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SOME LITTLE REFORMS THAT MEAN PROFIT.

When we say reform, we understand there is something to be reformed, something to be changed, to abandon that which is evil for good. If our political machinery is out of order, it necessarily wants polishing or refitting, or perhaps lubricating, and just how to best accomplish this we will leave for the politician to work out. The farmers' reform is a theme worthy of consideration. We understand by farmers' reform there is something more. While we know there are many noble farmers throughout the land that are a perfect success, and of course do not need reforming, yet there are many noble farmers throughout this vast country that are not successful, and a little reform on their part might be a benefit to themselves and an example to their neighbors.

For example: look at the bold, majestic locomotive, complicated in its construction, costing time, money and skill to make it a success and to work satisfactorily. View it as it passes, drawing a long train loaded with merchandise, all seemingly in perfect working order; but when we closely scrutinize the machine we find the steambox leaks, the firebox is wrong, or worn out, requiring extra fuel to make the desired steam; then we find the driveshaft loose in its boxing, probably for want of oil. Perhaps this noble structure really does the required work, but the work is very expensive to the company, besides being very wearisome to the engineer. Then it is uncertain. The damages incurred does not merely extend to this single engine and engineer, but to the balance of the train; besides, it may make serious delays of other trains. Without a doubt this machine is sadly in need of repairs, or ought to be reformed somewhat, to satisfactorily meet the desired requirements. Now, some one is seriously to blame for this sad condition of the engine. Surely not the conductor or brakemen, for they make no pretensions of understanding the necessary requirements to run or build an engine. The man that runs the machine is wholly and totally to blame for letting it get out of repair. The old proverb is a stitch in time saves nine. If this engine had been taken to the repair shop when the first leak of the steambox was discovered, it might have saved much value, time and expense. The unsuccessful farmer is the engineer; the farm is his capital or machine, and just as he runs it, so will it remunerate him for his outlay and expense. Perchance he has tolled hard his entire life to accumulate his capital, and has been looking forward for the time he may own a farm. He has built as comfortable a house as his means would allow, and fixed commodious quarters for his stock, and in fact the farm is running and seemingly in good working order. Yet when we come to closely scrutinize the working and management of the farm we find the steambox leaks, and maybe the firebox is out of repair, requiring more fuel to keep the thing running than is really necessary. Let us take a look over the farm owned by one of this class. We first come to the line fence, which we find is very low, probably to accommodate his cattle to help his neighbor cut his corn, or tread down his field of wheat; or, perhaps, it may be to accommodate his neighbor's cattle to do likewise for him, to forage on his own grain. Then a contention arises between the two neighbors, and probably ends in a dispute or lawsuit, costing many times the real expense of putting the fence in good repair. Then we pass through his meadow and find his mower and horse rake nicely housed in the middle of the field, so the rain can wash it up in good shape for next spring's use, then the sun can dry it up and keep it nicely polished; as a matter of course, the sickles are just as when left after mowing the last swath. When the notice of this man is called to these things distributed about the fields, he says he has been so busy he really could not see the time to get them in. Then a little further you find a nice new plough, just used enough to make a good fair trial, stood up in a fence corner, so it will be nicely polished for spring's use. "I certainly calculated to have those things in before this; but the boys went to school," or "the man's time was out," or something of the like for an excuse the man offers. But all these excuses will not take the rust from the plough or warp out of the cutting-box in the mower, or rust from the sickle, perchance it will cost several dollars to fix the thing so it will work again; say nothing about the time used. It looks as if the firebox was some out repair, using unnecessary fuel. We look over in the

barnyard, and whose cattle are those. "Oh," he says, "those cattle have lived on that straw-stack all winter; they have not cost me a cent; my hay I drew to town and got so and so for it, and the corn I drew off, too. So you see," says he, "I make my corn and hay bring me in something. The cattle may have to rough it a little, but I cannot see how it pays to feed all my hay and corn." Then you look around and ask what he keeps in those sheds partly covered. "Oh, I was going to finish covering that for my milk cows, but the cold weather come on so suddenly, I have had no time. I could not finish it." Do you milk your cows in the yard these cold mornings. "Oh, they have been dried off for a long time. They did not give much milk, and I let them go." Where do you get your milk for your family's use and your butter? "That I get from Mr. S., my neighbor. I rather pay for it than to milk or make butter in cold weather. Still this farm is seemingly like the complete locomotive, doing the work required; but when we look the machine over it is seriously out of repair, and naturally wants reforming, not a little but considerable. The steamchest leaks badly, and the driveshaft is in need of oil. Any time you happen up town you will find this farmer in the corner store, or coming out of some saloon, where he probably goes to talk political reform. X. Y. Q.

OUR GRASSHOPPER WAR.

What shall be done with the locusts? This is the question of the times among the people of the Western States to-day. That the eggs are extensively distributed throughout the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river, is a fact that presents itself with startling distinctness throughout all this vast region. And that a large portion of these eggs are in an alarmingly healthy condition, is a fact that neither the logic nor wishes of the people can destroy. There seems but little ground for hope that at the opening of spring, there will not come up from the soil beneath our feet, an army of these destroying pests sufficient to eat up every green thing. What can be done for their extermination? is the question of the age. Many excellent suggestions have been made as to the means to be employed, and could a willing, active co-operation of all be secured at the proper time, to act under intelligent direction, there seems no good reason why success might not crown the efforts that will be put forth to destroy these destroyers. But how is such co-operation to be secured? Legislative action is doubtless needed to direct and control this matter. It appears to me that a change might be made in our road law, giving the overseer or supervisor the power and making it his duty to call out every able-bodied man at the proper time, and make a relentless war on these foes. Driving and burning, and where a majority of the voters in the district favor it, ditching might be resorted to for their extermination. Adjoining districts could unite and thus make the work more efficient. By this arrangement no new office would be created, no new machinery of government would be introduced, and every man would be required to take a hand in this war for the West.

By such united action it is reasonable to suppose that so large a proportion of the spring hatch may be destroyed that the residue will not be capable of very extensive damages. Could our present legislature do a greater service to the State than to inaugurate some vigorous measures for the utter destruction of these invaders? But when the present season's hatch is disposed of, the question still remains, what are we to do with future visitations of these insects? This is the question that is before the people of the West, to-day. It is indeed a question of National importance. More than one-third of the area of our country, leaving out Alaska, is subject to the visitation of these devouring swarms. A large part of this territory is still unsettled, and the question of its future development is involved in this grasshopper question. The fertile plains and rich valleys of the West, with the genial sunshine and refreshing showers, all await the coming millions of farmers to develop their resources; and the waters of our streams glide laughingly along their rapid currents or dash madly over their rocky precipices, wasting a power sufficient to run the machinery of the world; yet nearly all unemployed, waiting the coming of the artisan and manufacturer. The government has one and a quarter billions of acres of unsold land in the Western States and Territories. There are millions of people ready and anxious to occupy



Canton Sulky Plow.

The above cut represents the New Canton Sulky Plow, introduced by TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN'S Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo., last season. These gentlemen are always very careful to never introduce new implements until they have thoroughly examined and tested them in the field and satisfied themselves they have points of merit not equaled by any other implement of the same kind in the market. They are a progressive firm and have built up an immense trade by always being at the head of their line of business, introducing and selling only the highest grade, latest improved, best made implements in the market. So that a farmer who buys an implement coming from this house can have the assurance that he has the best, that none can be better. Their Canton Sulky Plow is commanding a large trade, and is preferred to any other by all who have tried it. It is made by one of the oldest, best, and most honorable manufacturing firms in the country, Parlin and Orendorff, Canton, Illinois. A firm that always puts the best material into their goods that can be procured, and offers only good, honest, well made implements. The points of merit in the Canton Sulky are, that it is constructed almost entirely of iron and steel. The plow is under direct control of the operator, and can be locked in the ground at any desired depth. By pressing the lever forward, when disengaged from the notches, the point of the plow runs out of the ground, and the forward movement of the team carries the plow entirely out of the ground, which makes it the most easily handled of any Sulky Plow in the market. Each wheel can be raised or lowered independent of the other, so that in laying out and finishing furrows it is superior to all others, as the plow at all times can be adjusted to run perfectly level, and there is not such an objectionable back draft on the horses as is the case with Sulky Plows having the only one lever. The horses are attached directly to the end of the beam, so that the draft is natural. The land and depth is gauged by a clevis at the end of the beam, so there is no side draft. The Sulky Plow is now being so widely used, it is unnecessary to name here the advantages of the Sulky over the common stirring plow. To all those wanting the best Sulky Plow in the market, we would recommend the Canton. Inquire of your merchant for it and if he does not keep it write direct to TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN'S Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo.

these acres and develop the resources, sending their grain and meat to Europe, and purchases in return supplies of duty paid goods, thus directly contributing to the coffers of the government, besides innumerable channels through which benefits would flow to the whole people from the development of this part of our country. The great hindrance to the speedy occupancy of this Western country, is the "grasshopper." Having had some years of experience as an emigrant agent in Indiana and Ohio, for the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., my conviction is, that all other hindrances to emigration to this and other Western States, do not have the influence in keeping people away, that the fear of the "grasshopper" does.

In the numerous letters of inquiry that I have received, from men both known and unknown to me, the leading question has been, "What do you think of the future of the grasshopper?" It is emphatically a National question, and should be taken hold of and dealt with in an intelligent and liberal spirit by the National Government. My own opinion is—and I may say that I have as good an opinion of my own opinion as I have of any other man's opinion—that Congress should make a suitable appropriation, and authorize the appointment of a commission of competent men to pursue these streams of insect life to their sources, and study their nature and habits in their native haunts. A half dozen such men as Riley, of Missouri, Packard, of Massachusetts, Fitch, of New York, Glover, of Washington City, would doubtless be able, after spending one or two seasons studying them in their native habitations, to make such suggestions as would finally lead to the annihilation of the pests. Then let the army be employed fighting locusts, as they were in Spain after the overthrow of Don Carlos. This would be as profitable to the country as fighting Indians, and more so than lying idly in camp and forts. Insect-eating birds and beasts might be introduced into the natural breeding ground of the locusts, by the million, and in the end the scourge may be swept from the face of the country. But suppose Congress does not see it in this light, what is to be done? Then let these States most directly interested take the matter in hand and do the work. Let each of half a dozen States that suffer from their occasional visitations, appoint and support a member of such a commission, and then, when they have pointed out the remedy, let these States unite in applying it. The expense of such an undertaking

could not be great compared with the heavy losses frequently resulting from their visitations. One day's ravage of one of these swarms will amount to more than would the cost of such an enterprise for a whole year. I am confident in the belief that enlightened and comprehensive statesmanship can devise some such measures as will ultimately result in the complete riddance to our country of this scourge, and make it the fairest and most desirable portion of this grand republic and of the world. L. J. TEMPLIN, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

JAS. HANWAY.

NO. XXXIV.

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

Permit me to suggest a simple plan for the treatment of grape cuttings. Instead of placing them in the ground in a trench, as is the usual custom, take a box and lay the cuttings in rich light soil, in rows at an angle of about forty-five degrees, reversing the cuttings, that is, the upper end of the cuttings are put below. Cover each row as they are placed in the box with a light layer of earth with the upper buds (lower) near the surface of the ground. Place the box on the south side of a stone wall, so that the heat of the sun will fall direct on the box. If a cold frosty night should occur, cover them with a cloth. If the weather becomes dry, sprinkle them with tepid water; avoid too much moisture as it will retard the growth.

The philosophy of this plan consists simply in this. By reversing the cuttings as they are placed in the box, the lower bud by being at or near the surface of the earth, sprouts first. When they are ready to be taken out of the box in early spring and placed in a trench in the garden; reverse the order, for it will be found that, the lower bud has taken a good start, and by a little care in handling, they soon take root, and the top bud will soon show evidence of growth.

The object to be gained, is that cuttings treated in this way will be two or three weeks in advance of those put out by the usual method. And this is not all, a much larger quantity of the cuttings will grow. If the weather becomes dry a little shade will prove to be of advantage. Although this is a cheap and easy plan for any one to put out a lot of grape vines, yet it is not as good (I speak from my own experience only), as putting down layers

of one-year-old wood from growing vines, and the next year, in the spring, putting them out where you desire them to grow. They have better roots, and grow right ahead, and consequently you secure fruit a year or so earlier. The plan which I am informed is sometimes adopted by nurserymen to supply the public with cheap grape vines, of putting down green layers of the spring growth, is a miserable failure. In one case by way of experiment, I tried this plan on a small lot and after four years of sickly existence, I replaced them with a more hardy kind. A cheap grape vine is a costly and worthless article.

GRAFTING VINES.

The grape may be grafted, there is no doubt, it is equally as clear, that they are more difficult to graft than most other fruit, as apple or peach trees &c.

The object of grafting in all cases, is to secure some benefit, some result which will pay for the experiment. Some ten or twelve years since, in consequence of the Catawba and Isabella being subject to the rot or mildew, I thought the experiment worth trying of grafting them on our native vines, and on the hardy Concord and Clinton. In all these cases, I have nothing favorable to report; these vines grow as those not grafted. In grafting on the wild vine, they seem to grow with great vigor, but the wild vine, year after year is forcing itself to the surface which of course has to be cut down.

The reason so many failures in grape grafting occur, I think, may be attributed to the delay in the time of grafting. It should be done, in the winter time, before the least sign of vegetation has indicated that spring is approaching. It will not do if the sap has commenced to flow.

When the writer of Familiar Farm Topics has passed away, it is possible that some stray hunter will make the discovery that he has found a good wild grape in the woods and groves around the historic ground of the Potawatomi Creek; if so, you may make a reasonable guess, as our Yankee friends say, how it came there.

A WORD CONCERNING BOOKS.

Most persons, who have a cultivated taste for reading, prefer a book, a newspaper; or any other publication which is printed on good paper, and of a clear type.

On the first introduction to a new book, it is very common, after a few minutes' examination to express ourselves by remarking "What clear print, and fine paper! what a neat appearance! it must be an interesting book &c." The impression it produces is a good introduction to the work, the same may be said of magazines or a newspaper. We all prefer to read a well printed newspaper, before it has been folded and soiled, or carelessly left on a chair and sat down on for an hour and disfigured.

