FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAS HANWAY.

NO. XXXI.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

"Have you watered the horses?" inquired a farmer of his hand. "Yes, Sir, I watered them half an hour ago." "All right, then, you may take the pony and go to the post office and bring the papers, etc.

It was only a short time after this conversation occurred, that one of the daughters went to the well to get a bucket of water; the horses were in the yard which skirted the premises where a well supplied the house department with water. Although it was not usual to water the horses at that well, yet they had during the dry period in September occasionally been supplied at this well, as the well in the barn-yard had become low.

The horses, seeing or hearing the pump put in motion, came to the fence and whinnied for water. This attacted the girl's attention. and she told her father that the horses were baying for water. This the father thought was very improbable, but concluded to test the matter; so he journeyed into the barn-yard and went towards the well where they received their daily supply. They followed him, and manifested unmistakable signs that they need-

regarded as one of most trusty to be found in the whole settlement, should attempt to deceive him in this manner.

He said nothing to his hired hand, till the whole family had seated themselves down to dinner. He introduced the subject by asking his hand, if he understood him to say a short time before he started to the post office, that remunerative prices, when the tide to business he had watered the horses. "Oh, yes, I watered them as usual."

This is a very strange circumstance indeed, remarked the old gentleman, that horses which have drank all they needed, would drink two or three buckets of water, within a half hour after; for I watered them just after you left,

The young man blushed, he was dumbalways treated him with kindness, for they had often said, that Oliver was one of the most trusty hands that had ever been employed on the farm.

It was a painful circumstance to witness in questioned.

Although it was agreed in the family circle, to say nothing of this unpleasant affair to the outside world, yet by some means it leaked out. Oliver was conscious that he had lost his position in society, his punishment was severe, he could not bare it—he left with a sad heart and

It takes years to establish a good reputation, but it is sometimes lost in an hour.

PLOWING CORN IN DRY WEATHER.

amongst farmer in regard to the frequent plowing of corn, during dry weather. While some consider it is the best policy to let the ground rest, provided it is clear of weeds, than to plow it, others contend that to keep the earth stirred continually, is the best. The former class claim that the plowing causes what little moisture there may be in the soil to evaporate more readily, the other class, claim that the looser the soil, the more it will absorb the dew in the atmosphere.

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One fact we have no hesitation in stating, and it was the memorable year of '60, the dry year; that those who keeped the plow going during the season, had at least the most nubbings-we raised about three hundred bushels of corn that year, of course it was of an inferior quality, but doing much better than those who concluded not to plow till a rain would moisten the ground.

My old friend, Col. Jas. Mongomery that dry year raised a pretty fair crop of corn; it was the best I had seen that season, he plowed his ground very deep in the spring, he planted early and kept the shovel plow going, not regarding the dry weather.

HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER. In clubs of ten or more, One Dollar per copy, for one year, postage prepaid, and a free copy to the person getting up the club. THE TROTTING KNACK.

"Hark Comstock" contributed the following on "the trotting knack," to Wallace's Monthly: It is a noticeable fact that the definite aim put forth during the last dozen years by breeders to augment trotting capacity, by the selection and crossing of animals derived from strains of blood known to partake of the desired peculiarity, is having a marked effect upon the trotting time record. This general comming-ling of the selected strains, and the exclusion of all others, it fact bring the problem of breeding the trotter, by the standard of to-day, to an attainable solution. A few years hence, the three year old that cannot reel off his mile-trial in 2:45 will be thought of no especial promise whereas, one of that capacity is now thought a wonder, and regarded with suspicion of hav-

ing been over-trained.

The trotters of to-day may be classified under two headings, which apply equally to aged and growing horses. There is the developed trotter, and the spontaneous trotter. These of course, are used in a comparative terms, sense, for no trotter has been brought by training to respectable speed, without he possessed some natural tendency to a trotting habit, as a foundation upon which to inaugurate the process of development; and, on the other hand, no horse of however great natural capacity to trot, has ever yet been able to show either a creditable race or trial, without some show of training. But we are daily growing more fas miliar with the young "desperators" that break out with a great display of trotting speed, with comparatively little handling. A late instance of this is the colt Centennial, that trotted his public trial at the Lexington meeting in 2:26%. at three years old. Last year Governor Sprague burst upon us with a four year old trial, in public, of 2:21%. The colt Mid-Each horse drank from two to three buckets of water, the old gentleman was seriously troubled to think his black hard water. troubled to think his hired hand who had been a very favorable impression of his probable capacity, and led to his sale at a high figure.

Apropos of this sale, report has it that the horse cost its new owner \$14,000 in this wise: He gave the three-year-old stallion, Dean Sage, purchased a few days before, at Stonyford, for \$6,000, also a Golddust mare, recently purchased in Kentucky for \$3,500, and cash to the amount of \$4,500. If all these figures are reliable, breeders need not despair of again seeing prosperity shall again flow in, as seems even

now to be its course. Spontaneous trotting speed is as much de. sired and valuable quality in a youngster be-cause it places him at a given capacity, without tasking his constitution with the severe, and often serious training that is required of one of the slower development. I know that there are some persons who almost shudder (!) and it is not often that I have witnessed horses at the thought of a two-year-old trotting in and it is not often that I have witnessed horses at the distribution of the state o tution of the animal has been disastrously sacfounded, he spoke not a work. The family had rificed to early development. I predict that color follow many of hi twenty years hence every colt that is bred for trotting purposes, on a well conducted stud farm, will be expected to show equal time, at these respective ages, with no more training than is, sufficient to drive straight, or else will be regarded as inferior in natural trotting abil-It was a painful circumstance to witness in one short hour, a loss of confidence in one whose character for integrity had never been whose character for integrity had never been ers' Centennial Meeting, at Philadelphia, about the development of his filly, replied that he did not see that there had been any improvement in the mare's speed, and claimed that, as soon as she was taught to drive straight, and go along about her business, she possessed as great a flight of speed as she had ever since

This filly has been instanced as an out-sider in breeding-a natural trotter, with no trotwent off amongst strangers to commence life ting ancestry, and one whose speed was not due to development training. Investigation, however, discloses that she is chock full of however, discloses that she is chock full of trotting antecedents on both sides of her pedigree; and this seems to be nearly the univeral rule with these spontaneous early trotters. There is a wide difference of opinion The gait is growing stronger as we lay on each new trotting cross, and can be seen in the gen eral average of the youngsters now being turn ed off our breeding farms; while here an instance of exceptional brilliancy, gives us a foretaste of what we may expect more frequently hereafter. Nearly all the acknowle edged families of trotters have contributed something in this respect; and in so doing each has usually received secondary assistance from one of more of the others. Some animals, without any assignable reason, appear to excel their relatives in transmitting this quallity. I believe that breeders will profit by going to these very animals for their crosses, and where there is a selection among them, inclining to those that come of strains demonstrated to possess training quality, as well as speed. Speed, it is true, is the first element of a trotter, and for a long time to come must, in the main, prove the winning feature, as compared with any other one element; as demonstrated in the Republic race, at the Centennial meeting where the extra speed of the not over-staunch Sadie Bell enabled her to beat a rousing field, including Woodford Chief, one of the fastest and gamest four-year-olds that ever took the can, but don't neglect the speed.

In looking over these speed-wonders that trot so fast at an early age, one cannot detect by the eye wherein their exceptional powers lie. They are generally well-furnished felity are disposed to believe that there are others lows, but others of far less capacity can be as good as Midnight within its limits.

found, apparently as well made for the pur-I believe that it has been claimed that "evolution" has something to do with it, but terprising Mr. J.B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, Herts, that subject is too deep for me. It seems over carried out his experiments in pig feeding, yet expectant to look to qualities in these youngsters so far in advance of the stock from which they spring, yet we not only expect, but achieve, in this direction. Just as the fusion of two or more metals produces a compound one, possessing qualities scarcely discernible in either of its ingredients, and applicable to uses that neither of them would respectively serve; so, the fusion of trotting lines occasionally throws out a blending or compounding of qualities that rises far above all its antecedents. The question is, whether we shall cry to perpetuate the quality by breeding from this compound or exceptional horse upon the theory that like will produce like, or by endeavoring as nearly as possible to again blend the same elec ments that produce him. Both are worth trying, and both may succeed or fail, but for the purpose of the breeders I place the stud record first, and a track record next in my estimate. For all that, I think that from the stake winners of to-day will arise the sires and dams of the stake winners of the future, because the progenitors of to-day must pass away, and be succeeded by greater ones hereafter. If there was a way by which to surely select, I would discard even the best tried brood mares and stallions we have, and fill their places with the untried younger ones that are sure to surpass

In regard to the late sensation, Midnight, I assign the creative part of his trotting knack to his sire; for, though his dam traces to the Drew horse, of Maine—a capital cross—thre seems to be evidence that others of his sire's get are precocious. If this proves so, there will, coubtless, be great exultation, but it will be quite early enough to shout them clearly out of the woods, by demonstrating their ca. pacity in races.

The sensation with regard to Midnight, sap plemented by his later sale, at a long figure, has turned attention to the family. Several of them have in consequence, been placed in training, and the various demonstrations, ranging from a quiet buzz here, to louder exultations there has given the impression abroad that daylight is to follow the "Midnight" of the family, before the close of another season. Midnight was got by the brown horse Peace-maker, twelve year old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Sally Feagles by Smith's Clay, son of Cassius M. Clay. I last week saw him in the box, at the Prospect Park track, where he has been making the season, and at the same time, looked over several of his progeny of various ages. He stamps upon them, with great uniformity, some of his grandly-develop. ed points, and as far as the eye can judge from outward contour, he is a horse of a thousand, for well distributed power. He is a brown or black, with wine-colored flanks, of a hue deeptoned and unfading. Well groomed, it is hard to conceive of a richer coat than his. The The horse stands about fifteen and a half hands on short strong legs. His countenance is mild and pleasant, and good temper is characteristic of the family. Such a back and loins (such back and loins, we might say, for all his progeny inherit the trait), we seldom see, and never, save where we encounter an Almont, a Thorndale, or some animal that nature has en dowed with superlative excellence in that department. Nor does the merit end there; the which is large, strong and bony. He fills a big harness, with an extra measure of breeching at that, for, as you stand behind him, his width through the driving points is strikingly apparent. In harness the horse appears creditably. His action; is at once round and flow much action for a trotter, but we never saw too much in the sire, provided it be of a reaching, and not of a climbing order, for the reach with the revolution, indicates a well-placed and unhampered shoulder in front, and a lib erty of strifle action behind, that adds greatly ness, the action of Peacemaker might be traced must have appeared much like Peacemaker,

and the resemblance might be traced in form as well. A few years ago, Gen. E. S. Sanford of Fairland Stock Farm, Gravesend, L. I. bred liber-ally to Peacemaker, and a few others initiated example on a smaller scale. The owner of the horse, also, bred several from good mares, and the product of these united experiments are now of an age to show their quality. Israel Denton, the trainer, has a six-year-old mere, by Peacemaker, out of Love, by Billy Denton, grandam Young Highland Maid, by Ethan Allen, out of Old Highland Maid. She to be called a trotter, but the exact number of seconds are not published on the bulletin, Mr. on, the consideration will be found sufficient hand gelding out of a Clay mare, and the other to offset a slight advantage in speed, that may be possessed by the more flashy crosses. In Moore (a daughter of Westchester, and dam of other words, stick in a brace wherever you Tom Moore, Effie Dean and other good ones). There are others in the hands of persons who are disposed to test them, and, while a mile

EXPERIMENTAL PIG FEEDING.

Although it is a good many vears since the enthe results obtained were so important to farmers, and applying as they do with just as much force at the present day as they did when first published, some reference to them will not be uninteresting. Mr. Lawes published the result of his experiment in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, and the article, a most elaborate one, attracted a good deal of notice among scientific agriculturists at the time. Mr. Lawes took, as the basis of his experiments, equal bran and lentils, bran and Indian corn. Particular care was observed in weighing the quantity of food meted out to each pig, all of which were weighed every fourteen days. The experiments were commenced with forty animals, all being about the same age (ten months). Mr. Lawes endeavored, as far as possible, to secure pigs possessing outwardly the same characteristics, so as to make the effects of the different foods become at once apparent. They were divided into a dozen pens, of three pigs each. The following is a list of the feeds allowed :-

Pen 1.—Bean and lentil mixture, an unlimited allowance. Pen 2.—Two lbs. of Indian corn per pig per day, and an unlimited allowance of, beans and

Pen 3.—Two lbs. of bran per pig per day, and an unlimited allowance of beans and len-

Pen 4.—Two lbs. of Indian corn, two lbs. of bran, and an unlimited allowance of beans and

Pen 5.-Indian corn alone, unlimited. Pen 6.—Two lbs. of beans and lentils, and an unlimited allowance of Indian corn. Pen 7.-Two lbs. of bran per day, and an

inlimited allowance of Indian corn. Pen 8.—Two lbs. of beans and lentils mixed, two lbs. of bran, and an unlimited allowance

of Indian corn. Pen 9 .- Two lbs. of bran and lentils mixed, and an unlimited allowance of bran. Pen 10 .- Two lbs. of Indian corn-meal, and

an unlimited allowance of bran.

Pen 11.—Two lbs. of bean and lentils mixed two lbs of Indian corn, and an unlimited quant tity of bran.

Pen 12.—Beans and lentils mixed, two lb of Indian corn-meal and bran, each separately,

and unlimited. The pigs received their food the first thing in the morning, again at noon and at five o'clock in the evening. The food which was limited as to allowance was mixed with a small quantity of that given ad libitum in the first two feeds of the day, the whole being of course, mixed with water. At the outset, two of the pigs in one of the pens contracted some disease in their_necks, which began to swell considerably. This was met by a remedy at once simple and effective. 20 lbs. of finelysifted coal-ashes, 4 lbs. of common salt, and 1 porkers. The pigs, Mr. Lawes relates ate the mixture with great avidity, and shortly after the swelling in the neck subsided, and entirely disappeared in about six weeks. Three set of pigs, each divided into twelve pens of three pigs each, were set apart for three series of experiments, with the various qualities of food. In one series barley meal was substituted for Indian corn, and in the third series a trial of quarters, thighs and gaskins are wonderfully dried Newfoundland codfish was made in condeveloped, inside and out, clear to the hock, nection with their other foods. The fish was nection with their other foods. The fish was boiled, and some of the other food mixed with it. Mr. Lawes found among other results that Indian corn or barley meal, with a limited supply of bran, was very good food, the bran adding to the value of the manure. In cases where the pigs had access to three kinds of food, viz., the highly nitrogenous pulse mix. ing. He goes with a big slashing stride, well food, viz., the highly nitrogenous pulse mix apart behind. He might be said to have to ture, the non-nitrogenous Indian meal, and bran, which is moderately nitrogenous,

gradually discontinued the propertion of their consumption of the first as they approached maturity, and throughout only consumed five per cent of bran. The average consumption of corn per pig per week was 60 lbs., or about erty of strifle action behind, that adds greatly of corn per pig per week was 60 10s., or about that, as a class, state, as a class, that, lbs. of meat per week, or about 11/2 lbs. per ness, the action of Peacemaker might be traced to his Clay ancestry, but, in elasticity and reach, we think of some of his Hambletonian relatives. Perhaps Mr. Helm would see in it the type of Bellfounder; and if, indeed, we can the type of Bellfounder in the type of Bellfounder. day. There was a very rapid decrease in the gather from graphic descriptions of the horse er was the proportion of fat in the gross inat speed, that have been handed down, he crease obtained. Indian corn and barley meal, Mr. Lawes said, contained less than two per cent nitrogen, bran about 234 per cent, beans and lentils about 414 per cent, and dried codfish 634 per cent. Mr. Lawes found that the larger the proportion of nitrogenous compounds in the food, the greater was the tendency to increase in frame and flesh, but that fact its fattening depended very much more on the amount of certain digestible non-nitro- and many other things, all combined, are genous constituents in the food. It also appeared that some of the cheapest highly nitro- in the land! genous foods would produce a given amount of gross increase more economically than the is a very beautiful mare, with speed enough expensive ones (peas, beans, etc..) which are usually preferred by pork-feeders. "If the amount of gross produce of meat," says Mr. word "go." For all that, where these great Z. B. Van Wyck, of Flatbush, has two that he speed crosses can be got at, in lines that train intend to trot next season—one is a sixteen of a given money value, is alone to be taken into consideration, then, in addition to roots, into consideration, then, in addition to roots, daughtous wash, etc., it would be the most advantageous from it as much as possible. Farmers, your duties to your wives are to rely for fattening upon highly nitrogenous. but the manure, the value of which must never be lost sight of in calculating the economy of

if the latter were employed. . . . It is to the interest of the farmer to use highly nitrogenous, leguminous seeds, and even refuse flesh, if at command, during the earlier and growing stages of his bacon hogs. But if a constant market is to be secured for pork, bar: ley meal or other cereal grain must supersede

everything else as fattening proceeds."
Since Mr. Lawes penned these lines a "constant market" has sprung up for pork, and as a matter of fact, the mode of feeding pigs has been greatly improved upon. We cannot say that we favor Mr. Lawes' opinion as to the de sirability of giving animal flesh, thinking that such feeding tends to taint the meat of the animals; but on the other points his views are of considerable value to pork raisers.— $Eng.\ L.$ S. Journal.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

In this important branch of the commerce of the great Northwest, Chicago maintained her possition during the past year as the leading market. Notwithstanding the dullness in several lines of commerce, and the serious drawbacks which general business suffered at times, the farmers of the Western serious drawbacks which general states, as a whole, were favored with good crops. The wheat crop of 1875 it will be remembered, was a partial failure both in quality and yield, but of the other cereals the crops were generally abundant, hence our receipts throughout 1876 were liberal, and the quantity of property marketed was several million bushels in excess of the amount forwarded during the previous year. The markets were usually healthy, and local mer-chants, while favored with only moderate profits, were well pleased with the year's returns In the matter of railroads, grain elevators, and knowledge concerning the business, Chicago now stands the first grain center of the world. During the year our storage capacity was increased about 100,000 bushels. There is at the present time 19 grain elevators in operation in this city with combined capacity of 15,450,000 bushels, of 1000,000 combined capacity of 15,450,000 bushels, or more than the average product of 1,000,000 acres of the fertile wheat producing lands of this continent this continent.

