringent as to interfere with the animals swallowing. Mixtures are given from bottles made of glass, tin or other material, or from horns. The latter are much to be preferred. The objection to the bottle form is, that from a narrow neck the liquid does not flow steadily and at will from the difficulty with which air enters a narrow neck to displace the contents of the bottle.

The rules to observe are:—1. Hold the horse's head up at a moderate height, so that the line of the face is horizontal—not higher. 2. Secure the tongue to prevent the lapping out of the fluid, but allow of sufficient movement of the lips, tongue, cheeks and jaws, so as not to interfere with the first act of swallowing. To draw the tongue forcibly outward is very injudicious, as if the tongue be stretched it does not aid in pressing back the fluid, which gravitates as the tongue is pulled upon, and the larynx and pharynx advance; the animal may thus be choked, as the fluid will run down into the windpipe. 3. If an animal makes an effort to cough, rather lose the draught than risk the danger of suffocation, which so readily occurs if the fluid be suddenly thrown over the tongue; not more than a tumblerful should be poured into the mouth at a time, when that is swallowed more may be given. 4. Entire efforts of swallowing should the horse obstinately and artificially retain the liquid in the mouth. This is effected by manipulating the throat gently and exerting pressure in the hollow between the lower jaws.

HORSESHOEING.

Prof Wilkinson in the *Live Stock Journal* gives the following valuable suggestions in shoeing horses.

Comparing the foot of the horse in his natural habit with that of an animal artificially reared and managed, I found a very marked difference in the form and structure of the hoofs. The constant contact of the foot of the wild horse with the cool, humid turf, or ground, produced rapid, vigorous growth, commensurate with the constant wear of the hoofs, by their friction against wearing surfaces without any protection.

On comparing the hoofs of equines artificially reared and treated with those of the natural horse, the contrast was so great that an inexperienced examiner would scarcely believe that the two specimens belonged to the same race of animals. The most perfect specimens of the feet of horses were those that had never had the hand or foot slaughterer's knife of the so-called farrier upon them. Their symmetry, texture, and the adaptability of the respective parts, when in a normal condition, to their legitimate offices, were each a volume of praise to their unerring Creator.

Like men, that organ is "wonderfully made," but it is "fearfully" distorted by man in his attempts to improve perfection. In the use of the unshod natural foot, the sole and wall of the hoof, at the toe, are constantly wearing away on account of the contact of that part of the hoof with the ground while it is still in

motion. Not so with the posterior parts of the hoof, as the foot has lost advance motion here, those parts come in contact with the surface of the road (whatever may be its consistency); hence they are mainly subjected to a vertical pressure, and are otherwise, in a great degree, quiescent or motionless while in contact with the road.

In consequence of these very distinctive movements and functions of the respective parts of the foot mentioned, the anterior part is constantly and rapidly wearing away, for which the rapid natural growth of that part fully compensates. The wear of the posterior parts being less, for the reasons I have assigned, a proportionate growth only is maintained, and thereby symmetry, and a balance in and due proportions of the organ are the result under normal influences.

TREATMENT OF THE HOO.

When the natural wear of the hoof is intercepted by shielding it with the metal shoe, an equivalent to that wear of the hoof is to be artificially substituted by the knife of the farrier, i. e., that portion worn away by friction on the ground, in nature, is to be cut away in preparing the hoof for the shoe. This, however, is one of the most common of neglects and errors in shoeing. This portion of the hoof is formed of more solid and harder material to cut than any other portion of it, and the frog and posterior part, subject to slight wear, is the softest and the most readily removed in the use of the knife. The farrier, like most other mechanics, desirous to make the greatest display of labor with the least application of it, applies the knife to the soft part assiduously and does as little as possible to the hard. This maltreatment of the foot soon produces an abnormal form and condition, with serious consequences, frequently ruining it by distortion.

CHEAP FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Wm. P. Sherman, at a recent meeting of the American society of civil engineers, in discussing the subject of cheap transportation, gave the following facts:

In the report of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company for 1874, the average cost per mile of all the traffic is given at 0.14 cents, a fraction over 9 miles upon an average haul of 139 miles, or 72 per cent. of the length of the road, 193 miles. It must be apparent that the cost of through freight—a great deal of which needs no handling, switching or transferring between the terminal by the company—could not have exceeded seventeenth parts, or 7 mills per ton per mile.

In the reports of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for 1872, it is stated that on an average haul of 208 miles on a line 540 miles long, the cost for freight traffic was 0.93 cents; for 1873 with an average haul of 203.6 miles, average cost was 0.946 cents, and for 1874, with an average haul of 191.4 miles, the average cost on all the traffic of the road was 0.767 cents, or 7½ mills per ton per mile upon an average haul less than 40 per cent. of the length of the road. The through traffic of these lines therefore cost not exceeding 6 mills per ton per mile.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUR TRADE.

Editor Farmer:—It will be to the interest of trappers, country dealers and farmers in general to call their attention to the prospects of the approaching fur season.

One of the largest exporting houses from the East gives its views as follows:

"The past fur season has been one of very bitter experience to a number of our exporters. While in this country all was excitement, and prices were driven up immeasurably beyond reasonable bounds, the European market did not sympathize with us, and values here, were in many instances, beyond the outside limits obtained abroad. As a material result, the present season does not open as auspiciously as country merchants could desire, and a marked reluctance is apparent on the part of dealers, to buy large lots, even at materially reduced rates. This spirit of timidity is participated in, by almost the entire fur trade, and is but the inevitable issue following the unfavorable London Sale, which in its turn, was supplemented by an almost worse condition of the market at Leipzig (Germany). From this latter place our house reports, that the market is suffering from a super abundance of American furs, combined with a limited demand from dealers. They further state, that at the late September Fair, furs of nearly all kinds and qualities sustained a heavy and most unexpected depression in prices.

Coons and skunks met with very poor sale, the quality disposed of being so inconsiderable, that over one-half of what was offered, will have to be carried over until next season. Of the former article, No. 3 and No. 4 in many cases did not pay freight. Opossum has suffered an immense decline, another kind of European fur, having been found to answer better the purposes for which opossum was formerly employed. This article has always been too high, and a decline of fifty per cent., would place them at a more reasonable figure, but still higher, than under the circumstances, is warrantable.

Rats have also disappointed the expectations of shippers. Considerable quantities are left undisposed of and since the prices realized were so far below what was paid in this country, we are at a loss to determine what figures will be safe for the coming season.

Mink, otters and foxes have also come in for a full share of the decline, and are not wanted at prices paid here."

Judging from the above, quotations, this year must open at a material decline and in order to establish once more a healthy condition of the market, lower figures must rule during the season. A great deal depends upon an early and rigorous winter, which, if not realized will dash to the ground the only resort, which could arouse the market from its present dormant condition and bring about the much longed for revival in the fur trade.

Yours Very Respectfully,

BISCHOFF & KRAUSS.

Arkansas will export small grains this year for the first time in its history.

READING FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Parents and teachers should encourage children to read, by reading short stories to them, and then require the children to tell the stories as best they can. Their memories can be greatly cultivated by "postponing" the time of telling the story, and see how long they can remember it. Show the children pictures in books; let the children observe them closely; ask them to tell you what they are; to describe them, and to tell all they can see about them. Then read them about the picture and encourage them to read by saying "If you will try hard to learn to read, you can read all about these pictures." Children should read what they can understand. We are commanded to sing with the spirit and the understanding, and a child should be taught to read with the spirit and understanding. If reading was thus taught we should not have so many unpleasant readers, and their numbers are legion. Children talk with ease, and their elocution is wonderful because it is natural. To read well is only to talk thoughts from words. The best reader talks from the book: talks naturally and must understand what he talks, hence the reading matter of children is often too high for them, and "stupid school keepers" who were hired by an ignorant school board—who thought "most any one can teach small children" have placed most of the school children in Kansas schools far beyond their grade, and anxious parents too often encourage them in a policy which makes poor readers. Those children that read books and papers at home are always far better readers than those who only read at school. We hope parents will encourage their children to read the *Young Folks* to the whole family while sitting around the fire-side. W. S. HANNA.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

There are about 70,000 farmers in Kansas. There are about one wagon each. 10,000 two wagons each making 80,000. About 20,000 are used in towns and for freighting. In all 100,000. The lifetime of a wagon in Kansas is about ten years, requiring about 33 wagons per day or about 10,000 per annum. The wagon trade of Kansas is from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 annually.

The Kansas manufacturing Co., of Leavenworth, are now turning out about 10 wagons daily, or about 300 annually. They are increasing their facilities and will turn out twice the above number within a year.

This branch of home industry will keep at home from \$100,000 to \$200,000 annually. They have lately adopted all the latest and best improvements from all the standard wagons. There is no handsomer or better wagon made anywhere.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Kansas sends to other States for these articles from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 annually. One half of this amount ought to be kept at home.

CANNED FRUITS.

Not less than from \$200,000 to \$300,000 annually sent east for canned fruits, two-thirds of which might and ought to be kept at home.

BLUE RAPIDS WOOLEN MILLS.

Cook, Chandler & Barlow, at Blue Rapids, Kas., use annually 100,000 pounds of unwashed wool for which they pay \$30,000. They make 60,000 yards of cloths and 20,000 lbs. of stocking yarn, give employment to 40 hands.

There are, in Kansas, about 400,000 persons over 10 years of age. If each person would use but \$5 worth of home made cloth, flannels, blankets and stocking yarns, it would amount to \$2,000,000 annually, all of which might be kept at home. \$1,000,000 divided among the wool growers and \$1,000,000 among the hands employed in the factories. The above named company sell most of their goods in Missouri, a great deal of which is sold back to Kansas, thus making Kansas pay tribute to another State. Some people will not buy an article, however good if made at home. The further from home it is made, the more they prefer it. Let Kansas people patronize Kansas factories and keep our money at home and in a few years we will be a rich and independent people.

JOB PRINTING.

Thousands of dollars sent annually elsewhere for work that properly belongs at home, almost every dollar of which will return from whence it came—printers spend it—never pile it away.

GREAT WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., OF LEAVENWORTH.

This company is shipping thousands of dollars worth of stoves and other articles to Southern Nebraska, Colorado and elsewhere annually. Their work is equal to the best that comes from any other source, and (should) receive the patronage of every Kansan, needing such articles.

The present manufacturing establishments in this State if properly patronized would encourage similar and other enterprises which would save the State from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 annually. Every citizen of the State should feel it his duty to patronize the industries of his own town first—own county second—own State third—fourth—&c on up to tenths, before going or sending elsewhere for the needed articles. J. B. M.

To all young persons, to students, to the sedentary, and to invalids, the fullest sleep that the system will take, without artificial means, is the balm of life—without it there can be no restoration to health and activity again. Never wake up the sick or infirm, or young children of a morning—it is barbarity; let them wake up of themselves.

PLANTING TREES.

BY W. W. C.

I find an article by C. A. T. in your last weeks issue on the subject of "Neighboring talks" wherein it is recommended to set apple trees leaning to the south. My experience has been that the proper direction to lean a tree is to the South West. If "Mr. T." will examine his trees or those of his neighbors, he will find that those that are eaten by the borers or are Sunburnt are damaged on the south west side. By leaning the tree in that direction and holding down the limbs on that side by a stout string tied to a stake, for a few years, the limbs will shade the trunk sufficiently to keep them from being sunscalded or hurt by the hot dry winds. Borers never work in a healthy tree, and they invariably work on the south west side. When there are not many limbs on that side of a young tree they can be made to grow there, or in any other part of the tree when they are needed, by budding. If the limbs on north side of a tree grow the fastest, trim them on that side in the summer and on the south side in the winter. To make the limbs on the south side grow still faster, take a sharp knife and make two cuts in shape of an inverted "V" over the limb where it joins the body. This will check the sap and throw it into the limb.

In connection with this subject I wish to give an infallible preventive to sunscald, damage by hot dry winds and to the working of borers. Take a six inch board three and a half feet long, drive it into the ground six inches, exactly on the south west side of the tree, and as long as it remains there you will have no cause to complain of borers or sunscald—provided, of course, that your tree has not been damaged by hot winds or sunscald the summer previous.

Topeka, Kansas, Dec. 6, 1875.

KANSAS RESTORED.

From a well written article in the *Ellsworth Reporter* we take the following:

Her growth of cereals this year, have not been surpassed, and her vines and fruits have no rivals in the length and breadth of the land. Her perfect adaptability to every essential of successful wool-growing, has been the theme of more than a score of essays on the subject, and as a stock region in the broadest and most diversified definition of the term, she is the acknowledged queen of all. Well watered, and with a soil whose richness and depth is formed of a vegetation the accumulation of centuries, its susceptibility to the simplest, or the most improved and scientific methods of agriculture, makes Central Kansas equally as inviting to the poor man with a few hundred dollars, and only his one quarter section of government land, as to the capitalist with his bank account of thousands, and his broad acres stretching for miles.