As a general thing, those who are of a literary turn of mind, are generally more careful of the appearance of their books, than those of the non-reading class, but exceptions to this rule are sometimes witnessed. We must attribute this lack of order to their neglected education.

When children are educated without regard to the care of books, it is not surprising that we witness persons when they have arrived to years of discretion who retain this reckless disregard for books. They, perhaps, have left off the dirty practice of licking their fingers as they were taught in school when they turn over the leaves of a book; but they are known to turn down the corners of the leaves, and when they lay aside a book for temporary absence, will lay it on a table face downward, and to keep it in that position will pile another book on the top, or a seven or a ten pound smoothing iron (if one is at hand). By this means the back becomes broken or disfigured.

Only a few days since, a school teacher, asked to examine my Unabridged Webster's Dictionary for the meaning of a word; after turning over a few leaves, he commenced the dirty practice of licking his fore finger. When I remonstrated, he replied: "True, it is a dirty practice, I never permit it to be done in school, but when I received my education, it was a common practice, and at times I find myself involuntarily following my old tricks; excuse me sir."

When the senior portions of society violate the rules of decorum, it is not surprising that junior portions imitate those who are regarded as their instructors.

The grasshoppers in this vicinity are mostly unharmed by the cold weather, as experiments with them have shown.—Emporia Ledger.

See. Black

Horticulture.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENING.
Reasonable Hints.

There is no longer any doubt that one of the worst foes to grape culture in this country has been the Phylloxera, a minute insect which feeds on the roots, and thus seriously impairs the nutritive power of the plant. With its vital resources obstructed, it falls an easy prey to fungi and other destructive agencies, which are ever on the look-out for something to prey on that is weaker than themselves. It is well known that some seasons are not so favorable for insect life as others. Either the natural enemies of the insect abound, and keep them down, or some climatic interference is against them, and in those seasons the plants get along better. This seems to have been the case with the grape the past few years. In spite of the Phylloxera, and all other enemies, the grape has done remarkably well the past few years, and we are coming to look on it as, ascertain a crop, on the whole, as the average of fruits. A few years since, we had to say to our readers that it was useless to rely on many other kinds but Concord and Clinton. These grapes have very branching, fibrous roots, and there are generally enough escape the Phylloxera to keep up a tolerable healthiness. But we can now rely on others tolerably well, and such well-proved kinds as Delaware, Diana, Salem, Martha, and others of about the same historic age, find frequent planters. The new kinds, such as Brighton, Lady, Elmira, and other candidates for popular favor, find purchasers in goodly numbers, and the whole prospect of grape improvement and progress is encouraging. It is well to remember that the grape likes a dryish soil, rich earth, and likes to send its roots out into cool places when the summer is warm.

The rule in running grape-vines, is to shorten the shoots in proportion to their strength; but if the advice we have given in former summer hints has been attended to, there will be little disproportion in this matter, as summer pinching of the strong shoots has equalized the strength of the vine. Those who are following any particular system, will, of course, prune according to the rules comprising such system. As a general rule, we can only say, excellent grapes can be had by any system of pruning; for the only object of pruning in any case is to get strong shoots to push where they may be desired, or to increase, with the increased vigor of the shoot, which pruning supposes will follow the act, increased size in the fruit it bears.

Of the Fruit Garden for February we may say in a general way—Raspberries and Blackberries may be planted towards the end of the month; they should be out down to within a foot of the ground at planting; they will, of course, not then bear the next season after planting. But this is a benefit; no fruit tree should be allowed to bear the same season. In planting these have a care of deep planting. Even two inches lower than the roots are, is often fatal. Plant on a dry day, barely cover the roots; but beat or press the soil very hard and firm.

One of the most interesting parts of a vegetable garden is a hot-bed for starting seeds early. The end of the month will be time enough for those who have not command of a large supply of stable manure, as the very low temperature we often get at the end of the month, soon absorbs all the heat the hot-bed possessed. It is in any event best to put up the beds in the warmest and most sheltered spots we can find, and to keep cold winds from the manure, by covering it with branches of trees, or mats; and the glass should always be covered with mats at night. Tomatoes, egg-plants, pepper and cucumbers, are the first seeds to be sown this way. Cooler frames can be got ready for cauliflower, lettuce, beets, celery and Early York cabbage, a little of which may be sown about the end of the month for the earlier crops. The Cauliflower is a particularly valued vegetable, and no expense spared to get them in perfection will be regretted when one's efforts are successful.

Those who have hot-beds will now sow tomatoes, egg-plants, peppers, and other vegetables that can be forwarded by this means; and those who have not, will sow them in boxes or pans, and forward them in windows. Every garden ought to at least have a few hot-bed sashes to forward early vegetables; for if they have no means of applying artificial heat to them, the sash will of itself forward some things considerably.

About the middle or end of the month, or still later at the North—say the middle of March—celery and late cabbage may be sown. Here we usually sow the second week in March.

In the anxiety to have early crops, people often work the ground while it is wet. But nothing is gained; not until it will powder when it is dry, is it fit for turning up.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE IN KENTUCKY.

Hon. J. W. Davis, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Kentucky, makes a very interesting report of the producing interests of that State, from which we take the following extract:

The corn crop did not yield at the crib up to the full expectation of most farmers, owing to an unusually large amount of rotten grain, dependent on some cause which as yet cannot be satisfactorily explained. In the southern parts of the State, however, the crop gathered so well that the staple sold in many places at the unprecedented low price of 15 to 20 cents per bushel in the field, and nowhere in the State at more than 30 cents at gathering time. The hemp crop will not reach an average at the brake, but much of the staple is excellent, and prices will no doubt be firm throughout the season.

The fruit trees of all kinds are now doing well with a good chance of yielding a large crop of fruit next season, such being the result after a cold December.

The tobacco strips better as to quality than was anticipated in most sections, but in quantity will be about as stated. In former reports, owing to the great scarcity and "hard times," this staple will be hurried into the market as fast as the "seasons" will allow. The prices are low as compared with the contemplated size of the crop raised.

The fall-sown wheat, rye, barley, and grasses are all in acreage considerably in excess of an average, and up to December 1 were equal in appearance to any similar crops ever sown in the State. The cold weather and the excessively dry spell in the latter part of November, and throughout December, have seriously injured all these crops, and in many localities have so frozen and killed the young plants, that much of the wheat, rye and barley will

be so thin on the land to make anything like a full yield. Unfortunately during the long continued frozen weather in December, when the thermometer was for nearly four weeks below the freezing point, and once or twice below zero, there was no snow to protect the sprouts or to prevent "dry freezes." How great is the injury done these crops from these causes it will be impossible to ascertain before the beginning of the spring growth.

The "hog crop," though short in numbers (even less than was predicted), has yet proven very fine in quality, and from every section it is reported that even the very young hogs have fattened freely, and in some localities "pen hogs" are still subsisting almost entirely on the superabundant mast, and will yet have to be corn fed a while in order "to harden the fat," before they are killed or sent to market. This cause, and the large number of very small and young porkers now being fed for home consumption, will make the killing season in the country later than usual. The general prices have ruled from 5 to 6 cents gross, throughout the State.

All classes of stock are in good order for the winter, with a fine, large supply of corn and provender in the cribs and barns for future use. The stock-men have greatly advanced in knowledge of the difference in breeds, and unusual care will hereafter be taken in a majority of the counties to "root out the scrubs," and introduce the best bloods of all kinds of live stock and poultry. Our agricultural papers are doing a great service to the State in bringing about this result, and should be more generally patronized by the farmers who desire to keep up with the times.

WORK FOR STORMY DAYS.

At the beginning of the year it is a good plan for farmers to look ahead at the farm needs for the coming season, and to prepare, as far as possible, for all coming contingencies. There are fences to be moved in order that the "balks" may be plowed with an adjoining field, where corn or potatoes are to be planted, giving a chance for the cultivation necessary to destroy the brambles and weeds which are so apt to flourish in the strip of land occupied by crooked rail fences. We have found it a good plan, when moving rail fences, to assort the rails, putting the weaker and most decayed by themselves, when laying up the fence in the new position, thus bringing the best and soundest rails together. This practice very much lessens the care and labor of making yearly repairs; the portion where the poorer rails were put requiring the principal attention. It is less work to watch a part of a line of fence than the whole, to replace any which may be broken by accident or decay. It is also a good plan to reserve a strong, sound rail for the top one in each length of fence, lest the weight of a person climbing over, or the pressure of an animal's neck may cause a serious break, and great temptation to stock that would otherwise remain orderly and quiet. During the winter many mild days occur when rails can be comfortably handled, and fences can be moved ready for the spring's work, while during stormy days the planning can be done, so that no hindrance to work takes place in spring from want of knowing just what is to be done. It is much more fatiguing to any one to work both body and mind at the same time, than to do only one thing or the other; and in addition, much more progress can be made in any work if the whole has been previously determined definitely.

Another thing which can be done in stormy winter days early in the season, is the selection of stock to be kept and pastured during the summer. Many farmers winter more stock than they can well pasture, and when selling, usually allow the buyer to select to a great extent. No business man should thus put his capital in a position where it may be sacrificed. He can, while with his stock, as he usually is on stormy days most of the time during the day, make a mental estimate of the probable value to him of every animal on his premises. If kept for breeding purposes alone, he knows the comparative value of the lamb or calf dropped by any ewe or cow he possesses. Or if kept for their products—wool or milk—he also knows pretty nearly how each compares with the average of the whole. Having these facts in his mind, he can so make his arrangements; so separate the poorer from the better (in order that more fattening feed can be given) and so fit up and care for those he can least afford to keep that the butcher, at least, if not some farmer short of stock, will readily take them off his hands before turning out to pasture. There is plenty of time in the long stormy days of winter, to mark every sheep which will probably be for sale in the spring, and if these are put by themselves, any possible buyer who may chance along will not see their deficiencies so magnified as when the reserved flock is brought alongside, or when compared with a good one of the same breed.

It is also well to study the needs of the different fields, in order to prepare them in the best manner for the production of profitable crops. There is, comparatively speaking, no limit to the yield of the commonly cultivated crops, and the preparation of the ground being nearly the same, the treatment that will produce the greatest yield, is the one to adopt. This treatment, in a great measure, is a matter of experiment, primarily, but any farmer wishing to ascertain probable results from almost any mode of treatment of soil and crop, can get it, if he chooses, the benefit of the experience of other farmers who have already tried the experiment he is proposing. If a member of a Grange or Farmer's Club, he can in open meeting inquire as to results from any course of treatment; or he can consult the pages of the many agricultural papers and books with which his library is, or should be filled. The best agricultural journals of the day are in effect at least, a condensed report of the best farmers; a history of the successes and failures attending their experiments made to ascertain for themselves the profit of any given treatment of the soil, and then cheerfully donated by them to all who choose to avail themselves of their experience.—*Country Gentleman.*

SELECTION IN BREEDING.

Ordinary selection in the breeding of domestic animals requires no unusual judgment. Most stock raisers are able to select, with remarkable certainty, the best pig for a boar, or the best calf for a bull, and to sell or send to the butcher the poorest milkers and the most unpromising sows; and this sort of selection, with care against close breeding, will at any rate, preserve the stock from degenerating.

But the methodical selection which improves the breed, and produces animals of wonderful fitness for the purpose they serve, demands, as I have said, an infallible judgment, not only of concrete excellence, but of all the minute particulars that compose it. The ordinary breeder knows his animals as wholes

The methodical breeder knows his animals in all their points and qualities, merits and defects. Moreover, he is well aware of the fact that whatever characteristics he finds in the pure-blooded parent, he may confidently reckon on their renewal in the offspring. This being premised, let us note first the considerations on which he selects the male.

SELECTION OF MALES.

The selection of the male is a step of vital importance; first, because being coupled with many females, his influence on the herd will be at least equal to that of all the fertile females together; and secondly, because in most of the pure domestic breeds the male is prepotent over the opposite sex—that is, he is very likely to impress his own characteristics on the offspring, to the exclusion of those of the dam. It is therefore a vital necessity to begin with, that the male should be a superior animal, showing, in all particulars, a perfect adaptation to the purpose which the breed serves. Now this purpose can be stated in the most definite language. If, for example, the male in question be a Short-horn, his purpose is to beget model beef animals. Is he then (since like begets like) a model beef animal himself? The first requisite to a model beef animal is health. Your calves must be healthy or they are valueless. Is the bull under scrutiny robust and sound? Has he plenty of vitality? Is his eyes well opened and clear? Is his carriage spirited and his motion alert? Above all, is his chest board and deep, and does he girth well around the heart? These are the indications of healthy vigor, without which whatever be his other merits, he is better fitted for dog meat than for breeding. Suppose he passes this indispensable ordeal; what next?

Let us now scrutinize his points as a beef animal; not forgetting, however, that he must possess over and above these, and in full development, both the primary and secondary characteristics of masculinity. We will divide the beef points in the positive and the negative points. The positive points comprise the valuable parts—the actual beef, the highest possible development of which, in quality, is the thing desired. The negative points are the points necessary in the animal economy, but valueless in the market; and, therefore, their reduction to the smallest compass consistent with health is the thing desired. To breed up the positive and breed down the negative points, is the prime purpose of the breeder for beef.

In noting the positive points, begin, say, with the shoulders. Are they broad and level instead of thin and sharp? Is the shoulder-blade oblique and well covered? Do the ribs just behind spring out so as to leave the crops broad, full, and well rounded? If so, we have a point of prime excellence. If not, we have found a serious blemish, for the most common defect of a Short-horn bull is *Gothic-roofed fore quarters and hollow crops.*

Now follows a careful noting of other positive points, which are quite as valuable, but not so rare as the model shoulder. A round barrel; a top-line straight from shoulder to rump; loins that are broad—the best beef lies here; hips wide apart; a hind-quarter long and level; the rump well out; the tail set on at the extremity and turning with a right angle; the buttocks thick and perpendicular with the rump; the junction of the thighs low down; the flanks deep, short, on a level with the floor of the chest—in short, the entire carcass developed where the best beef lies.

