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SOME LITTLE REFORMS THAT MEAN

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 or- So you see," says he, "I make my sorn and der, it necessarily wants polishing or refitting, hay bring me in something. The cattle may 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 you look around and ask what he keeps in worthy of consideration. We understand by farmers' reform there is something more. While we know there are many noble farmers tkroughout the land that are a perfect success, and of course do not need reforming, yet there are many noble farmers throughout this vast ings. "Oh, they have been dried off for a long country that are not successful, and a little reform on their part might be a benefit to themselves and an example to their neighbors.

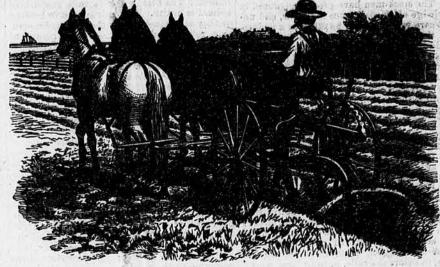
For example : look at the bold, majestic locomotive, complicated in its construction, costs ing time, money and skill to make it a success and to work satisfactorily. View it as it passes, drawing a long train loaded with merchandise, all seemingly in perfect working order; but when we closely scrutinize 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 Mississippi river, is a fact that presents itself ought to be reformed somewhat, to satisfac- with startling distinctness throughout all this torily meet the desired requirements. Now, wast region. And that a large portion of these ue one is soriously to blame for this sad condition of the engine. Surely not the cons ductor or brakemen, for they make no preten. the people can destroy. There seems but littions of understanding the necessary requirements to run or build an engine. The man that runs the machine is wholly and totally to blame for letling it get out of repair, The old proverb is a stitch in time saves nine. If this What can be done for their extirpation? is the engine had been taken to the repair shop when question of the age. Many excellent suggesin 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, require than is really necessary. Let us take a look over the farm owned by one of this class. his cattle to help his neighbor cut his corn, or tread down his field of wheat; or, per- hand in this war for the West. haps, it may be to accommodate his neighbor's cattle to do likewise for him, to forage between the two neighbors, and probably times the real expense of putting the fence in good repair. Then we pass through his cuse the man offers. But all these excuses

barnyard, and whose cattle are those. "Oh." he says, "those cattle have lived on that strawstack all winter; they have not cost me a cent; my hay I drawed to town and got so and so for it, and the corn I drawed off, too. have to rough it a little, but I cannot see how it pays to feed all my hay and corn." Then 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 morntime. 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 rex quired; 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.

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 eggs are in an alarmingly healthy condition. is a fact that neither the logic nor wishes of tle 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. the first leak of the steambox was discovered, tions have been made as to the means to be it might have saved much value, time and ext employed, and could a willing, active co-oper government, besides innumerable channels cost of such an enterprise for a whole year. se. The unsuccessful farmer is the en- ation of all be secured at the proper time, to through which benefits would flow to the I am confident in the belief that enlightened gineer; the farm is his capital or machine, and act under intelligent direction, there seems no just as he runs it, so will it remunerate him good reason why success might not crown the for his outlay and expense. Perchance he has efforts that will be put forth to destroy these tolled hard his entire life to accumulate his destroyers. But how is such co-operation to is the "grasshopper." Having had some sceurge, and make it the fairest and most decapital, and has been looking forward for the be secured? Legislative action is doubtless years of experience as an emigrant agent in sirable portion of this grand republic and of time he may own a farm. He has built as needed to direct and control this matter. It comfortable a house as his means would allow, appears to me that a change might be made in and fixed commodious quarters for his stock, our road law, giving the overseer or superand in fact the farm is running and seemingly visor 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 ing more fuel to keep the thing running might be resorted to for their extermination. Adjoining districts could unite and thus make the work more efficient. By this arrangement We first come to the line fence, which we no new office would be created, no new mafind is very low, probably to accommodate chinery of government would be introduced, and every man would be required to take a

By such united action it is reasonable to suppose that so large a proportion of the on his own grain. Then a contention arises spring hatch may be destroyed that the residue will not be capable of very extensive damends in a dispute or lawsuit, costing many ages. Could our present legislature do a greater service to the State than to inaugurate some vigorous measures for the utter destrucmeadow and find his mower and horserake tion of these invaders? But when the present nicely housed in the middle of the field, so season's hatch is disposed of, the question still the rain can wash it up in good shape for next remains, what are we to do with future visitaspring's use, then the sun can dry it up and tions of these insects? This is the question keep it nicely polished; as a matter of course, that is before the people of the West, to-day. the sickles are just as when left after mowing It is indeed a question of National importance. the last swath. When the notice of this man More than one-third of the area of our country. is called to these things distributed about the leaving out Alaska, is subject to the visitation fields, he says he has been so busy he really of these devouring swarms. A large part of could not see the time to get them in. Then this territory is still unsettled, and the quesa little further you find a nice new plough, tion of its future development is involved in just used enough to make a good fair trial, this grasshopper question. The fertile plains stood up in a fence corner, so it will be nicely and rich valleys of the West, with the genial polished for spring's use. "I certainly calcu- sunshine and refreshing showers, all await natural breeding ground of the locusts, by soon take root, and the top bud will soon show lated to have those things in before this; but the coming millions of farmers to develop the boys went to school," or "the man's time their resources; and the waters of our streams swept from the face of the country. But sup. The object to be gained, is that cuttings was out," or something of the like for an ex- glide laughingly along their rapid currents pose Congress does not see it in this light, what treated in this way will be two or three weeks or dash madly over their rocky precipices, will not take the rust from the plough or wasting a power sufficient to run the machinwarp out of the cutting-box in the mower, or ery of the world ; yet nearly all unimployed, rust from the sickle, perchance it will cost waiting the coming of the artizan and manuseveral dollars to fix the thing so it will work facturer. The government has one and a ing unnecessary fuel. We look over in teh millions of people ready and anxious to occupy plying it. The expense of such an undertak, own experience only), as putting down layers ments with them have shown.—Emports Less



Canton Sulky Plow.

The above cut represents the New Canton Sulky Plow, introduced by TRUMPULL, 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 prefered 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 neck draft on the horses as is the case with Sulky Plows having only the one lever. The borses are attached directly to the end of the beam, so that the draft is natural. The land and depth is guaged 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.

their grain and meat to Europe, and purchas heavy losses frequently resulting from their in return supplies of duty paid goods, thus visitations. One day's ravage of one of these directly contributing to the coffers of the swarms will amount to more than would the hole people from the development of this part of our country. The great hindrance to some such measures as will ultimately result the speedy occupancy of this Western country, in the complete riddance to our country of this Indiana and Ohio, for the A. T. & S. F. R. R. the world. Co., my conviction is, that all other hindrance es to emmigration to this and other Western States, do not have the influence in keeping people away, that the fear of the "grasshop-

per" 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 treatment of grape cuttings. Instead of question, and should be taken hold of and placing them in the ground in a trench, as is an opinion of my own opinion as I have tings, that is, the upper end of the cuttings of any other man's opinion -that Congress are put below. Cover each row as they are half dozen such men as Riley, of Missouri, night should occur, cover them with a cloth Glover, of Washington City, would doubtless tepid water; avoid too much moisture as it be able, after spending one or two seasons will retard the growth. studying them in their native habitations, to make such suggestions as would finally lead in this. By reversing the cuttings as they are to the annihilation of the pests. Then let the placed in the box, the lower bud by being at army be employed fighting locusts, as they or near the surface of the earth, sprouts first. were in Spain after the overthrow of Don When they are ready to be taken out of the Carlos. This would be as profitable to the coun- box in early spring and placed in a trench in try as fighting Indians, and more so than ly. the garden; reverse the order, for it will be ing idly in camp and forts. Insect-eating found that, the lower bud has taken a good birds and beasts might be introduced into the start, and by a little care in handling, they the million, and in the end the scourge may be evidence of growth.

these acres and develop the resources, sending ing could not be great compared with the

Hutchinson, Kansas. FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

> JAS. HANWAY. NO. XXXIV.

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

Permit me to suggest a simple plan for the dealt with in an intelligent and liberal spirit the usual custom, take a box and lay the cutby the National Government. My own oping tings in rich light soil, in rows at an angle ion is-and I may say that I have as good of about forty-five degrees, reversing the cutshould make a suitable appropriation, and placed in the box with a light layer of earth authorize the appointment of a commission of with the upper buds (lower) near the surface competent men to pursue these streams of in. of the ground. Place the box on the south sect life to their sources, and study their nat side of a stone wall, so that the heat of the sun ture and habits in their native haunts. A will fall direct on the box. If a cold frosty Packard, of Massachusetts, Fitch, of New York If the weather becomes dry, sprinkle them with

The philosophy of this plan consists simply

is to be done? Then let those States most di- in advance of those put out by the usual methrectly interested take the matter in hand and od. And this is not all, a much larger quando the work. Let each of half a dozen States tity of the cuttings will grow. If the weather that suffer from their occasional visitations, becomes dry a little shade will prove to be of appoint and support a member of such a come advantage. Although this is a cheap and again; say nothing about the time used. It quarter billions of acres of unsold land in the mission, and then, when they have pointed easy plan for any one to put out a lot of grape

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 Isabells being subject to the rot or mildew, I thought the experiment worth trying of grafting them on our native vines, and on the hardy Cencord 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 out 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 Familia? Farm Topics has passed away, it is possible that some stray hunter will make the discovery that he has tound a good wild grape in the woods and groves around the historic ground of the Pottawatomie 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 ; er any other publication which is printed on good paper, and of a clear type.