Homes—the realization of true manhood and womanhood are obtained so easily here, that we look with astonishment upon young men in the East, who must ever remain content with their ideal only in this particular—a shadow, which merely mocks and retreats farther away each year. No gilded palace, or stately mansion is demanded here, the most primitive of dug-outs, or simplest sod house, is a sufficient stamp of respectability, provided its occupant remains faithful to himself. Men are not measured by what they have been, or what they are worth, but by what they are. One year of honest work upon his claim (provided he had something to begin with) will place a man on the road to competency at least, and each successive season leads nearer to fortune.

We do not desire to hold up to the anxious thousands who are turning Kansas-ward an Arcadia, where all is sunshine, and all the days are Halcyon Days. Each man it is said is the architect of his own fortunes, and equally true, it is, that each man makes his own heaven or hell, and he can find either here. But we do hold up the State of Kansas as peerless among the States of the Union, for the consideration of the immigrant. We condemn the idea that those without means should come, or that those whose lives have only been marked by characteristic shiftlessness, men who without energy expect the soil to bear rich harvests for them without work—we have too many of that class already. We only advise those to come who have some money, some brains and plenty of energy. Come to work—if you cannot determine to throw your whole strength of brain and muscle in the scale, don't come at all. But if you come with this determination you will find a region as beautiful as ever the light of heaven gladdened, as fair an empire as the world possesses, an Eden indeed, but only found through your own exertions. Read the story of her harvests and her bright promises, and you will find Kansas restored to all she has lost, and her future assured.

The *Journal of Chemistry* says:

Much trouble can often be saved by marking tools with their owners' names, which can easily be done, in the following manner:

Coat the tools with a thin layer of wax or hard tallow, by first warming the steel and rubbing on the wax warm until it flows, and let it cool. When hard, mark the name through the wax with a graver, and apply nitric acid; after a few moments wash off the acid, and wipe with a soft rag, when the letters will be etched into the steel.

The *Wabunsee County News* says:

There are 205 dogs in Wabunsee County which are estimated to cost in feed five cents per day, each; making \$40.25 for the number, or a total of \$14,691.25 per annum. The total number of sheep in this County are 1,316. At \$3 each they would aggregate \$3,948. Shall we diminish the number of valuable dogs \$14,691.25 per year on account of \$3,948 worth of sheep?

Why are farmers so liable to rheumatism? Because they wear wet clothing, overeat and suddenly chill the body after great exertion, and because they do not keep the skin in a vigorous, clean and healthy condition. If they would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if they would not overeat when in an exhausted condition, and bathe daily, using much friction, they would have less rheumatism. The same rule applies to others than farmers.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before Capital Grange, in Topeka, Dec. 4th, 1875, by John G. Otis.

Patrons and Friends:

We have assembled here to-day to celebrate the 8th anniversary of our order. It will be three years on the 7th day of February next since our grange here at Topeka was organized. At that time most of us were comparatively strangers to each other, although many of us had lived for years within one-half hour's ride of each other's home. Before our grange was organized our good wife would often say "that the greatest object she had to living on a farm was that it deprived her of all society, that she could never go anywhere, or see any one but her own family." Of late the most difficult problem for her to solve has been, how she could find time to attend to her household duties and yet go to all the grange socials. To many of us the grange has opened up a new life, or rather it has removed some of the dark clouds that seemed hovering about our previous existence. Whatever else may be said of the grange movement, socially considered it has been and is likely to continue a triumphant success. But even in a social point of view we have scarcely commenced to taste the sweets that social life, among the rural classes, may be made to yield.

Through our grange organization we are fast extending our acquaintance, not only in our own immediate locality but throughout our State and country. Sectional animosities are fast dying out, local jealousies are being allayed and mutual confidence is being established among the membership throughout the land. And this spirit of fraternity will continue to increase as our organization grows older, and we find that our grange gatherings are profitable as well as pleasant. Ours is the only organization wherein the equality of the sexes is recognized. In the grange woman stands on equal footing with man. This feature alone and of itself ought to entitle our order to rank foremost among the progressive movements of the age, and will help to give to America the coming century a stronger and a nobler race of women. We trust the sisters will not fail to improve the opportunity offered, and never rest satisfied until they have a voice in all the laws that govern them, and see established that condition of society which grants the same compensation to women as to men for the same service. Nothing short of this accords with the principles of equity and justice, and our sisters should be satisfied with nothing less.

In numerical strength we are to-day the largest secret order in the world, numbering over 22,000 Granges, embracing a membership of over one and a half millions, and new members daily being added to the roll. But this great numerical strength will avail but little, unless this vast army become thoroughly drilled, and learn to practice co-operation and all work in line. The question that is uppermost in the minds of earnest patrons to-day, is, "How can we utilize this mighty power to the best advantage?" "Can the membership be brought to act in unison?" These are questions that each and every one of us are called upon to answer. Patrons must be made to feel their individual responsibility in this matter. Only by each and all working together can we reach the results desired. Unity of action and perfect harmony must prevail. We cannot afford to be divided. Majorities must rule and minorities ought cheerfully to submit. In every branch of our order, social, educational, and financial, earnest co-operation is needed. Co-operation lies at the very foundation of our whole structure. Without it we are the prey of all other classes, with it we are the complete masters of the situation.

To let trifling differences of opinion upon minor subjects divide us is unwise, it is suicidal. The last and the only hope of our enemies now, is in the division of our own ranks. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Our organization is yet to become a mighty educator. It has awoke the farmers of America from the slumbering lethargy in which they have been reposing ever since our Government began; thought has been quickened; physical drudgery has, to some extent, given place to greater mental activity, and yet the great work of education has scarcely begun. Are we drawing too heavily upon our imagination, when, in the not far distant future, we behold a well constructed Grange Hall erected in every township? A hall that shall indeed be a social and educational home to ourselves and our children; wherein music, the library, and an ample reception room, filled with specimens of mineral and productive wealth, shall yield pleasure and profit to the younger members of our families, while the older ones are deliberating upon weightier matters within the gate? Grange day will then become as acceptable to our children as to ourselves.

Shall not our children live to see schools of practical agriculture established in every county? Schools from whence shall illuminate streams of light upon every conceivable subject connected with the farm; schools where

farmers' sons and daughters may study the best methods of farm culture and household economy and go home daily to the farm and put them in practice; schools where students, with their own hands, make the butter and the cheese in the dairy room, feed the stock in the field and lawn and study their characteristics, handle all the different machinery of the farm and fully comprehend its structure and how to care for it, and post themselves on all that pertains to vegetable life and growth; schools that shall teach our children to love agriculture and not to despise it and desert it; schools that shall tend to reverse the present order of things, and hold upon the farm the talented and energetic youth of our land. Yes, more than this; shall not some of us here to-day live to see our common schools disenthralled from the court of abstract knowledge and old fogysim, become living teachers of the practical lessons that pertain to every day life? Become living sources of useful knowledge, and not blind devotees at the shrine of scholastic antiquity?

Do you think me theoretical when I tell you the day is not far distant when distributive agencies, in the interest of the laboring classes, will perform the major portion of the commercial exchange of the world, and through their instrumentality the producer and consumer will be brought into the closest and most economical contact possible? When transportation and telegraph lines, instead of taxing and preying upon industry and labor, will become useful servants of the people, giving us, in the language of Plagg, of Illinois, "a maximum service at minimum rates." The hands upon the old dial plate of time will not indicate another century passed in American history before the subjects of finance and taxation, and all other great questions of political economy, will become as familiar and be as completely understood by the masses of the people as are, to-day, the alphabet or multiplication table. Progress is the law of things and onward we must move, whether we will or not.

As an order, experience will teach us our duty and our power. Errors will be committed, but these need not discourage us. By co-operation, labor will yet be king. By co-operation our Government was formed, and by co-operation, to-day, it stands. By co-operation this great order has been built up, and by co-operation we are here, to-day, to celebrate its anniversary. The 4th of December, to the true Patron of Husbandry, has a significance similar to the 4th of July to the true American citizen. The one marks the dawn of a great political revolution, whose influence has now permeated the civilization of the entire globe, and infused a love of free government in the hearts of millions of people. The other marks the period when the grandest organization of modern times, in the interest of labor, crystallized into being; an organization seeking the social and moral, the educational and financial prosperity of the producing classes; an organization that is not only destined to gather into one common fraternity the larger portion of the sons and daughters of agriculture, but an organization through whose beneficent influence all mankind will be benefitted and taught that "individual happiness depends upon general prosperity."

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL GRANGE.

The following is the preamble and resolution of the National Grange introduced by Mr. Davis.

DISHONESTY TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Whereas, Fraudulent marks, fraudulent weights and measures are now very generally used in commercial transactions; and, whereas, public opinion has been powerless either to stop or check this great and growing evil; and, whereas, the Legislature of the several States can not apply a uniform remedy to protect the purchaser and uphold the honest merchant and manufacturer against the frauds of their dishonest competitors, therefore,

Resolved, That Congress be respectfully and earnestly petitioned to exercise the power granted to it by the Constitution to "regulate commerce among the States," as to enact a law that all manufactured articles as well as raw material shall be sold only by the standard weights or measures of the United States; excepting only such articles as by the rules of the custom and excise departments are computed in some other way, also, that every original piece or package, when sold, shall have the quantity marked upon it; to provide that fraudulent marks, fraudulent weights and measures, shall be promptly by adequate penalties.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

To Dudley W. Adams, Worthy Master of the National Grange P. of H. greeting:

We, the officers and members of the National Grange, in council assembled, desire, before the close of the sessions and before the expiration of your official term of service, to extend to you an expression of our highest regard and esteem; therefore

Resolved, That we heartily approve and fully appreciate the able and dignified course you have pursued while occupying your high official position, thus proving yourself truly an "eminent Patron of Husbandry."

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks for the efficient, patient and impartial manner in which you have ever discharged your duties as presiding officer.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish in our memories the most fraternal regard for yourself and your companion—our beloved sister Cora, assuring you that our pleasant social intercourse during the years that have passed will never be forgotten and with our lasting friendship and love will ever hope that your future may be full of peace, plenty and happiness.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our minutes, and that a copy be suitably engrossed, sealed, framed and presented to our worthy master.

Adopted unanimously by a standing vote.

By Ellis, of Ohio—Resolution that officers of granges should avoid appearance of using

their position in the order to influence the opinion of others on political questions by refraining from sending any political documents in envelopes bearing any official designation of the order. Adopted.

The worthy master nominated D. W. Adams, worthy past master, J. R. Thompson and John Trimble, Jr., as members of the court of appeals of the National Grange.

The nomination of Worthy Past Master Adams as president of the court of appeals was confirmed unanimously by a rising vote. The nomination of the other two was then duly confirmed.

Davis, J. R. Thompson, Woodman, Smedley and J. W. White were appointed a committee to report at next session of the National Grange on the practicability of opening the higher degrees to all fourth-degree members.

Moore, of Maryland: Resolved, That the National Grange do hereby authorize the Executive Committee to take such action in reference to the incorporation of the National Grange under the laws of the State of Kentucky, as the said committee may deem expedient. Adopted.

A communication offered by Bro. Colton, of Vermont, renewing the obligation of fealty to the order and fraternal bonds.

On motion of Bro. Smedley, adopted.

Resolved, That, in the sense of the National Grange, the following suggestions are applicable to the present wants of our order: As the closing scenes of this long and laborious session approach; as the memories of previous sessions and the many glorious achievements of our order return to us; and we work forward to the future wants and prosperity of our great brotherhood, we are deeply impressed with the truth that we must at all times preserve a vital spirit of fraternity between Granges and individual members of this order to best maintain its vigor, success, and perpetuity. This and the nature of our solemn obligation should ever be born in mind. We have promised to aid and not to injure our fellow Patrons. Therefore, the good name of a brother or sister should be as precious to each one of us as is our own. Harshness has no place in the principles of our order. Its mission is one of peace, gentleness, and good will.

Therefore, in the discussion or application of our principles we hold that all asperity and violence are out of place, and should ever be avoided by our members.

We also hold that the interpretation of any law of our order which works a manifest injustice to any member is at fault, and fall applications of our laws and regulations, we should remember that the Grange is organized for the comfort, convenience and welfare of every worthy member.

We trust that our members everywhere will renew their pledges of fealty to this noble brotherhood, endeavoring especially to live up to the following principles of our declaration of our purposes, viz:

"We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will and vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual."

"We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition."