So much for quantity. Our next step is to determine the quality. So far we have been guided by sight. We must now rely mainly upon touch. Poor beef feels hard, leathery, and is elastic under the skin. Excellent beef, being permeated with particles of fat, is mellow and elastic to the touch. Such beef is moreover indicated by hair that is long, thick and soft. The skin that covers this quality of muscle is yielding, mellow, and moves easily under the hand. Grasp a portion of the muscle beneath, and it reveals its excellence to the fingers. If our bull has stood the scrutiny we have given him thus far, we have good beef, and plenty of it; but we are not half through with him yet. His negative points—his size, his prepotence, his pedigree, and also his possible variations of form selected to suit the cows which are to be bred, are all to be considered; and these we will attempt in our next.—*W. in National Live-Stock Journal.*

THE TROTTER HORSE.

The editor of *Wallace's Monthly* in closing a chapter on breeding the trotting horse, summarizes his points as follows:

First. The race-horse is more than a machine, and his rate of speed, either absolute or comparative, cannot be determined by his size, conformation or proportions.

Second. That the speed of the race-horse is not dependent on form, is evident from the diversity of form among great winners; and from the absolute failure in an experience of one hundred and fifty years, to find and establish any form as the true form for speed.

Third. The experiments with Arabs, made by Mr. Richards, as well as by scores of others, in this country and in England, for a century past, clearly demonstrate that the speed is not determined by blood and form alone. These must be an inheritance of the habit of speed from the progenitors; and this inheritance is psychical, and not physical.

Fourth. The neglect or failure to develop and cultivate habits of speed, as in the experience of Mr. Rapley, seems to sustain the truth of the foregoing conclusion. When to this we add the same results that have followed neglect in some of the most famous winning families, the position is impregnable fortified the inheritance of habit is a necessity to speed.

And now what answer can be made to these conclusions, or what argument adduced against them? Certainly no intelligent man will any longer urge that the ability to win in good company is dependent on external conformation,—for his own senses contradict him, he knows it is not so. But he may urge, as a necessity, that the ability is in the internal structure of the horse, and not in his external conformation. Let us examine this theory, which is designated as the "internal viscera" theory. When Dexter shows his wonderful flight of speed, and his ability to keep it up, it is attributed to his "internal viscera," and when Ten Broeck shows his wonderful four miles, it is still the "internal viscera" that does it. Now, if this is so, Dexter must be able to run as fast as Ten Broeck, and Ten Broeck must be able to trot as fast as Dexter! But, as Dexter never saw the day he could gallop a mile in two minutes, and as Ten Broeck never saw the day he could trot a mile in four minutes, it would appear like a reflection on our readers to add another word on the utter absurdity of the "internal viscera" theory. We therefore, dismiss it as a shadowy chimera, conjured up in the brain to account for what cannot be seen by the eye, but which is known to exist by the demonstration of our senses.

Thus far, in considering the proposition that habits of speed may be created and become instinctive in a family, our illustrations have been drawn, exclusively from the running-horse; and we think it can hardly be maintained that the arguments from these illustrations fall of being complete and conclusive to a demonstration. To get the full force of the argument, it must be borne in mind that great speed at the gallop is much less the result of training and habit, than great speed at the trot. It is probable the average speed of the race-horse has been reduced eight seconds, or thereabouts, in the space of a hundred and fifty years; and it is certain that the average speed of the trotter has been reduced twice that amount in about thirty years. This ratio of reduction at the respective gaits is a fair indication of the results of acquired habit, as one gait is compared with the other. The great speed attainable at the trot, by habit and use, shows that the trot is indefinitely more the result of recent creation than the gallop. In other words, speed at the trot is essentially an acquirement of recent date and of a short history; while speed at the gallop commenced at a period "wh-roof" the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." If then, speed at the gallop is susceptible of such clear proof as being the result of habit and use, how much more easy to establish that speed at the trot is especially the result of habit and use, and when once attained, is instinctive and transmissible.

We do not deem it necessary to elaborate this proposition as applicable to the trotter. It is so plain to the comprehension of every one, and so evident to the understanding of all who will take but a cursory glance of the trotting records, that it would seem but a poor compliment to ordinary horse-intelligence to go on and illustrate and argue that Rydyk's Hambletonian was the progenitor of trotters.

Commercial.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

We enter upon 1877 with this backing in our favor. It comprises several facts. (1.) It is reasonable to assume that the process of weeding out insolvent firms has been well nigh completed; for although the failures of the first nine months were unprecedented in number and amount, yet during the last quarter there has been a marked abatement, and it is very generally taken for granted, that, in the nature of the case, this declension will be continued. (2.) The clearing out of a large number of firms who, for the most part, have been competing for business in an illegitimate way, leaves the better chance for those who remain. (3.) We have had generally good crops during the past year. (4.) Prices of merchandise, after a protracted and very severe decline, appear to have touched bottom. At least it may be said of the general range of articles that not only are they no longer declining, but, on the contrary, show a decided steadiness and in some cases an upward tendency. This is important not only as implying that the reactionary tendency that set in with the panic has about exhausted itself, but also because it lays a basis for confidence in handling commodities. It may be that the process of decline has not yet culminated in respect to real estate; and the same may be true in respect to a class of products least essential in the general consumption of the country; this remains to be tested; but, in respect to the more staple articles which constitute the bulk of our commerce, this position may be maintained with apparent safety.

(5.) As a rule, the fall in wages appears to have reached the lowest point of depression; this at least may be inferred from the fact that for some months past, we have ceased to witness reductions of this kind. The importance of this fact is that a basis has been reached upon which commodities can be produced cheaply enough to meet the diminished purchasing ability of the community, which is one of the first conditions precedent to a revival of productive operations. (6.) Stocks of merchandise are generally in a very low condition. Even if this were not commonly reported to be the case, we might safely infer it as an inevitable consequence of the state of things existing for the last three years. Nor does this apply to mere mercantile stocks. In all the households and warehouses of the country, there is a comparative exhaustion of accumulated supplies. In our productive establishments, factories, workshop, &c., there has been three years of postponement of renovations and replacements of machines, tools and instruments; and on all of our railroads also the old appliances have been used, as far as possible, in lieu of introducing new ones. The process of using the old instead of procuring the new cannot well be carried much further. There comes a point at which necessity compels replacement; that point is being reached; and, once its demands begin to be responded to, a very important stimulus to all kinds of industry must result.

These facts, we take it, are the main elements in that improving demand which first appeared last fall and which has, in some measure, resisted the extraordinary depressing influences that have been in operation for the last few weeks. We enter upon the new year with these natural recuperative tendencies in our favor. We may, however, easily expect too much from them for the immediate future. We have yet to go through the ordeal of the second Tuesday of February; and cannot be sure in advance of its results. It is not to be expected that we shall escape certain further consequences of the depression of the last three years. Our financial institutions and a certain class of railroads could naturally hold private against the test of the times than private firms; but it does not follow that some of them may not yet have to succumb; and events of that character would inevitably check, in some degree, a recuperative tendency in other quarters. It is also to be remembered that the resumption question yet remains unsettled; that there is still the possibility of wild legislation of the silver question, and worst of all, that the accomplished ameliorations of our crushing taxation are as nothing compared with what is necessary to a really healthy condition of business. On the whole, then, while the most important conditions to a revival of business already exist, yet their development will still be subject to counteractions, and the improvement therefore can only be expected to be gradual.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

BUSINESS FAILURES IN 1876.

Messrs. Dan, Barlow & Co. publish their annual statement of failures that have occurred in the United States and Canada during the past year. It appears from this that there has been a marked increase in the number of these casualties as compared with previous years, though there is considerable diminution in

the amount of liabilities. The following table shows the number of failures in the United States, with the amount of liabilities, for the past and several previous years:

Years.	No. of failures.	Total liabilities.	Average liabilities.
1876.	9,092	\$91,117,786	\$22,020
1875.	7,740	\$91,080,353	\$25,000
1874.	6,880	\$82,889,000	\$26,927
1873.	5,183	\$82,499,000	44,085
1872.	4,009	\$41,066,000	29,996

The reduction in the average liabilities for 1876 shows that a larger number of small trades have been included in the disasters of the past year. The circular before us, after apportioning the percentage of failures to the different sections of the country, from which it appears that the Eastern and Middle States have been the principal sufferers, goes on to review the probable causes, which it is contended are referable to the crisis of 1873 rather than the business operations of the year. We quote the following, as it is entirely confirmatory of all that we have had to say on the subject: "It is undeniable that the past year has witnessed a marked improvement in the values of many leading staples, as compared with the prices prevailing in 1875. It is equally true that in extent of profitable trade there has been a perceptible gain, and there is no denying the fact that, in many branches of business, a much larger number have added to their available surplus during 1876 than in 1875. Many articles had reached their par value, in illustration of which the statement may be ventured that, as far as further depreciation in prices was concerned, specie payments might have been resumed in the early part of 1876 without causing any material disturbance in values. Not only had some prices reached par—and in some cases below it—but it was a settled conviction that the stock of goods in all hands nearest the consumer had reached the lowest possible point. Production, warned by previous losses, had been regulated to the extent of positive wants, and the pressure to sell, so apparent in 1875, was largely diminished. Thus, barely the first half of 1876 was reached, when all the conditions of stock, supply, demand and price favored an improved condition of business. That this improvement did take place in September and October was everywhere evident; but the heated Presidential contest, and the miserable muddle as to the result of that contest which has since prevailed, has almost completely paralyzed business."

It is dwelt on as a significant fact that the failures in the last quarter of 1876 are less by 20 per cent. in number than for the last quarter of 1875, while the total liabilities for the last quarter of 1876 are not one-half of those of the corresponding quarter of 1875; also the fourth quarter of 1876 compares favorably with the quarter preceding it.

THE UNIVERSAL METRIC SYSTEM.

The Boston society of civil engineers have published a report in favor of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in place of the present bungling, arbitrary and really ridiculous English system now in use in this country. We now deal in inches, feet, yards, rods, miles, perch, poles, furlongs, fathoms, miles and knots; and all of the units that makes up these different measures are arbitrary and nonsensical. The metre is the unit of the metric system, and it represents a part of the earth's surface. From the pole to the equator the distance is 10,000,000 metres; from one pole to the other, 20,000,000 metres; and quite around the earth, 40,000,000 metres. The metres being the unit of linear measures, it will be inquired, What are its subdivisions called? They are as follows: Ten decimeters make 1 metre; 100 centimeters make 1 metre; 1,000 millimeters make 1 metre. The metre itself represents about 40 inches of our measurement. In measurements of capacity the "litre" is the unit of the measure instead of our bushel, and the subdivisions are called decilitre, centilitre, millilitre, and run by decimals, the same as the metre and its subdivisions do. The unit of weight in this system is the "gramme," and its subdivisions are also decigramme, centigramme and milligramme.

Applied to money the gramme is made a unit of value in silver coins by many nations. The United States coins, the 20 cent piece, is on this plan, and it weighs 5 grammes. The silver franc used by France and all of the nations forming the Latin Union weighs also 5 grammes. Now, by a slight alteration in the weights of coins, all the nations of the earth could come to this standard without changing the name of their coin. The German mark might be slightly increased or diminished so as to represent 5 grammes or 10 grammes—20 cents or 40 cents of our money; now it represents 23 5-100 cents. The American dollar should be 25 grammes in weight, but need not be called a 5 franc piece. The English pound, by a slight increase in weight, might be made to represent \$5 exactly and still be called a pound. Thus every nation of the earth could by a slight change in the weights of its coins, enter upon the universal standard without altering the names of its coins.

The metric system is based upon our decimal system of enumeration and notation and was adopted in France in 1799, but did not become compulsory, to the exclusion of all other systems, until 1840. Since its adoption by France nearly every nation of the globe have adopted it, but few other nations besides France have substituted it for all other prevailing systems. It was legalized in England in 1864 and in United States in 1866. The diet of Sweden has recently adopted it, and on after the year 1899 it is to be the only system used in Sweden. In the meantime it is to be thoroughly taught in all the public schools and institutions of learning so that the graduating classes from now forward shall be perfectly familiarized with it.

Patrons of Husbandry.

Davis County.

I send you the names of the officers elected Jan. 20, for the coming year for Davis County Grange: Master, Maj. Sherman Underwood; O., John Camron; L., J. M. Wandler; C., John Wallace; S., Wm. Clark; Asst. S., B. Munfort; Sec., S. G. Hoyt; Treas., Robt Reynolds; G. K., Valentine Tester; P., Mrs. D. Munfort; C., Mrs. R. Reynolds; F., Mrs. G. Heide; Lady Asst. S., Mrs. B. Munfort; Co. Agent, J. Langdon.

A large number of ladies were present and we had a pleasant time. After the regular business was transacted and supper eaten, we enjoyed ourselves in dancing until late at night. A. B. C.

Doniphan County.

EDITOR FARMER: I send you a list of the officers of Laurel Grange, 536 Brown Co. that

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$1.00
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, .60
 One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .30
 One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$1.00
 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$10.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonparel) 20 cents.
 One month, " " " " 1.00
 Three months, " " " " 2.50
 One year, " " " " 10.00

The greatest care is used in preventing swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

CROWDED OUT.

Communications, crop notes, and other valuable matter lies over for next week for lack of room.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Report of the Board of Regents of the Kansas Agricultural College will be found in this issue. We also publish a bill introduced which makes some important changes in the present law governing the institution.

KANSAS SHORT-HORN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Short-Horn Stock Association is called by the President to meet at the Tenth House in Topeka Feb. 22, 1877, at 4 P. M. It is to be hoped that all the citizens of our State interested in breeding Short-horn cattle will be present.

THE COL. CHENEY STRAWBERRY.

Friend Remberg, of Atchison will introduce to the growers of the west, the new hardy strawberry the "Col. Cheney." Mr. Remberg claims that this berry is the only one that has withstood drought and grasshoppers. His new circular will be ready for distribution in a short time.