On the first introduction to a new book, it v common, after a few minute's er tion 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 introduce tion to the work, the same may be said of magazines or a newspaper. We all prefer at read a well printed newspaper, befere it has been folded and soiled, or carelessly left en a chair and sat down on for an hour and disfig-

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

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 unior portions imitate those who are regarded as their instructors.

The grasshoppers in this vicinity are most

Morticulture.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENING. Beasonable Hints.

There is no longer any doubt that one of the worst fees to grape culture in this country has been the Phylloxera, a minute insect which feeds on the roots, and thus seriously impairs 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 prev on that is weaker than themelves. 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 the grape the past few years. In spite of the Phylloxers, 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 Maytha and athers of about the such him. lem, Martha, and others of about the same his lem, 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 rule in running grape-vines, is to shorts en 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 equa-lized the strength of the vine. Those who are following any particular system, will, of course 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 fault it hears.

Of the Fruit Garden for February we may say in a general way—Raspberries and Black-berries may be planted towards the end of the month, they head to be seen to be se 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

One of the most interesting parts of a vege-table 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, eggplants, pepper and cucumbers, are the first seeds to be sown this way. Cooler frames can be got ready for calliflower, lettuce, beets, celery and Early York cabbage, a lit-tle of which may be sown about the end of will be regretted when one's efforts are successful.

Those who have hot-beds will now sow tomatoes, egg-plants, peppers, and other veg-tables 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 arti-ficial heat to them, the sash will of itself for-

ward 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

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 dug, is it fit for turning up.— Gardner's Monthly.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE IN KEN-TUCKY.

Hon. J. W. Davie, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Kentucky, makes a ment that will produce the greatest yield, is very interesting report of the producing inter. the one to adopt. This treatment, in a ests 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 unusally 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 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 grass-es 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 sijured all these crops, and in many localities

s full yield. Unfortunately during the long continued frozen weather and becoming, when the thermometer was for nearly four weeks below sero, there was ne mow 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 hege have fattened freely, and in some localities "pen hoge" are still subsisting almost entirely on the superabundant mast, and will yet have to be corn fed a while in order "to hardes 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. 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 majori-ty 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 bring-ing about this result, and should be more gen-erally 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 shead at the farm needs for the coming season, and to prepare as far as possible, for all coming contingencies 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 strocked 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 porer. 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, te 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 com-fortably handled, and fences can be moved ready for the spring's work, while during stormy days the planning can be done, so that no hinderance 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 pre-

viously 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 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 fatten ing 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 be fore 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, comparitively speaking no limit to the yield of the commonly cultivated crops, and the proparation of the ground being nearly the same, the treatgreat 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, 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 wany 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 Genlleman

SELECTION IN BREEDING.

Ordinary selection in the breeding of domes tic 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 have said, an infallible judgment, not only we so frozen and killed the young plants, as wholes the much of the wheat, rye and barley will breeder knows his animals as wholes to exist by the demonstration of our senses.

The methodical breeder knows his animals in all their points and qualities, merits and defects. Moreover, he is well sware of the fact that wistever characteristics he finds in the pure-blooded parent, he may confidently reck-on 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 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 preparent over the opposite sex—that is, he is very likely to theoress his own characteristics on the offspring, to the exclusion of these of the dam. It is therefore a vital necessity to be gin with, that the male should be a superior animal, showing, in all particulars, a perfect animal, showing, in all particulars, a perfect adaption to the purpose which the breed sub-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 girt well around the heart? These are the indications of healthy vigor, without which

ted for dog meat than for breeding. Suppose he passes this indispensable ordeal; what next? Let us now scrutinize his points as a bee animal; not forgetting, however, that he must possess over and above these, and in full development, both the primary and secondary

whatever be his other merits, he is better fit-

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 rums well out; the tail set on at the extremity and turning with a right an. gle; the buttocks thick and perpendicular with the rump; the junction of the thighs low down; the flanks deep, and on a level with

down; the hanks deep, and 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 inelastic 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 sof-The skin that covers this quality of muscle is yielding, mellow, and moves easily under the usually is on stormy days most of the time hand, Grasp a portion of the muscle beneath, during the day, make a mental estimate of and it reveals its excellence to the fingers. If the month for the earlier crops. The Cauli-flower is a particularly valued vegetable, and his premises. If kept for breeding purposes him thus far, we have good beef, and plenty expense spared to get them in perfection alone, he knows the comparative value of the of it; but we are not half through with him lamb or calf dropped by any ewe or now he yet. His negative points—his size, his pre-possesses. Or if kept for their products—wool potence, his pedigree, and also his possible variations of form selected to suit t which are to be bred, are all to be considered; and these we will attempt in our next .- W.in National Lixe-Stock Journal.

THE TROTTING HORSE.

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

First. The race horse is more than a ma chine, and his rate of speed, either absolute or comparitive, cannot be determined by his size, onformation or proportions.

Second. That the speed of the race-horse

s 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 fitty years, to find and estab-

lish 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 inheri sance is psychical, and not physical.

Fourth. The neglect or failure to develop

and cultivate habits of speed, as in the exper

ience 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 impregnably 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 inter-nal structure of the horse, and not in his external conformation. Let us examine this 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 gailop 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,

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 fail of being complete and conclusive to a demonstration. To get the full force of the argument, it must be berne in mind that 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 space of a hundred and fifty years; and it is apportioning the percentage of failures to the 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 gallon. In other 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 commentation of the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." If then, speed at the gallop is susceptible of such clear proof as the gallop is susceptible of su history; while speed at the gallop commen-ced at a period "whereof 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, much more easy to establish that speed at the trot is especially the result of habit and use, and when once atained, is instinctive

and transmissible. We do not deem it necessary to elaborate this propositon 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 a poor compliment to ordinary horse intelli-gence to go on and illustrate and argue that Rysdyk's Hamble tonian was the progenitor of

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 aumber and amount, yet during the last quar-ter 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 up-ward 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 culmin ated 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 fast 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 ex isting for the last three years. Nor does this apply to mere mercantile stocks. In all the households and wardrobes 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 ele-

ments in that improving demand which first appeared last fall and which has, in some meas ure, resisted the extraordinary depressing in fluences 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 out longer 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 un-settled; that there is still the possibility of wild legislation of the silver question, and worst of all, that the accomplished ameliora tions 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. Bulle-

BU-INES; FAILURES IN 1876.

Mesars. Dun, 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,

ast and ser	reral previou	18 Years:	on, 101 and
Years.	No. of	Total	Average liabilities.
876	9,092	191,117,786	832,020
875	7,740	201,060.358	25,900
878	5,820	155,239,000	26,627 44,085
878	4,069	228,499,000 141,056,000	29,996

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 quote the following, as it is entirely confirma-tory of all that we have had to say on the sub-ject: "It is undeniable that the past year has ness, 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 pay-ments 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 pres-sure 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 quarer 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 meaures 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, roods, perch. poles, furlongs, fath, oms, 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 subvisions called? They are as follows: Ten decimeters make metre; 100 centimemetres makes 1 metre; .000 millimetres makes 1 metre. The metre tself 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, millitre, and rnn by deci-mals, 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, contigramme and milligrame.

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 8-100 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 sys-tems, 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 fon and after the year 1889 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

Latrons 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. Wand. ler ; C. , John Wallace ; S. , Wm. Clark ; Ass't S., B. Munfort ; Sec., S. G. Hoyt ; Treas., Rob't Reynolds ; G. K., Valentine Tester ; P., Mrs. D. Munfort; C., Mrs. R. Reynolds; F., Mrs. G. Heidle ; Lady Ass't 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 enjeyed ourselves in dancing until late at night. A. B. C.

Junction City, Feb, 7 1877.

Doniphan County.

C. Price; Pomona, Mrs E. Smith; Flora, Mrs. C. Mawdaley: Lady Ass't Steward, Mrs. S. S.

Exercises closed with a splendid feast the prospects are good for additions to our Grange. Enclosed please find \$10,00 for club for the G. M. WEAVER. FARMER. Normanville, Jan, 26, 1877.

Riley County.

EDITOR FARMER :- We were glad to read the suggestions from a Brother in Wilson law provides that teachers institutes shall be held by the State Superintendent, annually in every judicial district; making fifteen such institutes in all. Be-FARMER for publication. Wild Cat Grange meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month from October 1st to April 1st: and the first Thursday afternoon of each accomplish comparatively, but little good. Attendants care always glad to see any visiting members among us. The following are the names of among us. The following are the names of our Officers installed January 4th Master, J.

A. Dutcher; Overseer, C. M. Howe; Lecturer, H. P. Dow; Steward, H. J. Cooper; Ass't Stew-H. P. Dow; Steward, H. J. Cooper; Ass't Steward, Wm. Ayers; Chaplain, J. Ayers; Treasurer, Mrs. Dutcher; Secretary, B. J. Ames; Gatekeeper, M. Wallis; Ceres, Mrs. H. P. Dow; Pomona, Mrs. Howe; Flora, Mrs. Cooper. Lady Ass't Steward, Mrs. Ames; We are well satisfied with the sourse of the FARMER upon grange matters-T. T.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

A report read by F. G. Adams at the Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Grange, Manhattan, Dec. 18th,

(CONCLUDED.)