These are not idle words, but principles, which will give life and permanence to every Grange throughout our land, if our members will but emulate each other to exemplify them in their words and actions.

Bro. Aiken, of South Carolina, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the currency question is rapidly becoming a political question, and therefore should not be entertained by this Grange.

Bro. Moore moved a resolution requiring the Secretary to have printed 25,000 copies of proceedings of this session, and send same to each State Grange—as many copies as were subordinate Granges July, 1875, under direction of the Executive Committee, and not less than ten copies to each State Grange Master. Adopted.

Bro. Allen, committee on co-operation, submitted a report on National Grange agents submitted the following:

Resolved, The Executive Committee of the National Grange be authorized to take such steps to establish agents at commercial centers as they may think advisable after consultation with the State Granges, and that such agents shall be bonded and members of the order.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed at the Ninth Annual Session to the National Grange P. of H. of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Louisville, Ky., November, 1875.

1. Amend the preamble, under the head of "State Grange," by substituting the following for section 1:

"Sec. 1. Fifth Degree. Pomona (Hope). Composed of the Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives who are matrons shall be honorary members, eligible to office, but not entitled to vote; and provided that when the number of Subordinate Granges in any State becomes so great as to render it necessary, the State Grange may, in such manner as it may determine, reduce its representatives by providing for the election of a certain proportion of those entitled to membership in the State Grange from each county, and the members so chosen shall constitute the voting members of the State Grange."

2. Amend the preamble, under the head of "State Grange," by adding the following:—"The wives of the delegates elected to the State Grange as provided for in the preceding section, if matrons, shall be voting members of that body."

3. Amend the constitution under the head of "Organization of State Granges," in the fourth line of page four, by striking out the words "not to exceed three."

4. Amend the preamble to the constitution under the head "National Grange" by inserting between the words "Master" and "of" where they occur in the second line of said paragraph, the words "Past Masters and their wives," and also by adding at the close of said paragraph the words following, to wit: "Provided that only those members of the National Grange who are Masters of State Granges, and their wives who are Matrons, shall be entitled to vote therein; and provided, who have taken the Degree of Pomona, and eligible to office therein, but shall not be entitled to vote."

5. Amend article 1, section 1, of the constitution by inserting the word "District" between the words "State" and "or," where they occur in the second line of said section.

6. Amend article 1, section 2, of the constitution by inserting between the words "practicable" and "in," where they occur in the

fourth line of said section, the words following, to wit: "in the District Grange annually at such time as each District Grange may determine."

7. Amend article 1, section 2, of the constitution by striking out the word "three," where it occurs in the sixth line of said section; and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two."

8. Amend article 2, section 2, of the constitution by inserting between the words "annually" and "at," where they occur in the first line of said section, the words "or biennially," and by striking out the words "from year to year," where they occur in the second line of said section.

9. Amend article 6 of the constitution by substituting the following therefor: "Each State Grange shall fix the fee for membership in its own jurisdiction."

10. Amend article 5 by adding the following after the word "refunded," in the seventh line of said article: "And no petition shall be received from a rejected applicant until six months shall have elapsed after such rejection."

11. Amend article 7, section 1, of the constitution by substituting therefor the following: "Each member shall pay into the treasury of the Subordinate Grange to which he belongs a monthly due, to be determined by the State Grange to which it is attached."

12. Amend article 7, section 2, of the constitution by substituting therefor the following: "The Secretary of each subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the Secretary of his State Grange the number of persons initiated since his last report, and also the number who, by death, expulsion, removal, or otherwise, have ceased to be members within the same time, and shall pay to the Secretary of the State Grange such amount of dues on each member and fees for each person initiated during the quarter as the State Grange may determine; provided that any State Grange may require such reports and payments to be made through the Secretaries of the County Granges."

13. Amend article 7, section 2, of the constitution by striking out the word "ten," where it occurs in the third line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

14. Amend article 8, section 7, of the constitution by striking out the word "one," where it occurs in the first line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two."

The committee recommend that the Secretary be instructed immediately after the adjournment of the session to cause to be printed on slips of paper the proposed amendment to the constitution, numbered as above, and forward a copy of the same to the Master of each State Grange and a duplicate copy to the Secretary thereof, and that each proposed amendment shall be considered by the State Granges as distinct and substantive propositions; that the Master of each State Grange be instructed to submit the proposed amendments to his State Grange at the next session thereof for ratification, and cause the Secretary of his State Grange to communicate to the Secretary of the National Grange, under the seal of the State Grange, the result of the action of his Grange upon each proposition. When the Secretary of the National Grange shall have received official information that any one or more of said proposed amendments have been ratified by three-fourths of all the State Granges, he shall communicate the same to the Master of the National Grange, who shall at once make official proclamation thereof; and the Executive Committee shall cause to be printed such a number of the amended constitution and by-laws as in their judgment the good of the Order may demand.



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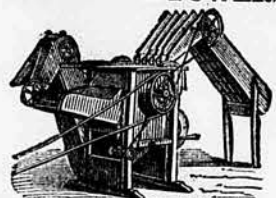
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TO PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

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Packing done well in moss and no charges made for it. Terms cash. Orders to send C. O. D. must be accompanied by one-third of the amount in cash.

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Hard of pure blooded Berkshire Pigs in the State. None but No. 1 breeders shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address: SOLON ROBERTS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

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They employ a first-class lady surgeon. Their chief surgeon has had 30 years' unflinching success. Examination and advice confidential and free. Orders filled by mail or express. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet to Dr. C. W. H. BURNHAM, General Superintendent.

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Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois. For the sale and purchase of Farm Products, family supplies, and Farming Implements, No. 304 North Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Consignments of GRAIN solicited.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.
 A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.—The forty-fourth Congress was opened at Washington on Monday, Dec. 6th, at 12 m., by the clerk of the last house, Mr. McPherson. Upon calling the roll a full quorum of members answering to their names, the house proceeded to the election of officers. Some of the members presenting certificates being objected to: considerable discussion took place on the points presented. They were finally disposed of by admitting some of them and referring the cases of others to a committee.

The vote on the election of speaker was as follows: Michael C. Kerr, 173; James G. Blaine, 106; scattering, 3. Mr. Kerr, having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared elected speaker. He was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Randall and Blaine, when he made the usual return of thanks for the honor conferred.

Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member of the house in continuous service, administered the oath of office to the speaker. The oath was then administered by the speaker to the members, beginning with those from the New England States who on being called, ranged themselves in an area in front of the clerk's desk, and with uplifted hands went through with their part of the ceremony, what is known as the iron-clad oath, which was the form administered to the members generally, but sixty-one southern members, being unable to take the oath, the modified oath was administered to them.

The following are the officers of the house chosen over those of the last house, whose names were presented: For clerk, John M. Adams, of Ky.; Sergeant at arms, John G. Thompson, of Ohio; doorkeeper, Lafayette H. Fitzhugh, of Texas; postmaster, James M. Stewart, of Va.; Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Townsend, District of Columbia. The newly elected officers were then sworn in. A message was sent to the Senate and a committee appointed to wait upon the President, informing them that the house was ready for business, when it adjourned to Tuesday.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order promptly at 12 o'clock by Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, President pro tem. Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain, offered prayer. The usual resolutions were passed to notify the house and President that a quorum was present. A recess was then had.

On re-assembling Senator Boutwell announced the death of Vice-President Wilson, and said at an early day resolutions relating to his life, character and public services would be offered, when the Senate adjourned.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE PATRON'S MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors of the above Society met at the Grange Hall in Emporia to-day, every member being present. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read and on motion, were approved and placed on file. On motion the Secretary was authorized to make the appointments of Agents and to recall them; subject to the approval of the Executive Committee at their next meeting.

After some other miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

Twenty six delegates to the State Grange have arrived. Great credit is due Emporia Grange No. 613, for the magnificent display in way of decoration of the Hall.

Emporia, Dec. 13th.

W. W. C.

NEW YORK WORLD.—Attention of the readers of THE FARMER is called to the advertisement of the New York World. This Journal furnishes Metropolitan news, a large and varied miscellany, and has without doubt the best edited Grange department to be found in any paper in the United States.

THE ESCAPE OF "BOSS" TWEED.

The sensation of Gotham, to-day, is the escape of her \$6,000,000 thief, "Boss" Tweed. The country saw, in the conviction of Tweed, a hope that big thieves as well as small ones were to be brought to justice—that there were courts in which a thief with millions of dollars to support his case could be convicted and sent to the penitentiary. The escape of Tweed was briefly thus: The warden of Ludlow street jail, where Tweed was confined, accompanied by the keeper Hogan, Wm. M. Tweed the prisoner, and his son, Wm. Tweed, Jr., left the jail in a coach to give the prisoner a visit to his family. Mr. Tweed asked permission to go up to his wife's room for a few moments. Warden Dunham states that Tweed had not been absent more than five minutes when he requested Mr. Tweed's son to call his father. He went up stairs, but found that his father had not been up stairs at all, and at once the alarm was given of his escape; the house searched and all the police machinery set to work to recapture him. Up to this time, however, the notorious prisoner has eluded all pursuit.

The only supposition now entertained concerning Tweed's escape is that of collusion between the warden, the keeper and Tweed—that the officers were bribed, and by relays of coaches and boats in waiting he was enabled to put to sea.

AMERICAN SHORT-HORN CONVENTION.

The fourth annual meeting of the above society was held at Toronto, Canada, on the 1st inst. It was attended by nearly 150 members. The President, J. H. Pickeral, of Illinois, delivered an address which was listened to with marked attention. The Secretary, S. F. Lockridge, of Ill., read the correspondence between the British and American Associations, in relation to co-operation; also, a communication from the Secretary of the Short-Horn Society of Great Britain, in regard to an interchange of reports. Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Ind., read a lengthy paper on breeding Short-Horns. Hon. T. C. Jones, of Ohio, read an able essay on the same subject. Dr. A. Smith, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, read an essay on the common diseases of cattle.

The following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Association: Mr. Avery, of Detroit; T. L. McKean, of Pa.; Benj. Sumner, of Woodstock, Vermont; J. D. Sears, of Texas, and P. Steadman, of Chicago, Mass.

A committee, consisting of one from each State and Province, was appointed on "Foot and Mouth Disease."

After some other miscellaneous business, the Convention adjourned sine die.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The Kansas State Grange meets to-day, Tuesday, at Emporia Kansas. Our reporter Mr. W. W. Cone, master of Mission Creek Grange, Wabaunsee County, Kansas, and also County Deputy for the above county, will be present during the entire week and prepare for the readers of the FARMER an intelligent account of the work of the State Grange.

The patron's department of the FARMER will be under the care of Mr. Cone, during the coming year, and will be carefully and thoroughly edited. All important decisions, rulings, charges of laws, amendments or other information of importance to the order, will be found in the FARMER. As the independent and outspoken champion of the people, the old FARMER may always be relied on.

In this connection we wish further to embody the sense of a proposition which will be placed before the State Grange at this session, viz.: That the Editor of the FARMER opens the columns of the paper to the officers of the State Grange in the future as in the past, and will furnish them ample space to communicate all orders or rulings or suggestions of an official character to subordinate Granges, free of all expense whatever to the State Grange.

THE WHISKY RING DEVELOPMENTS.

The good work of secretary Bristow in pursuing the whisky rings, continues to meet the hearty approval of the people. The latest development is the indictment of Gen. Babcock, private secretary of the President. A military court of enquiry has been appointed at the request of Gen. Babcock, who are ordered to report facts. In St. Louis, Ex. Senator Henderson was appointed to assist the prosecuting Attorney for the United States and for some profound reason, best known to the administration he has been removed. Senator Henderson had sufficient time however to point to the necessity of pushing investigations into quarters too nearly related to the administration to remain acceptable help, on the part of the Government. If the administration will fearlessly push the investigation of these whisky conspiracies without regard to whose friends or relations are convicted, it will help to remove the suspicious attached to the removal of Gen. Henderson. Let the good work go on.

THE "AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS."

We present our readers this week No. 3 of our New Boys and Girls paper—an improvement we believe on the two previous numbers. The Christmas number will be rich in good things. Subscriptions and kind words are coming from every direction. To our many young friends are who making up Clubs we say take No. 3 to your friends and show it—tell them No. 3 and 4 are given free to all subscribers for 1876. Send in the names.

FORM OF PETITION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE POSTAL OUTRAGE.

To the Forty-Fourth Congress:

The undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully but most earnestly petition your Honorable Body to repeal the amendment to the Postal law passed by the last Congress, and on the last night of its session, which doubled the rate of postage on third class matter. It was passed as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and we have reason to believe that its effect was not properly considered nor rightly understood, and was contrary to the wishes of the people and the best interests of the government.