The following figures exhibit the receipts and shipments of flour and grain for the year 1876 as compared with the previous year:

RECEIVED.	
1876.	1875.
Flour, bbls	2,625,883
Wheat, bu	24,206 370
Corn, bu46.308,783	28,206,370
Oats, bu	12,916,428
Rye, bu	699,583
Barley, bu4,750,176	1,107,297
SHIPPED.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF
1876.	1875.
731 1-1 2 708 982	2,285,113
Flour, bbls	23,184,349
Corn, bu	26.443 884
Corn, Du 11 000 171	10 0:0 194

Rye, bu 1,489,166 Barley, bu 2,868,468 Business was characterized by a good degree of activity throughout the year, and in wheat lb. of superphosphate of lime were mixed to-gether, and placed in the troughs of the ailing smaller cereals move freely and generally received a fair share of attention. The year's legitimate trade was quite satisfactory as shown by the shipments reported. Our direct foreign demand seems to be growing in favor, and reliable statistics shown a direct export during the year of over 60,000 barrels of flour, 1,275,000 bushels of wheat, 1,940,000 bushels of corn, 395,000 bushels of oats, 52,000 bushels of rye, and 22,000 bushels of barley. In 1875 the exports amounted to 97,767 barrels of flour, 2,440,713 bushels of wheat, and 70,897 bushels of corn. Prices during the year were reasonably steady and fluctuations were generally confined to a comparatively small margin. Withdrawn from store for city consumption during the past year; wheat 1.493,027 bushels, corn 623,664 bushel, oats 318,891 bushels. rye 175,919 bushels, barley 536,140.-Prairie

FARMERS' WIVES.

Some years ago I was talking with Dr. Gray, chief physician in the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and he told me that, as a class, more farmers' wives were why this is so, is that their minds are con-

Farmers should note this fact, and be forewarned before it is too late. It is astonishing what a vast amount of labor farmers' wives perform! Many of them get up and have breakfast ready before their husbands are out of bed. Then it is work, work, work, till near midnight; the mind all the time being on their duties-how they shall supply the meals -how the washing and ironing are to be done-when can the floors be scrubbed-how enough to break down the strongest woman

"In no case," said Dr. Gray, "is it safe to be constantly thinking upon one thing or subject; and in cases where the brain has become "If the weakened by too great a strain on it, as with students and literary men, the remedy is rest and out-door recreations. Then when men are in trouble, a constant brooding over it is dangerous. The mind should be drawn away

to rely for fattening upon highly nitrogenous Farmers, your duties to your wives are toods, such as dried fish, or animal refuse, or plain. Don't allow them to overwork, to wear leguminous seeds, beans, lentils, and the like; out prematurely. It is better to leave a few because not only would the weight be obtained acres less to your heirs, and less in bonds and at less cost than by the use of cereal grains, mortgages, than to see your wives go down to premature graves, with the epitaph, "Died farm drudgery."-T. B. Miner, in Rural be lost sight of in calculating the economy of of farm drud, the feeding process, would be much richer than New Yorker.

PLANTING AND CARE OF ORCHARDS.

I was requested, by your Secretary, to read a paper before this society at this time, upon some horticultural subject. I am, most cer-tainly, a novice in horticulture, compared with a majority of those present, and especially so in essay writing. But, I will endeavor to give some directions and suggestions for the use of those contemplating planting orchards. I procured these from observations taken, and remarks heard, during the past twenty years of nursery business in this State.

THE SELECTION OF THE SITE.

Have it as near the house as possible, no matter what the soil, aspect or elevation may be. If it is in a deep, mucky swale, all right a stony hill-side, open to the blasting winds of winter and the scorching sun of summer, so much the better, as it is useless for any other purpose, and no choice wheat land is sacrificed. A tree that is all right should grow anywhere and under all circumstances.

PURCHASE OF TREES.

It makes little difference of whom you purchase, as every individual nurseryman is a natural and educated swindler of the first water, whose daily study is to trap the unsus-pecting customer; therefore, approach him with your eyes and ears open, and a settled determination to use your own judgment in every particular. See all the trees he has before you select, as size is the principal feature sought for. If they have borne two or three crops in the nursery, don't throw up your hat, as he might put on another five cents; but you can chuckle to yourself over your super rior intelligence. You must get some of all the varieties he has, as you will get so many more labels, and will have so much more fun in harvesting the crop. "Variety is the spice of life." If you happened to have been born in New England, or some Eastern fruit growing State, where your ancestors have been known to have turned their cattle and hogs into their orchards to consume some of the immense surplus of apples, of course it is useless for any one in this far-off, heathen country to advise as to the best varieties to country and when you call this horizontal plant. And, when you ask this benighted tree pirate for Baldwins, Roxbury Russets, Rhode Island Greenings, and other varieties of undoubted excellence, and he replies that they are too tender for this climate, tell him you know why they are too tender, it is because he has none of them in his nursery. You will then convince him that he has a sharp man to deal with, and he will be sure to let you have your own way and take just

the wants of the grain you intend to sow in your orchard. DISTANCE APART TO PLANT.

If you decide to devote a piece of land entirely to orchard, ten feet apart, each way, is ample, as the trees in five years would occupy the whole ground; the dense shade would keep down weeds and grass, thereby doing away with need of cultivation, and the sun could not reach the trunks to scald them, or start the sap in mid-winter.

MODE OF PLANTING

As this is to be done at a time when so much of more importance is crowding, of course you should follow the most expeditious plan; the following is practiced by many and will recommend itself: Dig a post hole, say one foot square, by two feet deep, wad up the roots, and ram them to the bottom, poke in grass, straw, sticks, dirt, or anything that is handy and will fill up; stamp down thorough ly with a bean pole or fence rail, incline the tree to the northeast, as the sun in the hot part of the day will fall perpendicular upon the body of the tree and toughen the bark, and by the time the tree reaches bearing size, it would lie nearly on the ground, rendering it much easier to pick the fruit than if obliged to climb into the trees, or pick from a ladder. Tread the surface of the ground as hard and smooth as possible.

MULCHING.

This is all foolishness. The them in case the earth appears dry, then carry out water from the well; it would be a little colder to put in a chunk of ice, and pour a pailful at the roots of each tree. Do this just after dinner when it is hot; then you can add this to the long list of kindnesses shown those miserable trees, when the nurseryman sends in his bill, and thereby you can get a

PRUNING.

If you must prune wait until the trees are old enough to do it to some purpose. I would advise you to let them alone, unless there are some limbs in the way, then lop them off with an ax and done with it. This eternally working at a tree, following the moony theories of some book fool, who probably does not know an apple tree when he sees it, is spend. ing time that should be used in hoeing corn, bugging potatoes, blowing about the weather or chinch bugs, or something else that will

CROPS FOR ORCHARDS.

Sow anything you wish, such as wheat, oats, timothy grass, but hoed crops will prove unsatisfactory, except when your trees are small enough to allow your horses to straddle over them, as it is unpleasant to use a double shovel or cultivator. Barking a tree should not hurt it. It did not "down East." If it does it is the fault of the nurserymen.

PICKING AND MARKETING THE FRUIT.

As the price of apples is so small, hand picking is out of the question. Shake them from the trees, and toss them into piles. If not convenient to go to town at the time, a few days' sun and rain will not hurt them. If you have an army corps of shanghais, turkeys, guinea-hens, etc., allow them to pick them over, it will improve the looks of the apples. If a twenty-five cent shanghai spoils a bushel of apples a day, it is all right, they must live till killing time comes anyway, if they do scratch up all the garden, pick all the small fruit and apples. When you are ready for town, sling from eight to ten bushels into the lumber wagon and trot them to market.

Let the grass grow around the bodies of your trees, as it furnishes homes for the poor little mice during the winter. Fence your orchard from your crops so that you can turn in your cattle and sheep. Gnawing off the bark, shortening in the branches and splitting down the limbs, is nothing compared with the waste of a few spears of grass.

PROFITS OF MARKET ORCHARDING. It is well enough to spend a little loose change on a few trees, to please the "women olks," or, because your ancestors did; but the man who plants ten acres of good wheat

es and fools away his time in following newspaper fol-de rol in caring for them, expecting to market appually hundred good fruit, at paying prices, must be an idiot, a lunatic, or so immensely wealthy that his greenbacks are a burden to him. Apples grown in this state do not keep any ; you may keep the cellar as warm as you please, and pick them over every other day, and they will still rot, and the more you pick and the warmer the cellar the more they rot. It is nonsense to compare Michigan with Wisconsin, as Michigan apples are much better than we can raise here, or they have the knack of handling them. or as one man said, they know in what time of the moon to gather them.

Now, when you have followed the above rule, and possibly many others which I have overlooked, and still fail; when your cattle destroy a tree, or the mice girdle the trees part the roots when a large limit of the roots. down by the wind from want of judicious pruning; when the bark lice have so thorthe leaves turn yellow in August; when the fruit drops prematurely, from exhausted vi-tality caused by bark-lice, drought, June grass, extreme cold, or over-bearing the preyour losses.

I will ask if a majority of the unlucky tree planters of this State have not followed some if not all these rules. If a farmer should act as idiotic in his care of live-stock and methods of growing crops as he does in his attempts at orchard growing, his friends would appoint a guardian for him, and he would not be allowed to direct any of his business matters. The farmers, as a rule, have arrived at the conclusion that it is policy to house stock in the winter, at least during storms. I can recollect plainly when the rule in Wisconsin was to turn all horned stock, at least, out to a straw pile, snow or shine, to shiver and starve. I have hopes that they will progress in orcharding, until success will be the rule instead

of the exception. They should benefit by the experience of rieties enough that are iron clad, and firstclass bearers of good fruit. Take these, plant intelligently, in good soil and location, and mulch them; plant hoed crops, and cult such trees as your superior judgment selects.
But little need be said about preparation of soil, as you should be governed entirely by judiciously and in the right season; fence your orchards to keep out your stock; clean away all rubbish that will harbor mice at the roots; watch for bark-lice, and when discovered, if the leaves are off the trees-if not wait until they are—throw fine ashes into the tree when trunk and branches are wet; hand-pick your fruit, handling as carefully as eggs, taking them to market upon springs, or with straw under the boxes or barrels, and you will succeed in raising large crops of good apples to supply not only our own State, but that large territory to the north and west, which cannot, and possibly never will, raise apples -A. C. Tuttle, in Prairie Farmer.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF DOMESTIC FOWLS. It is well known that different countries

have their peculiar breeds, which generally take their names from the places they inhabit or from which they were imported, or from some peculiar appendage, formation or characteristic of them; as the Dorkings, from Derking, in England, the Houdains. (pronounced Hodans) from Houdain, in France the Black Spanish, or, as they are called—everlasting layers—from Spain, the Polands from Poland; the Shanghais from Shanghai in China; the Buff and the Partridge Cochin Chinas, from Cochin China; the Siberia or Chinas, from Columbia in South America; the Malays or Chittagongs, from the Malay Islands; the Javas from the Island of Java; the Columbians, from Columbia in South America; the ing rubbish about your trees to draw moisture, is simply ridiculous. Plant out the trees and let them alone, unless it may be to water from their persistency in laying and their distance the court and the rest than a rest the court and rest the rest than a r inclination to set; the Bolton Grays and Bays from Bolton in England, the former known also as Chitteprats (or Cheteprats) or Moonies; the Sussex fowls, from Sussex County in England; Guelders, from the province of Guilder land, in Holland, and from Belgium; the frizzled fowls from Java and Eastern Asia; the Shakebag, sometimes called Shakbag, or Duke of Leeds fowl-a large parti-colored fowl with a black crest, supposed to be a cross with a game fowl. They were celebrated fighters, and were carried in bags to cock-pits, where their owners shook the bag containing them as a banter to the owners of other fighting fowls, and hence they were nicknamed Shakebags. The negro fowl from Africa, distinguished for its black comb, wattles, skin, bones and feathers, though the flesh is white and tender, but being ungainly in appearance and without profitable qualities, a cross between it and other fowls is deteriorating, and hence they are not desirable inmates of the poultry yard the barnyard or dunghill fowls are th spring of promiscuous crossings of the Malay, Dorking, Poland, Spanish and other fowls. Dr. Bernstien enumerated eight distinct varieties of them, viz: the small combed, the crown ed, the silver-colored, chamois-colored, slate blue, ermine-like, widow, with tear like spots on a black ground, fire and stone colored. Crossing with more recently imported breeds have added to these varieties. The Dominique or Dominica fowls are supposed to be from the island of Dominica in the West Inand are supposed to be superior breeders; Leg-horns, from Leghorn in Italy; Creve-Cœurs, from France; silky fowls from China and Jap. an;-remarkable for the silky texture of their plumage; Hamburgs, from Hamburg in Germany, with a number of varieties including gold and silver penciled Hamburgs; Brahmas, or Brahma Pootras, from Asia-named after the Brahma Pootra or Burampooter river there; pheasant fowls, or pheasant Malay fowls, from the Malay Islands, are said to be a cross between the pheasant of the woods and the domostic fowl, but never reach a second genere ation; creepers, a very small variety of the Bantams, with short legs, the creepy is probably a cross with the Siberian or Russian fowl which has also short legs; the jumper, mentioned by Buffon, is another of these diminutive races, and are so short-legged that they are compelled to progress by jumping instead of stepping. Rumpkins or tailless fowls are supposed to be a distinct species, and are acknowledged to have descended from the wild

While one hymn book is good enough for lovers it takes two to supply them with musand, to three or four kinds of apples, and fuss- ic after they are married.

breed of Ceylon.-Elmira Husbandmau.

ON FEEDING HORSES.

Before entering into turther details relative to feeding horses—and more particularly so because good diet would not answer the purpose for which it was intended, without the adoption of sanitary measures, it may not be out of place to discuss the present system of stable management, and explain how stalls, loose-boxes, etc., should be constructed so as to insure perfect ventilation and drainage; since pure air is as necessary as good food for

the well-being of the horse.

In selecting a site for a stable, a rising ground, when possible, should be obtained, to insure drainage, not only for conveying the urine from the stalls, but also the water falling from the roof; in aither constitutions are stalling from the roof; in aither constitution are stalling from the roof; in aither constitutions are stalling from the roof; in aither constitution are stalling from the roof; in aither constitution are stalling from the roof; in aither constitution are stalling from the roof; in a stalling from the roof in aither constitution are stalling from the roof in a stalling from the roof ing from the roof; in either case, it is necessary that those fluids should be removed, in order to keep the stable dry. But urine should destroy a tree, or the mice girdle the trees always be compelled to find a speedy exit, for next the roots; when a large limb is split it not only keeps the flooring damp, but the down by the wind from want of judicious gases disengaged from it, are highly deleterious to the health of the inmates, frequently oughly drained the trees of their vitality that acting as the exciting cause in the propagation of dangerous maladies, such as cough, pneumonia, glanders, inflammation of the eyes, etc. Every box or stall must be kept iry and sweet through the medium of two or vious year; when the tree becomes diseased from the rap of a whifile-tree, or the lopping of a branch at the wrong season for pruning, don't forget to take a rest across the fence and the off all the investigation was a thirty of all the investigation was a state of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of all the investigation was a state of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the building to an externation of the season for pruning the entire length of the season for fire off all the invectives you can think of at the nurserymau; he is the sole cause of all in-draught of air up the drains. A great adin-draught of air up the drains. A great advantage is gained by this system of drainage; the fluid drains from the centre, there is no longer any necessity for the declivity of the flooring which the drain at the heel post compelled, for the ends and sides of the stall pavement may be nearly on the same level, only very gradually beveling to the central

> In old fashioned stalls, and some unfortunately exist at the present day, horses tied by a halter were compelled to stand for many consecutive hours on an inclined plane, to the detriment of their fore-legs. In order to exapose the evils inflicted on a horse in such a position, the action of the fore leg during progression shall be briefly considered.

Progression is effected by the horse in the following manner: The muscles at the back part of the leg (flexors) contract, which, to-gether with the muscles of the arm, raise the leg from the ground. The foot is now in a position to be sent forward, which is caused by the contraction of the muscles at the front part of the leg (extensors) which draw the leg forward; the foot comes in contact with the ground, the flexors again contract and the

above movements are repeated. If, during the time, the foot of a living animal were placed on a level surface, the extensor muscles of the limb belonging to the above foot were to contract, then the toe would be raised from the ground, and if, on the other hand, the fiexors were to contract, then the would be elevated. Now, during the period a horse is standing on an inclined plane, the toes are elevated above the heels, i. e., the extensors are contracting and the flexors are extending. Such action, contractile in the former and extensile in the latter, s opposed to muscular quietude; the result of this unnatural position is, that the horse, in order to place his muscles in a state of rest, flexes his knee, and by this attitude removes the previous tension imposed upon the muscles at the back of the leg; this knee flexure is continually persisted in, muscular contraction supervenes, the knee becomes permanently bent, and the disease known as "over at knee" is established.

If a horse be placed in a stall with the be seen that at one time he will stand with his head, and at another with his tail towards the manger, thus proving that the being obliged always to stand up-hill is distracted. obliged always to stand up hill is distasteful to the animal. Observe, also, how often a manifested, to the delight of the seller, and, half-bred horse will hang back, i. e., place the hind feet on the walk situated behind the buyer. Such treatment greatly tends to ren.

THE STALLS.