Other sections of the law provide for a distribution of school monies to such country high schools

and for their general management, Now let a good country high school such as is contemplated in this law, with fresh and advanced studies, superior teachers, improved methods, regular classes, progressive steps, and thorough and systematic instruction, be opened in a township, and what a transformation would be wrought in those sluggish schools. What an awakening and quickening breath would reanimate those tired and torpid boys and girls. There is something to work for now, an objective point to be gained, a prize to be reached. The high school becomes a topic of absorbing interest to all who expect to continue their studies and their enthusiasm is communicated to all the rest. The new school, its teachers, classes, discipline and internal arrangements, are eagerly dis-cussed, morning, noon and evening; and especially the conditions of admission and the chances of success. Those who are to go to the high scho gin at once, with zest and spirit, the work of prepar-ation for the examinations that will crown or disappoint their hopes. Early and late they are at their books, which are suddenly invested with a new interest and importance. As the decisive day approaches, knots of boys and bevies of girls gather in proaches, knots of boys and bevies of girls gather in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, to review the subjects on which they are to be examined—each in turn questioning the others thereon. Those district schools, lately so dull, glow with healthful excitement, and become very bee-hives of industry. Those who pass to the high school add to the interest already awakened, by their stirring accounts of their new duties and experiences. Meeting daily with the pupils of the lower schools, they answer innumerable questions, and seek to satisfy the tireless curiosity of their less fortunate companions. Strong bonds of of their less fortunate companions. Strong bonds of friendship are thus established between the schools, and good feeling prevails on every hand. Such as failed at the first examination try again, and many who had expected their days of pupilage to end with the common school, are induced, by the contagion of example, to reconsider their purpose, and press on towards the high school. Thus is the whole aspect of school affairs in the township changed for the

The provision of our law for union, graded, or township high schools, has thus far been inopera-tive; doubtless, mainly because of the additional expenses attending the establishment and keeping up of such schools. The present sparse population of large portions of the State has made such schools impracticable in those portions of the State. But in the older sections, the establishment of such schools would be practicable; and, where established, the State should bear a portion of the burden of sustaining them. The State should encourage the forming of such schools, by paying a certain per centage of the cost additional to that allowed the same school of the cost additional to that allowed the same school population not establishing such schools. Such premium should be confined solely to country high schools; or possibly might be allowed to include small towns, below the rank of cities of the second class; which might be made the nuclii of such high school districts

chool districts. If it is objected that such would be an unequal application of the State school funds to the people of the State, it must be remembered that exact equality in benefits derived from the distribution of these funds is impossible. Every dollar of public money now employed in sustaining city graded schools has three times the educational power of the same money expended in ungraded country district schools. The State is under obligation to do something towards ar equal distribution of educational advantages.

One of the direct results of country high schools one of the first and best to be noticed, is the immediate relief afforded to the district schools. The high school pupils are of course drawn from the dis-trict schools of the townships, and the attendance in the latter is reduced accordingly. This reduction will, in many instances, enable the people to discontinue one or more of the district schools, thereby, materially diminishing the expense. In fact, such will be the general effect, when the readjustment of districts consequent upon the establishment of the high school, is fully accomplished; so that the aggregate school, is fully accomplished; so that the aggregate expense to the townships having high schools will not in the end, be materially greater than it was before. But whether the number of lower schools is reduced or not, the withdrawal to the high school of all the more advanced scholars will at once diminish the number of classes and of unclassified pupils in the several district schools, and thus very greatly lessen the burdens of the respective teachers and improve the efficiency of their schools. The remaining pupils may, to a great extent, be formed into classes securing in part, at least, the benefits of the graded

But the chief and crowning benefit of a free country high school would be that it would bring the means of an advanced education to the very doors as it were, of every farmer in the State. It would obviate the expense and the risk of sending to distant places those sons and daughters who hunto distant piaces those sons and daughters who hun-ger and thirst for what the common district school can not give them. At home, the best and safest place on earth for our boys and girls, under the watchful guardianship of parents and friends, surrounded by helpful and wholesome influences, they as inclination or circumstances may suggest, or to take their places in the army of district school teachers; now so sadly in need of recruits from the mechanic arts, industrial science, technical science technical science and political economy, science as related to agricultural and the mechanic arts, industrial science, technical science technical science technical science.

ter ground work of education given them than that any afforded in our poorly taught country schools, they must be educated in improved methods of imparting instruction, and thoroughly imbued with an anderstanding of the character of instruction adapted to the wants of industrial people. The State must set in operation a thorough system of normal instruction, which shall reach, in its benefits, every

ortion of the State.
The most feasible means of distributing normal all he most feasible means of distributing normal education, in an equitable manner, over the whole state, is through the encouragement, by the State, of county normal institutes. Such institutes, as now established by law in this State, have proven a valuable means of qualifying teachers, and of prompting them to strive to excel in qualifications. The law provides that teachers institutes shall be held by ades this, the county superintendents are required, in the more populous counties, to hold such institutes annually. These institutes, many of them, are held, as the law provides, usually extending through a session of one week. Such short sessions, however,

or two months.

The small contribution which would be required to be made by the State to provide competent in-structors in these institutes would lead to their being this way would very effectively distribute normal ed-

ucation over the whole State.

Instructors in such institutes, to entitle them to compensation from the State, should be properly accredited as to their, qualifications as instructors of teachers. This should be attended to through State supervision. The State should have it in its department of public instruction a sufficient working force to effect a complete supervision of normal institute work throughout the State; to organize normal institutes and approve competent instructors and to superintend the work of county superintendents, so far at least as relates to their duties as visitors of schools and their competency as managers of norucation over the whole State, schools and their competency as managers of nor

nal institutes. Says Bro. Stephen M. Wood, a member of our ducational commmittee, on this subject: "I think we should have county institutes, lasting

from one to four weeks, for the training of actua teachers; and that to make them effective, certificates should be given only to those who had attended a certain length of time. Probably the better plan would be to make the institute the examination, and combine the two.

and combine the two.

Let the county employ competent instructors.

The expense would be light, and the benefit general. I would suggest this in lieu of all of our high toned State Institutions.

In our Elmdale school we have forty-five scholars, of all ages, and a young lady teacher. The school is graded into three grades. And of the more advanced scholars, she has taken some six aspirants that vanced scholars, she has taken some six aspirants that hear the classes in the primary and intermediate grades, thus benefitting them and relieving her. She has her spelling class made up of eight and ten years old children, to write their spelling lessons,

putting your ideas into practical use.

A history class of larger scholars are required to write out a synopsis of some subject; again working out your ideas as to practice in writing and composing. Our school is really run on advanced principles: and any school in the State might be, if we held some system like county institutes to train we had some system like county institutes to train

A County Normal Institute system has been well natured in the State of Iowa, and the State superintendents, and the best educational workers get illy, declare that experience has proven that these institutes afford the best of all means for the diffusion of effective normal instruction over the whole State. The State contributes to their support, prescribes courses of instruction, and takes general su-

As early as 1863, the Secretary of the State Board of Education said: "We know of no other agency that can reach so many teachers with so little expense to the State and so great profit to the people.

Of the 8,500 teachers in the State, more than one half have attended teachers institutes during the past

During 1874, normal institutes were held in eighty-nine counties in that State. Thirty-five of them continued four weeks; 26, three weeks; 20, two

weeks, and eight one week.

In his report for 1875, the State Superintendent says: "Judging from a large number visited, and from the reports which have been received from all, it is safe to say that these normal institutes have awakened much enthusiasm among teachers, and given a great impetus to the school work in the State." weeks, and eight one week.

Says Hon. C. W. Van Coelln, in a letter to our ommittee referring to the working of these institutes

"Ninety eight institutes were held during the year only one county failing to hold one. About 9,500 teachers were in attendance and \$27,000 were expended; less than \$3 per head. The State paid \$50 to each institute, or \$4,900 to all, while the teachers contributed nearly all the rest. A few counties aided with small sums. I agree with my predecessor that in most instances great good was accom-

lished. NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The State, under constitutional provision, has es-ablished a normal department in connection with tablished a normal department in contection with the State University at Lawrence. At large expense it has erected a normal school building at Emporia, and has set apart a landed endowment for the sup-port of a normal school, which has for years occupied the building, and was supported directly by the State, the land remaining unsold. Normal schools, as hitherto conducted, have been

essentially local in their benefits. Fifty-five per cent. of the students attending them have come from the counties in which the schools have been located; and nearly all of the remainder from adjacent counties. Circumstances of a pecuniary nature easily explain this fact. The problem of so organizing these institutions, and indeed the University itself, and the Agricultural College as well, in such manner as to make them really State institutions in their benefits, as well as in the expenses of their support, is one ex-

tremely difficult of solution. Some legislation is demanded which shall at least carry from these institutions, one and all of them, some instruction in science as applied to industry, and some instruction in improved methods, to every county in the State. Teachers should come out from these institutions to instruct the teachers in every county in the State, in improved methods of instruction and in domestic and agricultural science, and thus give evidence to the entire people of the State of their usefulness as State institutions, Statistics show that now but one in five hundred of the children of the State are enabled to set foot within hese so-called State institutions. Statistics further

may quietly and happily pursue their studies, till, reason, justice and common sense demand that, as fitted, by thoughtful habits and enlarged intelligence, either to take their places in the industrial walks of instruction shall come out from them for the benefit of the whole State. The terms, agricultural science,

were installed Jan. 1, 1877. Master, D. A. schools of a better training than those which at present furnish most of our country teachers.