Cheap postage on books, periodicals and newspapers, is promotive of popular intelligence. Cheap postage on seeds, plants, and other third class matter, is a great convenience to the people, and particularly to the agricultural producers of the country, who have not often troubled Congress with requests for favors; and indeed to all who live in sparsely settled districts. It does much to alleviate the hardships of pioneer life, and bring our Western Territory nearer the commercial centers.

We feel quite sure that the free use of the mails for third class matter will increase postal expenses but little, while it will add largely to the receipts, and soon, if not at once prove remunerative.

We would also respectfully add, that while other countries are reducing postage until now, in Canada third class matter is carried for four cents a pound, it is hardly in keeping with our ideas of progress for America to double its rates, making it four times this amount.

We, therefore, respectfully and earnestly pray that the postage on third class matter be reduced to one cent for every two ounces, as before the passage of said amendment.

OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFER.

Over 2000 columns of reading matter, o Postage Paid for \$1.25. We offer neither bulls, jack-knives, washing machines, cheap jewelry or dabs, called o chromes, for premiums. THE FARMER o is given for the lowest possible cash o price and every subscriber can keep o the money, he would upon the premium o plan, give to buy somebody else a pre-o cluse ourselves.
 o THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers) o postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for o \$1.25 per copy, with an extra copy o to the person getting up the club. o Address, J. K. HUDSON, o Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas. o

Commercial Reports.

DIGEST OF CROP REPORTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CORN.

Our November returns show the estimated corn yield of 1875 in percentages of the crop of 1874. The final estimate of the Department, however, is not made till after the reception of the December returns embracing the average yield per acre. The acreage having been given in previous reports, we shall then have the data for an independent estimate, which, by comparison with the aggregate yield reported in November, enables us to reach a common result by separate lines of inquiry. With this explanation the November returns are accepted as fore shadowing very nearly the final results. They indicate that the crop of 1875 was one of the largest ever grown in the country, probably equalling the very large crops of 1870 and 1872. It is at least a fourth greater than the crop of 1874, and about a third larger than the crop of 1869 reported in the last census.

Every section of the Union reports some increase. The New England States appear to have made a small increase; the Middle States about 10 per cent.; the South Atlantic Coast States a small advance, and the Gulf States about 17 per cent.; the Southern Inland States over 50 per cent.; of the States north of the Ohio, Illinois has made an enormous increase upon the small crop of last year, and the States west of the Mississippi nearly 60 per cent., or more than 1,000,000 bushels.

The quality of the crop is below that of 1874 in most of the States. In New England, only New Hampshire equals her previous crop in this respect. It is remarkable that none of our reports from this State contain any complaints of injury from frost, while all other States of this section will have a large proportion of soft corn, either from frost or imperfect ripening. Of the Middle States, New York and Pennsylvania report poor quality, while New Jersey and Delaware have sounder corn than in 1874. In Maryland and Virginia the quality of the crop is above average, in spite of local injuries; but in the other Atlantic Coast States the quality is deficient. Complaints of rotten or chaffy corn are frequent in this region, while on the other hand the crop is regarded in many places as the best for many years. Of the Gulf States and Southern Inland States, Florida and West Virginia report the average quality low, while all the others report crops of better quality than last year. The improvement in Arkansas is especially marked, being estimated at over 50 per cent. Local injuries from storms depressed the general average below what it would otherwise have been. Of the States north of the Ohio, only Illinois reports a crop equal to last year's in quality. The more northern counties report the greatest depression, which resulted from heavy frosts or cold, wet, autumnal weather. Floods and storms were especially destructive to crops in the larger valleys, but the injury from this source was greatly exaggerated in the first reports of the newspaper press. Rotten and chaffy corn will be in excess. The same causes injured the quality of the crop in Minnesota and Iowa, while in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, the improvement in the quality of the crop keeps pace with its astonishing increase of yield. Early-planted crops were especially prolific and good. Local prices have been greatly depressed by large yields. On the Pacific coast the quality of the crop is nearly equal to last year.

The yield of the various fruits corresponds to the low condition indicated in our previous reports. The year has been one mostly of disaster to the fruit growers, though some parts of the country have enjoyed a total or partial exemption from this injury. Late spring-frosts following severe winter freezes, with the recurrence of low temperatures in April, crippled all the leading crops at the opening of the season. Insect injuries were inconsiderable in extent, though quite a variety of these pests were noted at different times in different parts of the country. The severe winter of the previous year had killed many of the bearing trees. Those parts of the country which received good crops found the high prices of transportation a great hindrance to their disposal; so that, while some communities were entirely destitute, others were compelled to see their crops rot on their hands or dispose of them at unremunerative prices.

THE OUTLOOK FOR GRAIN.

The events of the past few days do not point to any advance in the price of wheat and other grains. When we take into account the vast amount of poor wheat that was grown in the country the past season, which is selling below actual cost of production, and that spring wheat of good quality only commands \$1.35 in New York, very inadequate encouragement is afforded to growing wheat for shipment from the West. In our issue of last week we gave very full English farm and weather notes, and although these accounts point to a very discouraging state of affairs with the farmers on the British Islands, still it is very apparent that there is an over production of the cruder articles grown upon the farm for shipment abroad, as heavy weather, vicissitude and other customary drawbacks do not seem to send prices upwards as formerly. The world has never seen so much wheat "in sight" at New York as at present. Fourteen and a quarter millions of bushels of waiting for buyers to advance upon \$1.25 for No. 2 Spring, \$1.40 to 1.50 choice winter. And this too with rates advanced by combination of the leading trunk lines that do our carrying eastward.

The latest reports from Great Britain show a larger amount of wheat in store at this time, than at same date last year, and the daily receipts are ahead of the daily consumption.

And as to corn, there is no disguising the fact that the new crop will fatten stock less rapidly than the corn of last year, and when dried out and sent forward to market, it will rate low in quality and price.—Western Farm Journal.

The New York Tribune gives the following directions for shipping produce:

Send only good articles. The freight and other expenses eat up poor goods. Put every thing in good order. Do not make a sale where a dirty package or a slovenly appearance fails. Pack securely, so that the motion will not allow the contents to change about. Use plenty of clean dry fine cut straw with eggs. Mark plainly with paint—a stencil-plate is best—and note contents on the box or barrel, stating the amount, also. Send a letter at the same time, stating what is sent, the route, time, &c. An invoice or list should also be inclosed in barrel or box. Always state the number of packages. Secure for yourself a reputation for fine goods, but in best shape, so that your mark is in demand.

The National Grangers say:

"Figures will not lie. They tell of oppression on the labor of this country by taxes for debt and expensive legislation, beyond what was ever known in any other land under the sun. Read these figures and ponder over the astounding tale they tell:

National debt.....	\$2,100,000,000
State, county and municipal debts.....	1,500,000,000
Total.....	\$3,600,000,000
Total National, State, and Municipal tax.....	\$755,000,000
Total exports of the United States.....	645,000,000
Excess of taxes over exports.....	\$110,000,000

"In other words, when we take and scrape the entire nation, and export every pound of cotton, meat, corn, wheat, tobacco, butter, cheese, petroleum, hay, gold, silver, and every thing else we can possibly spare to send out of the country, we shall still lack \$122,000,000 of having enough to pay the taxes inflicted on the labor of the country; or we are only able to pay *Ten months' taxes* out of every year's levy with the proceeds of the entire exports after we have paid transportation on them to the seaboard.

"This is a burden of \$15 per head, each year, upon every man, woman, child, negro and Indian in the United States, or about \$87 upon each head of a family annually, forever, unless we can remove it. We ask, then, is it astonishing that the times are hard, the people poor, and suffering in the land?"

From New York Herald of December 11, we quote:

Broom Corn was quiet but steady. The sales were one car load medium at 7½¢ and 2 car loads do. at 8¢, and 15 bales mixed lots on private terms. We quote: Brush, short green, choice 10¢ a 12¢; hurl, green, 10¢ to 12¢; green medium, 9¢ a 10¢; red and red tipped, 6¢ a 7½¢.

BUTTER.—The market continued firm for fine State, and choice Western was in fair demand from the local trade at full prices. We quote: State dairies, entire fine, 31¢ a 32¢; do. good to prime, 27¢ a 28¢; do. fair to good, 24¢ a 26¢; Western Creamery, tubs, fair to choice, 28¢ a 34¢. Cheese was in moderate demand at about steady prices. We quote:—State factory, common to fancy, 7½¢ a 13½¢; dairies, fancy, full cream, 1½¢ to 13 1-8¢; do., fair to good, 8½¢ a 10½¢; skims, 4¢ a 7¢; Ohio factory fair to good, 5½¢ a 8 1-8¢; do., flat shaped, good to fancy, 8½¢ a 13¢; do. cheddar shaped, good to fancy, 9¢ a 13¢.

REPORTS FROM ELEVATORS AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The following is the buying price in this market: Wheat, No. 4, 95¢; no grade, 70¢; corn, No. 1, 25¢; oats, No. 1, 28¢; rye, No. 1, 40¢.

Manhattan, Kan., Dec. 4, 1875.

Our commission for selling wheat is 2½¢ per cent.; for corn and oats, 1¢. The following is our buying price: Wheat, No. 2, \$1.35; No. 3, \$1.24; No. 4, \$1; no grade, 70¢/75¢; corn, No. 2, 38¢; oats, No. 2, 30¢; no grade, 26¢; barley, No. 2, 90¢; No. 3, 70¢; no grade, 50¢/60¢; rye, No. 2, 55¢; no grade, 50¢ a 52¢.

GILLESPIE & DENAR.
 Kansas City, Nov. 31, 1875.

We are paying the following prices for grain: No. 2 wheat, \$1.05; No. 3, 90¢; No. 4, 70¢; corn, No. 2, 18¢/20¢; oats No. 2, 20¢; rye, No. 2, 40¢.
 BODEN & GRAY.

Independence, Kan., Dec. 13, 1875.

Our charges for storing wheat are 2¢ per bu. the first month, 1¢ each subsequent 30 days; storing corn and oats, 1¢ per bu. per month; shelling corn, 1¢ per bu. Selling price of grain: Wheat, No. 2, \$1.40; No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1; rejected, 85¢; corn, No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 32¢; rej., 25¢; oats, No. 2, 30¢; No. 3, 28¢; rej., 25¢; barley, No. 3, 75¢; rej., 40¢; rye, No. 3, 55¢; rej., 50¢; buckwheat, No. 3, 45¢.
 VAUGHAN & CO.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30, 1875.

The following prices are ruling this date: Buying price—Wheat, No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1; No. 4, 80¢; corn, No. 2, 26¢; oats, No. 2, 30¢; barley, No. 2, 40¢; rye, No. 2, 30. Our charges for storage are 1¢ per bu. per month; for cleaning, 1¢ per bu.

Salina, Kansas, Nov. 30, 1875.

The following prices are ruling in this market: Buying price—Wheat, No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, 80¢; corn, Nos. 1 and 2, 26¢; oats, No. 1, 27¢; barley, No. 1, 75¢; No. 2, 95¢; rye, No. 1, 55¢; buckwheat, No. 1, 50¢. Corn, Nos. 1 and 2, sells for 30¢; oats, Nos. 1 and 2, 32¢.
 M. MOAK.

Lawrence, Kansas, Dec. 15, 1875.

REPORTS FROM MILLS.

I am selling flour at \$2.50/\$3.50; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; rye flour, \$2.50/\$3.00; corn meal, \$1 per cwt; middlings, \$2; bran, 75¢. Wheat is worth from 75¢ to \$1 per bu.; corn, 25¢; buckwheat, 60¢.
 J. L. WILLIAMS.

Holton, Kansas, Dec. 1, 1875.

There is but little change of prices since last advices. We sell, at wholesale, "Golden Sheaf" flour at \$2.50 per cwt; XXXX, \$3.25; "Legal Tender," \$3; buckwheat flour, \$3; rye flour, \$3.25; corn meal, 40¢ per bu.; middlings, \$2.50 per cwt.; bran, 50¢. We will pay cash for good No. 2 wheat.

POWELL & HAMMOND.

Pleasanton, Dec. 1, 1875.

We get our supply of grain from home farmers. We sell XXX flour at \$2.60 per cwt; XXXX, \$3; 2 ship stuff, \$15; bran, \$6.50 per ton—10 ton sold since first of month. We have sold 740 barrels of flour this month, mostly XXX, \$5 per barrel.

HOWELL & HALL.

Oswego, Kansas, Nov. 29, 1875.

I am selling flour at \$2.00/\$3.50; rye flour, \$2.50; corn meal, \$1 to \$1.25.

E. B. PURCELL.

Manhattan, Kansas, Dec. 4, 1875.

From Chase County.