MORE GOOD HORSES.

Mr. T. K. McElathery, who has lately arrived in Kansas from Pennsylvania brings to our state two fine stallions. One is an English Blooded Draft horse of fine style and action, weighing over 1500 pounds. The other is a chestnut Bashaw for light draft and roadster. These horses will remain in Shawnee county, near Topeka for the present.

DO YOU GET YOUR PAPER?

We hope our subscribers will, at once, notify us if they fall from any cause to receive their papers. We print a sufficient edition every week to supply every subscriber and it is our wish as well as our very earnest endeavor to have each patron receive the paper in time. Let us know by postal card or letter, if your paper fails to come. We will give the communication prompt attention.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: Where can I find a good work on hogs, and at what price?

What can be done with a brood sow that has lost her appetite in two weeks after the pigs are dropped, and, of course have stopped growing and look bad?

What time in the year can I cut oak and hickory grubs that the roots will not sprout? Is there any better way than to pay \$15 to \$30 per acre to grub them?

Is it possible there is no preventive or remedy yet for the hog cholera?

Will you or some of your patrons answer the above if they can? PHILETUS BAYVELL.

Burlington, Jan. 1st, 1877.

WEATHER REPORT FOR JANUARY 1877.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

STATION—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pickens streets; elevation of barometer and thermometer 875 feet above sea level, and 5 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building 106 above ground.

Mean temperature 35° 6, which is slightly (0° 37) below the January average for the nine preceding years. The temperature was remarkably uniform, there being but six days average at which rose above the freezing point. The highest temperature was 62° 5 on the 31st; the lowest was 8° below zero on the 16th, giving a monthly range of 71° 5. The mercury fell below zero three times, making a total of six times during the present winter. The mean temperature at 7 a. m. was 18° 6; at 2 p. m., 31° 4; at 9 a. m., 26° 06.

Rain and melted snow, 1.17 inches which is 0.64 in. below the January average. Either rain or snow fell on ten days. The entire depth of snow was 8 inches, making a total of 15 1/2 inches for the winter.

Mean cloudiness 48.83 per cent of the sky, the month being 0.63 per cent cloudier than usual. The number of clear days was 14 (entirely clear, 6; half-clear, 4; cloudy, 13 (entirely cloudy, 4). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 48.55 per cent; at 2 p. m. 56.78 per cent; at 9 p. m., 46.13 per cent.

Wind—N. W., 34 times; S. W., 28 times; S. E., 11 times; N. E., 9 times; S., 9 times; N., 8 times; E., once; calm, 8 times. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 9,178 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 296 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 12.33 miles. The highest velocity was 49 miles an hour.

Mean height of the barometer column, 29.356 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.264 in.; at 2 p. m., 29.293 in.; at 9 p. m., 29.268 in.; maximum, 29.761 in. on 22d; minimum, 28.563 in. on the 15th; monthly range, 1.198 inches. Relative humidity—Mean for the month, 75.6; at 7 a. m., 83.6; at 2 p. m., 68; at 9 p. m., 80.8; greatest, 100, on the 8th and 19th; least, 57.9, on the 4th. There was one fog.

The farmers all say they never saw a better prospect, at this time of year for a good wheat crop than at present.—Russell Co. Record.

The wheat throughout the country is coming out finely notwithstanding the late planting. That put in with a drill is doing much better than that sown broadcast.—Coville Co. Telegram.

From what we can see and learn the winter wheat is alive and doing well. We have examined several fields and find the plants to be well rooted and thrifty. We shall certainly expect to harvest a good crop of wheat this season.—Walnut Valley Times.

A BILL BEFORE THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE RELATING TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

AN ACT.

To amend an act entitled "An act for the government of the Kansas State Agricultural College, for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts, being chapter 8 of the General Statutes of 1868."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: SECTION 1. The government of the state agricultural college shall be vested in a board of regents, composed of seven persons, appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. Said regents shall hold their office for three years, so arranged that one-third of the board shall expire on the 1st day of April of each year; said board to be composed of four agriculturists, one practical lawyer, one master mechanic, and one horticulturist, in the same congressional district, and one from the state at large, or more than one in the same judicial district, and none in the county where the college is located, and one county advisor, and more than one from the same religious denomination.

Sec. 2. That all suits connected with such college shall be in the name of the state of Kansas, and prosecuted by the attorney general.

Sec. 3. Art. 1. The regents shall have power to enact ordinances, by-laws and regulations for the government of the college, to elect presidents or directors, or diminish the regular number of professors and teachers, and to appoint the same, and to determine the amount of their salaries. They shall have power whenever the interest of the college shall require it, to remove the president or any professor or teacher. Article 2. Immediately after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the regents to lay off the college grounds into fields, orchards and gardens, and each field, orchard and garden shall be designated by a name or number. A correct plat of each field, orchard or garden shall be kept; and a separate register book for the fields, orchards and gardens shall be kept.

Sec. 4. The register book of the orchards shall indicate area, time of planting each and every tree, name and variety thereof, habits and peculiarities, manner of pruning, cultivation, labor expended on each orchard and a record of the product of every separate tree, each and every year.

Sec. 5. The register book of the fields shall indicate area of each field, time and manner of planting the seed, quantity per acre and variety and kind, period of maturity, amount of labor performed in each field, the product of the crop of each field each year, and its approximate value.

Sec. 6. The register book for the gardens shall indicate area of nurseries, and their management, number grafted, budded, layered, and cuttings of various kinds, and the kind of labor performed; also evergreens, forest trees, shrubs and bulbs shall have each and every one a record.

Sec. 7. The stock register shall indicate pedigree, age, growth, number and kind of animal, the amount of corn consumed by each, and whether cooked or raw the manner of feeding, the approximate cost, and the product and value as far as can be ascertained of each and every animal each year.

Sec. 8. The silk register book shall indicate the weight of eggs placed to hatch, and a daily record thereafter of the condition of the silkworms, and when cocoons are produced, the weight of mulberry leaves fed each day, and the manner of feeding, the weight, quality and value of the cocoons produced, and any other information relating to the raising of silkworms, and to develop this branch of industry in the state.

Sec. 9. The college shall consist of three departments: 1st, The department of agriculture, and the sciences relating to agriculture. 2d, The department of the mechanical arts, and the sciences relating thereto. 3d, The department for the education of women.

Sec. 10. The department of agriculture shall consist of practical agriculture, experimental agriculture, and horticulture. The land used for practical agriculture shall cover at least one hundred acres, divided into suitable fields, in which all the cereals, the grasses and the forest plants shall be planted, cultivated and produced. The cereals to be planted at three different seasons, from early spring to late fall; and each and every field to receive two modes of cultivation, one-half of said cultivation to be deep plowing and thoroughly cultivated, the other shallow plowing and thorough cultivation.

Sec. 11. Horticulture shall include the apiculture; peach apple, pear and mulberry orchards; the raising of silkworms; forestry; nursery and lawn; shrubbery; fruit and vegetable gardens, and flowers. The land used for this department shall not exceed ten acres. Provided, That the lawns, shrubbery and forestry immediately adjoining the college building, and any forestry planted now or hereafter on the college farm, not included in the quarter-section where the college stands, shall not be included in the ten acres for this department of agriculture.

Sec. 12. The sciences relating to the departments of the college, as provided in section 9 of this act, shall be confined to English literature, history, natural history, zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, book-keeping, industrial drawing, and hygiene. Provided, That entomology shall be limited to the production of such insects as are injurious to the habits of insects injurious and beneficial to the agriculturist; chemistry to the analyses of soils and their relation to agricultural products, and as far as applicable to the raising of silkworms and metallurgy to minerals and metals of Kansas; zoology to domestic animals, and a practical demonstration of the benefits derived from insectivorous birds.

Sec. 13. The mechanic arts shall consist of instruction in the principles of machinery, carpentry, wagon-making, cabinet work, blacksmithing, printing, painting and turning. From the time the college is opened, several departments of the college in proportion to the ratio of the citizens of Kansas engaged in their several industries.

Sec. 14. The department of education of women as an industrialist shall give instruction in the branches of learning practically valuable to woman in every-day life, and shall include, in addition to the other branches, housekeeping, sewing, cooking, millinery, dress-making, book-keeping, photography, book-keeping, bee-keeping, and production of silk cocoons.

Sec. 15. The board of regents shall make a detailed exhibit of the affairs of the college, and shall report to the superintendent of public instruction, setting forth the condition of the college; the amount of receipts and expenditures; the number of professors and teachers and of students; the number of students in each department and in the different classes; the books of instruction used; an estimation of expenses of the ensuing year; which shall be reported by the State as a part of the public instruction to the legislature in its report. Said report of board of regents to be on or before the first day of December of each year.

Sec. 16. The board of regents shall annually, on or before the 1st day of December, report to the governor or the progress of the college in each department, and a full transcript for the year of the register book of the fields, orchards, gardens, silk and stock, and such other information as they may deem useful to the agricultural and mechanical interest of the State. Said report shall be incorporated into the report of the State board of agriculture; 100 copies of report of the agricultural college shall be published separate for the use of the college each year.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the regents, each and every year, to secure a collection of the product of the college grounds—cereals, oil seeds, fibres, silk cocoons, and grasses—which shall be labeled to indicate the year of their production; and such collection shall be preserved and deposited with the other collections in the cabinet of the college.

Sec. 18. Original sections two, three, four, five, eight and nine, of chapter 4 of the general statutes of 1868, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

We regret to learn that our enterprising stock men, the Stephenson brothers, lost fifteen or twenty head of cattle in the late storm. They had drifted into a ravine, and were completely snowed under, and suffocated before they were discovered by the owners.—Books Co. News.

A brief glance at the country is sufficient to satisfy any one that there is an immense amount of corn in the fields, ungathered. In many such fields, cattle are ranging at will; is this shiftlessness, or not? We doubt whether there is any excuse for it, except in rare cases. This neglect and waste is more inexcusable, in view of the fact that destruction of the crops by grasshoppers is anticipated, the coming season.—Kansas Chief.

GRASSHOPPERS.—We are informed by farmers in different parts of the country that grasshoppers have been hatching out during the past ten days. They regard this as damage to the spring crops, as they will either be killed by cold weather or leave before the planting season fairly opens.—Girard Press.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

Elk County.
 Jan. 31.—The wheat is coming out green that was sown after the hoppers left, weather fine at present, stock in fair condition, castor beans seem to be the rage for next season.
 P. MASON.

Leavenworth County.
 Feb. 5.—The past ten days of April sun has brought out the wheat crop wonderfully and we have a large breadth sown. Fat hogs all marketed, cattle in good condition, some epizootic among the horses. The disease among hogs still progressing. The ground is nearly thawed.
 A. G. CHASE.

Marion County.
 Feb. 6.—Wheat one-fifth acreage good; rye good. Live-stock good; prices for horses \$40 to \$60, beef cattle 20 per lb. cows \$30, oxen \$50, fat hogs 6 cts gross, stock hogs anything you have a mind to ask. No fires yet, wheat \$1.15, oats 80c, corn 80c, potatoes 50c, hay \$5, barley 85c. Land improved \$10 to \$30, unimproved \$6 to \$10. Need a flouring mill & tailor shop at Peabody.
 A. H. LACKEY.

Chase County.
 Feb. 10.—Winter wheat and rye that was sown after the grasshoppers left, looking nicely. Live-stock of all kinds in good shape and wintered better than usual. Horses worth from \$40 to \$110 fat cattle \$35 to \$45 hogs \$45 to \$50, oxen \$30 to \$1.00 per yoke, corn 20 cts, wheat \$1.00, rye 85c, oats 15c, school and church privileges good.
 S. T. BENNETT.

Butler County.
 The weather for the last ten days has been warm and fine, the hoppers are hatching out. Our wheat is beginning to look green, I think we will have a fair crop, though late and not so much sown, on account of the hoppers last fall. Health good. The doctors will have to join the grange and go to work as they might become a county charge. School and church privileges are good. The Christian connection are preparing to build a stone chapel this season, at Towanda.
 000.

Cherokee County.
 Feb. 7.—No Rye sown, wheat eaten out of sight by grasshoppers, but may grow out in some places. 25 per cent, better on horses than last winter. Cattle and hogs 10 per cent, better. Wheat \$1.30, corn 25 cts, per bushel. Butter 15 cts, eggs 12 1/2. Unimproved land \$4.00 to \$12 per acre, as high as \$25 for improved. Lots of grasshopper eggs deposited; no means used that I know of, trust to "Providence" like the old woman, until the "breeding" breaks, then go to smash generally. Some propose to plow them too deep for resurrection. No other means spoken of. Another good flour mill might do well here and room for everything generally, have two railroads crossing at right angles here. 10 per cent, nominal, about 16 real rate, counting commission and expenses exacted. Jos. W. RIDGE.

Greenwood County.
 Winter wheat and rye, rather poor, some good pieces that got a start after hoppers left, acreage not more than two-thirds of previous years. All kinds of live-stock doing well and prices average about as follows: Fair to good farm horses \$75 to \$125. Steers nearly all bunched by shippers; yearlings \$15 to \$30; calves \$10 to \$12 and cows \$18 to \$25. Hogs fat \$4 to \$5. Stockers in good demand at prices slightly above these figures. Sheep, but few in the county and no sales of any account. Orchards doing well, what the rabbits have not taken. Losses by prairie fires not as great as previous years. Wheat 80c to \$1, (higher at railroads) corn 20c. Interest 15 per cent, banks 18 per cent. But little immigration to this county, although there are good chances for persons with some means. Large numbers of grasshopper eggs deposited here, can not say whether they are injured or not.
 M. P. S.