Stalls, as they now exist, are little bester than prisons, for the horse there placed is obliged to lie always in one and the same po sition; he is tied to a rope about four feet long, but may not go beyond the extent of its tether. The restraint of the stall is imposed upon no other animal, although one of the most active, the horse, is doomed to pass, as a rule, 20 hours out of the 24 in enforced idlerule, 20 hours out of the 24 in enforced idle—the double purpose of getting milk, and at ness. Is it to be wondered, therefore, that in the same time fattening the animals for beef. order to wile away time some horses nibble away the manger rail, or amuse themselves by kicking the partition posts, or kill time by rocking to and fro, or see-sawing their bodies, or that the digestive organs become impaired, so as produce the bad habits of crib-biting and wind sucking? To the observant horse man these details ought to afford sufficient warning that something is wrong in the management of his stable, and on investigation he will discover that the narrow stalls are the cause of the mischief. For years past hunting men have recognized that loose boxes were necessary to the well-being of their hunters, but have not yet extended this recognition to their harness horses, although there can be no difference between the requirement of the same animals, viz.: thorough rest after hard work and general ease when at home. To ensure these items it is most important for all horses to be housed in loose-boxes, not in small narrow stalls, fitted up like a box, but in lofty and capacious constructions. Let it be recommended to our readers about to build stables, to have them so arranged as to condies, but are ranked with our native breeds tain separate loose boxes, each 12 feet in and are supposed to be superior breeders; Leg. | breadth, 11 feet in length, and not less than 12 feet in heighth, and the entrance door to each be not less than 4 feet wide and 8 feet high, as narrow and low doorways are often the cause of injury to the poll and hip, and other accidents too numerous to relate in the eresent chapter. Moreover, it is a wise plan to have each door divided, about 4 feet 6 inupper opening. The doorway being of the dimensions above described, should afford ample security against accident-i. e., if the groom adopts the proper method of conducting the horse through so ample a space-and mate to protrude his head through the upper space to breath fresh air, and will, moreover, insure better ventilation for the interior of the the division in the door will permit the in-

To each loose-box where land is adjacent, a small paddock might, with great benefit to the horse, be attached, when on fine nights the lower division of the door might be opened to enable the horse to stretch his limbs and "bathe his hoof in the evening dew." So the grass be kept sufficiently short not to alford more than a nibble, no harm, but

much good, will arise from sanctioning a stroll in the fresh air. "Such a suggestion may startle the prejudices which are inherent in the proprietors of most training stables. These places are, however, situated on the open downs, where ground is cheap, and the herbage scarcely affords a bite for the close-feeding sheep. Half an acre of such land could, without much expense, be attached to each box. On to this the flock might be turned by day, but so much liberty could be afforded the equine captive during the night. The racer having been reared for speed, it is surely wrong to cramp its limbs by too strin-

In the old constructed stalls, the hay-rack was placed above the horse's head, which necessitated the contraction of the muscles of the neck when the animal elevated his head in quest of hay; within the loose-box no rack needed to strain the cervical muscles, and the manger and water-trough might, with benefit, be placed about two feet from the floor. The horse can, with ease, feed off the ground; why, then, should men force the ani. nal to forego those inclinations which nature has implanted upon its very existence? By the adoption of this plan, the horse is en-abled to feed with ease, and drink water at its pleasure. The notion of depriving horses of water can not be too strongly deprecated; it is both cruel and most injurious in its effect upon the equine economy. No doubt the exhibition of large draughts of cold water immediately after, would induce colic, and, perhaps, other disorders; but, practical experience has proved that a horse kept with water before him during the day, will not drink nearly so much as a horse to whom the liquid is presented three or four times during the same period.

Nature prompts the horse when to drink, and when these promptings occur, thirst should be satiated. Another mistaken notion prevails among some grooms, that a stable should be kept dark. Such persons, in attempting to establish the necessity of such arrangement, say, that in a dark stable horses lie down more frequently, and take to their rest more kindly, than those located within well lighted buildings. There are times, doubtless, when horses, after a hard day with hounds, are benefitted by having their loose-boxes darkened. This is easily accomplished, even where large windows exist, by placing Venetian blinds at each. Not only does this answer the purpose of turning day into night when circumstances, as above named, demand it, but also affords the means by which to exclude too excessive light and the heat-giving sun's rays during the hot summer months. Venetian blinds are recommended because those made of linen are likely to be acted upon by the gases present in the stable, and, consequently, to rot, whereas, the former being made of wood and painted, (green always be-ing the most suitable color), resist the process of decay to a much greater extent than the latter. A plentiful supply of light should, as a rule, be admitted into all stable buildings, and on occasions only, can, with impunity, be excluded. The horse, like man, enjoys the light of day, and if denied it his sight soon becomes impaired—frequently his general health suffers. The question may be asked, why do dealers, who ought to understand how to take care of horses, so constantly keep them in dark stables? The adoption of this system with them, is a means to obtain an end—to cause their horses, when led into the yard, to exhibit a proud appearance, commonly called courage, but, in reality, only a sign of great timidity. It can readily be understood how the horse that spends nearly the whole of the day in the dark, on being the hind feet on the walk situated benind the old-fashioned gutter. This is done, evidently, to place himself in a position favourable to rest, but, unfortunately, the groom likes to see his horse close to the rack, and the side-chain compels it.

buyer. Such treatment greatly solds to der young horses permanently nervous, and is also antagonistic to the laws of health, and, consequently, cannot be too strongly denounced.—James Irvine Lupton, M. R. C. V.S. from Live-Stock Journal and Fanciers' Gazette.

*MAYHEW on horse management

EXPERIMENTS IN FREDING.

Prof. Charles Dole, of Norwich University at Northfield, Vt., communicates the follow ing interesting experiments in feeding cows

to the Vermont Chronicle: I have three cows, which I am feeding for They are all farrow, one of them has been so for two years. They belong to the common breed, and have been what would be called

good milkers. At the time I commenced feeding they cer tainly did not give milk enough to pay for the hay they ate. My object in experimenting was to find out, as nearly as possible, the most profitable feed. I began the experiment De-

cember 25th, and continued it for four weeks,

with the following result:
The feed the first week was eight lbs. of "shorts," one half-bushel of sugar beets, and ten pounds of hay per day to each cow. I fed the shorts night and morning, four pounds at a time. The beets were given at noon. They were ied all the hay they would eat up clean three times a day. Thus, the first week I fed the three cows two hundred and ten pounds of hay, one hundred and sixty eight pounds of shorts, and ten and a-half bushels of beets. The hay was of a very poor quality. I estimate the cost as follows: One hundred and sixty-eight pounds of shorts at twenty-five dollars per ton, two dollars and ten cents; two hundred and ten pounds of hay at twelve dollars per ton, one dollar and twenty six cents; ten and a half bushels of beets at fifteen cents per bushel, one dollar and fifty-seven cents. Total, four dollars and ninety-three cents. We got three hundred and seventy nine pounds of milk, making sixteen and one half pounds of butter, taking twenty three pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. The butter was of ches from the ground end, thus leaving, if the best quality, and at thirty cents per pound the door be 8 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches for the would bring four dollars and ninety-five cents. There was in addition the skim milk, and s

steady gain of the cows in flesh. In the second week the teed was the same cost of the feed this week, calling corn as I did, \$2 per hundred, was \$5.65. The butter was worth, at thirty cents per pound, \$5 55.

shorts. Amount of milk this week, 380 pounds. Both butter and milk same as first week.

pounds; butter, 19 lbs. Cost of feed same s second week, \$5.56; butter worth \$5.70. I have not tried corn meal alone as grain

feed, but from former experience am convinced that it is not as valuable for milk as either bran alone or bran and corn meal mixed in equal parts. I have no doubt from the above results, and my observations since, that no better feed can

be given cows than corn meal and bran mixed. The cows have not only more than paid their keeping in milk, but have steadily gained in flesh, and are now fair beef. Had I only fed common hay, such as I had, they would not have paid their keeping. Perhaps I should state that all the feed was

scalded, and the cold water added, making a pailful at a time for each cow. The butter nade was very nice, far better than it would have been with only hav or fodder. I am satisfied that bran is fully equal to shorts in value, and to mix with corn it is better. With bran at \$25 per ton, and corn at \$40 I would use as much corn as bran, and feed them mixed.

I have said little about the roots fed, my object being to determine the best kind of grain or feed to buy. But so well satisfied am I with the result of feeding roots that I would not on any account be without them. Every farmer would find it to his advantage to raise from 75 to 100 bushels for every cow

A VISIT TO THE INDIAN TRIBES IN THE

TERITORY SOUTH OF THIS STATE. A recent issue of the Halstead Record contains the account of a visit to the Indians in the Territory south of us, by the Rev. Samual Haury, of the Mennonite communion. We would like to reproduce the whole of the narrative, but the limits of our sheet forbid more than an abridgement of it.

THE KAWS. On the 13th, at 9 a. m. we started for the Kaw Reservation, distant 25 miles. Hitherto the road had been good but now we got into a hilly country, and the road became rough and stony, often very difficult. After having gone 15 miles, we halted for dinner. So far as the eye could reach, there was only burnt off prairie, not a hut, not a human being, not a tree. Far off in the distance steep bare, hills, with projecting rocks. After an hour's rest we went on. The country remained hilly, but the nills were less steep and rocky. About 5.p.m. we reached the Agency and found hospitable entertainment at the house of Dr. W. Hunt, the government physician. The Agency is at the confluence of the Beaver with the Arkansas in a fertile and wooded valley. The Kaws first lived near St. Louis, migrated thence to where now is Kansas City. Later they went to the neighborhood of Topeka, and later yet to that of Council Grove, whence they were transferred to their present abode. They used to number from 2000 to 3000. Two years ago they had already dwindled down to 300; and now they count 440 souls. A majority of the tribe has made rapid progress in agriculture. Several live in log-houses, others in huts covered with bark, none any longer in tents. A good many have adopted the dress

Mr. Haury says that they feel complimented by a visit from a white man, have given up war and chase, and are quite peaceably inclined. At heart they are nearly all heathens and keep up their feasts. Polygamy and certain

immoralities are prevalent among them.
It is hard to impress them religiously. If one preaches to them about God, they assent. But if one exhorts them to leave off their sins, they laugh and answer: "our forefathers did likewise, and they were wiser than we." Only when sick is an Indian open to religious in-

The Quakers have a Mission school among them, attended by about 45 children. There is also a Sunday school of about 40 Indian children. Mr. Haury preached in English and was. we infer. listened to with respect. He believes there are already Christians among these Indians, and that many of the S. S. chiliren have received religious impressions.

THE OSAGES

Mr. Haury visited the Osage Agency also "This Reservation covers 3,600 square miles. The tribe numbers 2.872 souls. They live in villages scattered through a tract of 25 miles. Their language, customs and usages are like those of the Kaws, and they stand at about a par with them in civilization. But they are are less Christianized, and little is being done to that effect.'

A Roman Catholic Mission has long been established among the Oseges, is said to have done them much good.

THE PAWNEES The Pawnee Agency was also visited. About a year and a half ago the Pawnees immigrated from Nebraska. The tribe numbers about 1800 souls, "Almost nothing is at this moment being done for the christianization of the tribe There is a day-school, frequented by from 40 to 50 children, but religious instruction is given there. No Sunday school. It is believed nore will be done after the proper building will have been erected, No to build, as the buildings in Nebraska have not yet been sold, so that money fails. The denomination in charge of the tribe is not the orthodox Quakers, but the Hicksites who long ago separated themselves from the former. Of all the tribes visited this seems most to need a mission."

OTHER TRIBES

Of the Sac and Fox tribe Mr. Haury says: It is more civilized and christianized than any other tribe I visited. About 49 children attend the Mission school Sunday school, and meetings are regularly held, and frequented by a number of adult Indians. To this same agency belong the Shawnee, numbered 694 souls, which I did not visit as I knew them well provided with schools and missions. And also a third tribe, the Mexican Kickapoos number 314 souls, for whom a school-house has been busht. only however for a day school. These last named Indrans are very superstitious and opposed to civilization.

· A CHEAP SMOKE-HOUSE.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker suggests the following plan of a cheap smoke house : Dig a narrow pit twelve to eighteen inches deep, throwing the earth all out on one side. From near the bottom of this pit dig a trench of the length of one or two joints of stoveas the first with this exception—instead of feeding 8 pounds of shorts I gave them 8 pounds of seed, composed one-half each of corn over the end of this pipe set a common flour escape at the bottom.

Hang in the hams, shoulders, etc., useing something like a broom handle to run through The third week was the same as the first, the strings. Putting a cover on top of the with the exception of feeding bran instead of sticks will leave space enough for draught, to let the smoke pass freely. Build a smoke fire of corn cobs, damp hard wood sawdust, or Fourth week same as second, only using bran instead of shorts. Milk this week, 480 efficient smoke-house with very little trouble.

Batrons of Husbandry.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY. A report read by F. G. Adams at the Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Grange, Manhattan, Dec. 13th,

We regret to say to our readers that the completion of the above very valuable report is unavoidably postponed until next week.

FROM SHAWNEE COUNTY.

The members of said Grange had an installa. tion of officers and supper, Friday evening January 5th.

A very able lecture was delivered by the officers installed:

Overseer, D. M. Howard. Lecturer, T. W. Meserve. Asst. Steward, Wm. H. Meserve. Chaplain, W. G. Gilbert. Treasurer, M. Smith Secretary, Mrs. Chettie A. Howard. Gate Keeper, L. Patterson. Ceres, Mrs. A. Higginbotham. Pomona, Mrs. J. Gilbert. Flora, Mrs. A. W. Gabbey. Stewardess, Mrs. A. H. Smith. Bro. Oliver was the installing officer. The meeting, like all held by this Grange, passed off very pleasantly,

Very truly yours, W. O. A.

FROM WILSON COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER :-We are moving along slowly but surely. Of course we have suffered from chinch-bugs, drought, grasshoppers and all the et ceteries that have annoyed and discouraged farmers in other parts of the State, but we managed to stand alone without any lift or prop, and if the ordeal did us ture; co-operation in business of great advanin the practice of economy. However, the last two seasons, the crops have been good; stock has done well, and if no other misfortunes overtake us, our prairies will soon " bud and blossom as the rose."

Our neighborhood is made up of "true grit," in proof of which I will just state that our Grange was organized August, 1873, and we have never had to drop but one member. I think our members try to appreciate the noble precepts of our Order, as well as the business feature thereof. The officers of our Grange, (Grand Valley Grange No. 506), are as follows :

J. K. Liggett, Master; Francis Craythorn, Overseer; Mrs. Maggie Bailey, Lecturer; John Frick, Steward; Joseph Risinger, Assistant Steward; Mrs. Grace Craythorn, Chaplain; Charles McElhinney, Treasurer; Mrs. S. D. Liggett, Secretary; E. H. Bailey, Gatekeeper; Mrs. Mary Heath, Ceres; Mrs. Mary Russell, Pomona; Mrs. Abbie Malin, Flora.

The officers were installed Saturday, the 13th inst. Bro. Lafevre, of Union Grange No. 388, officiated as installing officer. There were several visiting Brothers present, among whom was our Worthy Deputy, G. F. Jackson, together with his lady, who added no little to the interest of the occasion.

After the installation and some remarks by Bro. Jackson, we arranged ourselves around a table and partook of a feast prepared by our good Sisters, who have had considerable experience in that line, and know pretty well what is required on such occasions. Suffice it to say justice was done to the dinner.

Fraternally, J. K. LIGGETT.

P. S.—We wound up by getting up a club J. K. L. for the FARMER. EDITOR FARMER :- The Grange Elevator at

this place, burnt down last Monday. A strong Northwest wind, was blowing at the time, and all efforts to save the building proved futile.

It was supposed, that the fire started from a defective flue. The loss to the Elevator Co.

The fourth annual meeting of the New York State Grange will be held in Rochester. A convenient hall has already been engaged in the Bracket House. This house will receive was about \$800, in elevator machinery. Other Yours truly, T. D, S.

Salina, Kansas, Jan. 18, 1877.

FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER :—I send you the names of the newly elected officers, of Centennial Grange, Douglas county, Kansas.

F. I. Williams, Master; James Skaggs, ler, Ceres; Mrs. M. Williams, Pomona; Miss Flora Clark, Flora; Miss Dora Meador, L. A. Steward, The Grange has 40 members, and is in a prosperous condition. Yours truly, I. L. BAKER.

Prairie City, Douglas Co., Kan., Jan. 14, 1877.

FROM BROWN COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER :- White Eagle Grange No. 175, Brown Co., Kas. met Tuesday, Jan. 2 1877, and installed officers as follows:

A. B. Close, Master; E. J. Terrill, Overseer: H. F. Stiles, Lecturer; D. P. Maxwell, Stew. Bill. ard; S. Stiles, Assistant Steward; G. M. Stiles. Chaplain ; W. Heffner, Treasurer ; J. W. Mar-Chaplain; W. Heffner, Treasurer; J. W. Baxter, Gate Keeper: tin, Secretary; J. W. Baxter, Gate Keeper: Sister E. Heffner, Ceres; Slater C. K. Stiles, Pomona; Sister A. Close, Flora.

Pomona; Sister A. Close, Flora.

Stall-locating Scool, Mr. Knipe.

Rearing hogs and breeding cattle—R. H. Kimball and C. W. Kimball.

Prairie breaking and orchards—W. Marlatt

We had a feast and a general good time; Peace and harmony prevailing, will send some more Grange news soon.

Fraternally Yours. "WHITE EAGLE."

PROTECTION AGAINST GRASSHOPPERS

EDITOR FARMER:-Last Tuesday evening one neighborhood effected an organization, called the Highland Locust Club, The officers consists of an Overseer, and two assistants, which constitute an Executive Committee. Our organization, embraces an area of country three by four and a-half miles, with some thirty farms pretty well distributed over it.

We know that there were a great many eggs deposited in the fall, and we expect to see a great many young hoppers come out in EDITOR FARMER: Triumph Grange No. the spring, but when they come we want to 306, of Rossville, Kan. is yet true to its name. be ready for them. We want the experience of men that have fought the locust successfully, and the methods that have been employed. If any of the readers of the FARMER can give us any information that will be of Worthy Lecturer, T. W. Meserve. H. E. any help to us we shall be very thankful for Close was installed Worthy Master. He is not it. What the Legislature may do we don't only capable of holding this office but any in know, or whether it will do anything, but if the State. The following are the remaining it does, it can do no harm to be already or-H. G. Lyons, Sec. ganized. Maple Grove, Pottawatomie Co., Ks. Jan. 18th, 1877.

KNICKERBOCKER GRANGE, N. Y .- at the late annual meeting of the above Grange, O. R. Ingersoll was elected Master; J. W. Naughton, Secretary, and Mrs. O. R. Ingersoll, Treasurer. O. H. Kelley, D. W. Aiken, T. A. Thompson, G. T. Hayger, and T. S. Hosmer, Trustees.

MICHIGAN. The State Grange met Dec. 12, at Lansing. The Master makes the following points in his annual address: The order is a necessity of the farmers for their mutual protection and benefit; no danger from it to any class; farmers unacquainted with business and likely to be imposed on; other avocations thoroughly organized; all wealth comes from industry; the people must protect themselves; reform comes through organized effort ; the grange has accomplished great good ; education one of the things of greatest consequence to farmers, particularly scientific instruction in agriculno other good, it surely gave us a good lesson tage and very sucessful; the condition of the provides of economy. However, the rate of interest a thing for the granges to investigate; the grange will not fail. The Secretary reports a membership of 34,275. The State Agent has done a business amounting to \$24,459,97 during the year.