Dec. 13—Wheat and rye look very well except late sown, some more sown than last year. Stock doing fine; horses \$50/\$100 dollars, cattle 2 @8½¢; hogs 6@10; no sheep; vineyards and orchards doing fine; some hay and fences burned, say \$5000 in county. Corn 20@25 wheat 75¢/\$1.20; rye 50¢/75. Land \$5/\$12 per acre unimproved, improved same plus value of improvements; interest 12@18 per cent. Little or no emigration. L. W. COLEMAN.

From Clay County.

Dec. 8—The wheat crop here this season was from 15@20 bushels per acre, price from 80¢/90¢ cents per bushel; a large quantity sown this fall; spring wheat is worth from 60¢/65¢ per bushel; corn 18@20 cts. per bushel. Stock in good condition for going into winter quarters; pork sells for \$6.50 dressed; butter 20 cents per lb; eggs 15¢ per dozen; flour \$3 per hundred. Have a new grist mill furnished with four run of stones. T. L. WRIGHT.

From Greenwood County.

Dec. 4—Weather damp and lowering; corn nearly all gathered, average through county 55 bu. per acre, price in trade 20¢. Land improved \$10/\$30 per acre but no sales, wild lands \$3/\$8 for up-lands, bottom with timber \$10 with time; no cash sales heard of. Of mills we have two. Woollen, or oil factory, or cheese factory, would be a paying business; I think that a company could put up either and run it by wind and make it pay the largest profits. Hay maker Grange, held the patrons birth day in appropriate style, of which more anon. A. V. CHAPMAN.

From Crawford County.

Winter wheat in fine condition, less snow than last year. Stock in abundance except hogs, and all in more than average condition. Weather cold and very dry; no snow. Markets: Corn in demand at 20¢ per bu. most farmers holding for better prices. D. SCOTT.

From Allen County.

Nov. 29—Winter wheat but little sown, looks unusually well, one third as much as last year; rye good, but little sown. All kinds of live stock in good condition; horses, good, \$30/\$50; cows \$20; 8 year old steers \$32; hogs \$6 per hundred; sheep \$3 per hundred. Vineyards and orchards fair in condition excepting young, damaged by hoppers; corn 20¢; oats 20¢; hay \$2 per ton; land none selling that I know of. Weather dry; money 12@20 per cent; emigration light. Corn 40 bushels per acre. A. HODGSON.

From Russell County.

Dec. 6—Wheat and rye good, considering the dry weather; stock in very good condition; horses selling \$30 for ponies \$100; for large American. Vineyards and orchards have but few yet. Weather been very mild for the season till the 5th, it snowed a little. Mills much needed; good coal miners needed to work, money matters close. Corn 25¢; wheat 60¢/70¢. J. T. MIDDLETON.

From Barton County.

Dec. 6—Wheat looks better and although we have had a very dry fall, it is thought it will stand the winter better than if it did not have. We had the best rain yesterday we have had for a long time, winding up with snow, and to-day we are having one of those North westers that remind us that central Ka. is not always the sunny South. Those setting out fruit trees should lean them to the south to prevent blasting as the borers always attack trees so affected.

From Sumner County.

Dec. 7—Corn average about 50 bu. per acre, damaged some by the worms. Fall wheat, rye and barley look well, a small per cent. was destroyed by the grasshoppers. On the 5th, we had rain and heavy sleet with some snow. At Wichita wheat is worth from 80c to \$1.12 per bu. Hogs on foot 6½c. It has been rather dry for the last few weeks, but the weather has been very fine for outdoor work.

CARTER.

From Norton County.

Dec. 6—Stock in good condition, horses got the Epizootic, one horse died from the effects of it in the Co. the only severe case heard of as yet; fall grain looking well. Weather generally pleasant; slight snow on the 5th, inst. Markets: Wheat 60c; corn 25c; potatoes 75c; butter 25c; beef 5c; pork 10c; bacon 20c. Prairie fires in lieu of hoppers and other pests, hay, corn, and even sheep have been destroyed by them.

W. M. HEPLER.

From Cowley County.

Dec. 3—Crops continue good. Stock cattle in good condition, horses got the epizootic several horses have died in this part. Corn is turning out well, what shall we do with it. The weather has been rather dry, no snow to cover the ground yet. Markets: The prices are a little higher except wheat and corn, wheat from 50¢ to 80¢; corn 15¢ to 20¢; potatoes 45¢; onions 50¢. No floods no tornadoes. Slight snow on Nov. 13th, the first of the season, no insects except the house fly to bother.

JAMES RENFRO.

From Douglas County.

Dec. 6—Winter wheat and rye look well, but owing to ravages of chinch bugs past few years, acreage sown is much less than an average. Live stock all look well. Excessive dry weather is causing great scarcity of stock water, a large surplus of horses and mules around here at \$40 to \$125. No loss from prairie fires, plenty of corn and potatoes at 25c. plenty of prairie hay, no market. We want an enterprising man to start hay bailing at Eudora, any amount of both improved and unimproved land for sale, prices low, we have the best country store in the State. Healthiest place to be found, poor place for a doctor.

S. H. WARREN.

AMERICAN GENIUS. MOODY & SANKEY.

The great revivifiers, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who electrified old England with their eloquence and enthusiasm, are fair samples of American genius. Springing from among the common people, their sympathies are alive to the wants of the whole people, and herein lies the secret of their great success. Those who seek to be popular must study and be familiar with the wants of the masses, and prove loyal thereto. To this fact we may trace the grand success in business, as well as in religious undertakings, which many Americans have achieved. Strikingly illustrative of these suggestions is that great establishment, located at Buffalo, N. Y., and known as the "World's Dispensary," a most appropriate name, indeed, for that vast institution, within whose walls are manufactured remedies which are in demand in every quarter of the globe, and at which a corps of distinguished physicians and surgeons, under the personal direction of Dr. Pierce, are constantly administering to the needs of thousands of sufferers everywhere, and whose success in the treatment of all forms chronic ailments has become so well known that there is scarcely a hamlet in the land in which his name is not familiar. Its proprietor, says the *Herald* and *Toronto*, of Detroit, "is a man of the people, writes for them, and to them, tenders his eminent professional services." His advertisements are earnest exhortations. Like the great revivifiers, his enthusiasm is multiplied by the unparalleled success of his enterprise, as well as by the efficacy of his remedies in curing disease. The people believe in him and his remedies, because, as the *New York Tribune* says, "he sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments." Hence Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to-day more largely employed as a blood and liver medicine, and also as a cough remedy, than any other remedial agent in the world. His favorite prescription, he does not recommend as a "cure-all," as is so often done by compounders of worthless, humbug nostrums, but for all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women it has proved itself so much of a specific that it now enjoys great popularity and universal confidence. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, "scarcely larger than mustard seed," have proved so agreeable and reliable as a cathartic that they are rapidly taking the place of the large, nauseous pills heretofore so much in use; while his Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a favorite remedy for Colic, Cramps, Summer-complaint, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera and Cholera Morbus, and also as a liniment. Of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, little need be said, as they are known everywhere as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "cold in the head," ever given to the public. And besides this large measure of success, Dr. Pierce seems likely to achieve as great renown as an author as he has as a physician. His *COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER*, a book of about 800 pages, which he sells at the unparalleled low price of \$1.50, has already been sold to the extent of exhausting two editions amounting to forty thousand copies. The secret of Dr. Pierce's success, as well as that of the great revivifiers, and scores of other Americans, who by their genius have advanced step by step from obscurity to influence and distinction, consists in treating the people with consideration, sympathy, candor, and honesty. No man who hopes to attain either wealth or distinction, can afford to deal unfairly with the world or be indifferent to the wants and best interests of humanity.

An Extended Popularity.—Each year finds "Brown's Bronchial Troches" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

From Montgomery County.

Nov.—Wheat and rye looking first rate, about 30 per cent more sown than last year. All kinds of stock looking well. Cows \$15 to \$35 per head; calves \$5; yearlings \$18; hogs \$8 to \$10 per hundred. No fires yet in this immediate vicinity. Corn 20c; oats 25c; wheat 60c to \$1.00. Improved land 6 to 10, unimproved land 5 to 10.

M. A. BLACK.

From Franklin County.

Nov. 23—Much of the wheat sown failed to germinate for want of rain, chinch bugs numerous in many corn fields. Husking is being pushed with might and main, and corn being taken care of much better than usual. Hands very scarce at \$1 per day or from \$10 to \$20 an board per month. Corn 20c, most of it will be held for better prices. Weather dry and fine.

F. D. COBURN.

From Barton County.

Dec. 7—Wheat sown before the 10th of September is looking well, that sown after is poor, owing to the scarcity of rain. Wheat and rye are badly damaged by geese, which abound here by the thousand. Corn crop has fallen short of expectation. Immigration to this county is very rapid this fall—much more so than ever before. The patrons are talking strongly of building a flouring mill, and hope they will succeed, for we need one very much. Land, \$2.50 to \$8.00 per acre; wheat \$1; corn 30c; potatoes 50c per bushel. Weather fine; roads splendid.

B. B. SMITH.

Market Review.

Topeka Grain Market.	
Corrected weekly by Keever & Fouch.	
Wholesale cash prices—commission men, correct-	
ed weekly by Keever & Fouch.	
WHEAT—Per bu. Spring.....	.80
No. 1.....	1.10
No. 2.....	1.00
No. 3.....	.90
No. 4.....	.80
CORN—Per bu. Mixed.....	.30
White, No. 1.....	.25
Yellow.....	.30
OATS—Per bu.....	.20
RYE—Per bu.....	.40
BARLEY—Per bu.....	.55
WHEAT—Per 100 lbs.—Fall, No. 1.....	3.75
No. 2.....	3.50
No. 3.....	3.25
No. 4.....	3.00
No. 5.....	2.75
No. 6.....	2.50
No. 7.....	2.25
No. 8.....	2.00
No. 9.....	1.75
No. 10.....	1.50
No. 11.....	1.25
No. 12.....	1.00
No. 13.....	.75
No. 14.....	.50
No. 15.....	.25
No. 16.....	.00
No. 17.....	.00
No. 18.....	.00
No. 19.....	.00
No. 20.....	.00
No. 21.....	.00
No. 22.....	.00
No. 23.....	.00
No. 24.....	.00
No. 25.....	.00
No. 26.....	.00
No. 27.....	.00
No. 28.....	.00
No. 29.....	.00
No. 30.....	.00
No. 31.....	.00
No. 32.....	.00
No. 33.....	.00
No. 34.....	.00
No. 35.....	.00
No. 36.....	.00
No. 37.....	.00
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No. 91.....	.00
No. 92.....	.00
No. 93.....	.00
No. 94.....	.00
No. 95.....	.00
No. 96.....	.00
No. 97.....	.00
No. 98.....	.00
No. 99.....	.00
No. 100.....	.00

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.	
Corrected weekly by Blackoff & Krauss, Dealers in	
Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.	
HIDES—Green.....	.05 to .05 1/2
Dry.....	.10 to .11
Dry Salt.....	.11
Calf, Green.....	.09
Kip, Green.....	.08
Sheep, Pelts green.....	.30
Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price.	
TALLOW in Cakes.....	.07
SKINS—Timber Wolf.....	1.50 to 1.75
Prairie Wolf.....	.75
Otter.....	2.50 to 4.00
Mink.....	50 to 1.00
Raccoon.....	1.50 to 3.00
Badger.....	.25
Wild Cat.....	.35
Skunk, Black.....	1.00
Short Striped.....	.35
Long Striped.....	.10
Pole Cat.....	.05
Opossum.....	.05
Deer, dry, per lb.....	.25
Beaver dry and clean, per lb.....	.75 to 1.00
Muskrat.....	.10

Topeka Produce Market.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies	
and Manpeaker.	
APPLES—Per bu.....	1.25
BEANS—Per bu.....	1.50
Medium.....	1.30
Common.....	1.20
Castor.....	1.40 to 1.50
BREWS—Per lb.....	.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	.35
Common Table.....	.30
Medium.....	.15
Common.....	.05
EGGS—Per doz.....	.30
HOMINY—Per bbl.....	5.25 to 6.00
POTATOES—Per gal.....	.20 to .25
POULTRY—Per lb.....	.40 to .50
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.....	.10
Turkeys.....	.10
Geese.....	.10
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders.....	.10 1/2
Clear Sides.....	.10
Hams, Sugar Cured.....	.15
Breakfast.....	.18
LARD—Per lb.....	.12
OATMEAL—Per bu.....	.10
ONIONS—Per bu.....	.15
SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp.....	1.00
Millet.....	.25
Blue Grass.....	.30
Timothy, prime.....	.40
Oats.....	.35
Onion Sets per bu.....	.15
Turnips—Per bu.....	.10
Rutabagas—Per bu.....	.15
Hubbard Squash.....	.05