Lyon County.
 Feb. 7.—The value of unimproved (wild) prairie land is from \$3 to \$10 per acre in this vicinity, with a very limited demand. Good unplowed prairie can be had from \$35 to \$50 per acre, with good school facilities within 5 to 8 miles of competing lines of railroads. G. Hopper Esq., has located quite numerously. In dry warm places they are hatching out, in damp fields no perceptible change has taken place in the eggs, no damage has ever been done in this county during the spring, by the G. H's. A woolen mill is much needed here. A large stone building and splendid water-power is waiting for some one to come and occupy the field and enjoy the "work" thereof. The demand for mechanical and other labor, is fully supplied. The rate of interest is 12 per cent, with as much more as the Banks can squeeze by way of an honest (no) commission. Money lenders however, are seeking whom they may devour, instead as formerly of the dear people coming forward like the pioneer's chickens and having their legated preparatory to a move off the old farm.
 "G."

Renov County.
 Jan. 29.—We are having some very warm, nice weather now to compensate for the severely cold in early winter. There is a much larger acreage of wheat sown in this county than ever before. That which was sown early, is fine but the dry, hard freezing has injured that sown late. It now has the appearance of raining soon; if it does it will greatly benefit the wheat. We are near the out edge of the settlements and there are a

great many persons who located on homesteads during the past year, who did not raise enough to do them; consequently corn and oats are in demand and worth here 30 cts per bushel, for corn and 20 cts, for oats. There is a vast region, commencing in the S. W. part of Reno county and extending to New Mexico, which is uninhabited except by a few persons along the timber on the Medicine river and its tributaries. But this region is dotted over with cattle and sheep ranches, where hundreds of thousands of cattle are wintering on the wild range. The proprietors buy corn for their herds' ponies and the sheep owners feed some grain at times. The ranches give our frontiers men a good market for what they have to sell in the shape of food and grain. A great many of our hardy pioneers have been spending the winter in hauling grain and provisions to these ranchmen, or to the traders among them. They get from 40 cts, to \$1.00 per bushel for corn, depending on the distance they haul it; then they haul back red cedar posts, or bones, or go further out and get a load of game, usually buffaloes or antelope. The cattle and sheep are wintering well, I am told, they had a hard time for a fortnight by the snow falling to the depth of 1 to 2 feet, on Dec. 23, it was much deeper on the Cimarron river and in the Pan Handle of Texas than here, but it soon melted off in exposed places. Stock in the settlements is in good condition, Milk cows worth \$25 to \$30, work oxen \$50 to \$100, horses the same, fat hogs \$4.50 to \$5, sheep \$2.75 to \$3, per head. Money very scarce.
 B. P. HANAN.

The wheat in this locality looks healthy and vigorous, and many farmers are confident of a good crop this summer.—Arkansas City Traveler.

Farmers all speak in one way about their stock, and say that they are going through the winter in splendid condition.—Woodson Co. Post.

Mr. T. K. Hanberry, of Brown County, Kansas, has invented and patented a machine, whereby a man and team can kill forty acres of grasshoppers a day.—Holt's Recorder.

Farming is being commenced all over the county. The ground is being turned over and planting will in a few weeks engage the attention of our farmers.—Ellis Co. Star.

We hear from farmers who come in from all parts of the county, that the wheat so far, is in good condition, and promises an abundant crop.—Wyandotte Gazette.

Jack rabbits are destroying young fruit and forest trees. Even box alder does not escape their ravages. Fight rabbits now, gophers in the spring, and grasshoppers all the time. But how fight the last?—Hastings, (Mo) Journal.

Wheat in the Western part of the county looks splendid. We have not seen the wheat in the Eastern portion, but are informed by farmers that it looks equally as well as it did at this time last year.—Harvey Co. News.

We are glad to hear favorable reports of the condition of the wheat crop. Farmers from different sections of the county speak much more hopefully of the prospect than they did a few weeks since. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that so far the crop is safe.—Wichita Beacon.

Judging from the number of letters we receive from abroad, making inquiries about the country and from other sources of information, we predict a heavier immigration to Sumner county in the early spring, than since its settlement.—Sumner Co. Press.

Several farmers in this vicinity are losing some of their young stock, and it seems to be confined to those running in the corn fields. They are found dead without any apparent sickness or cause. Mr. Wm. Pickett has lost two, and Mr. Charles Haslett one.—Frankfort Record.

McMILLAN says that the young hoppers are commencing to hatch out in his yard on the hill. If the warm weather of the last few days continues there will be a general hatching out of the pests, to be followed out let us hope, by a little game of freeze-out in which Jack Frost will be winner.—St. Marys Times.

From many of our farmers, who have called at the Gazette office within the past few days, we learn that the wheat in the ground in Dickinson county is in splendid condition. Very little has been winter-killed, and the prospect for an abundant crop was never better at this season of the year.—Dickinson Co. Gazette.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14, 1877.

PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—Per lb. 35
 BUTTER—Per lb—Choice..... 14c
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 11c
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 10c
 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh..... 10c
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 8c
 LARD..... 6 1/2c
 TALLOW—Per lb—Mixed..... 30c
 FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed..... 45c
 Prime Live Geese..... 2.40 to 2.50
 FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye..... 2.75
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 3.00
 XXX..... 3.00
 XXXX..... 3.50
 CORN MEAL—Per cwt..... 2.00 to 2.15
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 2.00 to 2.15

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices.
 Apples—Per bushel..... 1.50 to 1.60
 Beans—Per bu—White Navy..... 2.00
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 1.50
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 1.00
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " .50
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " .50
 BEEF—Per lb—Choice..... 12 1/2c
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 10c to 15c
 CHEESE—Per lb..... 10c to 15c
 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh..... 10c
 HONEY—Per lb..... 5.50 to 6.00
 POTATOES—Per bu..... .50 to .60
 POULTRY—Per lb—Live, per doz..... 1.75 to 2.00
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " .08
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " .10
 Turkey, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " .50 to .75
 SWEET POTATOES—Per bu..... 50c to 75c
 ONIONS—Per bu..... 75c to 1.00
 CABBAGE—Per dozen..... 75c to 1.00

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.
 WHEAT—Per bu, spring..... 1.20
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 1.10
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 1.00
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " .90
 CORN—Per bu, New..... .35
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " .30
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " .25
 OATS—Per bu..... .25
 RYE—Per bu..... .50

BARLEY—Per bu..... 35c to 40c
 FLOUR—Per 100 lbs..... 3.75
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 3.50
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 3.25
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 3.00
 CORN MEAL..... .50
 CORN CHOP..... .35
 RYE CHOP..... 1.00
 CORN & OATS..... .50
 Bran..... .50
 Short..... .75

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

HIDES—Green..... .05 to .06 1/4
 Dry Flint..... .12 to .14
 Dry Salt..... .11
 Calf, Green..... .09
 Kip, Green..... .09
 Sheep Pelts green..... .75 to 1.00
 Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 of the price.
 TALLOW in Cakes..... .06
 SEEDS—Timber Wolf..... 1.50 to 1.75
 Prairie Wolf..... 70c to 1.00
 Otter..... 4.00 to 5.00
 Mink..... 5.00 to 1.00
 Raccoon..... .50 to .65
 Badger..... .30 to .45
 Wild Cat..... .25
 Skunk, Black..... .75
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " .25 to .35
 Pole Cat..... .08
 Opossum..... .10
 Deer, dry, per lb..... .75 to 1.00
 Beaver, dry and clean, per lb..... .75 to 1.00
 Muskrats..... .10 to .15

LARGE SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c.

We see by advertisements that Col. Ritchie's sons will hold a large sale of Farm Stock and farm implements at the residence of Col. John Ritchie, at the Topeka Kansas, Thursday Feb. 22, 1877. This will be an excellent opportunity for farmers to secure good graded stock at fair prices. The sale begins at 10 o'clock.

Extract from Telegraph and Messenger. Macdon. Ga.—We had tested its virtue personally, and know that for dyspepsia, biliousness and throbbing headache arising therefrom, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We had tried forty other remedies before the Simmons Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief but the Regulator not only relieved, but it cured us.

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 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 Kansas Avenue.

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

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

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE.—Our readers will find the catalogue of J. J. H. Gregory's well known seed house advertised in our columns. For freshness and reliability of the seed sent out and enterprise in introducing choice new vegetables to the public, Mr. Gregory is endorsed by the prominent agriculturists of the United States; as recommendations from over forty states and territories, to be found on the cover of this catalogue, amply attest.

Through the length and breadth of the land the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boot and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as those without Tips.
 Also try Wire Quilted Soles

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Two years old, price \$50. Will take stock. Also, Partridge Cochins, Light
Berkshire Pigs. W. P. POPENOE,
New York, N. Y.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

DEATH'S SLUNDER.

The carven doors were open,
The sexton tolled the bell,
And the light from G-thic windows
Like shattered rainbows fell.
As through the porch of a splendid church
Crept little beggar Nell.

Low shrinking in the shadows
Beside the pulpit-stair,
She saw a little casket
Brought to the house of prayer,
And a sorrowing band of rich and grand
Gather in silence there.

She heard the mournful music;
She heard the preacher say:
"The Lord, who gave you treasure,
Hath taken her away.
Be sure, my friends, for the wisest ends
God worketh. Let us pray."

A ragged child stole forward
While every head was bowed;
Through fragrant snow-white flowers
She saw a snow-white shroud
And golden hair and a face most fair;
And she knelt and wept aloud.

Forth from among the mourners
Came the father of the dead.
He raised the little beggar,
And wonderingly said:
"What strange child weeps for her who sleeps
With little round her head?"

"Why, Death has made a blunder;
'Twas me God meant!" she cried.
"I asked Him, for there's no one
To grieve if I had died;
And there seems to be no room for me,
Though they say the world is wide."

"Nay Death hath made no blunder;
God means my heart shall be
Made sure enough by sorrow
To feel for one like thee;
It is his will that thou shouldst fill
Her place, child. Come with me."

Now many friendless orphans
By him are clothed and fed.
In soothing others' sorrow
His own is comforted.
And Christ the Lord, as his reward,
Shall yet give him back his dead.

—Helen Angell Goodwin, in *Congregationalist*.

GRECIAN GOSSIP.

We read an account of a "Pancake Social" the other day, and it reminded us of an inquiry we received in regard to a patent griddle, greaser, and in reply to it we must say that we don't know where they can be bought, nor how much they cost, but we saw them for sale in the Women's Pavilion at the Centennial as we presume every other woman did who visited there, and we have regretted sincerely that we did not purchase one, but just at that time the griddles and the frying-pans seemed so far away and we were indulging in such nice theories about the unwholesomeness of pancakes and such barbarous food that we imagined we should not need a patent greaser this winter; but when the cold mornings came we thought to indulge our household with very light and very nicely taked griddle cakes made from graham and buckwheat flour mixed, but behold the lord of our mansion after devouring a sufficient quantity to make one think he was just going to announce that they were the best cakes he ever ate, remarked that he had a fondness for "thoroughbred buck wheat cakes," so they were mixed that night with half milk and half water, half a cup of good fresh yeast, a handful of middlings and the rest buckwheat, and baked in the morning without stirring down, and as somebody's little girl said about the candy, "they may have been very wicked but they were awful good." But O dear, who wants to stand over the cook stove making poetry out of buckwheat batter while Paterfamilias reads all the news in the morning paper aloud between bites and the rest of the family chat about the opera and Daniel Deronda and the cut of Mrs. Jones' new cloak? not "we." And how many of us have helps that know how to bake pancakes? Not one in a thousand we are sure can bake cakes for three without making the house look as if a volcano was in a state of eruption in the vicinity of the cook stove. The average servant girl does not bake, she fries pancakes, and after a pancake is fried nobody can tell whether it is "thoroughbred" buckwheat or "jerked buffalo." If the patent griddle greaser will help people that were not born to cook, to bake cake without smoke, we hope some kindhearted advertiser will send us an agency forthwith, for we think we could teach help that they must be baked alike on both sides and neither burned nor dried nor left "pale," if we could only have an atmosphere that would not extinguish eyesight to do it in. But a pancake social! we confess we cannot see the point in having that kind of an entertainment even "out west," where entertainment is scarce. We know a lady who engineered one of the most successful ones we have heard of and if she wants to come to the defence of such an institution we will be glad to hear from her, for we are convinced that the masculine portion of the community, at least are not ready to do without pancakes; as the moralists say, we have got to educate them up to a certain point first, and we fear it will be a very fine point indeed. In the mean time if any body brought a patent greaser home from the Centennial please let us know how it works, on what principle and all about it.

A woman who was purchasing some cups and saucers, was asked what color she would have. "Why, I ain't particular," said she, "any color that won't show dirt."

"I'm saddest when I sing," said a Sunday evening warbler. "And so's the whole neighborhood!" roared an unmusical voice in the street.

MARSHALL STRONG'S ECHO.

BY ELIZA GILBERT HURD.

"Do get out of my way—both—come, I've had enough of this—how like a fool I sit here with my newspaper wrong side up! I'm ashamed of myself, and I'm sure I ought to be."

"Ought to be—ought to be," echoed the chair rockers.

"What does all this mean?"

"All mean," snapped the fire up the chimney.

"You think you'll mock me, and say everything I do."

"I do," answered the spirit guest.

Mr. Strong threw down his paper, and strode up and down his comfortable library. The firelight flashed on the quaintly carved furniture, and danced on the old-fashioned gilt frames, and lighted up the black, blue and gray eyes of the old portraits. One pair particularly seemed to gaze sorrowfully from the face of a beautiful girl—tara which way he would they followed, and he found himself looking over his shoulder at them, with a hope that they might be turned away and the spell broken. They seemed living, the portraits breathing.

"Well, what would you have me do?" he asked, in desperation. "It's too near Thanksgiving, and not a very good time."

"A very good time," was the reply.

"You are a bold one, I confess. You even dare to contradict me—both—can't I throw this off? I'll invite the fellows here every day, and have other company."

"Have other company?"

Mr. Strong sank in his chair and covered his face with his hands. "Have other company" seemed to be whistled by the wind, and tapped against the windows by the sharp snow crystals. The old home where he sat was his own, an old-fashioned mansion built of brick, with stone facings, and a broad flight of stone steps leading to the hall-door giving it a substantial and comfortable look.