Smith; Overseer, G. M. Weaver; Lecturer, J. S. Robinson; Steward, H. Eyer; Ass't Steward, H. Mawdeley; Chaplain, Mrs. Ellen Eyer; and, H. Mawdeley; Chaplain, Mrs. Ellen Eyer; Country Normal Institutes.

Becretary, W. C. Pearce; Treasurer, T. W. Secretary, W. C. Pearce; Treasurer, T. W. C. Pearce; Treasurer, T. W. C. Pearce; Treasurer, T. W. Secretary, nected with these State institutions of learning, come out once in a while among the people in all parts of the State and explain the meaning of these terms, and put those of as who have banded ourselves to gether in such educational organizations as the grange, upon the track at least of studying something of interest and of use embraced within the subjects which these terms designate?

Some scheme should be, and eventually must be devised by which all these institutions shall become in some sense, not only normal schools, but schools for the diffusion of educational benefits among all the people.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

This office has been dwarfed in importance and usefulness, by recent unfortunate legislation, cutting down the duties and compensation of superintendents. So sadly are the important duties of the office of county superintendent neglected, in many in-stances, under the existing management that a re-vision of the law on the subject is imperatively de-manded. The State should take it in hand to bring such influences and such incentives to bear, as to wholly reform the work of the county superinten-dency, and make the office, as it should be, one of the most effective of the agencies for the improven of the schools of the people.

EXPENSES INVOLVED. The measures of legislative action suggested would

involve expenses:
The expenses of premiums for the establishmen and maintenance of country high schools.

The expense of payment of instructors in teachers

And the payment of better wages to county su But look at what the State does now expend for

education, and see if, out of this expenditure, or by adding a little to it, sufficient should not be used tomaking the school work doubly effective. The amount of State school money disbursed fro The amount of State school money displaced not the State Item State Treasury to the school districts of the State last year, 1875, was \$264,683.30. Of this sum, \$107,-556.18, came from taxes, the one mill tax annually levied by the State. The balance came from your school land fund, from estates of deceased persons the state of deceased persons and from insurance com-

dying without will or heir, and from insurance com panies; chiefly from the school land fund. panies; chiefly from the school land fund.

Now this 107,000 dollars of State school taxes, is but a small part of the school taxes paid by the people. The great bulk of school taxes are local district taxes. The State levy is one mill. Your district levies average 12 mills. The State raises by tax and district same forms.

and disburses for you \$107,000. You raise and expend in your districts \$1,128,000.

The one mill tax, is but a dollar a year paid on a thousand dollars of property. If \$25,000 were ex-pended by the State for the additional purposes I have mentioned, it would add but 25 cents on a nousand dollars to your taxation, or diminish receipts from the State for present school district purposes in that proportion. It would be no appre-ciable amount whether added to or taken out of ex-

isting funds from State taxation. It is a plain proposition, which only needs to be examined to be understood, that a sufficient amount of State school money can be used in such ways as I have pointed out to bring about a thorough education of our teachers, a higher class of common schools and a thorough supervision of school work; with such results as will give to the agricultural classes a two-fold benefit from the entire State school money

xpended. Now when I tell you that out of your taxation in Now when I tell you that out of your taxation in the year 1875, you paid for the support and equipage of your five State institutions of learning, the sum of \$56,415, an expenditure which distributed its benefits in a very unequal and partial manner to the people of the State, have you not a right, you who represent nine-tenths of the population, have you not a right to demand that a like sum shall be expended in the state of your part for the honest of your in an equal and just manner for the benefit of your

These views as to needed school legislation in the State, in the interest of country schools are not crude and indigested views. They are such as come from the best educators and thinkers in the land. They are such as are going into the legislation and school work in other States. They are such as, in a considerable measure come from well tried expe

EDUCATION IN THE GRANGE.

Now one word as to the work we can do in our local granges, in the promotion of adult education; and auxiliary to the education of our children in the mmon schools. I refer to systematic educational work in the grange, in the nature of grange schools, embracing methodical courses of instruction; courses of reading and instruction which shall engage the attention and bring into active study the yo members of the grange; and the more studious of older years; all those who shall have the ambition and desire to make themselves masters of practica ture; and in some measure at least of scientific agriculture; and in some measure at least of scentific agriculture. The farmer's winter days and winter evenings afford opportunity for reading and mental labor. If prompted and stimulated to pursue methodical studies by the aid of lectures, the guidance of instructors, and the intercourse of companionship, study would find attractions and helps which would dispel monotony, and cause such work to go on with zest and enjoyment.

Agricultural education has received great acceleration during the past few years, and in some measure, has been brought into simple method. Schools for the education of farmers's sons and daughters in their business of life have been established in admost The farmer's winter days and winter

their business of life have been established in elmost every country, and in almost every State in this Union. The practical sciences are, in these schools, Union. The practical sciences are, in these schools, receiving such adjustment and arrangement as is intended to adapt their study to the wants and the comprehension of the farmer. Our own State has one such school, endowed by the nation, for the benefit of the farmers of the whole State. But its direct advantages have not as yet been reached by the adult farmers, and are in fact within the reach of but few of the children of the nany thousand membut few of the children of the nany thousand members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry within the State. The Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas should consider the State Agricultural College their institution; and they should see that, in some measure, it be made to enure to the advantage of all, and not be left to benefit the one in a thousand of their sons and daughters who may be eachled to become sons and daughters who may be enabled to become pupils within its walls. The Patrons should inquire what there is of spinors and what there is of science and practical truth which has been eliminated for their advantage at the Agri-

has been eliminated for their advantage at the Agricultural College and State University, and they should
bring it into the grange and study and appropriate it.

We, in America, have been too busy in material
enterprise to study plans of education. Never, till
the organization of the Grange, was there an institution established in this country having for its object
the promotion of the welfare of a majority of the
people, and having as one of its leading aims the education of the people whom it is intended to benefit.
Ours is the first voluntary organization of a great
mass of the people of this country in a grand educamass of the people of this country in a grand educa-

it on all movement.

In Germany there are, at the present time, more than 150 agricultural colleges. Besides, there are a great many schools of a lower order where instruction is given in special branches of learning of a practical character, for the education of farmers' receiptific agriculture, in its practical applicasons in scientific agriculture, in its practical applica sons in scientific agriculture, in its practical applica-tion to the farmers work. In addition to this, a large number of the graduates of the higher agricul-tural colleges are specially commissioned as traveling lecturers, paid by the government to instruct farm-one closes in the more remote districts: to instruct ers' classes in the more remote districts; to instruct adult farmers and young persons unable to attend show that this one in five hundred comes from the agricultural schools. neighborhood of the institution itself. In Austria, Switzerland and Italy a like system is in full operation. And all I do not touch upon this subject to suggest unfriendly legislation as regards the support of these State institutions of learning. I only suggest that reason, justice and common sense demand that, as State institutions they should be so organized as that instruction shall come out from them for the benefit of the whole State. The terms, agricultural science.

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 can thi

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

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

Apple Trees. Grape Vines.

CHOICE STOCK. LOWEST PRICES. Special inducements to parties ordering by car-loads. We will send post-paid by mail, Concord vines 1 year old, for \$1 per dozen, 2 years old, for \$1 50 per dozen, Hartford Prolific, 2 years, per dozen, \$3.00. Would exchange Apple trees for Western Prairie Lands or improved Farms.

Minonk, Woodford Co., Illinois.

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

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The Amsden is the earliest and best very early Peach in the world, Originated at Carthage, Missouri, Specially adapted to Kaussa, Missouri, and the Southwest. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Buckman, Warder and others.

Select trees, 4 to 6 feet, Packed free, \$3 per \$0, \$15 per 100. No. 1, 8 to 4 feet, \$1,50 for 10, \$12 per 100. Full history on application.

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The Patrons' Commercial Agency OF COLORADO,

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

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WARREN HARRIS, Trenton, Missouri, Bree of Short-Horn Cattle with Herd-Rook pedigralso, Pure Bred Berkshires. Correspondence solic and promptly answered.

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C. M. OLARK, Whitewater, Wisconsin, of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, from stock, Purchasers destring information or a are invited to correspond.

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A LBEET URANS, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashioushie families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-licited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Hamphrey's importation in 1802. Also CHESTER WHITE HOSE, predium Stockand Light Branka CHICK-ENT, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 27 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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A SK your merchant for the Gates and Kendall Boot.
They are warranted not to rip or the work to give
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HARRISON & PLATT, Real Estate Brokers, rooms three and four over the posterice, Kansas City, Missouri. Pay Taxes, collect rents, examine titles and do a general conveyancing business. Money to and do a general coloan on real estate,

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

CHERMAN HOUSE. The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDSER, Frop. Terms \$1 per day. 'Live and let live.' L'ORENCE EATING HOUSE. Passengers can get a good square meal for 35 cents at C.T. Ulxon's Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Assess.

General Business Directory.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a slices off and separates, Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

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Broom machines. Broom-Cora Culturist. Send.
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A GOOD JACK FOR SALK. A good Jack of dark brown color, for Sale cheap for cashor will exchange for other stock. Can show a good lot of nufles sired by him all dark colored.