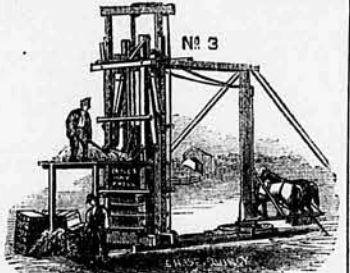
Kansas City Market.	
KANSAS CITY, DEC. 14, 1875.	
GRAIN.	
The following are wholesale cash prices from commis-	
sion men.	
WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.....	.75 to .80
No. 4.....	.90 to 1.00
No. 3.....	1.10 to 1.20
No. 2.....	1.30 to 1.40
CORN—Per bu—New White.....	.30 to .35
Shelled.....	.25 to .30
OATS—New per bu.....	.20 to .25
RYE—New per bu.....	.40 to .45
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 2.....	.50 to .55
No. 1.....	.55 to .60
No. 3.....	.45 to .50
BUCKWHEAT—Per bu.....	.40 to .45

PRODUCE.	
APPLES—Per bbl.....	2.50 to 3.25
BREWS—Per lb.....	.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	.35
Medium.....	.30
Common.....	.15
BROOM CORN—Per ton.....	60.00 to 70.00
CHEESE—Per lb.....	.15 to .20
EGGS—Per doz.....	.30 to .35
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.....	.10 to .15
Prime Live Geese.....	.45
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.....	2.80
XX.....	2.80 to 3.00
XXX.....	2.80 to 3.15
XXX.....	3.35 to 3.35
CORN MEAL—Per bu.....	.90 to 1.00
Kiln dried, per bbl.....	2.30 to 2.50

LIVE STOCK.	
Extra, av 1,300 to 1,500.....	\$5.00
Prime, av 1,000 to 1,200.....	4.25
Fair to good, av 1,100 to 1,250.....	4.00
Native stockers, av 1,000 to 1,100.....	3.75
Medium, av 800 to 900.....	3.25
Native cows, fat, av 900 to 1,000.....	3.25
" medium, av 800 to 900.....	2.25
Colorado natives, fat.....	3.00
Wintered Texans, fat to good.....	3.75
" common.....	1.25
" cows, good.....	2.00
" fair.....	2.25
Through Texas, fat.....	2.25
Through Texas, fair.....	2.00
Calves, each.....	4.00 to 8.00

NOTE HEADS, Monthly Statements, Envelopes, etc., neatly and expeditiously printed at the Bank and Job office of the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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

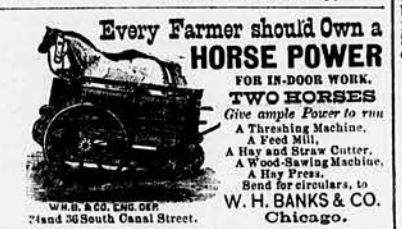
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OR
THE UNITED STATES.

The Premium Press in the United States.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
NEARLY 1,000 IN USE.

This Press is warranted to compress Hay so tight that TEN tons can be shipped in a railroad box car. Manufactured and for sale by
GEORGE ERTTEL, Quincy, Ill.
Send for circular.

Blackberry Plants
FOR SALE.

10,000 Kittingany..... \$7.00 per 1,000
10,000 Black Improved..... 4.00 per 1,000
Plants boxed and delivered in April at depot, free of charge. Warranted true and first-class.
Address,
(Care of KANSAS FARMER), Topeka, Kan.

Attention, Farmers!
FOR SALE—A thoroughbred DURHAM BULL, two years old; color, deep red. Also, a three year old roan heifer and a heifer calf. Blood pure and pedigree of each perfect. Will be sold low. For particulars, Address,
JAS. A. RACE,
Lamar, Barton County, Mo.

WANTED

To Exchange For Sheep.
A NEW HOUSE AND LOT in the city of Meadville, Pa. Price, \$1,000. Is rented now, and pays 10 per cent clear of the taxes. Will exchange for good, sound, two-year-old NATIVE EWES in Missouri, Kansas or Colorado. I want to buy some Sheep for cash.
For particulars address, and give price of sheep to
T. H. APPLE,
Meadville, Pa.



\$30 REWARD

FOR the recovery of the HORSE, strayed or stolen from the stable of the Shawnee Mills, on the night of Dec. 8th, 1875. Description:—A dark brown horse, 8 or 9 years old, about 16 hands high, heavy mane and tail and rather large head. No marks or spots about him, but when in motion has a peculiar habit of hanging his tongue out of the side of his mouth. The above reward will be paid for his return.
SHELLBARGER, GRISWOLD & CO.
Topeka, Kan., Dec. 14, 1875.

Standard Work!
Standard Stock!
Standard Prices!
KANSAS
PUBLISHING HOUSE

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY!

Of every description, and for every possible use, promptly and satisfactorily manufactured.

MACAZINES,
Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books Bound and Re-Bound.

PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS FOR
Felter's Improved School Records!
Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TOWNSHIP BOOKS,
Poor Records, Estray Records, Justices' Records.Legal Blanks,
Seals, Stamps, &c.

No HUCKSTERING—Uniform and Legitimate Prices.
GEO. W. MARTIN.

HAVE YOU A DOLLAR?

FOR ONE DOLLAR

We will Send, Postage Paid,

THE WEEKLY WORLD
ONE YEAR.

1. It contains ALL THE NEWS of the past seven days, collected by the agents and correspondents of the New York Daily World, and in fullness, accuracy and enterprise in this respect is unequalled.
2. Its Agricultural Department contains the latest news of farm experiments at home and abroad, contributions by home and foreign writers, full reports of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, and quotations of valuable and interesting articles appearing in the agricultural weeklies and magazines.
3. Its Grange News, to which attention is specially called, is a feature which can be found in no other paper. All the resources at the command of a great metropolitan daily newspaper are employed in its collection, and the result is a page each week where the members may find a complete record of the work in every State in the Union for the past seven days. In addition to this weekly record, *The World* gives the cream of all the local Grange papers in every State. This department is and will continue to be under the charge of one of the active members of the order.
4. For the Fireless Department, in addition to its other attractions, such as poetry, miscellany, humorous or satirical, &c., during the coming year, there will be not less than one hundred short tales by the best writers of fiction in England and America.
5. The Market Reports, brought down to the hour of publication, are the best that can be made. Each market is reported by one whose special knowledge and training make him the best authority upon that subject in the United States. For accuracy and completeness the market reports of *The World* are unrivaled.

"The World is not only the best but the cheapest newspaper ever offered the farmer."

SEMI-WEEKLY (104 Nos.), \$2 a Year.

DAILY (313 Nos.), \$10 per Year.

Specimen copies on application. Address "THE WORLD," 35, Park Row, New York.

1876. A National Family Paper. 1876.

The Great Family Paper of America, the only paper expiring every winter, quick and humbug, and saving millions to the public, is now ready for the Centennial campaign, and 100,000 more delighted subscribers.

The Star Spangled Banner is a large, eight page, 40-column paper, Ledger size, overflowing with charming Stories, Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor, and Fun. It gives all new Recipes, Rights, Secrets, Arts, &c., &c.; has a Children's Department, a Medical Department, Fuzler's Corner, etc., etc., and is a perfect Family Paper.

Humbugs. Quack, Swindler, and "Beat." Every number has five columns of truthful, reliable statements. No sawdust, lottery gift, bond, or "put and call" game can ever "catch" you if you read this great paper. It exposes all swindlers without fear or favor, and gives a list of over 1,000 with names and "games." But 75 cents a year, and is sent prepaid everywhere. It is just the paper for every home, Southern or Northern. It is not political, religious or sectarian. It saves for all. Started in 1863, it has gone on for 13 years, and is read by 100,000 people. You want it and will have it some time. Why not now?

Elegant Chromos. We have imported 13 Splendid French Chromos, (worth \$1 each), size 9x11 inches, finely mounted, and we offer any FOUR of these gems and BANNER a whole year, all free, for \$1. These are genuine chromos, suitable for any parlor. 50 other premiums offered.

A Last Word. Reader, remember 1876 is our country's centennial. During this one year do take a NATIONAL, patriotic, wide awake paper, one that is for honor and against wrong; one that knows no party, no north, south, east or west; but a paper intended for every reader, one that saves money to its readers by exposing the "tricks and ruses" of swindlers; and now is the time. You have put it off too long. Send to-day. Now is the accepted time.

See. Only 75 cents secures this great paper a year. With four charming chromos, only \$1. 5 numbers sent for 15 cents. Specimens (100,000 ready) sent FREE TO ALL. Send for it now. Costs nothing to see it, send to-day to BANNER PUBLISHING CO., Hindsdale, N. H.



MISSING.

ON the 5th of Dec., from his home at Dover, Kan., Jacob Alwood, Description:—Height, 5 ft. 9 in.; light brown eyes; weighs about 150 lb; age, 20. He had with him a small bay horse. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his family.
WALTER ROSS, Dover, Kan.



DO YOU WANT TO KNOW

ALL ABOUT KANSAS?

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE

PARSONS SUN,

Published at Parsons, Kan., at \$3 a Year.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SWEETS.

Sweeter than sweets of summer-land,
Or the far-off odors of Samarcand,
Is the perfume of my window-seat,
An incense-bower, a heaven of sweet.
An early hyacinth pure and Oh!
Whiter almost than the falling snow
Out in this sombre winter's day—
Colorless, but for the white and gray!

And I dream of violets demure
And lorn narcissus, cold and pure;
O wealth of scents! My honeyed pet,
Little modest darling, Mignonette,
Is breathing sweets ethereal—but Oh!
I hear a loud, rude cry: "Heigho!"
Ah, the children are making a ball,
An immense ball of white—that's all!
Nothing more; some merry little boys—
Girls too—making such a noise!
A frolic of wildest, maddest play
Before my window—this winter day.
And my dream—gone indeed, yet
Just as real my Mignonette.
Dear me! they spy my pets at last!
Four noses red against my glass!

"Please Mr. Poet, we can't smell your poems,
Cause the glass won't let it get to our noses!"

So, I open my heart and my door
And bid them come in—all four;
Four little pairs of snow-covered feet
Enter my hidden storehouse of sweet:
And I sigh, and give up my dream
To the little animated stream!

GEORGE H. PICARD.

KITCHEN WALLS.

Give us good old fashioned, plain whitewash
for kitchen walls. A papered kitchen cannot
be kept clean and sweet, neither can a car-
peted one. The fancy mixtures for tinted
walls are very nice on halls and bed rooms
when nicely mixed and nicely put on, but
when streaked and shaded and blotched they
are not half as nice as white walls any place
and in a kitchen where steam and more or
less of smoke and greasy vapors soon discol-
or any walls, there is nothing so good and so
convenient as whitewash; it can be put on
little at a time if desirable, here
and there in spots that get
soiled soonest, and thus with very little work
the kitchen may always be in presentable
condition. Not that we think the kitchen a
desirable place in which to spend the long
winter evenings, if a family has any other
room with a store in, but it should be kept
as free from odors as far as possible any how,
and this cannot be done unless the walls and
floor and hard and bare are frequently clean-
ed. Where, as is often the case in frontier
life, the kitchen has to serve for dining and
sitting rooms as well, then each good wife
and mother knows best her own resources and
will make it as cozy and comfortable as pos-
sible. A few pictures on the wall won't hurt
any body, and will be a great deal of com-
pany for both old and young; they serve as win-
dows you know, looking out into the great
world. And any man that is half a man will
make his wife a store goods box cupboard in
which to put out of sight the pots and kettles,
and all such kitchen furniture when it is not
in use. If her husband won't, any woman
that was born for Kansas will do it herself,
and manage to get an oil cloth cover for it.
It is very nice in a sitting room kitchen to
have some large rugs to spread down before
the fire, after the men and boys have laid
aside their dirty boots and want a warm place
for their feet. A model kitchen is a room that
is used for nothing but a kitchen, but when it
is necessary it can be made a very habitable
place for all the family.

EDWARD BROWN, STOKER.