Mr. Strong had an only sister, who had her share of the property years before. She married, unfortunately, a dissipated man, who soon squandered her fortune and died, leaving her penniless and the mother of four children. There had been no communication between the brother and sister since her marriage, and it was only a few months previous to the opening of our story that Mr. Strong heard of her unhappy circumstances, and that through others, for she was too proud to appeal to him for help.

He tried to steel his heart against her and assure himself again and again that it was her own fault, and that he was not obliged to spend his portion too upon her. He knew he had enough and to spare, and his conscience had condemned him until it seemed a real presence he could not get rid of, do what he would. It whispered in his ear, echoed his words, which seemed always to condemn him; haunted him on the street, speaking from out every woman's bonnet, and startling by every child's voice he heard. And now, as the cold wind sang dirges around the house, this invisible monitor clung closer and gave him no peace. He had regular conversations and arguments with it; but how to lay the ghost was the question.

Thanksgiving was coming, and here and there he heard of anticipated family gatherings and merry-makings: there seemed but one for him—to give a dinner to his club. But his prompter suggested "other company," and it was in vain he tried his newspaper and cigar, and at last put on his overcoat to go out; the frisky wind slapped him and knocked off his hat at his first attempt, and even slammed the great hall door in his face, bringing faithful Tom to the rescue.

"Wild night, Ma's'r; gwine out, sah?"

Mr. Strong made no answer, but stood with his face against the door, his eyes on the floor while with one hand he mechanically stroked his whiskers. Tom, who had grown gray in his master's service, looked perplexed at his mood.

"I say, Tom!"

"Yes, sah!"

"Do you know what time the Trenton train leaves to-night?"

"Somewhar 'bout midnight, I dinks you find in in the daily paper."

"So I can, Tom; surely I'm an old fool."

"Old foo-oo-ool," shrieked the wind.

"Be still," roared Mr. Strong.

"Beg pard'n, sah! Tom didn't speak," said the old servant, wondering if Mr. Strong was losing his senses.

"I know, old boy; come to the library. 13-15," Mr. Strong read, consulting his paper.

"Tom, I'm going to Trenton on that train; see that my valise is packed."

"Yes, sah!"

"And Tom, if I telegraph that I shall bring company, see that there never was such a Thanksgiving dinner in D—"

"Grand folks, sah?" questioned Tom.

There were tears running down Mr. Strong's cheeks, and he grew very pale. Tom caught him by the arms, with a terrified face.

"I am going for—"

"Elsie? It can't be Mistress Elsie," gasped Tom.

"God help me; I will go."

"I will go," echoed the ghost, and seemed to have started already, the voice was so faint. The shadows danced and flitted away, joy beamed from the violet eyes on the wall, and Mr. Marshall Strong knew his echo would taunt him no more.

"Apples, cakes, nice sweet oranges, have an orange sir?" said a sweet, girlish voice, as Mr. Strong stepped from the cars at Trenton. He stopped as the little shivering figure held out her basket; the wind blew her thin, scanty dress about her almost bare limbs.

"How do you sell your oranges?" asked Mr. Strong.

"Five cents apiece, or three for a dime, sir. He caught her eyes—there was the same violet hue—was the ghost returning?

"You seem cold," he remarked, beginning to pocket some of the oranges.

"I am cold, I am not used to being out; my brother Marshall—I'll pick them up, sir—setting down her basket and running after a couple of oranges Mr. Strong dropped when she spoke his name—"My brother Marshall sells 'em, but he got hurt yesterday; a heavy truck run over his foot and he's laid up—we are so poor, sir, I thought I'd try. Mama sews and sews to try to get along."

"What is your name, child?"

"Elsie Watkins, sir."

Mr. Strong began putting the oranges back, and the little girl looked so disappointed.

"Please will you buy some?"

"Yes, Yes," he stammered, taking the basket, "give me your hand; now show me the way to your mother, I came here to see her—and you."

His heart beat and thumped a wild tattoo, and the lumps in his throat well-nigh suffocated him.

Elsie was surprised into silence at short

time, but recovering herself, thought she must entertain her mother's friend.

"There's a man getting ready for Thanksgiving," he gazed; he got two big turkeys. Marshall cried this morning, 'cause he said he'd done so well lately he meant to buy a chicken and some cranberries, and we'd have a real Thanksgiving dinner, 'cause Mrs. Stone was going to give mamma a pumpkin-pie. He was a keeping about the chicken from mamma, and this morning she heard us talking about it, and saw Marshall crying, and she said, like she always do, 'never mind, it might have been worse; let us thank God for what we have,—what are you crying, sir?'"

"Here we are," she said, opening the door of a very small house. "Mamma this gentleman came on the cars to—"

"Elsie!"

"Why Marshall?"

"There was no doubt the strange gentleman was crying now, sobbing like a schoolboy. He sank into a chair, and drew the pale but still sweet-faced woman to his knee. The children were amazed, and all were silent until the door opened, and a fourth curly head peeped in—"

"Mamma, Mr. Skinner says all these vests have to be done before Thanksgiving, and Uncle Marshall jumped up, caught the little girl in his arms, gave her a half a dozen kisses. 'Now, you scamper back, and tell Mr. Skinner—mamma cannot make them, nor any more.'"

"Marshall!"

"I tell you I am going to storm this little castle, and have things my way. 'This is my namesake, noble boy, who was going to get up a Thanksgiving dinner—bless him. Old Tom will have a dinner fit for a king, and he shall not be disappointed.' Mr. Strong whisked about like a crazy man among the children. 'Dear old Tom, then he's alive yet,' said Mrs. Watkins.

"Such an evening as they had. Uncle Marshall must tell about his echo, and how glad he was that it troubled him so. It took some persuasion to induce Mrs. Watkins to go back to the old home dependent.

"Don't I need a house-keeper and some one to sew on my buttons, and don't I pay a heavy school tax and never a chick to send? Why, we can live on what is wasted now," were some of Mr. Strong's arguments.

The club was notified that Mr. Strong was going to have a family gathering, and could not meet them. Tom had every thing in apple order, and never was there three more thankful souls than Mrs. Watkins, her brother and Tom.

The children roamed from cellar to mystic garret in the greatest wonder. They were too awed to be noisy, and went buzzing and whispering around in great delight, stopping every now and then to hug Uncle Marshall and dear old Tom. The latter especially, seemed to them an enchanted king in his palace: he had lived there long before their mamma was born, and had a story for every nook and corner of the great house.—*Examiner and Chronicle*.

RECIPIES.

In dressing salad mind this law
With two hard yolks use one that's raw.

Roast veal with rich stock gravy serve;
And pickled mushrooms, too, observe.

Roast pork, sans apple sauce, past doubt,
Is Hamlet with the Prince left out.

Your mutton chops with paper cover,
And make them amber brown all over.

Broil lightly your beefsteak—to fry it
Argues contempt of Christian diet.

Maple syrup may be made by boiling maple
sugar with water till it becomes of the right consistency.—*N. Y. Herald*. Yes, and the animals went into the ark in pairs, too.

TO PREVENT CLOTHING BEING INFLAMMABLE.—Add an ounce of alum to the last water used in rinsing children's dresses, and they will become almost unburnable, taking fire very slowly, if at all, and not burning with a flame. Mothers who live in houses where open fires are kept, will do well to remember this.

BLACKING KID BOOTS.—Put some good black ink (not fluid) into an old cream or pomatum pot; fill it about half full and set in a cupful of very hot water, so as to heat the ink melt down a common tallow candle and mix thoroughly to a smooth paste with the heated ink. This may be rubbed into kid with a piece of old flannel. It makes kid boots and shoes very durable, and the kid looks almost new while it lasts.

HOW TO WARM COLD POTATOES.—From a friend we learn her method of warming up cold potatoes, and as it exceeds any other way known to us we give it here. "Always," she says, "chop the potatoes fine, adding a slice of bread (milk rising preferred), also chopped fine Mix thoroughly, then put the whole in the warming pan—add pepper, salt, and a little butter, and dip on cream (or milk) enough to moisten the whole; then put the warming pan in the oven, leaving it alone until well baked through; never stir it up until just before dishing it for the table—the hotter the better.

BREAD FROM UNBOLTED FLOUR.—Put four pints of unbolted or Graham flour into the bread-bowl. Make a hole in the middle and pour in a pint of lukewarm water; add half a tablespoonful of butter, a little salt, a gill of molasses, and a teaspoon of yeast. Stir into this enough of the flour to make a thin batter, cover over and leave to rise. When light, work in the remainder of the flour. Make it into a loaf as thin as can be handled, and put into a baking pan to rise. When light bake it rather slowly.

DOUGHNUTS WITHOUT EGGS.—Two quarts of flour, one pint of milk, one full cup sugar, and a piece of butter fully the size of an egg. Scald the milk, and when tepid add the sugar, the butter, half a cup of yeast, and half a teaspoon of soda. Pour this all into the center of the flour, using enough flour to make a sponge. Let it rise all night in a comfortably warm room. If light in the morning sprinkle in whatever spice is preferred, knead in the remainder of the flour, then knead fifteen or twenty minutes, and let it rise till light. Roll thin; cut out with a small biscuit or cake cutter. Let them stand five or ten minutes, then fry in boiling lard.

A teacher fainted, and a little girl, describing it at home, said: "She was so faint they couldn't come her to."

"Ma, why don't you speak?" said little Jake.

"Why don't you say suthin' funny?"

"What can I say funny? Don't you see I am busy frying doughnuts?"

"Well, you might say, Jake, won't yer hev a doughcake? That'd be funny for you."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL

Chromo Candles.

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

H. F. MERRILL,
West Sumfield, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It contains 320 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. Caution.—Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 674 pages and 320 fine engravings.

Our Combined CATALOGUE for 1897

OF

EVERYTHING

FOR THE

GARDEN

Numbering 175 pages, with Colored Plates, SENT FREE

To our customers of past years, and to all purchasers of our books, either Gardening for Profit, Practical Floriculture, or Gardening for Pleasure, (Price \$1.50 each, prepaid, by mail.)

To others, on receipt of 25c.

Plain Plant or Seed Catalogues, without plate, free to all.

Peter Henderson & Co.

Seedmen, Market Gardeners and Florists,
35 Cortlandt St., New York.

PLANTS

SILVERWARE AS PREMIUMS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A \$4 Set of Extra Plated SILVER SPOONS

Given away as a Special Premium to the subscribers of this paper. Silver Goods furnished under this Premium Proposition are from the well known and reliable Union Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.

Under a very favorable proposition from the above well known house, all regular patrons of this paper can secure a useful and beautiful, as well as a very valuable Premium, in the shape of a handsome set of Extra Plated Silver Spoons, warranted equal to the best article of the kind sold in this country for \$4 per set. And in addition, each spoon will be handsomely engraved with your monogram initial.

All who are entitled to receive this elegant and useful Premium can do so on compliance with the following conditions:—Send your name and post-office address, together with your express office, to the Union Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, together with the following Premium Coupon, and inclose with your order 75 cts., to pay cost of engraving your initials, express charges, boxing, and packing, and you will receive by return express (or mail, if you have no express office) a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, free of any charge. All express and packing charges are covered by the 75 cts., and the Spoons will be delivered to you free. If you do not desire to have the spoons engraved, you are only required to send 60 cts., to pay expressage and boxing. The coupon must in all cases be sent, to indicate that you are entitled to this premium, as this very liberal offer is not extended to any one who is not a patron of this paper. The retail price of this set of spoons is \$4.00, as the following letter will show:

OFFICE OF UNION SILVER PLATING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We assure all subscribers that the goods contracted for are first-class in every respect, and that the usual retail price for them is \$4.00 per set. Our lowest price to jobbers is \$3.00 per dozen sets, and we will in no case retail them at any price, or send them in single sets to any one who does not send the required "Coupon," showing that the sender is a patron of this paper.

UNION SILVER PLATING CO.

Premium Silver Spoon Coupon.

PREMIUM Silverware

Warranted Extra SILVER PLATE.

To the Union Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.: This is to certify that I am a subscriber of the paper from which I have cut this Coupon, and am entitled, under your premium arrangement, to a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, with my initials engraved thereon. I enclose herewith 75 cts., to pay express, packing, boxing, and engraving charges.

On receipt of this Coupon, we hereby agree to return to the sender, express or mailing charges prepaid in full, a full set of six of our extra plated Silver Spoons, with the initials of the sender, or any other initials desired, engraved thereon. This Coupon will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper, after which it will be null and void.

(Signed)

UNION SILVER PLATING CO., Cincinnati, O.

As soon as the necessary stock can be manufactured, all who secure the above useful and valuable premiums, will be permitted to secure a full set of silver plated knives and forks, on the same liberal basis.



To The Trade.

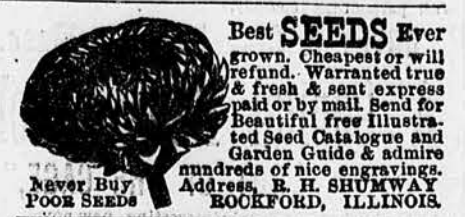
A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1897. Send for price list. L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

FOR SALE.

BRES, BRES, and Light Brahma Fowls, cheap Address Mrs. E. D. VANWINKLEY Pleasant Ridge, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

CHOICE POULTRY FOR SALE

I will sell cheap, in pairs, trios, or singly, choice young stock, hatching of 1897. Bred from Todd's celebrated strains. Buff Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas; also, White Leghorns, and Avonburg Ducks. Some one-year-old fowls for sale. Eggs in the spring. Everything warranted pure bred and to go safely by express. J. D. In the Mount, Leavenworth County, Kans.



Best SEEDS Ever

grown. Cheapest and best. Warranted true & fresh & sent express paid or by mail. Send for Best Seed Catalogue and Garden Guide & admire hundreds of nice engravings. Address: H. H. SHERMAN, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

1897 Seed Catalogue and Circulars of Blooded Live Stock FREE. We offer the best and most reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. 6 sample pits farm seeds free for two 8-cent stamps. BENSON & BURPEE, Philadelphia, Pa. Seed Warehouse, 233 Church St.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the toilet and bath. Cleanses and softens the skin, and removes all odors. It is the best soap for the face, and for the hands. It is the best soap for the hair, and for the body. It is the best soap for the eyes, and for the nose. It is the best soap for the mouth, and for the throat. It is the best soap for the ears, and for the nose. It is the best soap for the eyes, and for the nose. It is the best soap for the mouth, and for the throat. It is the best soap for the ears, and for the nose.