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Evergreen & European Larch Seedlings. One of the largest and best stock of Nursery grown
Seedings in the U. S. Small sizes suitable for Nursery
sery-row, Screens, Timber-belts, Ornaments and Wi nd
breaks for sheltering buildings, farm crops, hot-be ds
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Tree, Fruit, Shrub, and Garden Seeds in variety.
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PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



Have made the breeding of Pure Blood Berkshire a speciality for ten years. Hy herd now numbers 200 head, including 180 spring and summer pigs, by my famous Sweepstakes Boar, Prichard and my young boar, Lord Liverpool 2nd, and out of selected sows bred on "Creek Valley Farm," from stock purchased from some of the most reliable breeders in America. As some proof of the quality of my stock, would refer parties to the list of awards on swine in "Sweepstakes class" at Ransas City Exposition for 1876, in which a greater number of awards were given to my herd, than to the herd of any other exhibitor.

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

The Kansas Farmer

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

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CROWDED OFT.

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

AGRICULTUBAL COLLEGE. The Report of the Board of Regents of the Kansa 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 in-

KANSAS SHORT-HORN ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the Kansas Short-horn Association is called by the President to meet at the Tefft Housein Topeka Feb, 22, 1877, at 4 P. M. It is to be hoped that all the citizens of our State in-terested in breeding Short-horn cattle will be present.

THE COL. CHENEY STRAWBERRY.

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

MORE GOOD HORSES.

Mr. T. K. McGlathery, who has lately arrived in Kansas from Pennsylvania brings to our state two fine stallions. One is an English Blooded Draft horse of ane 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 1

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 communications prompt attention.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER, Where can I find a good work on hogs, and at what price?
What can be done with a broad 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 \$20 per acre to grub Is it possible there is no preventive or remedy yet

for the hog cholers ?

Burlingame, Jan. 1st, 1877. if they can?

WEATHER REPORT FOR JANUARY 1877.

Mean height of the barometer column, 29-256 inches; at 7 a. m., 29 264 in; at 2 p. m., 29 233 in; at 9 p. m., 29 268 in; maximum, 29 751 in. on 22d; minimum, 28 563 in. on the

15th; monthly range, 1 188 inches.

Relative humidity—Mean for the month,
755; at 7 a. m., 82 6; at 2 p. m., 63; at 9 p. m.
80 8; greatest, 100. on the 8th and 12th; least,
37 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 Go 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.—Cowley Co

BILL BEFORE THE PRESENT LEGISLA-TURE BELATING TO THE AGRI-CULTURAL COLLEGE.

AN AOT. To amend an act entitled "An act for the government in Kansas State Agricultural College, for the benet of agriculture and the mechanical arts, being chapper 3 of the General Statutes of 1988.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas;

ter 3 of the General Statutes of 1868.

Bett enerted 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 the term of office of two of said regents shall expire on the ist day of April of each year; said board to be composed of four agriculturists, one practical lawyer, one master mechanic, and one horticulturist. Not more than two of said regents shall reside in the same con gressional 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, or any county adjacent thereto, or more than one from the same religious denomination.

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

So. 8. Art. 1. The regents shall have power to enact ordinances, by-laws and regulations for the government of the college, to elect a president, to fix, increase or diminish the regular number of professors and to sohers, and to appoint the same, and to determine the sum unt of their salaries. They shall have power to remove the president or, any professor or teacher, whenever the interest of the college shall require it. 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 shall be kept.

So. 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.

Bro. 5. The register book of the orchards shall indicate area of each field time and manner of planting cate area of each field time and manne

categrace, time of planting each and every tree, name and variety thereof, habits and peculiarities, manner of pranting, cultivation, labor aspended on each orchard and a record of the product of every separate tree, each and every year.

Suc. 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 produce of the crop of each field each year, and its approximate value.

Suc. 6. The register book for the gardens shall indicate area of nurseries, and their management, number grafted, budded, layered, or planted cuttings, and loss per cent. on the same, name and kind of labor performed; also evergreens, forest trees, shrubs and bulbs shall have each and every one a record.

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

Suc. 8. The silk register book shall indicate the weight of eggs placed to hatch, and a daily record thereafter of the condition of the worms until the silk coocons are produced, the weight of mulberry leaves fed each day, and the manner of feeding, the weight, other information on the subject tending to give knowledge thereon and to develop this branch of industry in the state.

Suc. 9. The college shall consist of three department of the mechanic arts, and the sciences relating thereto. In distribution, one-half of said cultivation to be deep plowing and thorough cultivation.

Suc. 10. The cereals to be planted, cultivated and produced. The cereals to be planted, cultivated and produced. The cereals to be planted, cultivated and produced. The cereals to be planted at three different seasons, from early, for their kind, to late; and sach and svery planting to receive two modes of cultivation, one-half

cal instruction in 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 hygtene; mineralogy and metallurgy to the minerals and metals of Kansas; zoology to domestic animals, and a practical demonstration of the benefits derived from insectivorous birds.

Sec. 13. The meanants are about contacts.

whather report for January 1877.

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

Station—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Phichney streets; elevation of barometer and the ground; anemometer 875 feet above see level, and 5 feet above the ground; anemometer of the college in proportion to the salve the ground; anemometer on the University building 106 above ground.

Mean temperature 25° 6, which is slightly (0° 87) below the January average for the nine preceding years. The temperature was remarkably uniform, there being but aix days average of which rose above the freezing point. The highest temperature was 62°5 on the Sist; the lowest was 9° below zero on the 16th, giving a monthly range of 71°5. The mercury dell below zero three times, making a total of six times during the present winter. The mean temperature at 7 a. n. was 18°5; at 2 p. m., 31°46; at 49 a. m., 26°06.

Rain and melted snow, 1 17 inches which is 0 04 in. below the January average. Either depth of snow was 8 inches, making a total of 15½ inches for the winter.

Mean cloudiness 48 83 per cent of the sky, the month being 0 63 per cent cloudier than musual. The number of clear days was 14 (entirely clear, 6); half-clear, 4; cloudy, 13 (entirely c

We regret to learn that our enterprising

stock men, the Stephenson brothers, lost fif-teen or twenty head of cattle in the late storm. They had dritted the a ravine, and were completely snowed under, and suffocated before they were discovered by the owners.—

Rooks 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 inex. ensable, in view of the fact that destruction of the crops by grasshoppers is anticipated, the coming season.—Kansas Chief.

Telegram.

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

Grasshoppers.—We are infermed by farmed to 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 greatly benefit the wheat. We are near the out edge of the settlements and there are a planting season fairly opens.—Girard Press.

Grasshoppers.—We are infermed by farmed by farmed to the country that grasshoppers have been hatching out during 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 planting season fairly opens.—Girard Press.

Crops, Markets & Finance, great many persons who located on home

Opinions, Pacts, and Figures from Various Sources

Elk County.

Jan. 81.—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 A. G. CHASE.

Marian County. Feb. 6.-Wheat one, fifth acreage good ; rye good. Live-stock good; price for horses \$40 @80. beef cattle 2c per lb. cows \$30,oxen \$80. fat hogs 6, cts gross, stock hogs anything you have a mind to ask. No fires yet, wheat \$1,15, cats 30c. corn 30c. potatoes 50c. hay \$5. barley 85c. Land improved \$10@80, una improved \$6@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 \$8 50 to \$4 50 hogs \$4 50 to \$5,00 oxen \$60 to \$1.00 per yoke, corn 20 cts., wheat \$100. rye 35c., cats 15c., school and church priv-S. T. BENNETT. ileges good.

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 Towarda.

Cherokee County.

Feb. 7 .- No Rye sown, wheat eaten out of sight by grasshopers, 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 121/2. 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 leit, 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 @ \$125. Steers nearly all bunched by shippers; yearlings \$15 @ \$20; calves \$10 @ \$12 and cows \$18 @ \$25. Hogs fat \$4 75 @ \$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 @ \$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

Lyon County. Feb, 7.-The value of unimproved (wild) prairie land is from \$3@10 per acre in this vicinity, with a very limited demand. Good upland prairie can be had from \$3@5 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 eounty 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 ct. with as much more as the Banks can squeeze by way of an honest(?)commission. Money lenders however, are seeking whom they may devour, instead as formerly of the dear people com-

Reno 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

steads during the past year, who did no raise enough to do them; consequently corr and oats are in demand and worth here 80 ct per bushel, for corn and 20 cts, for cats. Ther is a vast region, commencing in the S. W. part of Reno county and extending to New Mexico, which is uninhabited except by a fe persons along the timber on the Medicine riv er and its tributaries. But this region is do ted over with cattle and sheep ranches, when hundreds of thousands of cattle are winterin on the wild range. The proprietors buy cor for their herder's ponies and the sheep ow ers feed some grain at times. The ranch give our frontiers men a good market fo what they have to sell in the shape of for and grain. A great many of our hardy pion eers have been spending the winter in have ing grain and provisions to these ranchme or to the traders among them. They get fro 40 cts, 40 \$1,00 per bushel for corn, depending on the distance they haul it; then they ha back red cedar posts, or bones, or go furth out and get a load of game, usually buffaloe 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, 28, 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@30, work oxen \$50@100, horses the same, fat hogs \$4,50@5. sheep \$2,75@3, per head. B. P. HANAN. Money very scarce.

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

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. Hansberry, of Brown County, Kansas, has invented and patented a machine, whereby a man and team can kill forty acres of grasshoppers a day.—Holton Recorder.

Farming is being commenced all over the county, The ground is being turned over and planting will in a tew weeks engage the attention of our farmers.—Ellie 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) Jour.