VERMONT. The Vermont State grange at its recent session ratified all the amendments except that provided for biennial sessions of the N. G., and elected the following officers for 1877: A. B. Franklin, Newfane, Master; J. B. Wal-A. B. Franklin, Newisne, master; J. B. ker, Springfield, Overseer; Z. E. Jameson, Irasburg, Lecturer; L. B. Sherwin, Hyde Park, Steward; H. C, Waller, Irasburg, Asserted Steward; Geo. A. Hinman, West sistant Steward; Geo. A. Hinman, West Charleston, Chaplain; C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Treasurer; James H. Toby. Calais, Secretary; — Wheeler, Morgan, Gatekeoper. The grange resolved to unite in the centennial August, and a committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions. Brother J. H. Crosby, the state Agent reports a falling off of \$2,000 of trade during the past year. During the two years he has held the position \$250,-000 have passed through his hands for goods, with a saving of at least 20 per cent, Patrons of the State. Vermont now has 225 granges, and many more to follow.

MASSACHUSETTS

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Grange was held at Pittsfield. The address of Master Graves showed that, in spite of the business depression, the order has made some growth during the year, and has now attained a strong position in the State. A few of the weaker granges have surrendered their charters, but there has been an addition of members to most of the others: The membership of the order in Massachusetts numbers 3,-776, organized in eighty-three working granges, a majority of them located in Western Massachusetts. Wm. B. Kimbal, of Enfield, was elected Secretary. The Executive Comsix resigned, and the f mittee of mittee of six resigned, and the following commendation in the state of three was chosen in their place. For three years—Benjamin P. Ware, of Marble-FOR CATTLE.

WERSUS COOKED ROOTS AS FOOD per 100. No. 1, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100. Full history on application. Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo. Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo. head; for two years—James Draper, of Worcester; for one year—H. Noble, of Pittsfield.

NEW YORK.

the members at reduced rates, arrangements ing table, which also gives the weight of but individuals who had machinery and goods having been made by the Executive Committer and milk produced in the several cases:

stored in the building, lost quite heavily. It conjunction with Wm. G. Wayne, chairman of is estimated that the entire loss will be about \$10,000. No insurance except about \$1,500 on the Executive Committee of the New York State Grange. Those who intend to visit the Grange will be received and entertained at the the building. Brackett House, which is large enough to afford ample accommodations to all who may be in attendance. The time of meeting is Tuesday, 23d inst.-Husbandman.

WISCONSIN.

election, which resulted in the choice of H. ing Agent, L. G. Kniffen, of Milwaukee.

A GOOD IDEA FOR OTHERS TO USE.

The live and intelligent farmers of Riley county have always maintained a good farmers' organization. At a late meeting of the Bluemont Farmers' Club, the following committees were appointed:

crops and industries : Broom-corn and stock feeding-O. W.

Small grain and stock feeding-S. Whitney. Stall-feeding stock, and rearing horses-

and Ed. Kimball. Small fruit and nursery-A. Todd and T. C. Wells.

Blooded stock-A. W. Rollins. Vegetable gardening and dairying—N. B. White, T. C. Wells and J. M. Kimball,

Millet and winter pasturage—H. Hougham, Jonathan Davis and A. W. Rollins. Growing corn and feeding hogs—H. Eells

nd S. N. Barnes. Forest trees and fencing—A. Todd, A. Browning, J. W. Duchenning and W. Mar-

Sheep husbandry-Prof. J. H. Lee and J Mixed husbandry-G. C. Campbell and J.

The above committees are requested to prepare and submit their reports to the Club as occasion may require, during the winter.

THE INVESTMENT MARKET. New York is the great money centre, from which observations may be made and inferences drawn, which are of interest. The New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle for December, published its Investor's Supplement, and which contains information of an interesting character as to investments during the year 1876. The writer says that in taking a view of the year 1876, and noticing the tendency of investments, several conspicuous points are observed. First, we notice that under the influence of a very easy money market, and the accumulation of large amounts of idle funds at the money centres, the demand for United States bonds was large beyond precedent, and resulted in carrying up prices to such figures that a 41% per cent gold bond was readily negotiated. The same influence as on Government securities also affected the best city bonds, and the demand for this class of investments, at high prices, was never so good as in the past year. It should be remembered, however, that the purchasers of these bonds consist in a large part of corporations, whose investments are limited by law, or by good policy, to these high class securities, although they pay a low rate of interest. The question arises now as to whether this country has already reached a point where the larger accumulation of capital and its development in manufactures, etc., will lead to a permanently reduced rate of interest; in short, whether our money market has reached a condition more nearly akin to that of London or Frankfort, so that investments which have been accustomed to yield 7 per cent. will now yield but 5 or 6. It is impossible, of course, to answer such an inquiry with positiveness, but from the tendency of monetary affairs in the past few years, and the greater familiarity of foreign capitalists with American investments, it seems not improbable that the rates of interest in the New York market, on prime investment securities, may permanently average to 11/2 per cent lower than in the ante-war period prior to 1861. The second point no ceremonies of the battle of Bennington next ticed in regard to the demand for investments August, and a committee was appointed to during the past year, is the growth in West ern mortgage loans. There has been a considerable business done in these loans for some years past, and the success of the investments, at high rates of interest, has recently led to a considerable increase in the amount of money seeking employment in this channel. The general principle of these investments-the lending of money to farmers or others for the development of their prop. erty-seems to be altogether legitimate, but so far as concerns the excellence of the investments, it is clear that each loan must depend upon the care and judgment with which it is made, and, particularly upon the precaution that the value of property mortgaged is not overestimated, and that there shall be a sufficient margin over the amount of the loan, to provide against all probable

depreciation in value.

Dr. E. Wolff, German chemist, reports the following experiments in feeding roots to cattle. Two cows were experimented on, which together weighed 1,650 pounds. They received daily during the whole time, 814 pounds of hay, 31 pounds of oat straw, 413 pounds of rape seed cake, 41% pounds of lentil straw, and the roots mentioned in the follows

cooked potatoes greatly increase the butter without adding so much to the volume of milk as the raw ones, which made the milk of MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—The State Grange closed its session here to-day by an zette.

BLOOMING HYACINTHS IN MOSS.

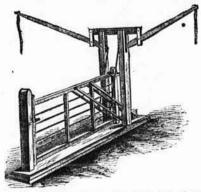
To those who desire, at a very trifling out-lay of expense, time and labor, a thing of beauty, which will prove a joy, if net forever, for a season, and one which with a little care in bringing forward in succession, for flowers ing a number of the bulbs, will prove successful. We recommend this plan for bloomful. We recommend this plan for bloom, ing hyacinths in a basket of moss. To do this, have the bulbs placed as early in the season as desirable, in small pots of good loam and sand; leaving about half the crown uncovered Keep them in a partially dark, and frost proof cellar, water only just enough to keep the soil moist. In about four weeks they will have formed roots, when they may be brought Standing committees on the various farm up as wanted, and gradually forced by placing rops and industries:

a funnel of brown paper,
To prepare this basket, make in any form you choose with wire. An easy way is to shape over a large pan or bowl—a little ingenuity will guide in the work of fastening together the wires. Make a handle of stiff wire, which may be wrapped with green worsted or cloth, Line the basket with moss from the woods, the roots inwards, fill up the space inside with soil, into which turn the contents of your hyacinth pots as desired to bloom. Keep well watered, and as fast as one plant goes out of bloom, have another brought forward to replace it, and you will secure a perpetual delight through the desolate days of winter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

The Best Gate on Earth!



Simple, durable, cheap, Can open and close it without leaving your horse, carriage or load. Cannot snow or freeze itup. Works easy. No weights, pulevs or ropes.
Read what Supt. Stalker of the Iowa State Agricult-

ral College Farm says:
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Farm rights \$5,00 with plan to build gate from.

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

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

Circulars, with full explainations and price lists are now ready and will be sent to any person

To those Wanting Farm Laborers.

Parties in want of Farm hands, laborers and servants can be supplied on application to C. B. Schmidt, General Foreign Agent Land Department A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas,

Scribner's Lumber and Log Book.

OVER HALF A MILLION SOLD. The most complete book of its kind ever published. Gives correct measurement of all kinds of lumber, logs and plank by Doyle's Rule, cubical contents of square'and round timber, stave and heading bolt tables, wages, rent, board, capacity of cisterns, cord-wood tables, interest, etc. Standard book throughout the United States and Canada. Ask your bookseller for it, or I will send one for 35 cents, post-paid.

P. O. Box 238. G. W. FISHER, Rochester, N. Y.

SHEEP | Contennial Medal awarded. Sizes suita able for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swince Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanow, N. H.

Apple Trees. Crape Vines.

CHOICE STOCK. LOWEST PRICES. CHOICE STOCK. LOWEST PRICES.

Special inducements to parties ordering by car-loads,
We will send post-paid by mail, Concord vines 1 year
old, for \$1 per dozen, 2 years old, for \$1.50 per dozen,
Hartford Prolinic, 2 years, per dozen, \$2.00. Would'
exchange Apple trees for Western Prairie Lands or
improved Farms.

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Minonk, Woodford Co., Illinois.

N. B.—We are also Breeders of Choice Berkshire and Essex Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Prices on

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AMSDEN PEACH A SPECIALTY. The Amsden is the earliest and best very early Peach in the world, Originated at Carthage, Missouri, Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri, and the Southwest. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Buckman, Warder and others. Select trees, 4 to 6 feet, Packed free, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100. No. 1, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH. Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1976, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000. L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

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Best and Cheapest in America, or Money Refunded.

Buy direct from Grower, postage or express paid, and get fresh, true and reliable seeds. I can and shall beat any firm in America in quality and low prices. Beautiful illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden Guide free. Address R. H. SHUMWAY, Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

Z. C. LUSE & SON. Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Merd Registered Jersey Cattle; also Light Brah-mas, Black and Partridge Cochin and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application. JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo., breeder of Thorough-bred Short-Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Beckshires of the

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year.

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W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-licited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd. CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1802. Also CHESTER WHITE HOGS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKERS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 237 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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Nurserymen's Directory.

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MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kansas, E. F Cadwallader, Prop. Osage Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application. CRAPE VINES our speciality. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices.

Address,

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

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H. C. TRAIN & SON, manufacturers of and Rods and fixtures.

A SK your merchant for the Gates and Kendall Boot.
They are warranted not to rip or the work to give out in any way.

GATES & KENDALL.

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

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

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

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

C ALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red. Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturist. Send stump for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill. R. A. TRAVER.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



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

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

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

New Osage Orange for sale low.
CHAS E. FRUNTY,
Cor. Olive & Commercial St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

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

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One of the largest and best stock of Nursery-grown Seedings in the U. S. Small sizes suitable for Nursery-row, Screens, Timber belts, Ornaments and Windbreaks for sheltering buildings, farm crops, hot-beds, orchards, and live-stock.

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

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The Kansas Farmer

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

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A SPLENDID FEATURE!

Worth More than a Year's Subscription.

FRIENDS.

A Sectional Map of Each County in Kansas Given to Every Subscriber.

During 1877, we will publish a sectional map, of each county in Kansas, in the FARMER. To citizens of the State these maps will be of great value, and to our Eastern subscribers the maps together with the information furnished with them will be just what they want. This valuable addition to the meritorious features of the FARMER should secure the subscription of every citizen. Friends who are making up clubs should make this fact known.

TO AGENTS WHO HAVE SENT CLUBS.

At the earnest solicitation of persons who have sent in clubs, and who wish to add a few more names to their clubs, not being able to secure the requisite number of 10, we would say: That all club agents who have forwarded clubs, can add names to their list, at club rates, until March 1st. Will our friends please make a note of this?

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The alarming destruction of property throughout the State, from this cause, indicates the absolute necessity of the most stringent laws to protect farmers from careless campers, hunters, or from the abandoned crimiprairie to destroy property. The following notes from various parts of Kansas, indicate shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from the State shall this subject :

It is estimated that 17,000 acres were burned over by the prairie fire north of the Republican, Some hard fighting was done to save property.—Junction City Union.

A heavy prairie fire came into Harvey town ship some two weeks ago, burning John Cooper's stable, harness, oats, wheat, hay and nearly everything else belonging to him. No other party was damaged seriously,- Winfield Cour-

Mr James Hurt, of Grafton, informs us of a very extensive and disastrous prairie fire, which swept over the country between Boston and Sedan, on the 11th inst., destroying hay, corn, and a few dwelings, etc., etc.-South Kansas Tribune.

J. Rhoades, living near Hutchinson, recently lost his stables, 20 tons of hay, 700 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of wheat, 2,000 feet of lumber, 1,000 cedar posts, a Marsh harvester, and shall be opened by him in the presence of the some harness, by a prairie fire.—Miami Re-

In the western part of Labette county, east of Big Hill creek, on the 15th inst., the fiery fiend of the prairie made sad havoc among such combustibles as corn-pens, haystacks, fences, out houses, etc. A heavy wind drove the fire northeast, destroying everything in its way. In the evening the wind changed to the north, carrying the fire down Big Hill, destroy ing everything that its flery tongue could reach .- Independence Kansan.

We hear that on the 15th inst., Mr. Swain lost his stable and haystacks by fire. Our readers will remember that it was rather next preceding the first Thursday in Febru-breezy that day, and when a spark from the ary, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may stove pipe fell into the dry prairie grass near the house, it speedily set it on fire, and it was Court of the U. S., now assigned to the first, but the work of a moment to reach the stable and havetacks. It was only by great exertion and promptness, that Mr. Swain saved his fit, another of the associate justices of said mules and harness, bogs and other stock from the burning building, losing some ten bushels of corn, for want of time to remove it .- Sumner Co. Press.

Mr. Crumine who is living on Marsh Hart's place on Deer Creek came within one of burning out last Monday. A fire got into the rank grass and came sweeping towards his house, when some of his neighbors who were working in the timber happened to see it. They got there in time to turn his stock out of the stables and adjacent pens, and also to save his house. He lost his stable and some hay, while a corn crib almost ending up against the sta ble, was saved. It was a narrow escape from a severe loss. Mr. C. was away from home at the time, we believe .- Iola Register.

We present herewith the Joint Committee's Bill to regulate the counting of the Electeral vote. No question now before the people is of such grave import to them as this. Whatever the extremest may urge or what may be the course supported by bitter partizans, or of those scrambling for spoils, attached to either party, the people want a peaceable and a just settle ment of this presidential question. Trade and Commerce, and every business interest is unsettled and seriously affected by the possible complications which may grow out of this question. The patriotism and the broad common sense of the American people have never for one moment intended that republicanism should go down in darkness and failure in a partizan strife for the control of the government The citizen, who places right and justice above his party prejudices, who gravely comprehends the terrible consequences of revolution and anarchy, asks that the question be settled by our representatives acting as statesmen, not as partizan demagogues. The blustering alarmists who have cried "wah! wah!" do not represent the considerate judgment of any important number of the American people. The ques- | ident of the Senate shall call for objections, if tion to be asked regarding the joint committee's bill is not whether it will make Hayes or whether it will make Tilden President, but shall be signed by at least one Senator and whether it is the wisest, the fairest, and the most one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all just constitutional measure that can be adopted. If it is-Then let the people as law abiding citizens desirous of perpetuating republican institutions give it their earnest support TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND and acquiesce in the results. A careful study of the bill will convince every individual that it protects the rights and interests of political parties alike, and wisely provides for the settlement of the disputed points by a Commission which will have the confidence of the country.

The following is the text of the bill accompanying the report presented by Mr. Edmunds :

the decision of the questions arising thereon for the term commencing March 4th, A. D.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 10 a. m., on the first Thursday in Feb. the journal of each house, and the counting ruary, A. D. 1877, and the President of the of the votes shall proceed in conformity there-Senate shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed the certificates as they are opened by the President of the Senate. All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates shall be opened, presented and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with letter A, and said tellers having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted, as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be handed to the President of the Senate who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper where there shall be only one return from a State the President of the Senate shall call for objections, it any. Every objection shall be made in writing and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argunal who willfully and maliciously fires the ment, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like magner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be objected to, except by an affirmative vote of the two houses. When the two houses es have voted they shall immediately again meet and the presiding officer shall then and nounce the decision of the question submit-

Section 2 That if more than one return or paper purporting to be returns from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceeding election for President and Vice-President in such State, unless they shall be duplicates of the same return, all such returns and papers by tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State of commission constituted as follows, namely: During the session of each house on Tuesday next pre-ceding the first Thursday in February 1877, each house shall, by viva voce vote, appoint five of its members who, with five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of U.S., to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns as named in this section. On Tuesday be, the Associate Justices of the Supreme third, eighth and ninth circuits shall select in such manner as a majority of them shall see court, which five persons shall be members of said commission, and the person longest in commission of said five justices, shall b ident of said commission. The members of said commission shall respectively take and

subscribe to the following oath. "I do selemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the con-

stitution and the laws. So help me God." Which oath shall be filed with the Secreta. ry of the Senate. When the commission shall have been thus organized it shall not be in the power of either house to dissolve the same or to withdraw any of its members, but and corn in all parts of the State. This re-

THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES. become physically unable to perform the du- exception. In only one of the nine years of ties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be by said commission, before it proceeds further, communicated to the Senate or House of Reprentatives, as amount or distribution of the annual rainthe case may be, which body shall immediate-ly, and without debate, proceed by viva voce vote to fill the place so called, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe to the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a is only 0°.06 below the mean of the eight premember of said commission, and in like manner if any of said Justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapa-ble of performing the duties required by this members of act, the others of said justices, said commission, shall immediately appoint another justice of said court a member of said commission, and in such appointments regard shall be had to the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall threupon imme-diately take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission, to fill the vacancy so occasioned. All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes of each State shall be opened in the alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section one of this act. And when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper as the certificates and papers from such States shall so be opened, excepting duplicates of same return, they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the Press

any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and such objections, so made to any certificates, votes or papers from a State shall have been re ceived and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to and all the papers accompanying the same together with such objections shall be forthwith submitted to the said commission which shall proceed to consider the same with the same powers, if any now possessed for that purpose by the two hou ses acting separately or together, and by the majority of the votes, and whether any and what votes from such State the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many, and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, deposi-A bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President; stitution and now existing law be competent, or pertinent in such consideration, which decis ion shall be made in writing and stating briefly the grounds thereof and signed by the members of said commission agreeing therein. Whereupon, the two houses shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each house, and the counting with, unless upon objection made therete in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives. The two houses separately caucus in ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern, no votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of,

Section 3. That while the two houses shall be in meeting as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the preciding officer, except to either house or a motion to withdraw, and he

shall have power to preserve order. Section 4. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of said commission or other questions arising under this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question 10 minutes and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of each house to put the main question without further de-

Section 5. That at such joint meeting of the two houses seats shall be provided as follows: For President of the Senate the Speaker's chair; for Speaker immediately upon his left, the Senators in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer, for the Representatives in the body of the vided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meetings shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result des clared, and no recess shall be taken unless the question shall have arizen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise, unless this act, in which place it shall be competent for either House acting separately in the manner herein before provided to direct a ecess of such House not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and while any ques-tions are being considered by said committee either Hoase may proceed with its legislative

or other business Section 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or effect any right now ex-isting under the constitutional laws in question; by proceeding in judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected or who shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the

United States, if any such rights exists. Section 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business, and the execution of its power.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR 1876. Prof. Snow's Annual Report as Meteorologist to the State Board of Agriculture.