For Use in the Nursery & Home. No Equal. Warranted genuine. Liberal discount allowed. Sample box containing 1 cake of 100 cts. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 5 cts. Address: H. H. SHERMAN, New York City.

For Sale by all Druggists.

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the University of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the State, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabasha, and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the State and will be sold at \$5 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms: Cash, or on time, and the remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Enterprise, Kansas.

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PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE

and Biblical Encyclopedia.

The best and cheapest in the market. Nearly 3000 Pictures, Illustrations, and Maps. Liberal discount allowed. For terms and circulars write immediately to the ST. LOUIS BIBLE PUBLISHING CO. 303 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Ladies & Gentlemen in search of honorable, permanent and profitable employment, and who desire to secure the agency of our U. S. V. & A. HOUSEHOLD, send us your name and address at once.

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A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY YOUR GLASSES!

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY

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to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases

of the Eyes. MONEY BY ADJUSTING

HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND

FIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100

pages Mailed Free. Send your address

to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967), No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

—OF—

PLANTS BY MAIL,

For Spring of 1897.

"The Greatest Inducement Ever Offered!" We will send by mail, post paid, any of the following Collections 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 Zonal Geraniums, new, assorted.

3—12 Double Geraniums, fine assortment.

4—20 Verbeas, best assorted.

5—10 Puschias, best Double and Single.

6—12 Monthly Carnations, assorted.

7—10 Pelargoniums, finest assorted.

8—12 Choice Coleus, assorted colors.

9—12 Tuberooses, extra large bulbs.

10—18 Basket Plants, assorted.

11—3 M. Roses 4 Geraniums, 6 Verbenas, 2 Fuschias, 2 Carnations.

12—4 Geraniums, 6 Verbenas, 2 Coleus, 2 Tuberooses, 2 Carnations.

13—6 Verbenas, 3 Geraniums, 2 Fuschias, 2 Pelargoniums, 3 Tuberooses.

14—2 M. Roses 4 Verbenas, 2 Geraniums, 2 Coleus, 2 Carnations, 2 Fuschias.

15—3 Carnations, 6 Verbenas, 4 Coleus, 2 Tuberooses, 2 Pelargoniums.

We will guarantee the safe arrival of plants to any part of the United States or Canada, at all seasons of the year, as we ship in large quantities of packages by mail, with the best of success, and giving entire satisfaction to the purchaser in every respect. Our annual Descriptive Catalogue sent on application.

PAUL BUTZ & SON.

"Croton Floral Gardens,"

Correspondence Solicited.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Let us Smile.

BORING FOR MAPLE SUGAR.

Mr. Shiffin relates his experience in boring for maple sugar as follows:

When I bought my present place the former owner offered, as one of the inducements to purchase, the fact that there was a superb sugar-maple tree in the garden. It was a noble tree, and I made up my mind that I would tap it some day and manufacture some sugar.

However, I never did so until this year. But a few weeks ago I concluded to draw the sap, and to have what Mr. Bangs calls "sugar bilin." My wife's uncle was staying with us, and after inviting some friends to come and eat the sugar, he and I got to work. We took a wash-kettle down into the yard and piled some wood beneath it, and then he brought out a couple of buckets to catch the sap, and the auger with which to bore a hole in the tree.

My wife's uncle said the bucket ought to be set about three feet from the tree, as the sap would spurt out with a good deal of force, and it would be a pity to waste any of it.

Then he lighted the fire, while I bored the hole about four inches deep. When I took the auger out the sap did not follow, but my wife's uncle said what it wanted was a little time, and so while we waited, he put a fresh armful of wood on the fire. We waited half an hour, and as the sap didn't come, I concluded that the hole was not deep enough, so I began boring again; but I bored too far, for the auger went clear through the tree and penetrating the back of my wife's uncle, who was leaning up against the trunk trying to light his pipe. He jumped nearly ten feet, and I had to mend him up with court-plaster.

Then he said he thought the reason the sap didn't come was that there ought to be a kind of spigot in the hole so as to let it run off easily. We got the wooden spigot from the vinegar barrel in the cellar and inserted it. Then, as the sap did not come, my wife's uncle said he thought the spigot must be jammed in so tight that it choked the flow; and while I tried to push it out, he fed the fire with some kindling wood. As the spigot could not be budged with a hammer, I concluded to bore it out with the auger, and meanwhile, my wife's uncle stirred the fire. Then the auger broke off short in the hole, and I had to go half a mile to get another one.

Then I bored a fresh hole, and although the sap would not come, the company did, and they examined with much interest that kettle, which was now red hot, and which my wife's uncle was trying to lift off the fire with the hay fork. As the sap still refused to come, I went over for Bangs to tell me how to make that exasperating tree disgorge. When he arrived he looked at the hole, then at the spigot, then at the kettle, and then at the tree. Then turning to me with a mournful face, and said: "Shiffin, you have had a good deal of trouble in your life, and it's done you good. It's made a man of you. This world is full of sorrow, but we must bear it without grumbling. You know that, of course. Consequently, now that I've come bad news to break to you, I feel if the shock won't knock you endways, but'll be received with patient resignation. I say I hope you won't break down and give way to your feelings when I tell you that there tree is no sugar maple at all! Gracious! why that's a black hickory! It is indeed, and you might as well bore for maple sugar in the side of a telegraph pole!"

Then the company went home, and my wife's uncle said he had an engagement with a man in Hathborough, which he must keep right off. I took the kettle up to the house, but as it was burned out, I sold it next day for fifteen cents for old iron; and bought a new one for five dollars. I think now may be it's better to buy your own maple sugar.—Portland (Me.) Transcript.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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



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

Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.



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

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

Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners

"AUTOCRAT" and "JUPITER."

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

BUCK'S STOVE CO.,

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

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.

DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery & Wagons.

BRING the Pioneer 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 reputation is world-wide, have made our house their Western Depot, or distributing point; thus taking advantage of freight. We are 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 "Farmer's 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 patterns by other manufacturers. We have never heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER. One of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lowest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheapest in the end. Send for Circular. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

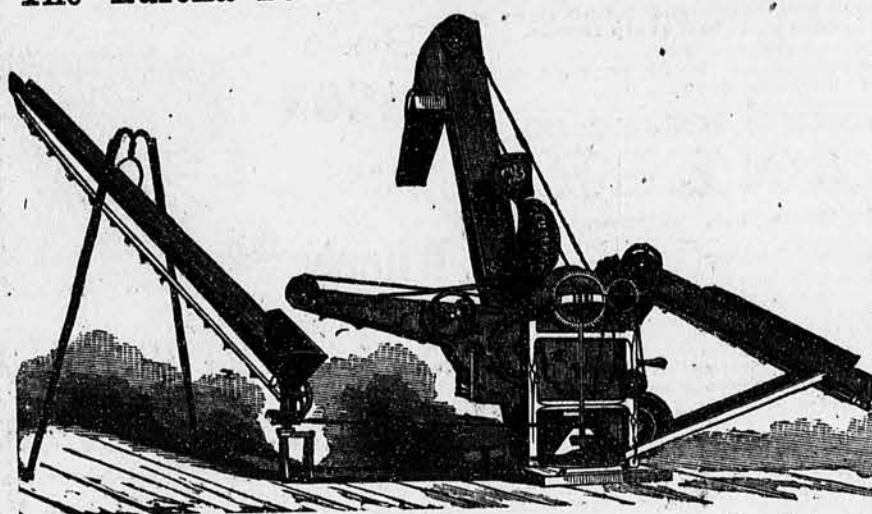
WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

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 popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material used. A thorough system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without charge. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary vehicles in the market. Send for Illustrated Pamphlets giving full particulars. Any information in regard to Prices, or Freight on Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory.

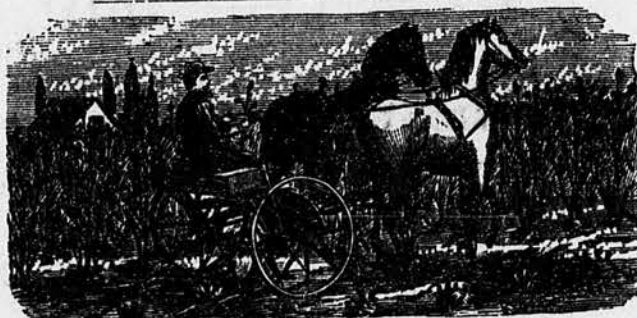
SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

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 latest 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 in shelling damp or frosted corn is universally admitted. There are many very important features that belong exclusively to this Sheller and cannot be used by any other. The Powers are 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 AVSKY 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 special 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 run 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 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 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 off 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 Open-heel 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 done well. It is adapted to these attendants maintain a position of ease 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 danger of clogging, or leaving the corn on top of the ground, which has been the serious objection to many of the other planters. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter claims of this class heretofore introduced. It has this year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can possess over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can raise and lower the front part of the machine at will, lifting it out of the ground or forcing it in to any required depth, enabling him to lift the runners over an obstacle, and also to plant at a more uniform depth than can be done on any other Planter. This lever will be put on the Drill, the No. 1 and the No. 2 Planters.

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 attachment, 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 farmers the only correct and reliable Drill Planter extant. Planes 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: First and Bradley's "Garden City Clipper" Plows. First and Bradley's "Garden City" Sulky and Gang Plows. First and Bradley's Sulky Hay Rake. First and Bradley's Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator. First and Bradley's 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.

DEERE & Co., Moline, Illinois.

A. MANSUR, St. Louis, Mo.

C. S. WHEELER, Kansas City, Mo.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—
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.

THE "GILPIN" SULKY PLOW.

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



The Improved Diamond Corn Planter.

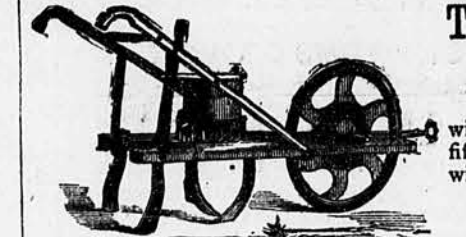
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES—WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY.

Has Open Heel. Slide Valve with Spring Cutoff. 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 Row Drill or Sod Attachment. Work perfectly. See this Planter before buying.

THE CLIMAX CORN PLANTER.

IMPROVED FOR 1877, WITH OPEN HEEL.

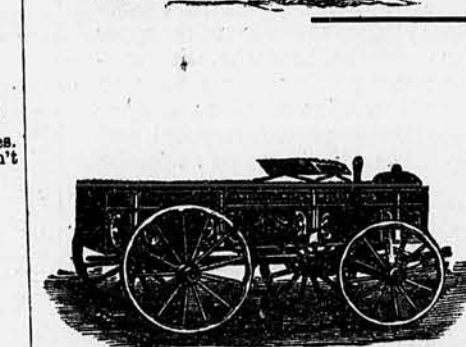
Six Chamber Rotary Drop, each chamber passing 15 inches under corn. Double jointed wrought-iron coupling. Advantage Lever for raising Runners. Can be adjusted to plant any depth. Wide STEEL Runners. Strong and well finished. Most popular now in use.



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 MITCHELL FARM WAGON,

Has been before the public for 46 years. Made by the best mechanics to be obtained in the market and not by compulsory convict labor. Timber seasoned 3 to 5 years. Spokes driven in glue by power machinery. Patent coupling, double end gate. Fine looking farm wagon made. Has no leaders but many followers.

SUCCESS IS THE TEST OF MERIT.

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KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To enable our readers at home and abroad to keep fully informed as to the progress and work of the agricultural college the entire report of the Board of Regents is herewith published:

REGENTS' REPORTS.

To his Excellency THOS. A. OSBORN, Governor of the State of Kansas:

DEAR SIR:—The Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College respectfully submit the following report and accompanying documents for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1876.

STUDENTS.

During the calendar year 1876, three hundred and three (303) students have been enrolled, being the largest number ever received, and an increase over the attendance of the previous year of twenty-eight per cent. Sixty-one per cent were males and thirty-nine per cent were females. Fifty-three counties or States were represented.

FACULTY.

The chairs of Botany and Practical Horticulture have been consolidated, and Prof. C. V. Riley has been engaged as Lecturer on Practical Entomology. The first course upon this important branch of agricultural science was delivered by this eminent entomologist during the present term, and has proven to be of great service. The Hon. D. J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, will continue his invaluable lectures on Practical Law, during the coming term. We regard ourselves as exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen having such ability and rare reputation in these respective professions. The Faculty is as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS.

The last Legislature made appropriations for this institution as follows:

For material and equipment of chemical department.....	\$ 500
For fencing.....	500
For seeds and experiments.....	300
For printing department.....	300
For women's industrial department.....	500
For two privies.....	300
For moving blacksmith shop.....	100
For finishing college, mechanical building.....	1,000
For laboratory building.....	8,000
For horticultural and botanical building.....	4,000
Total.....	\$15,900

These sums have been duly expended. The Laboratory is a stone building, pointed range work, one story, cross-form, 100x100 feet, fitted with working tables, an effective water and drainage system, and is well ventilated and heated. It is admirably designed, and furnishes more room and better laboratorial facilities than any building of its cost in the United States. The Horticultural building is equally well adapted to the wants of the departments of Botany and Practical Horticulture. It is one of the same description of stone-work, one story, 31x80 feet, having a basement for work-shop and cellars. These buildings have not only been finished, but also equipped for use by the classes, out of their respective appropriations.

The appropriation for finishing the College and Mechanical buildings, has been expended in flooring and ceiling the carpenter shop, in plastering all the rooms in the second story of the Mechanical building, in extending the hall through the College building, and in the erection of storm houses. The sum was not sufficient for completing either building, but has been used in doing the most necessary work on both.