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 few weeks since. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that so far the crop is safe .--

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.

ome of their young stock, and it seems to be confined to those running in the corn fields. They are found dead without any apparent two, and Mr. Charles Haslett one.-Frankfort

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, 1876. PRODUCE. BEESWAX—Per lb.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
CHEESE—Per lb.
CIDER—Per bbl. 7.00to8.00 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
Lard.
TALLOW
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.
Prime Live Geese
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye
XX
XXX
XXX
CORN MEAL—Per cwt
Kiln dried. per bbl 2.00to2.15 Topeka Produce Market.

ing forward like the pioneer's chickens and having their legs tied preparatory to a move off the old farm.

"G."

HOMINY—Per DDI.

VINEGAR—Per gal.

POTATOES—Per bu.

POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.

Chickens, Dressed, per lb.

Turkeys, "

Geese." Geese.50@75 ONIONS—Per bu...... .75@1.00 Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly

-	BARLEY—Per bu	
10	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. 3. No. 9	
n	" No. 8 2.	
	Buckwheat	
ts	CORN MEAL	90
re	CORN CHOP— RYB CHOP—	35
V.	CORN & OATS-	90
2107	Dran	60
W	Short	15
W	C	
V-	Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.	ın
ot-	HIDES-Green	v
916	Dry Flint	
er	Dry Balt	11
og	Calf, Green	09
rn		80
2753	Damaged Hides are bought at & off the price.	00
n-	TALLOW in Cakes	06
.05	SEINS—Timber Wolf 1.50@1	75
or	Prairie Wolf	
	Mink	
od	Raccoon	
n-	Badger	25
nl-		25 75
-	11 Short Stringd	40
en,	" Long Striped	
m	Pole Cats	.08
ng		.10 .20
	Dearway Jan and along man the world	
ul	Muskrats	
er		
008	LARGE SALE OF HORSES CATTLE BOO	g.

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 Macon. Ga.—We had tested its virtue personally, and know that for dyspepsia, billiousness and throbbing headen 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.

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A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenory 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. T. J. ANDERSON,

Gen. Passenger Agent Topeka, Kan.

Several farmers in this vicinity are losing will find the catalogue of J. J. H. Gregory's well known seed house advertised in our col-umns. For freshness and reliability of the seed sent out and enterprise in introducing sickness or cause. Mr. Wm. Pickett has lost choice new vegetables to the public, Mr. two, and Mr. Charles Haslett one.—Frankfort Gregory is endorsed by the prominent agricult turists of the United States; as recommendations from over forty states and territories, to be found on the cover of this catalogue, amply

> 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

Also try Wire Quilted Soles

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

TREES, PLANTS. Spring Lists free, F. K. PHOENOX, Blo omington Nursery, Ill.

For 25c.; we will send postpaid 3 papers of choice Flower seed and a receipt for making candy. Agents wanted. W. W. McMAHON, MEMPHIS, MO.

Osage Orange Seed.

Having handled some of each crop for more than 25 years, we are prepared to offer some of the best and brightest we have ever received. Price to suit the htest we have ever received.
s. For samples and price, address
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ACRICULTURAL HOUSE,

Kansas City, Mo.

We quote.

Yellow Nansemond Sweet Potatoes, per barrel, \$5.00
Red Nansemond do do do do 5.50
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Bahama or Southern Queen do do do 6.00
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Northern Early Rose Potatoes, do do 4.50
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Northern Buckeye do do do 5.00
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Northern Snow Flake Potatoes, do do 7.00
Northern Snow Flake Potatoes, do do 7.00 Northern Neshannock do do
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Northern Snow Flake Potatoes, do
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Send cash with orders, Order early.
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CHOICE ONION SEED.

If you want to raise a good crop, send to an old Onion grower for reliable seed of the standard large Red Wethersfield variety, raised in 1876, from selected Onions, and such as he sows himself Sent post-paid on receipt of price, \$1,50 per pound or C. O. D. by

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I refer to John Barnard, Eq., Market Gardener and
President Muscatine County Ag. Society.

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ONE SET SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS.
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ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy. Remember, we will send you the above-named six articles, which we have retailed for \$4,50. by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, or 4 sample lots for \$1,50.
We also put up iots for \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5. and for \$15, we send each of the five lots and ONE SOLID SILVER WATCH, FREE.
Address all orders to INDILLY & CO. 1
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A speciality and respectfully solicit a portion of the farmer trade. They intend making their Store a General Market, where at all times may be found a complete assortment of all that the Vegetable Market affords. The highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

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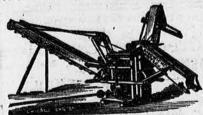
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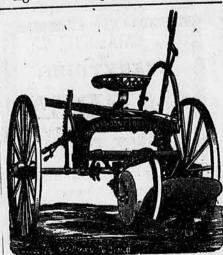


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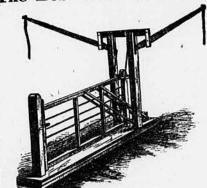
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Your valuable medicine Simmons' Liver Regulator, has saved me many Doctors bills, I use it for everything it is recommended and never knew it to fail; I have used it in Colic and Grubbs, with my Mules and Horses, giving them about half bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to, you can recommend it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horse fiesh is heir to. E.T. Taylos, Agent for Grangers of Goosgis. For Horses, Mules. Cattle and all Dis-THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1, 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5. For 10 cents each additional, one Magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. We make Roses a Great Specialty, and are the largest Rose-growers in America. Refer to 100,000 customers in the United States and Canada. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose-Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa. ble for immediate flowering.
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Morus Alba, Morus Rosea, Moretti, Mulderry, Lindor Japanese Mulberry Trees. The above varieties are the best for slikworm food, for forest, ornamental and fruit trees. They are unteuched by insects and borers and grow in all kinds of soil. Send for Circulars. Eggs of Silkworms \$6.00 per oz. A sample sent for 50 cente. A Treatise on Silk Culture for 50 cents. Ocente. Address

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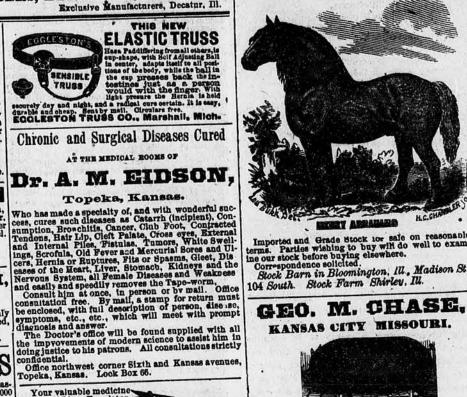


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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

DEATH'S BLUNDER.

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 asplended church Crept little beggar Nell.

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

She heard the mournful music; She heard the preacher say: "The Lord; who gave your treasure, 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 forher who sleeps

With lilies round her hos 1?" "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 sore enough by sorrow To feel for one like thee; It is his will that thou should'st fill Her place, child. Come with me."

Now many triendless 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 grid! dle 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 onbut just at that time the griddles and the frying-pans seemed so far away and we were indulging in such nice theories about the unwholsomeness 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 heat 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 stiring 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 confees we cannot see the point in having that kind of an entertainment even "out west," where entertainment is scarce. We know a lady who engineer. ed 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 moralists say, we have got to educate them up 'em, but he got hurt yesterday; a heavy truck to a certain point first, and we fear it will be run over his foot an he's laid up—we are so a very fine point indeed. In the mean time if poor, sir, I thought I'd try. Mamma sews any body brought a patent greaser home from the Centennial please let us know how

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."

it works, on what principle and all about it.

"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-bother-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

Ought to be ought to be," echoed the chair rockers.
"What does all this mean?"

'All mean," enapped the fire up the chim-

"You think you'll mock me, and say everything I do."
"I do," answered the spirit guest,

"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 par,
ticularly seemed to gaze sorrowfully from the
face of a beautiful girl—turn 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 portrait breathing. trait breathing.

"Well, what would you have me do?" he asked, in desperation. "It's too near Thanks.

giving, 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—bother—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 com-pany" 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 mar-ried, 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 open-ing of our story that Mr. Strong heard of her unhappy circumstances, and that through othe ers, for she was too proud to appeal to him for

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 words, which seemed always to condemn him; haunted him on the street, speaking from out every woman's bonnet, and startling by every child-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. Thankegiving was coming, and here and there he heard of anticipated family gatherings and merry-makings: there see one for him—to give a dinner to his club. But his prompter suggested "other company," and is 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 faith-ful Tom to the rescue.

"Wild night, Mas'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

"I say, Tom !"

"Yes, ssh!"
"Do you kno leaves to night ?" "Somewher' 'bout midnight, I dinks you

find im 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. know, old boy; come to the library. 12.

"I know, old boy; come of the library. In:

15," Mr. Streng read, consulting his paper.

"Tom, I'm going to Trenton on that train;
see that my value 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

"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 filted 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, scant faded dress about her almost bare limbs. "How do you sell your oranges?" asked Mr.

"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 cou ple of oranges Mr. Strong dropped when she spoke his name—"My brother Marshell sells 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 herand you.

and the lumps in his throat well-nigh suf-

time, but recovering herself, thought she

itime, but recovering hersell, thought she must entertain her mother's friend.

"There's a man getting ready for Thanks' giving. I guess; he's got two big turkeys.

e. I've Marshall cried this morning, 'cause he said there I'm chicken and some cranterries, and we'd have ght to a real Thanksgiving dinner, 'cause Mrs Stone was going to give manma, a numpkin ple. He 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 gentle—man came on the cars to"—

"Eiste!"