TATION-Lawrence, Kansas, latitude 38° 58'; longi-TATION—Lawrence, kansas, latitude 35° os; longitude 95° 16°; elevation of barometer and thermometers, 840 feet above the sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; rain gauge on the ground; anemometer 105 feet above the ground, on the dome of the University building, 1,150 feet above the sea level.

The chief peculiarities of the weather of 1876, were as follows :

1. The high temperatures of the first two months of the year, which were the warmest January and February on our nine years' record. These were followed by the coldest March on our record, colder than either of the three preceding winter months, and bringing with it seventeen inches of snow.

2. The absence of great extremes of either heat or cold.

which resulted in immense crops of wheat if any such Senator or member shall die, or sult is mentioned as a peculiarity, not as an

our record, has there been a serious shortening of crops on account of a deficiency in the

TEMPERATURE.

Mean temperature of the year 529 76, which ceding years. The highest temperature was 98° on the 23d of June: the lowest temperature was 5° below zero, February 1st and December 30th, giving a yearly range of 103°. Mean temperature at 7 A. M., 478 44; at 2 P M., 62°.33; at 9 P. M., 50°76.

Mean temperature of the winter months, 32°.03, (a slight fraction above the freezing point), which is 3°.62 above the average winter temperature; of the spring, 51°.62, 1°.34 below the average; of the summer, 75°.51, 1º26 below the average; of the autumn 51º-87, 0º.53 below the average.

The coldest month of the year was December, with mean temperature of 23°.60; the coldest week was December 24th to 30th, with mean temperature 14°.60; the coldest day was February 1st, with mean temperature 1º.60. The mercury fell below zero only four times, once in February and three times in Decem-

The warmest month of the year was July, with mean temperature 78°.60; the warmest week was July 15th to 21st, with mean temperature 82°14; the warmest days were June 23d, July 17th and 19th, each with mean temperature 85°.5. The mercury reached, or exceeded, 90° on 36 days, viz: 6 in June, 12 in July, 14 in August and 4 in September. The nercury did not reach 100° during the year.

The last frost of spring (quite severe) was on April 5th; the first light frost of autumn was on September 29th, giving an interval of 177 days entirely without frost. The first se vere frost of autumn was on October 1st, giv. ing a period of 179 days without severe frost. No frost or cold weather during the year caused any damage to fruit or fruit buds.

RAIN.

The entire amount of rain, including melted snow, was 44.18 inches, which is greater by 5.67 inches than any previous annual rainfall upon our record, and is 11.20 inches above the average annual amount for the eight preceding years. Either rain or snow fell on 102 days. The unusual amount of rain was well distributed, there being no damaging excess or deficiency in any month of the growing season. The longest interval without rain from March 1st to October 1st, was nine days. The number of thunder-showers was twenty-

The entire depth of snow was 24% inches, of which 14 of an inch fell in February, 17 inches in March, 31/2 inches in November and 4 inches in December. The last snow of spring was on March 28th; the first snow of autumn was on Nov. 13th.

FACE OF THE SKY.

Average cloudiness of the year, 41.27 per cent. of the sky, which is 4.22 per cent. less than the average for the eight preceding years. The number of clear days (less than one third cloudy), was 182; half clear days, (from one-third to two-thirds cloady), 105; cloudy, (more than two-thirds), 79. There were 49 days without a cloud, and 31 without a trace of sky. August was the clearest to the above will be thankfully received. month, with mean cloudiness 26.66 per cent.; March was the cloudiest month, with mean cloudiness 60.45 per cent. The mean cloudiness at 7 A. M., was 44,31 per cent; at 2 P. M., 44.12 per cent.; at 9 P. M., 35.39 per cent.

DIRECTION OF THE WIND.

During the year, three observations daily, the wind was from the northwest 330 times southwest, 313 times; southeast, 147 times northeast, 135 times; south, 66 times; east, 43 times; north, 32 times; west, 22 times calm, 10 times. The south, (including southwest, south and southeast), winds outnumbered the north, (including northwest, north and northeast) winds, in the ratio of 526 to 497.

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

The number of miles traveled by the wind during the year, was 148 120. This gives a mean daily velocity of 404.70 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 16.86 miles. The highest hourly velocity was 75 miles, on April 19th; the highest daily velocity was 10.10 miles on February 1st; the highest monthly velocity was 15.690 miles, in March. The winds of the first half of the year were much stronger than those of the second half. The lightest winds were in July and August.

BAROMETER.

Mean height of the barometer 29.102 inches-precisely the same as in 1875. Mean at 7 A. M., 29.126 inches; at 2 P. M., 29.079 inches; at 9 P. M., 29 100 inches; maximum, 29.754 inches, on November 30th; minimum 28.434 inches, on October 20th; yearly range, 1.320 inches. The highest monthly mean was in December, 29.260 inches; the lowest was in June, 29 010 inches. The barometer observations are corrected for temperature and instrumental error, but not for elevation.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

The average humidity of the air for the year, was 66.8; at 7 A. M., 779; at 2 P. M., 48.08; at 9 P. M., 74.65. The dampest month was July-mean humidity, 78.6; the driest month was February, with mean humidity, 59. There were only four fogs during the 3. The large and well-distributed rainfall, year. The maximum humidity at any single observation was only 7.6 per cent. or about one thirteenth of saturation.

The following table gives the mean tem-

perature, the extremes of temperature, the relative humidity and the rainfall for each month of the year 1876, and a comparison with preceding years:

Month.	Meau tem.	Max. tem.	Min. tem.	Rel. hum.	R fall in in.	Ex. or def R.f
January February	84.70 37 80 34 25	74.5	2 5	68.4 59 0	0.57 0.36 4.51	0.72di 0.58di
March April May	55.60 65.00	87 5 89.0	30 89	59.6 64.5	8.38 6.75	2 84ex 0 46ex 3 (9ex
June July August	78 60	95.0 94.0	60	68.6 72.7 72.4	12.11 8.51 4.45	8.54ex 1.32di 0.23ex
September. October November. December.	53.40 37.10	83.5 72.0	25 9	68.6 59.8 70.9 68.9	1 93 2 60	0.41di
Year.						
1876 1875 1814	50.60	99.0	16.	65.5	28.87	11.20e 4.11d 4.11d
1873 1872 1871	62 71	104 0	26.0 18.0	64 0	82.94	0 04d 0.85d
1870 1869	. 54.60	96 0	10.0	68.4		1 60d 5.53e

In presenting this report I desire to express my obligations to Mr. John H. Long and Miss Jennie B. White, for their voluntary services in keeping the records during my absence in Colorado in June, July and August.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures f rom Various Source

Larned, Pawnee County, Kansas. Jan. 17, 1877.—Early sown wheat looks well, acreage sown, 4 acres to one of last year. Stock generally in fine condition. Horses ranges from \$70.00 to \$125.00. Not much dealing in cattle, hogs, or sheep. The latter ranges from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per head, no hogs HENRY R. SALMANS.

on the market. Robinson, Brown County, Kansas.

Jan. 15.—Winter wheat in this township is failure, it was destroyed by 'hoppers last fall; we have a large crop of corn here, it is worth 22 cents. per bushel; Wheat \$105; Rye 50. Stock of all kinds look well. All are intere ested in taking means to destroy the 'hoppers in the spring and are in favor of asking Gov. A. H. WADE. assistance.

Eudora, Douglas County, Kansas.

Jan. 15.-Winter wheat looks well so far, a greater amount than usual sown. Live-stock are looking well. Orchards are said to be all right and fruit prospects good, the country is full of farm products, best crop of corn for years, average price 25 cts. Irish potatoes, short crop, scarce and dear, prairie hay plenty at \$21/2 to \$5.00. Steady cold winter with continued snow. Plenty of improved farms for sale at exceeding low rates; want Eastern men to come and buy them and occus py them, selling from \$5.00 up. per acre, cheap. est farms in the world. G. H. WARREN.

Peabody, Marion County, Kansas.

Jan. 19 .- Winter wheat sown late and unpromising; rye very little if any sown, acreage of wheat less than half. Condition of Live-Stock good. Horses are worth from \$50 to \$150. Milch cows \$25 to \$40. Hogs live weight 5 cts. Shelled corn 23 cts. per bushel. Unimproved land \$5.00 to \$1000, improved L. T. WEBSTER. lands 10.00 to 25 00.

Parsons, Labette County, Kansas.

Jan. 5.—Some time ago I clipped an article on Chufas, can you inform me where they can be bought, and at what price, I would like to plant an acre or two. Information in regard Respectfully, Geo, W. EVERHART.

Langdon, Reno County Kansas.

Jan. 16.-I am nearly at the edge of the settlements in South-western Kansas. I can see to the last houses South-west and South of me, from my door. But after traveling some 50 miles beyond these outsiders we find a few other settlers in Barbour county along the time ber on the Medicine, Turkey and Elm creeks, and two or three on Mule creek in Comanche county who are certainly the farthest Southwest of anyone in Kansas. The crops in 1876 in Reng county were no tover one-half an average, being cut short by poor stand, and rust in wheat and oats, and by drouth in July and August in corn. There is a large average of winter wheat sown in this county, and it generally looks extra fine. The 'hoppers ate up some of the early sown which was generally re-sown. They laid eggs in some localities and we are saving the prairie grass and intend to fight the young ones which may hatch.

B. P. HANNAN.

The repeal of the stray law, I see is talked of by a few of our county papers, I have held the office of J. P. for 13 years (although it is more ornamental than profitable) I think I know from experience something about the operation of the present law. If it is a monopoly, it is just the kind of a monopoly that every one who owns stock is interested in., It has saved thousands of dollars to the stock raiser, and to repeal it by forcing every one loosing a stray to insert it in a county paper, would be a sad injury to the agricultural in terests of the State. I have yet to find any one, save he who was interested in the type business who favored the repeal of the present law.

If the law was changed to make the stray to be posted in the paper having the largest circulation in the county, the monopoly cry would have the same force, yet this is their JAS. HANWAY. main reliance.

D. C. Keeler, of Mission Creek, killed two pigs from a Poland-China sow by a Berkshire boar which weighed, dressed for market, at four months and two days old, two hundred and seven pounds each. The secret of securing these weights, Mr. Keeler says "was never permitting the pigs to get hungry." He further states that he never had nog cholera or oth-

er sickness among his hogs and believes his er sickness among his stock good care, success due to giving his stock good care, plenty of water to drink, variety of feed, coal or sulphur once per week, shade to protect them against the hot sun and winter storms and above all, preventing them from laying in heaps which he believes to be the cause of in leaps which he believes to be the cause of in leaps and large troubles. These facts are colds and lung troubles. These facts are will, in a few years supply a family with fuel. Cottonwood is not the most valuable timber worthy the attention of those growing hogs.

Eighteen car loads of broomscorn were shipped from Barrett since September 1st. Marysville News.

The rabbits have done much damage, not only to the young fruit trees and orchards, but to hedge fences also.— Wilson Co Citizen.

Our county shows for itself. Nine flouring mills in its bounderies is exclusive evidence that wheat grows in the county.—Neodosha

The recent cold weather proved quite fatal to young stock. Mr.J.Hugg lost three calves, which is but one of numerous instances that which is but one of humerous instances that have come to our knowledge during the past week .- Elk Co Courant.

Mr. M. Harsh, of Sycamore Springs owns a hog, which weighs 610 pounds,—Peabody Ga-Corn is not very plenty in the market. The

prices asked yesterday were 27@28 per bushel.

—Leavenworth Times, Jun 20. The hog market appears to be active here, and the prices rule, gross, $5\frac{1}{4}(@5\frac{1}{2})$ and the cash can readily be obtained on the porcines.

-Garnett Journal. Over 2,000 rabbits have been shipped from this place since the first of the present month. Brush-rabbits are quoted at 5 and 6 cents, and jack-rabbits at 10 to 14 cents a piece in the Smith Centre market,—Smith Co. Pioneer.

During the month of December there were exported from this place six hundred and thirty-nine cars of coal, eighteen cars of corn, one of wheat, two of cattle, three of hogs. Pretty good business for a little city of two thousand in habitiants — Carne Free Press inhabitants.—Osage Free Press.

Farmers have plenty of good corn, well housed; a good lot of cattle; plenty of hay, and no herd law—and this last item we are especno nerd law—and this last from water sopring comes we ially thankful for—and when spring comes we expect to fight the 'hoppers with all our might—as we did the herd law. We can't tell which of the two is the worst scourge.—Allen Co.

J. P. McGoveney, of Illinois township, mark eted the boss hog last week which weighed 625 pounds net and realized \$36.50.—Witchita Eagle.

A few weeks ago Mr. W. Edwards, near town, sold 62 head of cattle and one buffalo, to a cattle buyer, for which he received \$3,237 50. He also sold at the same time 8 spring pigs which brought \$89.—Jevell Co. Diamond.

Wm Richardson has butchered a six hun dred pounder. A premium Berkehire. A bi of the finest pork we ever saw. Fourteen inch
es deep from the hollow above the brisket
Fat and lean beautifully mixed all through, it
the usual Berkshire style.—Junction City Trib

We are informed by Mr. G. Ditmus that Is week he butchered his large hog, of which we made mention recently, and its net weight was eight hundred and fifty pounds. We think this is a little ahead of anything in this line in Southern Kansas. If not who can beat it? Chanute Times.

The Santa Fe road makes the following showing for the month of December, 1877, o shipment by car load, from Wichita: whea shipment by car load, from wichita: wheat 214 cars; corn, 25; hogs, 19; rye, 4; flax seed 1; cattle 6. The corn was shipped to Kansai City, Toledo, Ohio, and Pueblo, Colorado. large amount of wheat was shipped throug to Toledo.—Beacon.

A short time since the Woods Bros., of the township, sold 16 head of th which tipped the scales at 1,490 after bein driven the distance of 20 miles. They wer as fine a lot of steers as ever left Jewell county We stand firm by the assertion that Jewe county is ahead of any other county in the State on fine cattle and hogs.—Jewell Co. Mo

Wheat was sold as high as \$1.28 per bush in Wichita last week. There has been con paratively little taken in during the late co spell. The chances are that it will advan spell. The chances are that it will advance still more, as it is quoted at \$1.40 in St. Louis, and the tendency is upward. The farmers are having a happy time once mere, and when they prosper we all prosper,—Arkansas City

Maj. Snow killed four pigs recently that were just 262 days old, and their average weight was 272 pounds. The heaviest weighed 297 pounds and the lightest 248. That is a good average for pige at that age. Had these pigs been killed before the bad weather set in the average in proportion to the age would have been far greater.—Woodson Co. Post.

J. S. Justice Esq., of Black Bob invested fife

teen dollars a year ago, in the purchase of one hog. The speculation foots up in this wise: He has fourteen hundred and sixty pounds of pork, sold pigs to the amount of forty-two dollars, and has fifteen fine pigs left-which shows that hogs are profitable, provided the cholera can be circumvented.—Mirror and News Letter.

Gustave Stauss, whose farm lies east and almost in sight of this city, is a model farmer, and has one of the best appointed farms in the county. He raised last season about thirteen hundred bushels of corn, large crops of oats, rye and millett. Unlike the majority or Kana sas farmers he is not compelled to sell his corn at 18 or 20 cents per bushel, but feeds it to stock at 13 or 20 cents per busher, out reeds it to stock and realizes a profit on both. It is such men who are demonstrating that farming as well as grazing is profitable in Kansas.—Marysville

We are pleased to note that the cows in this city are sheltered this severe winter much better than previous ones. We have seen very few cows without any protection from the weather. A great many people, however, have not yet learned that it pays to keep pigs shelnot yet learned that it pays to keep pigs sheltered, and dry. When the hog cholera begins its rounds here, they will not wonder why their pigs go among the first, when the fact is that it is among just such pigs, kept dirty, wet and unsheltered, that disease originates, and the result is loss to their owners and to many others .- Emporia News.

FAST GROWTH.-Mr. J. P. Delaplaine of Elm township, recently cut down a cottonwood and when seasoned, excellent firewood,-lola

Register. NEW FACTORY.—The Blue Rapid Times says: "The friends of Blue Rapids will be pleased to learn that the Price Brothers have already let the contract for the erection of their foundry on the left bank of the Blue nearly opposite the plaster mill. The contract is held by Andrew Anderson and Thomas Donahue, two as good stone cutters as ever drove a chistophysical statement of the contract of the contract is held by Andrew Anderson and Thomas Donahue,

Good Hogs—Last week Mr. D. C. Krone sold ten hogs 14 months old, which averaged 355 pounds. Mr. George T. Howard, of Cherry, also sold three pigs nine months old, which averaged 347 pounds each.—South Kansas Tribune.

The recent cold weather.