The plants and specifications have been furnished by Mr. E. T. Carr, architect, and the work performed under his direction. We can emphatically repeat the statement in our last report, respecting buildings, that "the State has never obtained more room or better work for the same money." The minor appropriations for the departments named have been properly expended.

FINANCES.

The income of this institution is derived from three sources namely: the United States, the State, and the Industrial Departments.

The endowment received from the United States Government consisted of 81,601 acres of choice land, all of which has been sold except the 31,461 acres remaining in the hands of the Land Agent, and offered at an average price of \$6.25 per acre. During the year this office has sold 5,604 acres, at an average price of \$5.83 per acre. The proceeds arising from these sales are invested in school bonds or real estate by the Loan Commissioner, who during the year has so placed \$38,007.25. The securities in the hands of the Treasurer amount to \$159,817.69, and the notes in the hands of the Land Agent to \$78,783.59. The interest received from these securities during the year has been \$29,490.98, which we are authorized to use for current expenses.

By the acceptance of the Congressional endowment the State agreed that "no portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings." As a college cannot be conducted without necessary buildings and equipment, the State is under contract with the United States Government to furnish them as needed for the best utilization of this magnificent endowment. As already shown, our income from this source amounted to \$15,900, and it will be noticed that it has not been used in paying salaries or the current expense of instruction.

The gross receipts from the Farm, Nursery, Mechanical and other industrial departments have been \$4,761.54. So that, excluding the State appropriation, our income has amounted to \$25,252.50.

As stated in the last report, we entered the year indebted to the Treasurer \$3,253.92, and have closed it indebted to him \$3,407.14; so that we have exceeded the income but \$178.22. With respect to this apparent indebtedness, we would call your attention to the fact that the delinquent interest on securities to \$5,929.71. Had this sum been received on maturity, there would be a balance of \$2,519.57 in our favor. In other words, the assets of the interest fund exceeds all the liabilities against it by this sum, which we trust will be accepted by the State as a fulfillment of our pledge to conduct this institution on its income.

LIABILITIES.

In 1873 the management and policy of the Agricultural College were entirely changed by the appointment of a new Board of Regents. In 1870 the former Board, under an act approved March 1, 1870, issued certain scrip or "College warrants," in denominations of \$100 amounting to \$33,700, the last installment of which falls due in 1877. The State has annu-

ally provided for the payment of this indebtedness until last year when, although the appropriation was recommended by the joint Ways and Means Committee, the item failed in the House. The amount necessary to redeem the warrants due in 1876, if paid by March 15, 1877, is \$6,813.20; amount necessary to pay those coming due in 1877, \$4,188.46; total, \$11,001.66. An account of this liability can be found in the First Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners on Public Institutions, 1873. With the payment of this debt, for which the present management is in nowise responsible, the last liability against the institution will cease, and no future one will be contracted.

COLLEGE LANDS.

Some complications have arisen in regard to certain lands sold by the Board of Regents. The Legislature provided in 1866 that the lands granted to the College might be sold on credit, payable in eight equal annual installments, with ten per cent on each installment payable annually, the first installment to be paid at date of purchase, and when the last installment had been paid, the purchaser should be entitled to a patent for the land from the Governor, under seal of the State, which patent should confer upon the grantee a title in fee simple for the land described therein.

The Board of Regents, prior to making any contracts for the sale of these lands, obtained the written opinion of the Attorney-General of the State, that the lands were not taxable until the issuance of a patent by the State authorities. Acting upon the legal authority given by the law officer of the State, and repeated by his several successors, the lands were sold to purchasers with the promise that the same were exempt from taxation until the last installment of the purchase money was paid and a patent issued therefor.

In many counties these lands were, however, assessed and placed on the tax rolls, as other lands taxable in the county; but the College authorities, and purchasers, relying upon the legal opinions of the several Attorneys-Generals of the State, treated such assessments as illegal and void.

The Supreme Court, however, in July, 1875, in the case of *Onwalt vs. Hallenbeck*, 15 Kas. Rep. 154, decided that the land thus sold on credit and payable in annual installments, were taxable from date of contract, notwithstanding no patent had issued therefor.

In 1876 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Regents of the College to use the endowment fund to pay taxes due on lands sold by the College, and to redeem such lands from tax sales. Such act, if carried out, would greatly reduce the endowment fund of the College, in violation of the purpose of the grant of lands by the act of Congress.

In addition to this, it would be a great wrong to the College to compel its funds to be reduced in this manner, when its authorities acted on the legal opinion of the law officers of the State. The State and not the College authorities are responsible for the promise to purchasers, that the lands were not taxable until the issuance of a patent. The State should repair the wrong committed, and not compel the funds of the College to be thus diverted from the purposes intended. The State, in justice and in good faith, is bound by the legal opinions of its law officers. The officers of the College had a right to act upon the legal opinions given them by the Attorney-Generals. Under these circumstances, we suggest that the law authorizing the use of the endowment fund to pay taxes on lands heretofore sold by the College, and to redeem lands from taxes, should be repealed.

Second, That a law should be enacted exempting from taxation all property and lands granted to the Agricultural College, State University and Normal School, until a patent has issued therefor.

Third, That an appropriation should be made out of the funds of the State to pay all the taxes that have accrued on the lands where sales were made prior to the publication of the decision of the Supreme Court, and individuals hold tax certificates therefor. And in all cases where such lands have been bid off to the country for taxes, the Legislature should pass an act striking from the tax rolls and records all such lands.

In good faith the State can do nothing less; and if these suggestions are followed, the endowment fund of the College will be fully protected, and all the purchasers of lands who have relied upon the legal opinions of the law officers of the State will be relieved from the hardships under which they now rest by the construction of the Supreme Court, in the case of *Onwalt vs. Hallenbeck*.

WANTS.

There are two reasons why the essential needs of the Agricultural College should be supplied: First, because it is designed to give and is really giving a practical education for the industrial classes, who compose ninety-seven per cent of the tax-payers of Kansas; second, because the State is in law and honor bound to furnish the buildings and equipment absolutely necessary, both for present use and for making the institution wholly self-supporting. We have six thousand dollars' worth of highly bred stock and other property, with no protection except that afforded by the shed that cost \$173.09; and the need for a stone barn is glaringly imperative. The chapel and all the classes of the literary department except those in botany and chemistry, are crowded into a two-story building 45x100 feet, erected as one wing of a huge barn. The sons and daughters of the industrialists of Kansas are, to say the least, entitled to as comfortable and respectable accommodations as are those furnished for professional education. Suitable buildings are imperatively needed. And with respect to equipment, the fact that this is the only one of the State institutions which pays the expenses of instruction from its own income, so far from being a reason why the Legislature should withhold aid, is the best reason in the world why it should give the several departments such facilities as will put them squarely on their feet and render them entirely self-supporting.

After a careful consideration of the imperative necessities of the institutions, and after greatly reducing the estimates made by the several departments to the lowest point, we would urgently ask the following appropriations:

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

For the payment of College warrants due in 1876, and accrued interest.....	\$6,813.20
For the payment of College warrants falling due in 1877, and closing out the debt.....	4,188.46
For the erection of a stone barn for Farm Department.....	4,000.00
For seeds, experiments, cabinet and equipment for Farm Department.....	800.00
For green-house, stock, experiments and cabinet for Horticultural Department.....	1,000.00
For moth-proof cases and cabinet for Entomological Department.....	750.00
For philosophical and chemical apparatus.....	750.00
For additional tools and material for Mechanical Department.....	500.00
For machines and material for Woman's Industrial Department.....	300.00
For type and material for Printing Department.....	300.00
For instruments and material for Telegraph Department.....	150.00
Total.....	\$23,701.66

Department.....	150.00
For models, instruments and material for Drawing, Mathematical and English Departments.....	800.00
For finishing mechanical and college buildings.....	1,000.00
For sidewalks.....	750.00
For library.....	1,000.00
For fire extinguishers.....	500.00
For insurance.....	500.00
Total.....	\$23,701.66

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

For Practical Agricultural building.....	\$12,500.00
For seeds, experiments and cabinet, and equipment for Farm Department.....	800.00
For stock, experiments and cabinet for Horticultural Department.....	800.00
For moth-proof cases and cabinet for Entomological Department.....	750.00
For philosophical and chemical apparatus.....	750.00
For tools and materials for Mechanical Department.....	250.00
For machines and material for Woman's Industrial Department.....	300.00
For type, material and instruments for Printing and Telegraph Department.....	300.00
For equipment and material for Drawing, Mathematical and English Department.....	300.00
For library.....	1,000.00
For farm house.....	3,000.00
For insurance.....	500.00
Total.....	\$19,900.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.
M. J. SAITER, Chairman.
N. A. ADAMS, Secretary.
JOHN H. FOLKS.
J. LAWRENCE.
B. L. KINGSBURY.
A. H. HORTON.
JOHN A. ANDERSON.
Manhattan, Kas., Dec. 16, 1876.

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

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, OF KANSAS AND STATE FAIRS.

At a meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, held at the Agricultural Rooms on the 23d, 24th and 25th of January, 1877, the question of holding a State fair in 1877 was discussed at length. The matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of John Kelly of Wichita, R. W. Jenkins of Pottawatomie, Wm. Sims and W. P. Popenoe of Shawnee. On the 25th the committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the Board, and the Secretary was directed to furnish the same to the press and agricultural organizations of the State.

To THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE: Your committee, to whom was referred the question of holding a State fair in 1877 under the auspices of this Board, respectfully report:

That they have given the matter most careful and candid consideration, and from all the lights before them, would do violence to every sense of duty if they did not urgently recommend that no State fair to be held during the current year; and for this unanimous judgment, your committee assign the following reasons:

First: There is no contingent or premium fund to fall back upon in the event of financial disaster, resulting from bad weather or otherwise. The history of State fairs in this and other States, for several years, has been series of financial failures. Even the great State of New York, with her dense population, failed to meet expenses at her last annual exposition. The fair associations of Leavenworth, Fort Scott, Wyandotte, and many others in this State, have been signal failures, and in some cases the grounds have been sold by the sheriff and the associations disbanded. Your committee are of the opinion that, in view of these facts, to attempt to hold a fair and promise money for premiums, which they have in hand, would be an unpardonable business blunder.

Second: We cannot ask for an appropriation, for the reason that the object and results are not sufficiently State in character. To justify the use of public treasure for the payment of premiums, benefits should be general, and not local. State exhibitors in Kansas have always been local in the distribution of awards. Fairs have been held at Leavenworth, Lawrence, Fort Scott and Topeka, and in each case about sixty per cent of all the premiums awarded were awarded to citizens of the county in which the fair was held, and about two-thirds of the remaining forty per cent to citizens of adjoining counties—those living along the lines of railroads having, of course, the advantage.

Third: There is an uncompromising antagonism between the horse and other interests which center at all State fairs. This antagonism is positive, unrelenting and disastrous. The owners of fast horses are clamorous for high premiums for speed, and unless they are large, horses of note will not be entered. Farmers and those representing other industries rebel against large premiums for such purposes, claiming that these animals, as a rule, are kept for gambling; that they add nothing to productive industries; in short, are worthless for anything else than for sporting. They can see no equity in awarding five hundred dollars for speed, and only fifty or one hundred dollars for the largest and best collection of fruit or farm products, or the best rooster or horse of all work. In addition to this it is claimed that horse-racing at fairs is attended with corrupting influences, such as pool-selling, betting, drinking, etc., with which young men are brought in contact. On the other hand, the horsemen and all lovers of the exciting race claim that the payment of premiums and current expenses depends largely upon gate receipts, and that without this excitement those residing in the city will not attend from day to day, at considerable expense, and that nothing has ever been invented to take the place of the race. These contending elements are so exacting, that if large premiums are offered for speed, farmers and others refuse to exhibit; if not, then horsemen and city people fail to attend—a failure in either case is inevitable. To use public money under such circumstances, for horse-racing, would provoke severe criticism; not to do so would be calamitous, financially. A financial failure, in fair management, is complete bankruptcy in every respect.

Fourth: The holding of State fairs provokes the jealousy of district and county fair associations and those interested in their welfare and prosperity. It is better, in view of this and other reasons already given, for the State and this Board to render encouragement and aid to local organizations, so that farmers and artisans of the several counties may have their annual gathering, to which the objections to State fairs do not attach to any notable extent.

Fifth: Another serious objection is, that to make a State fair a success, even with the presence of ample means, the work should be inaugurated at once, a premium list adopted, advertising and correspondence commenced—all of which would seriously interfere with the work of the Secretary. He and his clerical force are now overlooked—with the business daily increasing. His office has become a statistical and immigration bureau, with largely increased facilities for accomplishing a great work. The Centennial Exhibition has placed the Board in correspondence with boards of trade, agricultural stations, technical schools, industrial associations, boards of immigration, etc., of the forty foreign nations exhibiting at Philadelphia, with facilities for making exchanges of publications and products. This furnishes a rare opportunity for reaching, with the statistical work of the Board and our cereal and other vegetable growths, the great centers of population in the old world—an unequalled opportunity to make known the products, resources, possibilities and progress of our State. There are thousands in the Eastern States, with ample capital, restless for investment, who are making Kansas the focus of thought and correspondence. This should be handled with judgment, promptness, and fidelity. It is being done through the satisfactory machinery of the Secretary's office. To permit the work of a State fair to interfere with important work of this character would be, in the judgment of your committee, suicidal to the most vital interests of the State. Your committee desire to call attention to the fact that Kansas, unlike most Western States, has no board of immigration and that all work of this character devolves upon the Secretary of this Board.

As a part of this work, monthly reports will be issued, accompanied with maps and dia-

grams, which will contain condensed reports of the progress of agriculture in the several counties, the condition of crops and stock, prices current, statistical exhibits of various kinds for distribution throughout the State, and to place them in the hands of the inquiring thousands who are looking toward Kansas for future homes and investments. This statistical work from month to month, will culminate at the end of the year in an annual report, which of itself demands great labor, which should not be interfered with by extraneous work.

JOHN KELLY, Chairman.
R. W. JENKINS.
WM. SIMS.
W. P. POPENOE.

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