"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 un-til 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 lit-tle 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

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 Thankegiving 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 Mar-shall 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-pie 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 had condemned him until it seemed a real dear old Tom. The latter especially, seemed presence he could not get rid of, do what he would. It whispered in his ear, echoed his had lived there long before their mamma was born, and had a story for every nook and corner of the great house.—Examiner and

RECEIPTS.

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 sause, 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 INFLAMMA BLE.—Add an ounce of alum to the last water used in rinsing children's dresses, and they will become almost uninfiamable, 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

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 inh nelt 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 friend we learn her method of warming up cold potatoes, and as it excels 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 even, 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 pour in a pint of lukewarm water; add half a tablespoonful of butter, a little salt, a gill of molasses, and a teacup of good yeast. 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 tea-spoon 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 the remainder of the flour, then knead fifteen or twenty minutes, and let it rise till light Then knead again for the same length of time 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 fainted they couldn't come her to."

"Ma, why don't you speak?" said little ake. "Why don't you say suthin' funny?" His heart beat and thumped a wild tattoo and the lumps in his throat well-nigh sufocated him.

What can I say funny? Don't you see I am busy frying doughnuts?" "Well, you might say, Jake, wont yer hev a doughcake?
That'ud be funny for you."

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THE STRAY LIST. Strays for the Week Ending Feb. 7, 1876

Atchison County-Chas. H Krebs, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by John Thomas, Shannon To. Atchison P. O.) Dec. 2nd, 1876, one hener, red and white, ar on forchead, crop off right ear, two years old. Valu-Atchison P. O.) Dec. 2nd, 1878, one heller, red and what star on forehead, crop of right ear, two years old. Valued at \$13,00.

MARB—Taken up by Frank A. Perry, Grasshopper Tp. (Huron P. O.) Nov. 1st., 1876, one light bay mare, star on forehead, white spot under brisket close to fore leg, scar between the hams, three years old. Valued at \$37,00.

GOW—Taken up by John Wallace, wainut Tp. (Oak Mills r. O.) Nov. 1sth., 1866, one whitish roan cow, 12 yrs old. Valued at \$11,00.

GOLT—Taken up by B. S. Royr, Kaploma Tp. (Arington P. O.) Dec. 1sth., 1876, one dun horse colt, star on forehead, two years old. Valued at \$20,00.

COLT—Also, one dark bay mare colt, two years old. Valued at \$25,00.

COW—Taken up by John Baker, Walnut Tp. (Atchison P. O.) Dec. 1sth. 1876, one fred cow, branded O A en left side, 7 years old. Valued at \$17,00.

PONY—Taken up by G. Ellis, Lancaster Tp. (Good Intent.) O.) June 7th, 1876, one blue roan horse pony, branded J Hon left thigh and Won left shoulder, small piece, off left car. 12 years old. Valued at \$15,00.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Neely, Lancaster Tp. (Lash Caster P. O.) Nov., 1st., 1876, one blay mare, left hind foot white, 18 hands high, ive years old. Valued at \$40,00.

MARE—Taken up by James Shockey, Lancaster Tp. (Lash Spot on forchead, 14 hands high, six years old. Valued at \$40,00.

COLT—Taken up by Ellsha Barker, Shannon Tp. (Atc. COLT—Taken up by Ellsha Barker, Shannon Tp. (Atc.)

spot on forenead, is an at \$60.00.

CULT—Taken up by Elisha Barker, Shannon Tp. (Atchison P. O.) Dec. 18th, 1876, one brown mare colt, two white feet, about three years old. valued at \$15.00.

CULT—Also, one sorrel mare colt, star on forehead, white hind feet, about 3 years old Valued at \$15.00. Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk.

MULES—Taken up by Jas. K. McCoy, Rich Tp, Dec.
16th, 1876, two dark brown horse mules, one with the left
16th, 1876, two dark brown horse mules, one with the left
16th, 1876, two dark brown horse mules, one with the left
16th, 1876, one served by J. V. Willhite, Patnam Tp, Dec.
18th, 1876, one small chestnut sorrel mare, supposed to be
18th, 1876, one small chestnut sorrel mare, supposed to be
18th, 1876, one small chestnut sorrel mare, supposed to be
18th, 1876, one many the market by W. Flint, Putman Tp, one dark
18th market mule, supposed to be ten years old, mane and
18th shaved, had halter on. Valued at \$50,00.

STEER—Taken up by M. Bower, Keeder Tp, Jan. 2nd,
1877, one red yearling steer, crop off the left ear.

Renthon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. B. Munday, Franklin Tp, one
two year old heifer, red and white roan, red ears, branded
W on the left hip. Valued at \$14.60.

BTEER—Taken up by Joseph A. Dorsey, Osage Tp, one
two year old steer, ears lightly rounded off, no other
marks or brands. Valued at \$16.00.

MARK—Taken up by Allen Stewart, Freedom Tp, one
dark bay mare, four years old next spring, about 14%
hands high, left hind foot white, with collar marks, no
other marks or brands.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Ward, Marion Tp, one black
horse colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Brawn Co.—Henry Isaly, Clerk. Brown Co.—Henry Isely, Clerk.

Brown Co.—Henry Isely, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel Samuel, Padonia Tp. (Padons P. O.). Nov. 14th, 1876 one red and white steer, three years old, piece off under both ears, and a split in tip of left ear. Valued at \$30.00.

Nick ear. Valued at \$30.00.

Nink Heiffers And ONE STEER—Taken up by A. Nink Heiffers And ONE STEER—Taken up by A. Mink Heiffers And ONE STEER—Taken up by A. Mink Heiffers And White heliers, and one red and white steer, all supposed to be two years old, and of the Texas stock. All ten valued at \$18.00.

COLT—Taken up by J. J. Scoby, Wainat Tp. (Sabeths S. Old, Star in forehead, no marks of brands. Valued at \$15.00.

STEER—Taken up by R. J. Pe kinpaugh, Padonis Tp. (Padonis P. O.) Dec. 10th, 1876, one white steer, about 18 months old, red ears. Valued at \$12.00.

STEER—Taken up by R. J. Pe kinpaugh, Padonis Tp. (Padonis P. O.) Nov. 1st, 1876, one red and white spotted of steer, three years old, dark about the head, half crop of right ear, crop, slit, and underbit left. ar. Valued at \$25.

Heiffer—Taken up by L. Jenson, Robinson Tp. (Robinson P. O.) Dec. 18th, 1876, one white steer, the dark half crop of right ear, crop, slit, and underbit left. ar. Valued at \$25.

Heiffer—Taken up by L. Jenson, Robinson Tp. (Robinson P. O.) Dec. 18th, 1876, one white betier, two years old past, tips of ears blue, blue around the eyes, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

STEER—Taken up by Jehn Lanning, Hamlin Tp.) Sabeths P. O.) one red steer, one year old, all red except a white spot on each hind leg near the gambrel joint, with a brand on the left hip, supposed to be 2, no other marks or brands noticeable. Valued at \$12.00.

Oherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. Cherokee County—Ed. dier herson, Clouds—COLTS—Taken up by D. S. Mills, Crawford Tp. Dec. 26, 1976, two horse colts, two years old, one with star in force head, the other with a blaze face. Both valued at \$30,00. PONY—Taken up by William Lathrop, Shawnee Tp. Pony—Taken up by William Lathrop, Shawnee Tp. Dec. 21st, 1876, one pony horse, twelve years old, fourteen hands high, with saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$15 Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Orlando Duir, Lincoin Tp, one dark bay filly, medium size, supposed to be two years old, small star in forehead. Ne other marks or brands.

MARE—Taken up by Dennis Ward, Appanoose Tp, one bay mare, three years old past, 14 hands high, white on both hind fact, branded with the letters D W on left shoulder. Valued at \$40,00.

HEIFEE—Taken up by J. W Davis. Appanoose Tp, one native medium sized one year old helier, red and white spotted, roan, white star in forehead, no other marks or brands. Cash value \$11,00.

Jewell County-W. M. Allen, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wm. Runyan; Buffalo Tp, one red and white spotted steer, one year old past, stagg. Ap-raised at \$10,00. Jefferson County .- D. B. Baker, Clerk.

Jefferson County.—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Sylvester Stewart, Delaware Tp,
Dec. 5th, 1816, one sorrel mare pony, about six years old,
14 hands nigh, bal face, a tew white hairs about root of
tail. Valued at \$25,00.

COLT—Taken up by Herman Newman, Delaware Tp,
Dec. 1st, 1876, one black colt, one year old last spring, a
small scar on the left hind stide, no other marks or brands
perceivabre. Valued at \$15,00.

MARE—Taken up by Joan Dungan, Kentucky Tp, Dec.
26th, 1876, one brown-bay mare, two years old past, white
hind feet, white star in the forchead, neavy mane and tail,
about 14 hands nigh. Valued at \$25,00.

COLT—Taken up by J. F. Hinton, Jskaloosa Tp, Dec.
26th, 1876, one black horse colt, two years old past, about
14 hands high, medium size, no marks or brands. Valued
at \$30,00.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clark

Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk. Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Cierk.

HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Murdock, Oxford Tp. Nov.

20th, 1876, one bay horse, thin in flesh, 8 or 10 years old,

blind in the left eye. Valued at \$40,00.

TWO MARES—Taken up by E. J. Lee, Anbry Tp. Oct.

1st, 1876, one light gray mare, dark mane and tail, 15 hands

high, 8 years old, collar marks. Valued at \$50,00.