We were very quiet, Mary and I, as we
strolled out of the churchyard, down one of
the lanes, and then crossing a stile, we went
through a couple of fields and sat down on
another stile, with the high hedge on either
side of us, and the meadow that they were be-
ginning to mow at the other end, one glorious
bed of flowers and soft, feathery grass.
"Polly," I says at last, breaking the silence,
"ain't this heavenly?"
"And you feel better?" she says, laying her
hand on mine.
"Better!" I says, taking a long draught of
the soft, sweet-scented air, and filling my
chest, "better, old girl! I feel as if I was
growing backward into a boy."
"And you fifty last week?" she says.
"Yes," I says, smiling, "and you forty-seven
next week." And then we sat thinking for a bit.
"Polly," I said at last, as I sat there drink-
ing in the soft breeze, and feeling it give me
strength, "it's worth being ill only to feel as I
do now."
For you see I'd been very bad, else I dare
say I'm not the man to go hanging about
churchyards and watching funerals. I'm a
stoker, and my work lies in steamers trading
to the East. I'd come home from my last voy-
age bad with fever, and been carried home to
die, as my mates thought, and it was being
like this and getting better that had set me
thinking so seriously and made me so quiet.
Not that I was ever a noisy sort of man, as any
one who knows me will say. And now, after
getting better, the doctor had said I must go
to the country to get strong, so as there was
nothing for it but to leave the youngsters un-
der the care of the eldest girl and a neighbor,
and come and take lodgings out in this quiet
Surrey village.
Polly never thought I should get better, and
one time no more did I; for about a month be-
fore this time, as I lay hollow-eyed and yel-
low on the bed, knowing, too, how bad I looked,
for I used to make young Dick bring me
the looking-glass every morning, the doctor
came as usual, and, like a blunt Englishman I
put it to him flat.
"Doctor," I says, "you don't think I shall
get better?" and I looked him straight in the
face.
"Oh, come, come, my man!" he says, smil-

ing, "we never look at the black side like
that."

"None of that, doctor!" I says. "Out with it
like a man. I can stand it. I've been expect-
ing to be drowned or blown up half my life,
so I shan't be scared at what you may say."

"Well, my man," he says, "your symptoms
are of a very grave nature. You see the fever
had undermined you before you came home,
and unless—"

"All right, doctor," I says, "I understand.
You mean that unless you can get a new plate
in the boiler she won't stand another voy-
age."

"Oh, come! we won't look upon it as a
hopeless case," he says. "There's always
hope." After a little more talk, he shook
hands and went away.

Next day when he came I had been thinking
it all over, and was ready for him. I don't
believe I was a bit better. In fact, I know I
was drifting fast, and I saw it in his eyes as
well.

I waited till he had asked me his different
questions, and then, just as he was getting up
to go, I asked him to sit down again.

"Polly, my dear," I just want a few words
with the doctor," and she put her apron up
to her eyes and went out, closing the door after
her very softly, while the doctor looked at me
curious-like, and waited for me to speak.

"Doctor," I says, "you've about given me
up. There don't shake your head, for I know.
Now, don't you think I'm afraid to die, for I
don't believe I am. But look here, there's
seven children down stairs, and if I leave my
wife a widow, with the few pounds I have
been able to save what's to become of them?"

"My dear fellow," he says honestly, "I've
done everything I can for your case."

"That's what you think, doctor," I says, "but
look here. I've been at sea thirty years, and
in seven wrecks. It's been like dodging
death with me a score of times. Why, I pulled
my wife there regularly out of the hands
of death, and I'm not going to give up now.
I've been—"

"Stop stop," he says gently. "You're excit-
ing yourself."

"Not a bit," I says, though my voice was
quite a whisper. "I've had this over all night,
and I've come to think I must be up and doing
my duty."

"But, my good man," he began.

"Listen to me, doctor," I says. "A score of
times I might have given up and been drown-
ed, but I made a fight for it and was saved.
Now I mean to make a fight for it right here,
for the sake of the wife and bairns. I don't
mean to die, without a struggle. I believe
this here, that life is given to us all as a trea-
sure to keep. We might throw it away by our
own folly at any time, but there's hundreds of
times when we may preserve it, and we never
know whether we can save it till we try.
Give a drink of that water."

He held the glass to my lips, and I took a
big draught, and went on, he reeling all the
time to be stopping to humor me in my mad-
ness.

"That's better, doctor," I says. "Now look
here, sir, speaking as one who has sailed the
sea, it's a terrible stormy time with me.
There's a lee shore close at hand, the fires are
drowned out, and unless we can get up a bit
of sail, there's no chance for me. Now then,
doctor, can you get up a bit of sail?"

"I will go and send you something that will
quiet you," he said, rising.

"Thanky, doctor," I says, smiling to my-
self. "And now look here. I'm not going to
give up till the last, and when the last comes,
and the ship's going down, why, I shall have
a try if I can't swim to safety. If that fails,
and I can really feel that it is to be, why, I
hope I shall go down into the great deep
calmly, like a hopeful man, praying that
Somebody above will forgive me all I've done
amiss, and stretch out His hand to my little
ones."

He went away and I dropped to sleep, worn
out with my exertion.

When I woke, Polly was standing by my
bedside watching me, with a bottle and glass
on the little table.

As soon as she saw my eyes open she shook
up the stuff and poured it into a wine glass.
"Is that what the doctor sent?" says I.

"Yes, dear; you were to take it directly."

"Then I shan't take it," I says. "He's give
me up, and that stuff's only to keep me quiet.
Polly, you go and make me some beef tea,
and make it strong."

She looked horrified, poor girl, and was
about to beg me to take hold of the rotten life
belt he'd sent me, when I held out my hand
for it, took the glass, and let it tilt over—there
was only about a couple of teaspoonfuls in it,
and the stuff fell on the carpet.

I saw tears come in her eyes, but she said
nothing—only put down the glass and ran out
to make the beef tea.

The doctor didn't come till late next day,
and I was lying very still and drowsy, half
asleep like, but I was awake enough to hear
him whisper to Polly, "Sinking fast," and I
heard her give such a heart-broken sob that
as the great wave came on the sea where I
was floating, I struck out with all my might,
rose over it and floated gently down the other
side.

For the next four days—putting it as a
drowning man striving for his life like a true-
hearted fellow—it was like great foaming
waves coming to wash over me, but the shore
still in sight, and me trying hard to reach it.

And it was a grim, hard fight; a dozen
times I could have given up, folded my arms,
and said good-bye to the dear old watching
face safe on shore; but a look at that always
cheered me, and I fought on again and again,
till at last the sea seemed to go down, and, in
utter weariness, I turned on my back to float
restfully with the tide bearing me down to sleep
till I touched the sands, crept up them,
and fell down worn out, to sleep in the sun-
safe!

That's a curious way of putting it, you may
say, but it seems natural to me to mix it up
with the things of sea-going life, and the man-
ner in which I've seen so many fight hard for
their lives. It was just like striving in the
midst of a storm to me, and when at last I did
fall into a deep sleep I felt surprised like to
find myself lying in my own bed, with Polly
watching by me; and when I stretched out
my hand, and took hers, she let loose that
which she had kept hidden from me before,
and, falling on her knees by my bedside, she
sobbed for very joy.

"As much beef-tea and brandy as you can
get him to take," the doctor says, that after-
noon; and it wasn't long before I got from
slops to solids, and then was sent, as I told you,
into the country to get stout, while the
doctor got no end of praise of the cure he
made.

I never said a word though, even to Polly,
for he did his best, but I don't think any medi-
cine would have cured me then.

I was saying a little while back that I pull-

ed my wife regularly out of the hands of death,
and of course that was when we were both
quite young, though for the matter of that, I
don't feel much different and can't well see
the change. That was in one of the Cape
steamers when I first took to stoking. They
were little ramshackle sort of boats in those
days, and how it was that more weren't lost
puzzles me. It was more due to the weather
than the make or finding of the ships. I can
tell you, that they used to find their way safe
to port; and yet the passengers, poor things,
knowing no better, used to take passage, ay,
and make a voyage, too, from which they
never got back.

Well, I was working on board a steamer as
they used to call the Equator, and heavy laden
and about twenty passengers on board. We
started down Channel with all well till we
got right down off the west coast of Africa,
when there came one of the heaviest storms I
was ever in. Even for a well-found steamer,
such as they can build to-day, it would have
been a hard fight; but with our poor, shabby
wooden tub, it was a hopeless case from the
first.

Our skipper made a brave fight of it though,
and tried hard to make for one of the ports;
but bless you, what can a man do when, after
ten days' knocking about, the coals run out,
and the fires that have been kept going with
wood and oil, and everything that can be
thrust into the furnaces, are drowned; when
the paddle-wheels are only in the way, every
bit of sail set is blown clean out of the bol-
ropes, and at last the ship begins to drift fast
for a lee shore?

That was our case, and every hour the sea
seemed to get higher and the wind more fierce,
while I heard from more than one man how
fast the water was gaining below.

My mate and I didn't want any telling,
though. We'd been driven up out of the stoke-
hole like a pair of drowned rats, and came on
deck to find the bulwarks ripped away, and
the sea every now and then leaping aboard,
and washing the lumber in all directions.

The skipper was behaving very well, and
he kept us all at the pumps, turn and turn
in spella, but we might as well have tried to pump
the sea dry, and when, with the water gain-
ing fast, he told him what we thought, he
owned it was no use, and we gave up.

We'd all been at it, crew and passengers,
about forty of us altogether, including the
women—five of them they were, and they
were all on deck, lashed in a sheltered place,
close to the poop. And very pitiful it was to
see them fighting hard at first and clinging to
the side, but only to grow weaker, half-drown-
ed as they were; and I saw two sink down at
last, and hang drooping like from their lash-
ings, dead, for not a soul could do them a
turn.

I was holding on by the shrouds when the
mate got to the skipper's side, and I saw by
his blank white face what he was telling him.
Of course we couldn't hear his words in such
a storm, but we didn't want to, for his lips
said plain enough:

"She's sinking!"

Next moment there was a rush made for
the boats, and two of the passengers out loose
a couple of the women; place was made for
them before the first boat was too full, she
lowered down, cast off, and a big wave carried
her clear of the steamer. I saw her for a mo-
ment on the top of the ridge, and then she
plunged down the other side out of our sight
—and that of everybody else; for how long
she lived, who can say? She was never pick-
ed up or heard of again.

Giving a bit of a cheer our chaps turned to
the next, and were getting in when there
came a wave like a mountain, ripped her from
the davits, and when I shook the water from
my eyes there she was hanging by one end
above in, and the men who had tried to launch
her gone—skipper and mate as well.

There were only seven of us now, that I
could see besides the three women lashed to
the side, and only one of them was alive; and
for a bit no one moved, everybody being
stunned-like with horror, but there came a
lull, and feeling that the steamer was sinking
under our feet I shouted out to the boys to
come on, and we ran to the last boat, climbed
in, and was casting off when I happened to
catch sight of the women lashed under the
bulwarks there.

"Hold hard!" I roars, for I saw one of them
wave her hand.

"Come on, you fool, shouts my mate, 'she's
going down!'"

I pray I may never be put to it again like
that with all a man's selfish desires for life
fighting against him. For a moment I shut
my eyes, and then began to lower; but I was
obliged to open them again, and as I did so,
I saw a wild, scared face, with long wet hair
clinging to it, and a pair of little white hands
were stretched out to me as if for help.

"Hold hard!" I shouts.

"No, no," roared out two or three, "there
isn't a moment," and as the boat was being
lowered from the davits I made a jump,
caught the bulwarks with my hands, and
climbed on board, just as the boat kissed the
water, was unhooked and floated away.

Then as I crept hand-over-hand to the girl's
side, whipped out my knife, and was cutting
her loose, while her weak arms clung to me, I
felt a horrible feeling of despair come over me,
for a coward I was at heart, and I had to
fight with myself so as not to leave the girl to
her fate and leap overboard to swim for my
life. I got the better of it, though—went
down on my knees, so as not to see the boat,
and got the poor trembling, clinging creature
loose.

"Now, my lads," I says, "quick!"—and I raised
her up—"hold on by the side while I make
fast a rope around you."

And then I stood up to hail the boat—the
boat wasn't there, for in those brief mo-
ments she must have capsized, and we were
alone on the sinking steamer, which now, lay
in the trough of the sea.

As soon as I got over the horror of the feel-
ing, a sort of stony despair came over me; but
when I saw that pale appealing face at my
side looking to me for help, that brought the
manhood back, and in saying encouraging
things to her I did myself good.

My first idea was to make something that
would float up, but I gave that up directly, for
I could feel that I was helpless, and getting
the poor girl more into shelter, I took a bit
of tobacco in a sort of stolid way, and sat down
with a cork life-buoy over my arm, one which
I had cut loose from where it had hung for-
gotten behind the wheel.

But I never used it, for the storm went
down fast, and the steamer floated still, water
logged, for three days, when we were picked
up by a passing vessel, half-starved, but hope-
ing.

And during that time my companion
told me that she was the attendant of one of
the lady passengers on board; and at last,
when we parted at the Cape, she kissed my
hand, and called me her hero, who had saved
her life—poor grimy me, you know.