Last Monday was one of the days that Kansas disowns. It was a straggler from the Great Northwest, and had no business here windy, cold, stormy, terrible! Early Monday morning the wind commenced blowing; it morning the wind commenced blowing; it soon commenced snowing; and by 9 o'clock the elements were all loose, and from that time until late at night it was not safe to be out. Business was almost wholly suspended in Seneca and the streets were deserted. Trains on the railroad were "laid out," and travel ceased. Tuesday morning the wind had gone down, the storm ceased, but the thermometer showed down in the teens below zero. Wedinesday Kansas was herself again; and at nesday Kansas was herself again; and at nesday Mansas was herself again; and at noon it was lovely as spring out of doors. But yesterday it turned cold again. Kansas beats the world on weather—and everything else !- Seneca Courier.

> Kapsas City Market. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 24, 1876.

۱	PRODUCE.		
-	BEESWAX—Per lb BUTTER—Per lb—Choice CHEESE—Per lb CIDER—Per bbl. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh. Lard.	.15to20 .11to12 7.00to8.00 24to25 1234 634 to 7	-
	FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed Prime Live Geese FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye. XX	.45to50 2.25to2.50 2.30	
	XX XXX XXXX CORN MEAL—Per cwt Kiln dried. ver bbl	2.75 3.25 .90 2.00to2.15	1
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tail price list,	corrected we	prices.
produce quo	ted at buying	1 95001

- 1	Topens I louded man	
1	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by	J. A. Lee.
1	Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
1	APPLES—rer bushel	1.25@1.50
- 1	BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2.00
r	BEANS-Per bu-white Mary	1.50
- 1	Medium	1.00
0	Common	.50
).	Castor	.23
8	BEESWAX-Perlb	25
,0	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	1
	Medium	10to 1
	CHEESE—Per lb	.2
-	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	5.25to5.5
it	HOMINY—Per bbl	.20.3
1.	VINEGAR-Per gal	.50@6
	POTATOES—Per bu	1.75@2,0
t.	POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	1.100
n	Chickens, Dressed, per 10	1
6.		1
	Geese, " "	.500
	SWEET POTATOES—Per bu	.000
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Θį	CABBAGE—Fer dozen	
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k	Topeka Retail Grain Market.	
0	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly	1
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OIL.	Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Fure, Tallow and Leather.	1.
	HIDES—Green	6
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700	Dry Salt	
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	TATLOW III CARCO	

ı	Calf, Green	.09
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١	Talle manage	.75@100
١	Tomaged Hides are bought at % On	the price.
١		
Ì	SKINS—Timber Wolf	
	Prairie Wolf	4.00@5.0
	Mink	.50@1 0
	Raccoon	.5000
	Badger	.200.2
,	Wild Cat	

Wild Cat.
Skunk, Black.
"Short Striped.
"Long Striped.
Opossum.
Deer, dry, per lb.
Beaver, dry and clean, per lb.
Muskrats.

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If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka Kansas.

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

ing and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

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

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

EDITOR FARMER; — Please inform Farmers and Trappers, through your columns, that they can always obtain the top of the market in cash, for their Hides. Furs, Wool, Pelts and Tallow, at the Old Leather Store, 135 Kansas Avenue. And say further to farmers, that we can supply them with the heat qualthat we can supply them with the best quality of Harness Leather, Sole Leather, or Upper Leather, in any quantity desired, together with Threads, Lasts, Awls, Wax, Bristles, Pegs, Nails &c. &c. Prices satisfactory.

Respectfully,
HARTSOCK & GOSSETT,

135 Kaneas Avenue.

LEVEL BEST.

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

THE "IRON TRAIL."

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

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CLERGYMEN. Bankers, Booksellers, Editors, and others that lead sedentary lives, will find much relief from the frequent headaches, nervousness and constipation engendered from mervousness and constipation engendered from want of exercise, by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is a harmless vegetable com-pound; it can do no injury; and numbers who have tried it will confidently assert that it is the best remedy that can be used.

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Farmers will find it a great saving of time and money, as well as a great convenience to have Scales on their farms so to be able to weigh all their Grain, Cattle and Hogs, and as the Chicago Scale Co are offering them to the Farmers at from 30 to 60 per cent discount from former prices, now is the time to buy—You can buy at lowest prices by ordering direct of the company or through Wm. Sims Master of State Grange, Topeka, Kansas.

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Bedding Plants, German Seed, Pansies, Roses, &c. New Catalogue out in February, and will be sent on receipt of inquiry. We only ask a trial.

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The Thoroughbred Bred Short-Horn Bull, "COLFAX."

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PRICES — Morocco. \$1.50; fine English Cloth. \$100; Cloth (flexible) without Slate, etc., 60 cents

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Farm Machinery & Wagons.

BEING the Pioneers in the trade in this city, we have been able to take our choice of the best implements made, which our long experience in the business enabled us to do with great satisfaction to our customers as well as to ourselves. Having the Largest House in Kansas City we have facilities for keeping a full supply of goods on hand suitable to the wants of the trade. Manufacturers of goods, whose repu aion is world, have made our bouse their Western Depot, or distribut ng point; thus tasing advantage of freights wide, have made our bouse their Western Depot, or distribut ng point; thus tasing advantage of freights wide, have enabled to furnish the Best Implements at a very reasonable price. We call your attention to the Celebrated Goods handled by us, all of which are warranted. We publish a "Farmers' Diary and Memorandum Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one.

BAIN AND SCHUTTLER WAGONS.

For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as They are the best proportioned wagons made, are used as patters by other manufacturers. We have never they are the best proportioned wagons made, are used as patters by other manufacturers. We have never they are the best proportioned wagons was either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER. One heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER. One heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER. One losted wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary makes wagons will prove to be the cheap-lowest priced wagon. But do claim to have the best which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheap-lowest priced wagon. We do not claim to sell the of these wagons wagons as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER.

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

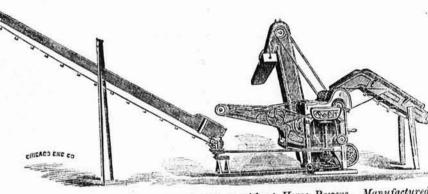
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Pannelled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popula: as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in they are fast becoming as popula: as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United style and finish, which was a suit our trade. There is no factory in the United Style and Education in the style and finish and are manufactured. At the rough wagons are without an equal in the part of the suggest of the part of th

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

The Eureka Force Feed Power Corn Sheller!



Two, four, and six hole, belt or geared with or without Horse Powers. Manufactured at JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

The only Sheller that the Feeder carries the corn directly into the Feed Hopper, and that has all the late important improvements. This class of shellers will do more work with one-third less power than Cylinder important improvements. This class of shellers will do more work with one-third less power than Cylinder Shellers, which rub corn on corn, or press it between cylinder and concave—and their superiority is shelling Shellers, which rub corn is universally admitted. There are many very important features that belong exclusive-damp or frosted corn is universally admitted. There are many very important features that belong exclusive-damp or five the power same simple, strong and durable, easily repaired, and gives more effective Power from draft applied than any other.



Avery's Spiral Knife Stalk Cutter.

Experience has proved that Knives Spirally arranged on a cylinder cuts stalks better than straight knives. The draft is much lighter, and the AVERY is the most durable cutter made. Inquire for the Avery, don't be put off with any other. If your dealer does not keep it, send to us for full particulars.

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

Can be Attached

to any PLOW

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market.

It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to u e on either right or left hand plows. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be set over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be set stationery in finishing lands when desired. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came of victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years.

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

Brown's New No. 1 Open-Heel Drop Corn Planter.

To well known and established points of excellence and durability we have added the most practical Openheel Drop ever put upon the market, dropping the corn in full view of both dropper and driver, enabling the former to drop by the heel of the runner, and the latter to see that the work is being well done, while both these attendants maintain a position of case and comfort. We retain our standard and accurate principle of these attendants maintain a position of case and comfort. We retain our standard and accurate principle of dropping, and have simply added a device for carrying the seed into full view, at the same time avoiding all dropping, and have simply added a device for carrying the seed into full view, at the same time avoiding all dropping, and have simply added a drive full view, at the same time avoiding all dropping, and these services of clogging, or leaving the corn on top of the ground, which has been the serious objection to madding of this class heretofore introduced. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter chines of this class heretofore introduced. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can possesses over all others, there has the year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can be done on any other Planter. This lever will be put on the Drill, the No. 1 and the No. 2 Planters.

THE DRILL AND CHECK-ROW PLANTER COMBINED. Is adjustable to three different widths of rows and retains all the features of the No. 1 Planter, having in addition, a self-dropping attechment, which is used extensively by some of our largest corn-growers, requiring ONLY ONE MAN TO OPERATE IT, and will plant in hills of one, two, three or four kernels each varying from seven to thirty-eight inches apart, as may be desired, and is pronounced by our best and leading varying from seven to thirty-eight inches apart, as may be desired, and is pronounced with the iarmers the only correct and reliable Drill Planter extant. Places with small holes are furnished with the Drill for planting broom corn, for which purpose the Brown Drill stands without a rival.

BROWN'S NO. 2 CHECK-ROW PLANTER. Stationary width with open-heel drop. Four years of successful operation without the report of a single failure, fully establishes its reputation as a first-class machine. For accuracy and durability we warrant it equal to the best of any other manufacture. Send for Circular.

THE HIGHEST HONORS.

At the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, the Committee of Awards, after carefully examining into the merits of the various Plows, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators, from all parts of this country and Europe, awarded us the highest honors obtainable, viz:

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR AND DIPLOMA.

ON EACH OF THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS:

Furst and Bradley's "Garden City Clipper" Plows. Furst and Bradley's "Garden City"
Sulky and Gang Plows. Furst and Bradley's Sulky Hay Rake. Furst and
Bradley's Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator.
Wood and Iron Beam Walking Cultivator.
When it is remembered that our goods were shown in competition with all the most prominent manufacturers of their class in this country and Europe the foregoing becomes a most significant fact, sealing the already proclaimed verdict in their favor, of the farmers and dealers throughout the country.

SMITH & KEATING,

General Western Agents, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE BRIDE'S STORY.

When I was but a country lass now fifteen years ago, I lived where flows the Overbrook through meadows wide and low:

There first, when the skies were bending blue and blossoms blowing free,

I saw the ragged little boy that went to school with

His homespun coat was frayed and worn, with patches covered o'er, His hat-ah, such a hat as that was never seen before

The boys and girls, when first he came, they shouted in their glee,

And jeered the ragged little boy who went to schoo

His father was a laboring man, and mine was highly born:

Our people held both him and his in great contempt They said I should not stoop to own a playmate such

as he. The bright-eyed, ragged little boy who went to school with me.

Yet spite of all the jeers around from children better

dressed, My heart went out to meet the heart that beat within his breast;

His look was fond, his voice was low, and strange as I loved the ragged little boy that went to school with

For many years they had forgotten him, but when again we met,

His look, his voice, his gentle ways, remained in memory yet: They saw alone the man of mark, but I could only see

The bright-eyed, ragged little boy that went to school

He had remembered me, it seemed, as I remembered

Nor time, nor honors, in his mind the cherished past Young love had grown to older love, and so to-day

you see I wed the ragged little boy who went to school with me.

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

We are very glad that some of our reader honored our columns with their ideas of the economy of health and subsistance, and we hope to hear from more of them in regard to what they know of both American and European cookery. The correspondent who refers to June-Berry's article upon American cookery, speaks as if he had experienced the felicity of dining at a Paris Cafe, and we think it is only fair that he should be informed that June-Berry has also seen Paris and lives, strange as it may appear, on a far western Kansas prairie home, having returned from Europe only about a year since; however, we shall doubtless have the pleasure of hearing from her again, and if she can convince us that American cookery is better than French, or if Mons, Grey can teach us how the French style is better, we shall be happy.

of any man who would slight his stomach to dress his back, and, honestly, so have all sensible people. What a contempt every one feels for the shoddy, shabby-genteel family, who live on poor flour and cheap cuts of beef, that they may wear their plumes and sham laces and velvets, when they go out. We are their vitality, which ought to go toward their thoroughly convinced that the most useful expenditure any man indulges in, is that which gives him blood, bone, muscle and brain power, which keeps him in sound physical health, active, buoyant and energetic, and, consequently, we believe that the poorest conomy is that which is practiced in the kitchen, if by economy is meant stinginess. True economy, the opposite of extravagance and waste, may be observed there with more telling effect than in any place we have ever worked; and it would be a great mistake to try to judge a man's physical condition by the amount of money he spends on his table riety of prepared cereal food, oatmeal, cracked There are other things necessary to make good blood than thirteen courses, with soup luscious fruit of some kind is always plenty at one end and pastry at the other; and if and cheap. Compare a dessert of apples or statistics were on hand, they would tell greatly in favor of the man with one course only, Dyspeptics are much more frequently found among the rich than the poor. Those who stay long at table and tempt precarious appetites with choice tit-bits and delicious viands, who heat their stomachs with wine and chill them suddenly with ices.

We have long been satisfied that one effective reason for better cooking in the old countries, (if it is a fact that they do cook better there), is, that they understand real economy better than we do; they are more careful about what they put with their dishes, and less apt to burn and neglect them after they are prepared, because they appreciate, more than we, the worth of little things. Where so great a population subsists off of a comparatively small extent of country, it is necessary that they husband the products of the soil as they do the land itself, in a way that we never practice and can scarcely realize, And a reason why, we suppose, they have less dyspepsia and why they may, therefore, be led to believe that they cook better, is that they take more out-door air and exercise. The women as well as the men among the peasantry, work in the open air a great deal, while the women, among the upper classes, are proverbially better walkers than American women.

---A SUCCESSFUL WOMAN.

We understand that Mrs. Kimberly, the owner of one of the best herds of Short-horns in Iowa, selections from which with Breastplate at their head were exhibited at our St-Louis fair, took \$3,000 in premiums at the fairs attended by her last fall. A LETTER TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

When my babies were four or five months old. I found it was necessary to feed them a At first, it was only sweetened milk and water once or twice a day. Gradually I increased the number of times, and also added other things, like thoroughly boiled oatmeal and hominy, Graham crackers and milk, etc. till, by the time they were a year old, they were weaned without knowing it, and also had quite a "bill of fare." I fed them with a spoon too, from the beginning; and, though it was a little more trouble at first it saved me the necessity of weaning them from the bottle. I also taught them to drink from a small cup before they were six months old. They spluttered and spilled it at first; but it was so convenient a way of feeding them in the night, that it paid for the extra trouble, and they soon learned to take it nicely. And that reminds me how grateful they are for a drink of fresh water occasionally. I have seen a fretful baby quieted by that when everything else failed. Ice rubbed on swollen gums, and then allowed to melt in the mouth, will afford great relief to a teething In your choice of food, be governed by the state of the system; some children need aperient, others astringent food, and different articles at different times. By watching matters yourself, you can regulate them perfectly in this way without medicine, which should always be a dernier resort.

Another important matter is to be regular in your times of feeding them. A ten months' old baby should have its five or six meals a day as regularly as you, your three. Their stomachs need intervals of rest as much as "grown-up" ones, and will become accustomed to it very readily. My little Katie, just one year old, has her first breakfast soon after waking,—say before seven o'clock : her second meal before her morning nap—about ten ; her dinner,—which I make the heartiest meal, and at which I try any new article of food, since she can digest it better then, than earlier or later .- between twelve and one : her supper at four, or thereabout, and her "nightcap" about six—just before she is undressed and put into her crib. If she wakes late in the evening, I give her a drink of milk; but she doesn't always want it, and when she is a little older, I can accustom her to do without

The pernicious habit some children have of best natural digestion. Their appetites have no zest to them, and they eat so little at the regular meal, that they soon begin to crave something more, and, taking a little then, destroys the real healthy hunger, but does not satisfy the stomach's needs; and so they go,
—never really hungry, never fully satisfied.
A healthy, well-trained child will seldom ask for anything between meals. Sometimes, between an early or a light breakfast, and a one o'clock dinner, it may be advisable to give him a simple lunch of bread and butter, a few Graham crackers, or plain cookies, or a little fruit; but let it be early enough not to interfere with dinner—say before eleven o'clock; in fact, let it be a supplementary meal of itself. Of course this applies to older children only; but your boy will be older before

I take it for granted that you will not feel satisfied if your child is merely free from actual disease; you want him to be positively healthy, ruddy-cheeked strong-limbed, active enough to enjoy a walk in winter without taking cold, vigorous enough to bear a summer's heat without "running down," full of over-A well-known Kansas editor once, very sug-gestively, remarked that he had his opinion and to ascertain, not only what won't hurt him, but what will give him the best material for building up bones and muscles, nerve and brain tissues; in short, what sort of timber you will furnish him to build his house with. I often recall what an old doctor said to me concerning children's taking cold: "They don't have croup or lung fever from every unnecessary exposure, but a certain part of growth, is expended in resisting the evil influence." So with food.

There are plenty of things which grown people eat without much thought (and I don't know that it does them much harm,

"For they are old and tough,
And can eat them well enough,")

which are neither nutritious n digested, but which it is sheer robbery to feed to children; for instance, pies, rich cake, sau-sages, indeed pork in any form, fried things generally, all kinds of hot breads and buscuits, doughnuts, griddle-cakes, etc. These should all be tabooed in the nursery.

And people give them to their children, in wheat, hominy.Graham flour, rice, corn starch, oranges to one of mince pie, or a breakfast of beefsteak and oatmeal to one of sausages and griddle-cakes!

Yet, I have heard mothers say who had brought their children up on a course of griddle cakes, doughnuts, and soda biscuits: Oh! I let my children eat anything; there is no use in being fussy, and they're as well as most people,"—in the face of the fact that not one of them enjoys really robust health, that unusual fatigue overcomes them comabound. Some people seem to think that as long as their children are not writhing in the actual agonies of the stomach-ache, nothing has hurt them.

"But you don't object to griddle:cakes," I hear you say. "Why, we had them almost the year round for breakfast at father's, and we children did'nt eat anything else."

There is just the mischief of it. Two or three light, carefully fried griddle-cakes to "finish off" a substantial breakfast of meat or fish, might have a negative virtue, though I doubt if they could have a positive one; but for a growing child to take, on a fasting stomach, to begin the day's work with, plateful after plateful of the leathery, greasesoaked compounds that go by the name of griddle-cakes, with syrup or molasses to complete the mischief,—it seems as if a little reflection would teach the most ignorant mother better. For those who give them to their children for supper, I haven't a word to say. They are joined to their idols.

bring children up to the point where they can take care of themselves? but, What is the maximum development of all their physical and mental powers? Has the average man or woman so much physical health and mental culture that we can afford to cast aside as unnecessary, any helps to a higher standard

of physical development?

It is a very solemn thought that the useful: ness and happiness of their mature years will be largely augmented or diminished by their vigorous brushing.

health of body,—and for that we mothers are directly responsible. I know there are hereditary taints and predispositions to disease, and that no human foresight can altogether prevent accidents and contagious diseases; yet, for a child's normal physical condition, his mother is really responsible. At all events, he should have no worse constitution than he

was born with, and, if possible, a better one. Did you ever think of all it meant to you as a mother, in those passages where Paul speaks of our bodies as being made fit tem ples for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit?

But I have said enough to set you thinking, and I remember that "the best living is to make our lives the fruit of our best thinking."--Mary Blake, in Scribner.

A KANSAS WOMAN'S OPINION OF KANSAS. A lady writing from Manhattan to the Mass-

achusetts Spy, during Nov., says: The scourge of last year was a hard lesson to the farmers, yet, nevertheless, a lesson greatly needed. Without exception, as a class, they are the most extravagant of any we ever saw in any place or station in life. We heard a banker, not long ago, estimate that four-fifths of the farms in the State are mortgaged. And they are mortgaged for fancy stock, fine barns, better houses, agricultural implements; mortgaged for groceries, dry goods, and even fine furniture. Of course not every farmer mortgages for these, or all of these things, but we have heard of cases where mortgages have been given for these. It seems hard to them not to have a comfortaole house for the family, a comfortable barn for the stock, or to have the labor-saving machines, when good crops are anticipated, but to our New England training we owe the feeling that to us it would be a vast deal harder to have the things, if thereby we must hang by a thread, fearing daily to have the prop dropped from under us by some Shylock
The extravagance of this class of people

does not consist wholly in the purchase of the articles we have named, but somewhat in the degree of care taken of them by the owners. The stock is not kept in good condition, the buildings are not kept in repair, the agricultural implements are left in the field where last used. Very often, in a ride over the country we see the reapers, the mowers, horse-The pernicious habit some children have of eating at odd hours, is enough to destroy the heat netural direction. Their appetites have months ago. If there was the New England thrift and economy on these farms, Kansas would, in ten years, be one of the richest would, in ten years, be one of the richest States in the Union. A great many of these farmers can not pay their mortgages and in a few years good farms can be bought for a song. We know, now, of a good farm that must soon go for the mortgage, (\$1,000), that has cost nearly \$3,000, beside the time bestowed by the owner and his sons. Capitalists, whose money is loaned here for twenty per cent, do not want the land and those these do cent., do not want the land, and those that do can find good homes, if able to purchase,

If, in years past, there had been here the self-sacrifice displayed by new settlers in other countries, Kansas need not have suffered as she did last year.

Kansas, is like a beautiful, fickle maiden. Sometimes, when I see the rare skies, the glorious sunset, the beautiful flowers, the bounteous harvests, and feel the balmy air that, with every breath gives health and vigor, I fall at her feet and exclaim : " Thy lover for-Then comes the dust, the balmy zephyr changes to a rushing, mighty wind, the clouds withhold their rain, the week beween us and the loved ones at home seems an eternity, and we say, "Oh, Kansas, I love you not." But here I stay, because I have said to one, "Where thou goest I will go, and where thou stayest I will stay," and whose love and devotion to Kansas is unchangeable, through dust, distance, drouth, beauty, bounty, breezes, hurricanes, locusts, thunder, lightning and earthquakes.

RECEIPTS.

COCOANUT CAKE .- 2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sweet milk, 4 cups flour, whites of 6 eggs, 1 teaspoonful sods in milk, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar in flour, 1 one cocoanut grated and put in last with milk.

Brown Bread.-3 cups corn meal, 21/2 cups white flour, I dessertspoonful salt, I dessertspoonful soda dissolved in hot water, 4 cups sweet milk, 3 cup baking molasses. Steam 3 hours.

FONDU -Butter the size of an egg, 1 teacup bread crumbs, 2 teacups cheese, 1 teacup milk, 3 eggs. Cut butter and cheese and put into a bowl with the bread, on this pour the scalding milk, after which add yolks of eggs well beaten, and salt; mix and cover; heat slowly until dissolved, then add whites well beaten, pour in a buttered dish and bake in quick oven twenty minutes.

OYSTER FRITTERS.-A pint and a half of sweet milk, one pound and a quarter of flour, four eggs. The yelks of the eggs must be beaten thoroughly, to which add the milk and flour; stir the whole well together, then beat pletely, and headaches and bilious attacks the whites to a stiff froth and stir them grade ually into the batter. Take a spoonful of the mixture, drop an oyster into it, and fry it in hot lard. Let them be a light brown on both sides. The oysters should not be put into the batter all at once, as they would thin it.

> CORN MUFFINS.—Two and a half cups of corn meal; one pint of sweet milk; three eggs; two and a half teaspoonfuls of yeast powder; three teaspoonfuls of sugar; a little

RICE MUFFINS.—Half a teacup of boiled rice; a quarter pound of butter; a half teacup of sugar; one quart of sweet milk; half a teacup of yeast; one teaspoonful of salt; add flour enough to make a thin batter; mix the ingredients very thoroughly (except the flour); then stir in the flour. Let this rise CRICKET ON THE HEARTH the ingredients very thoroughly (except the After all, the question isn't, What is the minimum of care and thought required to rings.

of pulverized borax, dissolved thoroughly in a pint of water. Cleanse the head, especially the partings, once a week, afterwards rinsing with cold water. Will keep the head very clean, and import a glossy look to the hair, es-

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sics Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. For others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed. Try it.

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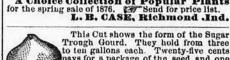
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THE STRAY LIST. Strays for the Week Ending Jac. 17, 1876

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by B. H. Goodin, Marion Tp.one bay mare, 2 yrs old, white streak on left hind foot, supposed brand on left shoulder. valued at \$35.00.

Also, one bay filly, 1 yr old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00. ed at \$20 00.

STEER-Ta en up bp Seth T. Harbert, Mill Creek Tp one yearling steer, red and white spotted. Valued at \$12 00.

FILLY—Taken up by A. D. Goodpaster, Scott Tp. on ark sorrel filly 14 nands high, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$30 00 oark sorrei may 14 mands mgn, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$3000 STEER—Taken up by C. J. Fielder, Miami Tp, one year-ling steer, red, some white on belly, half crop off left ear. Valued at \$1200.

STEER.—Taken up by John Keating, Freedom Tp, one large yearling or small 2-yr-old steer, dirty roan color, blue around the neck, dark colored ears, dim brand on left hip. Valued at \$1500.

Chase County-8. A. Breese, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Lewis Gray, Bazaar Tp. Dec. 2, 1876, one cow, line back, white in face, roan sides, 6 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Valued at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up by Asa Taylor, Falls Tp. Dec. 23, 1876, one roan mare colt supposed to be 2 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25. Also, one gray mare colt, supposed to be lyrold, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20. Chautauqua County-E. B. Hibbard, Clerk

Chautauqua County—E. B. Hibbard, Clerk
COW—Taken up by Wm. Moffit, Jefferson Tp. Nov, 17,
1876. one Indian cow5 yrs old, 11 hands high, black and
white, square crop off left ear, upper and under bit in
right ear, star in forchead. Valued at \$13.00.
STERF—Taken up by S. L. Blakeman, near Peru, one
pale red steer 2 yrs old, medium size, line back, white unpale red steer 2 yrs old, right ear, slit and under bit in
left ear. Valued at \$12.00.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Davis, Pleasant View Tp, 100, 28, 1876, one black filly, one white foot, 14½ hands

high Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by David Frakes, Shawnee Tp, Nov 27, 1876, one pony horse 14 hands high, one white hind foot, star in forchead. Valued at \$2000. Also, one brown, nony horse, 14 hands high, star in forehead, dim brand on left shoulder. Valued \$20.00. Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by John Killker, Dec 12, 1816, one red and white spotted steer, smooth crop of both ears, unknown brand on left hip, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12 00. Elk County-Geo. Thompson, Clerk. COLT-Taken up by Phillip Hand, Howard Tp, one ay mare colt, 1 yr old, no marks or brand. Valued at

STEER—Taken up by R. A, Burnham, Elk Falls Tp. one dark red steer, left ear cut off, upper edge of right ear cut off, long herns. Valued at \$12 60. Greenwood County—W. T. Reece, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Alfred T. McKinzey, Madison Tp
Dec. 15, 1876, one red steer, spots on sides, 2 yrs old, unknown brand on left hip, crop and under bit off left car,
half crop off rightear.

Jefferson County .- D. B. Baker, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by John Edmonds, Union Tp, one white steer, 2 years old, under bit in left ear, horas heavy. Valued at \$18 00.

Valued at \$18 00.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Hedges, Fairview Tp. one gred and white, 2-yr-old steer, crop and hole in both ears, branded C on left hip. Valued at \$2000.

Also, one red and white spotted, 2-yr-old steer, smooth crop off right ear, branded C on left hip. Valued at \$18 00.

F.1.LY—Faken up by B.F. Anderson, Oskaloosa Tp. Nov. 27, 1876, one 4-yr old bay filly, black mane and tail, brown spot over right flank, no marks or brands. Value at \$2000. ed at \$2000.

HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. Jennings, Oskaloosa Tp.
one red and white spotted, 2-yr-old helter, slit in left ear,
no other marks or brands. Valued at \$1200.

COLT—Taken up by Thos. Tarr, Union Tp one bay horse colt 3 yrs old, white race, left hind foot white, no other marks or brants. Valued at \$200J.

COW—Taken up by H. C. House, Jefferson Tp, Dec. 1, 1876, one speckled roan cow, drooping horns, 10 or 12 yrs old. Valued at \$1500.

STEER-Taken up by L. A. Eshom, Jefferfon Tp. one yearling steer, roan sides, line back, white face and legs Valued at \$1200.

Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk. STEER—Taken up bp A. J. Turner, Franklin Tp. Dec. 9
1876, one red and white spotted, yearling steer, crop off
left ear, short tail. Valued at \$14 to.
STEER—Taken up by J. F. Pomeroy, Grant Tp, Dec. 19
1876, one red and white, yearling steer, star in forehead,
body mostly red, unknown brand on left hip.

Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. D Hawkins Lexington Tp, 50y.13, 1876, one 2-yr-old, small sized, white steer, scar or brand on left hip, no ear marks. Valu.d at \$15 00.

COW-Taken up by Samuel McClure, Spring Hill Tp. one roan cow 4 yrs old, branaed J.M on right hip, crop off left ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$1500. Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by David Williams, Emporia Tp, Nov.

1,876, one bay peny, hind feet white, blaze in face, 2 yrs
old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

STAG—Taken up by Geo. S. Armor, Emporia Tp, (Emporia P O) one red and white speckled stag, 4 yrs old, no
marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

FILLY—Taken up by Chas, E. Paine, Waterloo Tp,
(Emporia P O) Dec. 19, 1876, one bay filly, one year old,
white spot in face, right hind foot white, badly burned
(by praire fire) between the hind legs, medium size.
Valued at \$15.00.

Also, one gray filly, 1 yr old, large size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$2000. COW—Taken up by C. E. Priest, Center Tp, (Emporia P O) Dec. 23, 1876, one medium sized cow, black and white spotted, branded T on right hip, half under crop on right ear, 7 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

Also, one dark red cow, medium size, branded T on right hip, half under crop on left ear, notched on upper and under sides of right ear, white spot on end of tail, 5 yrs old, Valued at \$12.00. FILLY—Taken up by Ross Thomas, Pike Tp, Nov. 15, 1576, one black filly, star in face, one yr old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$2000.

MARE—Taken up by J. G. Robins, near Neosho Rapids, Jackson Tp, Dec. 14. 1876, one gray mare 2 yrs old, good size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$2000. HORSE—Taken up by S. S. Hesse Jackson Tp, Nov. 25, 1576, one sorrel horse 2 years old, has one seed. Valued at \$25 00.

at \$25 00.

MARE—Taken up by D. A. McCaw, Americus Tp. (Americus P O) Dec. 23, 1876, one light bay mare 3 yrs old, star in face, left hind foot white to pastern joint, little white on nose, Valued at \$85 00.

MARE—Taken up by Ezekiel White. Americus Tp. Dec 17, 1876, and dark brown mare 3 yrs old, large white stripe in face, underlip white, white hind legs to hock joint, ao marks or brands. Valued at \$30 00-

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by Ruth Nichols, Middle Creek Tp, Nov. 20, 1875, one white, yearling steer, dim brand or right hip, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$14 00. STEER-Taken up by J. W. Lindamood, Wea Tp, Nov 30, 1876, one red, yearling, steer, white back, roan head Valued at \$15 00.

Also, one black and white yearling steer, large white spot in face, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$1500 MARE—Taken up by G. W. Smith, Miami Tp. Dec. 2, 1876, one bay mare 2 yrs old, feet white to pastern joint, white spot in forehead, white strip on end of nose, 14 hands high. Valued at \$2000. COLT—Taken up by H. M. Shoff, Richland Tp, Nov. 11, 1876, one bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, white spot in forehead right hind foot partly white, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$4000.

Nemaha County-W. J. Ingram, Clerk, HEIFER-Taken up by A. K. Moore, Valley Tp, one white yearing heifer, ears cutor frozen.

Osage County-E. Spaulding, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. J. Sears, Valley Brook Tp. Nov. 15, 1876. one 2-yr-old white heifer, red ears, pale red pots on side, and neek. Valued at \$1500. STEER-Taken up by Mahlon Oliphant, Arvonia Tp. Nov. 28, 1876, one 2-yr-old steer part Texan, red and black, withwhite spots, crop in right ear, notch in leit ear. Valued at \$15 00.

ued at \$10 co.

HEIFER—Taken up by George McCollough, Junction
Tp. Nov, 20, 1876, one 2 yr-old white helfer, red inside of
ears. Valued at \$10 co. Also, one roan, yearling heifer, red neck and ears, white face. Valued at \$1500.

FILLY & CALF—Taken up by J. M. Rosborough, Bur-lingame Tp, one brown filly 2 yrs old, left hind foot white Valued at \$2500. Also, one white heifer calf. Valued at \$300.

COW & CALF.—Taken up by Magdallen Jones, Arvonia
Tp, one white cow 8 years old with roan helfer calf. Valued at \$1700.

STEER-Taken up by C. McCormack, Dragoon Tp, one white, yearling steer. Valued at \$1800. Also, one red roan, yearling steer, no marks. Valued at \$12.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Co. Clerk, HORSE—Taken up by J. J. Lorg, Mill Creek Tp. Oct 58 1876, one brown horse 6 yrs old, hind feet and left fore toot white, white stripe in forchead, few white hairs on nose, lump on left hind leg between fetock and hock joint, collar marks. Valued at \$4000.

STEER—Taken up by John McKimmons, Pottawtomie Tp. Nov. 20, 1876, one 2-yr-old, red steer, line back, little wilte on face, white spot behind each horn. Valued at \$2000. Pottawatomie County-H. P. Smith, Co. Clerk.

marks,

FILLY—Taken up by William Walden, Rock Creek Tp.

Nov. 8, 1876, one light bay filly, 2 yrs old, white spot in

torchead, branded S on left shoulder. Valued at \$3500.

Also, one black horse mule, 1 yr old, branded G U on

left shoulder, blemish on left forcieg. Valued at \$200.

HORSE—Taken up by Lindsey Stratton, Louisville Tp.

Nov. 20, 1876, one sorrel horse, 3 yrs old, blaze in face,

white feet, 15 hands high, branded L J on left shoulder.

Valued at \$5000.

COLT.—Taken up by W. J. Gillespie, Green Tp., Nov. 14, 776, one gray horse colt, winte strip in face, 1 yr old. Valed at \$25 00.

ued at \$25 00.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Thompson, Green Tp, Noy 16,1876, one black pony mare 3 yrs old, star in forehead. Valuee at \$40 00.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Zeigler, Vienna Tp, Nov. 21, 1876, one brown pony mare 14% hands high, white spot in forehead, black mane and tait long and heavy, black legs to knees, hind feet white, white spots along shoulders, 7 yrs old, two unknown brands on leit shoulder and one on lett law. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Antoine Geniste, Center Tp, Noy,

FILLY—Taken up by Antoine Geniste, Center Tp. Nov. 71, 1876, one dark bay filly, few white hairs on upper lip, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$1000. MARE—Taken up by Nelson McGinnis, Blue Valley Tp. Nov. 27, 1876, one dun pony mare. black mane and tail, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$50. Fil.LY—Taken up by H. P. Dronberger, Center Tp. Dec. 11, 1876, one gray filly, 3 yrs old, left hind foot white.

Also, one bright bay filly, 2 yrs old, right hind foot white, few white hairs in forehead, no other marks.

FILLY—Taken up by P. M. Jackson, Center Tp, Nov. 14, 1876, one bay filly 1 yr old, black mane and tail. Valued at \$20 00.

co at \$20 to.

COLT.—Taken up by Wm. Knipp. Mill Creek Tp. Nov. 17
1876, one bay horse colt 2 yrs old, 15 hands high. branded
F on left shoulder, coarse and loosely made. Valued at

\$30 00.

MARK—Taken up by Moses Day, Vienna Tp, Dec. 14, 1876, one sorrel mare 5 yrs old, white star in forehead, left hind foot white, Valued at \$40 00.

Also, one sorrel horse colt | yr old, white spot on forehead, white strips on nose. Valued at \$20. MARE—Taken up by G, W. Hough, Pottawatemie Tp, Dec. 11, 1876, one sorrel pony mare 3 or 4 yrs old, star in orehead. Valued at \$30 \overline{00}. STEER—Taken up by Alice W. Hays, Blue Tp. Dec. 22-1876, one red and white steer 2 yrs old, crop off left car, Valued at \$15 00. vaiued at \$15 00.
C:)IT—Taken up by J. H. Hald, Pottawatomic Tp, Nov.
I. 1876, one horse colt 2 yrs old, bay, white snip in face
ect white nearly to knees. Valued at \$20 00.

Rush County-Allen McCann, Clerk MULE—Taken up by Sarah Hicks, Alexander Tp. Nov. 20, 1876, one sorrel horse mule, 13 hands high, brauded B on left shoulder, collar marks, nad on halter headstall. Valued at \$49.00.