We weren't long though, before we met again
for some time we'd settled that we'd write; and
a twelve-month after Mary was back in Eng-
land, and my wife. That's why I said I took
her like out of the hands of death, though in
a selfish sort of a way, being far, you know,
from perfect. But what I say, speaking as
Edward Brown, stoker, is this: Make a good
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MAKING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The younger members of the family can often manufacture tasteful and pleasing, as well as useful, presents for the Christmas tree, and thereby not only save money but greatly enhance the value of the gift to the recipient. *St. Nicholas* for December gives directions for making some appropriate presents, from which we copy the following:

MADEIRA-NUT SCENT-CASES.

For these bright little affairs too large fair Madeira-nuts or English walnuts are required. Halve them carefully by forcing the points of your scissors into the soft end. Scrape the inside perfectly clean, heat a hair-pin red hot in a candle-blaze or gas jet, and with it bore two small holes opposite each other at each end of the shell; varnish with gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, then set them in a warm place till perfectly dry. Make a bright colored silk bag three inches and a half square, with a hem at the unhemmed end; run a thread round that edge, draw it up tight and finish it with a little bow. Form the other end into a bag by running a narrow ribbon into a drawing hem. Last of all, set a tiny bow at the top of each shell, and all the bag with cotton-wood sprinkled thickly with sachet-power.

A tiny glove or bon-bon case can be made, by using two half shells of a Madeira-nut treated in a similar manner, piecing them with holes in the middle as well as top, and tying them together with narrow colored ribbon. Of course they hold only a very small pair of gloves. They are pretty objects to hang upon a Christmas-tree.

A PARASOL PEN-WIPER.

A very pretty pen-wiper can be made in the form of a close parasol. Sharpen a thin wooden lead pencil that has an ivory tip. Cut a circle of wood, and another, somewhat smaller, of thin black cloth. Point or scallop the edges all around, piece a hole in the centre of each circle and run the point of the pencil through, leaving the circle on top. By a little ingenuity you can now crease, fold and secure these circles close to the handle, so that the whole will look like a closed parasol; by experimenting first with a piece of paper you can best get the size of the circle required to suit your pencil.

MUD MAULER.

Mud Mauler was an heiress, and Put on more airs than the folks could stand. But she tenderly loved the judge, though he Was only a judge of whis-ki-ee.

She used to smile when his manly tread Sought for the sidewalk above his head.

And they stood up before the justice stern, And she was hien and he was hern.

But he often sighed, "Oh, warn't I a fool?" While she combed his hair with a three legged stool.

And she often stared in mute surprise At the voice he had for oyster fries.

And it made him open his wondering eyes, When she got up her motion on cold mince pies.

So he sighed in the bitterness of his soul, And plunged his grief in the flowing bowl.

And she said she was awfully sick of him, And braced up her spirits with Old Tom gin.

Of all sad words we ever wot The saddest are some we have done forgot. —[Burlington Hawkeye.]

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J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Illinois.

WANTED. MEN OF GENTLE APPEARANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$20,000, or \$100, for a general permanent, and remunerative business suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a week, and will send \$1 samples and full particulars to any person that means business. Street-talkers, peddlers, and boys need not apply. Address, with stamp, N. A. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

NOTES. Checks, Drafts, etc., printed on short notice, and in fine style, at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas.

Farm Stock Advertisements

NORMAN HORSES



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

E. DILLON & CO.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale. ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Address GLICK & KNAPP.

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

POLAND CHINA PIGS.



S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo., Offers for sale at reasonable rates a large and fine stock of pure bred Poland-China Pigs of all ages. Choice Pigs, \$10 to \$25 each. Also, a number of

SHORT-HORN BULLS, of good Herd Book Pedigree. The above stock is offered at prices farmers can pay in these hard times. For further particulars write to S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Knox Co., Missouri.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,



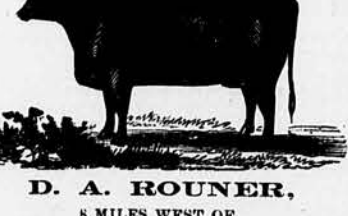
Importers and Breeders of Norman Horses. Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill. Imported stock for sale on reasonable terms. Address, Shirley, McLean Co., Illinois.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Missouri. BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

Thoroughbred Berkshires.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Bourbon Park.



D. A. ROUNER, 8 MILES WEST OF NEWARK, MISSOURI. BREEDER OF

Short-Horn Cattle.

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phyliss, Galathea, Rose Buds, Rose Mary's, Lady Caroline, Desdemona, and other good families. RED DUKE 4219 S. H. R. at head of the herd. Correspondence solicited.

Challenge Feed Mills.

OVER 10,000 IN USE. They Do Not Clog or Heat.

NO OTHER mill will do an equal amount of work with same power.

Send for descriptive circular to Specialty Manufacturing Company, 120 Lake-st, CHICAGO.

Factories, Dwellings, Barns, etc., a specialty. Estimates free. Complete materials for new roofs 4 1/2 c. a sq. ft. Fire-proof. Durable. Easily applied, with positive satisfaction.

ROOFS

Correspondence invited. Live Agents Wanted.

100 page Book free if you write to-day. Glines Rubber Roofing being very elastic and requiring no tar or gravel, is strongly recommended by Architects, Builders, and leading men in this section, for new steep or flat roofs; can also be laid over old shingles, felt and plastic roofs. Simple directions how to save re-shingling. STOP LEAKS EFFECTUALLY & CHEAPLY in roofs of all kinds, or lay new ones; mailed any one stating where they saw this notice. Write at once. N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., 8 Cedar-st., N. Y.

Land Advertisements.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES

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

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land. Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address, A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas Land Agency.

WE place on sale, WILD LAND AND IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas. Parties desiring to sell, rent, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records.

We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas.

To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands. Address, DOWNS & MERRILL, Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES IN

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE. 20 Per cent. For further information address, John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kan.

Ho! For Central Kansas.

The Celebrated Kaw Indian Reserve now open to actual settlement, on 11 years' improved farms are selling very cheap. Kansas has harvested the finest wheat crop, of all the States for 1875. Whole fields run from 32 to 40 bushels to the acre. Other crops promise abundant yields. Address, ROBERTS & LINZEE, Council Grove, Kan.

KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

Grand Real Estate Distribution AT ATCHISON, KANSAS, MARCH 28, 1876.

2,664 Pieces of Property, Valued at \$770,800.00.



[The above represents "Price Villa," with 12 acres.] THE KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

IS an association composed of Capitalists and Business Men, residing in Kansas, duly incorporated by the authority of the State, with a Capital Stock of One Million Dollars, divided into Two Hundred Thousand Shares at Five Dollars Each.

The Charter of said Association is for the Term of Twenty-One Years, and confers upon its incorporators and their successors full power and authority to transact business in any of the States and Territories of the United States for the purpose of: the promotion of immigration; the organization and maintenance of Roads of Trade and business exchanges; the accumulation and loan of funds; the erection of buildings; and the purchase and sale of Real Estate.

In furtherance of these general purposes, and more especially to encourage immigration to Kansas and to aid in the erection of a City Hall and Board of Trade Rooms in the city of Atchison, the "KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION" has in its corporate name and capacity, purchased the 2,664 pieces of Real Estate named above, valued at \$770,800, and will, on MARCH 28th, 1876, at Corinthian Hall, in the city of Atchison, make Distribution of the same.

Every share, wherever by whomsoever held, will be equally represented in the Distribution, and will be entitled to any one piece of said property that may be awarded to the same. But the particular manner of such award will be decided upon by a majority of the Shareholders present at the time in person or by proxy, and the Members of the Association will not directly or indirectly vote or participate in the meetings of said Shareholders in deciding the same.

NO. OF PIECES. VALUE.

1—"PRICE VILLA".....\$ 35,000 00
2—"GLICK'S BLOCK".....30,000 00
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100—"GLICK'S BLOCK".....30,000 00

2,664 PIECES OF PROPERTY VALUED AT - \$770,800.00

PRICES OF SHARES.

The price of a single share is FIVE DOLLARS, but to insure a speedy sale of all the shares and the Distribution of our Real Estate on March 28th, 1876, WITHOUT POSTPONEMENT, we offer the following liberal rates to clubs when ordered directly from our office:

11 Shares for.....\$ 50 00
22 do.....100 00
33 do.....150 00
44 do.....200 00
55 do.....250 00
66 do.....300 00
77 do.....350 00
88 do.....400 00
99 do.....450 00
100 do.....500 00
1,000 do.....5,000 00

All orders for Shares will be filled in the order in which they are received, until all are taken. That all applicants may be supplied, and to avoid delay and disappointment, orders should be forwarded early.

To insure against mistakes and delays, Correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly.

Active and reliable agents wanted. References required. Liberal commission allowed. Circulars and terms sent on application. Office Money Order. For further particulars concerning the manner of Distribution, for endorsements and references, circulars will be sent on application. All communications must be addressed to JOHN M. PRICE, General Manager, Atchison, Kansas.

27 Shares for sale by J. M. PRICE, Atchison, Kan.

CATARH FREE trial bottle of Dr. LANE'S Catarrh Cure GIVEN AWAY with testimony to wonderful CURES performed. Send to Henry Reed & Co., 643 Broadway, New York.

CURED CATALOGUES, Pamphlets, Briefs, etc., printed in the best style, and at lowest living prices at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas.

THE PROMINENT ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW LOW RESERVOIR "STANDARD"

Are Economy in Price, Superior Construction, Quick & Uniform Baking.

Great Durability & Handsome Designs, And Giving PERFECT SATISFACTION Everywhere.

MADE ONLY BY

Excelsior Manufacturing Company,

612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS, MO.

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A. W. KNOWLES & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE "RURAL" CORN SHELLER.

Hand and Power

Six Styles

IN STOCK,

For Farm & Warehouse USE.

The Celebrated

JOLIET CORN SHELLERS,

CHAMPION FANNING MILLS,

For Perfect Cleaning of

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flax, Castor Beans, and all Kinds of Seeds

FEED CUTTERS, FEED MILLS,

Feed Steamers, Gang, Sulky, and Walking Plows, etc., etc., for sale by

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

Descriptive Circulars sent free, on application. KANSAS CITY, MO.

NEW HISTORY OF KANSAS.

Now Ready for Agents. Complete and reliable from its first exploration. Positively the most magnificent State History ever published. 800 pages! 150 Elegant Engravings! We want 100 energetic men to canvass for this work upon the most liberal terms. Apply at once to R. S. PEALE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Agricultural Works.

The Largest Manufacturing in the Southwest.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

Whitman's American, Cider Mills,

American and Excelsior Cider Mills,

St. Louis double hole Corn Sheller

With NEW COB RAKE AND FAN;

Junior St. Louis and Mound City

Shellers,

THE BEST MADE;

St. Louis Hay Cutter, four sizes;

Sanford and Lever Cutters.

General Manufacturers of

Agricultural Implements.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Factory and Office, corner Clark Ave. & 8th Street,

ST. LOUIS.

S. F. HALL, A. L. PATTERSON, F. D. PATTERSON,

HALL, PATTERSON & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Authorized Agents for P. H. under \$300,000 Bonds.

C. E. FOSS, T. ELLIOTT, F. O. TILTON, G. G. BAILEY

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ROOM 15, 164 & 166 WASHINGTON ST., Chicago, Ill.

Improved Little Giant

CORN MILL.

No. 1, for one horse, grinds 5 to 7 bu per hour, \$35
No. 2, for two horses, " 7 to 9 " " 50
No. 3, for four horses, " 16 to 20 " " 85
No. 4, for four horses, " 30 to 40 " " 125
No. 1, Geared Mill, " 30 to 40 " " 125
Common Sense Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Hand and Power, Fan Mills, etc. Prices and circulars mailed free.
H. REINSTEDLER, Wholesale Dealer in Farm Machinery, No. 6 North Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

100. Centennial Clubs! \$50. For 1876 THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME will pay CASH: For 50 subscribers at \$1.00 each (including postage), \$50.00. For 100 subscribers, same rate, \$50.00. (Small commission taken you remit. Small-er clubs in liberal proportion. First-class, 8-page Rural Weekly. Send for specimen and full particulars (free). Address THE Rural Home, Rochester, N.Y.

100. Centennial Clubs! \$50. A day guaranteed using our Well Auger & Drills. \$100 a month paid to good Agents. Auger book free. J. H. Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

\$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter Eggs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool, 192 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Wanted. Wanted. Agents in every county to canvass for the finest illustrated book published. Border Wars of Two Centuries, the only authentic history of the Indian Wars ever published. Graphic and thrilling descriptions of the various tribes, their manners and customs from the earliest period. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. The illustrations alone will sell it. Send for Circulars. Complete outfit free, and the most liberal terms. R. S. PEALE & CO., 159 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.