Shawnee County .- J. Lee Knight, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by T. H. Haskell, Mission Tp, one bay pony mare, 6 yrs old, with sorrel mare colt, white spot in colt's face. Valued at \$20 00. Also, one bay pony mare, white hind foot, few white hairs in face, white spot on end of nose, no marks or brand Valued at \$20 00.

Valued at \$20 00.

MARE—Taken up by Allen Yount, Dover Tp, one black mare with star and snip, right hind foot white, 4yrs old, 14 hands high. Valund at \$2500.

MARE—Taken up by A. H. Abbot. Tecumsch Tp, one bay mare 3 yrs old, 14 hands high. Valued at \$30 00.

Also, one black mare 3 yrs old, 14 hands high, left hind foot partly white. Valued at \$30 00.

COW-Taken up by Timothy Lawler, Williamsport Tps Dec. 8, 1876, one small, yellow cow, line back, small horn, no msrks or brands. Valued at \$1500 no marks of braids, valued at \$150.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Fiery. Dover Tp, Dec. 11, 1876, one red cow 6 yrs old, branded O on left hip, under bit out of left ear. Valued at \$20. HEIFER-Taken up by Golden Silvers, Soldier Tp, Dec. 18, 1876, one white heifer 18 montus old, no marks or yrands. Valued at \$1500.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. Marchand, Kaw Tp. one 2 yr-old, red and white heifer, end of both ears frozen or cut off. Valued at \$2000.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Mrs. Sarah Gregory, Belmont Tp. lec. 1, 1876, one yearling steer, white with yellow neck to let in left ear. Valued at \$1200. HFIFER—Taken up by A. Brock, Belmont Tp, Dec. 9. 1876, one heffer, 2 yrs old, white with red ear, crop and under slope off both ears. Valued at \$1400.

Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. MARE—Taken uy by Silas Graus, Wyandott, one black mare, 6 yrs old, 14% hands high, high ring bones on both hind feet, white mark in forehead. Valued at \$1000. Also, one bay mare 6 yrs old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Valued at \$2500. Also, one bay horse colt, 1 yr old. Valued at \$10 00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

TOPEKA BANK

Savings Institution,

Topeka, Kansas. State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$210.000

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

Correspondence solicited.

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

JOHN D. KNOX & CO., ANKERS,

Topeka, Kansas. General Banking Business Transacted

Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards. Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and ritle perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application. We pay the highest rates for

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

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

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES 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 20 Per Ct. DATE OF PURCHASE.

Por further information address.

John A. Clark. LAND COMMISSIONER,

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.,

**BO00.

HOBSE—Taken up by James Carroll, St. Mary's Tp., Oct. 23, 1876, one sorrel horse, some white in face, white feet, spread of the sold. Valued at \$25 00.

MARE—Taken up by John Plummer, St. George Tp. Nov. 3, 1876, one 3-yr-old mare coit, black with little white on nose and forehead. Valued at \$25 00.

HEIFER—Taken up by Julia Costello, Blue Tp. Nov. 29. 1876, one or oan helier, one horn turns down, red neck, 2 yrs old, star in forehead. Valued at \$15 00.

"The Best Thing in the West." Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

p purchasers of land.

To Circulars, with map, giving full information, ent free. Address.

Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka Kansas.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MOLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine Dr. C. MCLANE's

LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. M. LANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh,

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally. To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLang's LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Seed Catalogues Free. escribing about 500 Varieties of the best and choicest

FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, With full directions for growing them. BEST SEEDS in the market; sure to grow; large packets; low prices; and a liberal discount. Books and papers given away as premiums. We make a specialty of

Cabbage and Onlon Seeds And we offer a superior quality of seed.

NEW VEGETABLES. Sugar Trough Gourd, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Chufas or Earth Almond, Snake or Serpent Cucumber, 100 days Tomuto, Tailby's Hybrid Cucumber, Butman Squash, Triumph Sweet Corn; each per packet, 10

FLOWERS. FLOWERS.

Double Balsam, Mixed Pinks, Pansy, Phlox Drumondii, Double Portulacca, Verbena Hyblida; Double Zinnia; best mixed colors of each variety; each packet 10 cents; ar the whole collection both Vegetables and Flowers post paid for only \$1.40. For 25 cents we will send a collection of 6 packets Choice Flowers Seeds of our own selection. Send on a Postal Card for our Free Catalogue; it will cost only one cent and may save you dollars. Address COLE BROTHERS.

Seedsmen, Pella, Iowa.

PILLS of Iodide of Iron

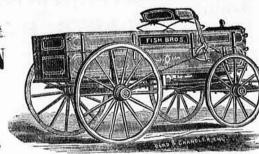
Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to act on the blood, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course : as in Chlorosis, Leucorrhoa, Amenorrhoa. They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions.

None genuine without the signature of Price 75 cents and \$1 25 per bottle.

S. FOLIGERA & CO., New York, Agents for the U. S.

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Best WAGON



Lightest

RUNNING

VAGON

MADE.

Wheels.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

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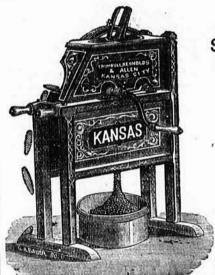
---GENERAL AGENTS FOR-Skinner's Improved Plows, Fish Bros. Wagons, Vandiver and Quincy Corn Planters, Adams and French Harvesters,

OHIO SULKY RAKE.

Examine these Implements before buying.

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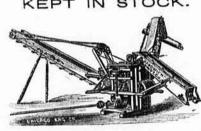
419, 421 and 423 Walnut St., KANSAS CITY, MO. Hand and Power Corn Shellers!



A Large Line of SANDWICH POWER SHELLERS

(ADAMS' PATENT.)

KEPT IN STOCK.



The Sandwich Shellers stand at the head of the list, and with the new improved feed it is far ahead of any other. Send for Catalogue Price List. We also have a large stock of HAND SHELLERS. Eclipse Hand Sheller, delivered at depot on receipt of \$12.00 with fan \$15.00. The above is the best hand sheller in the Sheller, delivered at depot on receipt of \$11.00, with fan \$14.00. We attach fans to market. Kausas Hand Sheller delivered at depot on receipt of \$11.00, with fan \$14.00. We attach fans to market. Hand Shellers, which is a great improvement and is MONEY IN THE PARMER'S POCKET. It cleans your all our Hand Shellers, which is a great improvement and is MONEY IN THE PARMER'S POCKET. It cleans your corn nicely for meal, raises the grade at the railroad market, thus securing you I to 3 cents more per bushel.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A GOOD HAND SHELLER. Will soon save the price of one in hauling corn to market.

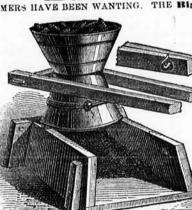
Eureka! Eureka! JUST WHAT THE FARMERS HAVE BEEN WANTING. THE Big Giant CORN MILL

THE ONLY

THAT WILL GRIND CORN

WITH SHUCK ON

Without EXTRA EXPENSE.



THE ONLY

GRINDING

Corn and Cob Successfully.

It will grind shelled corn fine enough for family use. Grinds twice as fast as any other mill of same size and price. PRICE:—No. 1, one horse, grinds 10 to 15 bushels meal per hour, \$35.00. No. 2, two horse, grinds 16 to 20 bushels meal per hour \$50.00. Prices of geared machines upon application.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND FULL INFORMATION. We are also General Agents for The Aultman & Taylor Thresher, Taylor Hay Rakes, Canton Clipper Plows, Parlin Cultivators, Cole's Stalk Cutter, Champion Reaper and Mower, Superior Grain Drills, Grand DeTour Plows, New Departure (tongueless) Cultivator, Selby's Corn Planter, &c., &c.
Send for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue (to be out soon) containing cuts and prices of goods in our Agricultural Implement Department, Wagon and Carriage Department, and Seed Department.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Missouri.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE FOE OF PAIN TO MAN AND BAST Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT.

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

Thre is no sore it willnot heal, no Lame- newspaper. ness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that Price \$1.50 a year. Send for samaffects the human body, or the body of a horse ple copy to Des Moines, Iowa. or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c. 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents Post paid. J.B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co., N.Y. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outlit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine,

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Ontfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 Co., Portland, Me.

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent Sample free. Address the Hudson Wirz Mills, 128 Maiden Lane. N.Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

GUNS Revolvers, &c. Lateststyles; lowest prices. Sent anywhere c.o. D. for examination.Price List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Patron's Helper.

The best Grange paper published in the United States.

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

AGENTS WANTED for the NEW

Farmer's book Gives full information on all kinds of Farm-work Drainage. Fertilizes, Rotation of Crops, and Farm Stock. Includes a most valuable and practical treatise on House-building, and book of Legal forms and Laws for farmers. The most valuable farmer's book ever published For full description and terms, Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

C. G. FOSTER, Journalist & Special Advertising Agt 409 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Zet us Smile.

BROWN'S MATRIMONIAL METHODS.

Brown, I don't know how it is that your girls all marry off as soon as they get old enough, while none of mine can marry." "Oh that is simple enough, I marry my girls off on the buckwheat straw principle."

But what is that principle? I never heard

of it before."
"Well, I used to raise a deal of buckwheat, and it puzzled me to know how to get rid of the straw. Nothing would eat it, and it was a great bother to me. At last I thought of a plan. I stacked my buckwheat straw nicely and built a high rail-tence around it. My cattle of course concluded it was something good, and at once tore down the tence and began to eat the straw. I dogged them away and put up the fence a few times, but the more I drove them away the more anxious they became to eat the straw, and eat it they did, every bit of it. As I said I marry my girls off on the same same principle. When a young man that I don't like begins calling on my girls I encourage him in every way I can. I tell him to come often and stay as late as he pleases, and I take pains to hint to the girls that they had better set their caps for him. It works first rate. He don't make many calls, for the girls treat him as coolly as they can. But when a young fellow that I like comes around, a man that I think would suit me for a son in law, I don't let him make many calls before I give him to understand that he isn't wanted around my house. I tell the girls, too, that they shall not have anything to do with him, and give them orders never to speak to him again. The plan always work first rate. The young folks begin to pitch into each other, and the next thing I know they are engaged to be married. When I see they are det termined to marry, I always give in and pretend to make the best of it. That is the way I manage it.—Dubuque Telegraph.

A Detroit boy, after finishing the last chap-ter of a book called "The Pleasures of the Deep," pleaded with his father to let him ship abroad a lake schooner. The old man smiled a grim smile, took the case under consideration and in a tew days the boy was on the rolling deep, having shipped as a greenhorn on a vesse in the lumber trade. He sailed to Saginaw, came down and crossed to Toledo, and next day he appeared in Detroit, lame and stiff, his throat sore, one eye nearly shut, and a feeling of humbleness running through him. "What! back again?" cried the old man, as the boy entered the house. "Yes, father I want to saw all the wood for winter, bring in all the coal, clean out the cellar and paint the barn, and you needn't give me but two meals a day."
"Don't you like sailing?" "Father you don't begin to realize anything about it. The Captain sailed right along on Sunday, the same as any other day. He wouldn't give me an umbrella when it rained, he made me sit up most all night, and two or three times he called me up at midnight and made me haul on ropes and drag old sails around. There wasn't a single night when all of us got off to bed at 9 o'clock, and there wasn't a day that he didn't boss us around and break in on us every time we got to reading anything good! I like land, father, and I wish you owned a farm!"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubbery Park Nur sery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. PHILLIPS.

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

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. L. Jones & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

STANDARD PEAR TREES, for sale by E. H. Harrop, Topeka, Kansas. First-class particular, will be sold cheap for cash, or a part of some other first class Nursery Stock.

For further particulars address
M. S. GREEN, Agent,
Topeka, Kansas.
Also, Hedge Plants and other Nursery Stock for sale.

Mark these Facts. Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Halloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."
"Your Pills are marvellous."
"I send for another box,and keep them in the house."
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."
"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."
"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."
"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."
"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."
"Send me five boxes of your pills,"
"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."
I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

For Cutaneous Disorders.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS Invariably cure the following diseases

Disorder of the Kidneys.

Disorder of the Kidneys.

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

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

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

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

***Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1, each.

**There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, N. Y.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, N. Y.

RICHARDSON & Co., Ag'ts, St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

--OF-PLANTS BY MAIL,

'The Greatest Inducoments Ever Offered!' We will send by mail, post paid, any of the following Collectio s of Plants. on the receipt of \$1.00, or any six Collections for \$5.00. The plants are all strong, healthy and in fine condition for mailing.

collection no. 1-8 choice Monthly Roses, assorted. 2-12 Zonale Geraniums, new, assorted. 3-12 Double Geraniums, fine assortment.

2—12 Nonaic Gerantiums, new, assorted.
3—12 Double Gerantiums, fine assortment.
24—20 Verbe mas, best assorted.
5—16 Puchsias best Double and Single.
6—12 Monthly Carnations, assorted.
4—10 Pelargoniums, finest assorted.
8—12 Choice Coleus, assorted colors.
9—12 Tuberoses, extra large bulbs.
10—18 Basket Plants, assorted.
11—2 M Roses 4 Geraniums, 6 Verbenas, 2 Fuchsias,
2 Carnations.
12—4 Geraniums, 6 Verbenas, 2 Coleus, 2 Tuberoses,
2 Carnations.
13—6 Verbenas, 3 Geraniums, 2 Fuchsias 2 Pelargoniums, 3 Tuberoses,
11—2 M. Roses, 4 Verbenas, 2 Geraniums, 2 Cloeus,
2 Carnations, 6 Verbenas, 2 Geraniums, 2 Cloeus,
2 Carnations, 6 Verbenas, 2 Geraniums, 2 Cloeus,
2 Pelargoniums.
We will guarentee the safe arrival of plants to any

We will guarentee the safe arrival of plants to any part of the United States or Canada, at all seasons of the year, as we ship annually thousands of packages by mail, with the best of success, and giving entire satisfaction to the purchaser in every respect.

Our annual Descriptive Catalogae sent on application.

PAUL BUTZ & SON.

"Croton Floral Gardens,", NEW CASTLE, PA.



GOOD BOOKS, Send for some of these good, cheap and valuable books: Monitor of Freemasonry 200 pp., 75c; Morgan's Masonry Ix posed, 25c; Odd Fellowship Exposed, 25c; Modern Pocket Hoyle, 400 pp., 50c; Everlasting Fortune Telle, 150 pp., 30c; Ar; and Etiquette of Making Love, 175 pp., 30c; Granger's Text Book, 150 pp. 50c; Every Man His Own Doctor, 135 pp., 50c; American Horse Doctor, 100 pp., 25c; Lad.es Guide to beauty, 30c; Guide to Ventriloquism, 20c; Hunter's Guide and Trapper's Companion, 25c; Courtehip Made Easy, 15c; Art of Letter Writing, 15c; Marriage Guide, 50c; Book of Nature, \$1. All sent prepaid any here for price named. Forty thousand books of all kinds, on all subjects, at all prices. Sent to any address. Catalogues sent free. Don't send money to swindlers, but order all your books from the old established (1860) and reliable house of HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I effer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a alty. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.



purest repetante ous used in its manufacture.
Use in the Nursery It has No Equal.
ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christ
Sample box containing 3 cakes o 16 ozs. each, sen any address on receipt of 75 cents.
Address B. T. Babbitt, New York City.

0 For Sale by all Druggists.



The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press



s a smooth, round bale, any length. from one to four diven by horse or steam power. A fast and powerful ally warranted to perform as represented. Address, W. J. HANNA & CO.,

DOWN

WITH HIGH PRICES. CHICAGO SCALE CO., 68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago III.



4-ton Hay Scales, \$60; old price, \$160.
All other size, at a great reduction. All Scales war ranted. Send for Circular and Price-list.

Two years old stock. Also, Pa Berkshire Pigs.

Farm Stock Advertisements.



HORSES PERCHERON-NORMAN FOR SALE.

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

Proprietor of Spring Valley Stock Farm, Oct. 20, 1878.] Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN NORMAN HORSES



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

Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St.,

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GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



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

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.

Addres GLICK & KNAPP.

Addres 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.



D. B. BURDICK,

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

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

Two years old, price \$60. Will trade for young tock, Also, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahams and Berkshire Pigs. W. P. POPENOE, Topeka, Kan.

DEERE & Co., Moline, Illinois.

St. Louis, Mo.

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DEERE, MANSUR &

FARM MACHINERY,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

We call the especial attention of Farmers to our line of strictly Standard and fully Warranted Goods adapted to their wants. With extensive establishments in Kansas City and St. Louis, and direct connection with the largest Plow Factory in the World, we are justified in asserting that our facilities for Manufacturing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequalled in the West. We respectfully solicit your trade and will be pleased to send you our "Farmer's Pocket Companion" for 1877, free by mail on application. It is not a cheap Advertising dodge, but a handsome Diary and Pocket Book, replete with valuable information. -We refer below to some of our leading Implements, among them-

The JOHN DEERE MOLINE PLOWS

HAS BUT ONE LEVER SIMPLE. STRONG DURABLE.

HAS NO SUCCESSFUL RIVAL

IN THE MARKET.

"GILPIN" SULKY PLOW. THE

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



The Improved Diamond Corn THE CLIMAX CORN PLANTER. Planter.

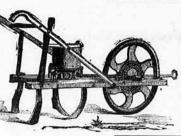
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES-WARRANT-ED EQUAL TO ANY.



IMPROVED FOR 1877, WITH OPEN HEEL.

Six Chamber Rotary Drop, each chamber passing 15 inches under corn. Double Has Open Heel. Slide Valve with Spring Cutoff.
Quantity planted can be changed without removing corn from box. Best Lever in use for raising runners with dropper seated. Runners can be locked either in or out of the ground. Check Rowe Drill or Sod Attachment, work perfectly. See this Planter before buying.

Dassing 15 inches under corn. Double pointed wrought-iron coupling. Advantage Lever for raising Runners. Can be adjusted to plant any depth. Wide STEEL Runners. Strong and well finished. Most before buying. popular now in use.



The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

One Man and Horse plant ten acres per day with ease, and the yield is greater by ten to fifteen bushels per acre, than when planted with two-horse planters.

Very Popular Wherever Known.



THE CORTLAND SPRING WAGON.

THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON,

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