PONY—Also, one brown pony mare, 14 hands high, 9

years eld, star in the forchead, white streak on nose, col
lar marks. Valued at \$33,00.

STEER—Taken up by James Sells, Olathe Tp. Jan. 18th,

1877, one red yearling steer, medium size, underbit in left

ear, crop off and underbit in right ear, some white on

belly and tail. Valued at \$13,00.

4

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. L. W. Bell, Emporia Tp. (Emporia P. O.) Nov. 22nd, 1875, one two year old white steer, with square crop off the right ear. Valued at \$15,00.

ATTLE AND PONY—Taken up by Malcom Campbell, Pike Tp, Dec. 28th, 1876, (Plymouth P. O.) one steer, two years old past, pale red, branded with the letters A R on left hip. Valued at \$14,00. One I year old steer, brindle, branded on, the left hip with the letter S. er figure 8. Valued at \$12,00. Also, one bay mare pony, star in the face, white nose, both hind tet white, branded with the letters O on the left hip and the letter P on the left shedider, Sor 9 years old. Valued at \$18,00.

CATTLE—Taken up by Dr. J. J. Wright, Emporia Tp. (Emporia P. O.) Nov. 37th, 1876, one yearling heifer, with little roan and red ears. Value \$12,00.

Also, one yearling heifer, red and white. Value \$15,00.

Also, one yearling heifer, red and white, slit in left ear, and anderbit in right ear. Value \$15,00.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Sidney Putnam, Waterloo Tp. (1vy P. O.) one red cow, with a V shaped white mark in the face, and several small white spots along the sides and flage, Value \$10.0.

Also, one yearling heifer, red and white, slit in left ear, and anderbit in right ear. Value \$15,00.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Sidney Putnam, Waterloo Tp. (1vy P. O.) one red cow, with a V shaped white mark in the face, and several small white spots along the sides and flank, branded with the letter F on top of the right hip, 8 years old. Value \$16,00.

Leavenworth County—O. Biefendorf, Clerk. Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk.

Leavenworth County-0. Diefendorf, Clerk.

Leavenworth County—O. Bietendow, Cierk.

COW—Taken up by James Cornsey, High Prairie Tp.
one roan cow, shout six years old, crop and underbit on
the right ear. Valued at \$30,00.

MULE—Taken up by Thomas Smith, Alexandria Tp.
one dark brown mare mule, four years old past, mealy
nose, shod all round, had on haiter with rope shank.

Valued at \$50,00.

STERE—Taken up by Thomas Mason, Alexandria Tp.
Nov, 3th, 1876, one white steer, three years old, red neck,
branded T Con right horn, figure 8 on right hip Value \$20.

STERE—Taken up by James M. Phenicie, Heno Tp., Nov.
14th, 1876, one three year old roan steer, crop off right ear.

Value \$25,00.

14th, 1876, one three year old roan steer, turby out 1820. Value \$25,00.

BTEKR—Also, one three year old red steer, under bit in left ear. Value \$35,00.

CULT—Taken up by George W. Howard, Reno Tp, Nov. 4th, 1876, one yearling bay horse coit, dark mane and tail, small white spot in forchead. Value \$20,00.

MARE—Taken up by George M. Mosser, Sherman Tp, Nov. 22th, 1876, one light bay mare, three years old, star in face, no marks or brands. Value \$35,00.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. S. Bishop, Alexandria Tp, Dec. 8th, 1876, one red and white spotted helfer, short horns, two years old. Value \$15,00.

La Bette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Andy Kaho, Oswego Tp, Jan. 3rd, 177, one bay horse, about 15½ hands high, branded E R on right hip, D L on left hip, right hind foot white, white spot on left heel, white hal s in the tail, a few white hairs in forchead, saddle and bridle marks, shod all round. Valued at \$75,00.

Lina County-J. W. Flors, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. O. Hara, Blue Mound Tp, Dec. 7th, 1876, one 8 year old light colored gray mare, no marks. Valued at \$50,00.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Barnes, Blue Mound Tp, Nev. 12th, 1876, one three year old bay pony mare, 14 hands high, white strip in lace, right hind foot and fetlock white, leit fore foot white, under jaw unusually large. Valued at \$50,00. \$50.00. STEER—Taken up by J. W. Craig, Potosi Tp, Dec. 25th, 8, one 3 year old red and white spotted steer, no marks brands. Value \$30,00.

Marion County-Thes. W. Bown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo. Kaiser, Clear Creek Tp. Jan. 12th, 1877, one sorrel popy mare, with blaze in face, four white feet, branded A C on left hip, about six years old.

Also, one sorrel mare colt, with blaze in face, four white eet, supposed to be a yearling, no marks or brands. Both mimals valued at \$55,00.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk.

Miami. County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Benton Groover, Marysville Tp.
Dec. 29, 1976, One bay mare, 3 yr old, with star in forehead,
black mane and tail, about 18/4 hands high. Value \$69,00.

MARE—Taken "p by J. E. Cooper, Wea Tp. Jan. 17, 1877,
One sorrel pour mare, 7 years old, with harness marks.
Value \$25,00.

MARE—Taken up by A. Gorman, Sugar Creek Tp. Dec.
31, 1876, one chestaut sorrel mare, 10 years old, white spot in forehead, some white on left hind foot, harness and saddle marks. Value \$35.00.

MARE—Also, one bay may, 14 yrs old, white strip down the fa. c, blind in right cyc, some white on both hind feet, harness marks on both sides. Value \$35.01.

GULT—Taken up by R. D. Pitman, Wes Tp. Dec. 1st, 1876, one bright bay horse colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands.

Value \$35,00.

Aemaha County-W. J. Ingram, Clerk. COLT—One black horse colt, root of mane white, two years old past, no marks or brands visible.

MARE—Taken up by Joel Job, Nemintel Tp, one dark bay mare, black mane and tail, heavy set, two years old past. Valued at \$25,00.

STEER—Taken up by John Sly, Washington Tp, one yearling steer, with blackish head and neck, white spot in forehead, body striped round with white and lightish brown, legs white to knee. Value \$14,00.

Rush County-Allen McCann, Clerk HORSE—Taken up by Robert Stephens, Alexander Tp. Jan. 13th, 1877, a dark roan horse, 13/ hands high, 12 years old, saddle and harness marks, no brands. Value \$12,00.

Riley County-J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by C. W. Kemball, Mashattan Tp, one two year old heifer, color dork red, some white on back, bush of tail gone. Value \$15.00.

Also, one black and white Texas cow, three or four y'rs old, branded W on hip. Value \$15.00.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. Shawnes County—J. Lee Ringit, Ciera.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Fiery, Dover Tp, Dec. 1ith,
1876, one red cow, 6 years old, branded O on left hip, underhit ont of left ear. Value \$20,00.

HEIFEL—Taken up by Golden Silvers, Soldier Tp. Dec.
28, 1876, one white hefter, no marks or brands percelvable,
supposed to be shout 18 months old. Value \$15,00.

COUT—Taken up by O. P. Leighton, Tecumseh Tp. Jan.
15, 1877, one hay horse colt, small star in forehead, black
mane and tall, 1 year old, no marks or brands. Value \$20.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. W. Whiteside, Fail River Tp.
Dec. 27,1876, a red heifer, white spot in forchead above the
left eye, little white on the back, white on the belly, tail
mixed red and white, under bit in left ear, half crop in
rightear, supposed to be two years old last spring.

HEIFER—Also, a pale red and white heifer speckled on
the hips and thighs, tail white, white spot in forchead
above the right eye, swallow fork in the right ear, supposed
to be two years old last spring.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. Shaler, Verdigris Tp, Dec.
30, 1876, a two year old roan steer, slit in the left ear, and
swallow fork in the right ear. Value \$15,00.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick Fitzmorris, Verdigris Tp,
Dec. 26, 1876, a two year old steer, white spots behind the
right shoulder, white spot in the forchead, branded with
C or G on the right hip. Value \$15,00.

Wabbunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

COLTS—Taken up by J. L. Unhienbacker, Farmer Tp,
Jan. 2nd, 1877, one bay mare colt, one year old last spring.
about 14 hands high, both hind feet white. Value \$20.00,
Also, one cream colo. ed mare colt, one year old last
spring, 13 hands high, both hind feet white, has a white
stripe in forehead down to nose. Value \$15.00.

COLTS—Taken up by Andrew Selgrist, Wahlte hairs on
forehead and on right hind foot of each, supposed to be
two years old next spring. Value \$30.00 each.
Also, one bay horsa volt, supposed to be three years
old next spring. Value \$30.00. All three branded 4 R on
right shoulser.

COLT—Taken up by J. M. Bisbey, Wabaunsee Tp, Jan.
8th, 1877, one bay mare cott, small white spot in face, dark
mane and tail, medium size, supposed to be three years
old past, no marks or brands visible. Value \$50.00.

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And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted. Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks.

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN. Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops. The above Line of Goods are for sale by W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

PAINTING.—THE PATRONS PAINT COMPANA. ... c manufacturing the INGERSOLL READY-MIXED PAINTS, and BRUSHES, and selling them at full trade discounts, delivering them freight paid, and no money required until the goods are received—making them cheaper than even the material can be bought elsewhere. They are an absolutely pure article, possessing great endurance and brilliancy, and are giving great satisfaction all over the country. We have a Patron friend who saved enough alone on Paint purchased to pay his Grange expenses for a life-time. They also sell ROOF PAINT 30 per cent, cheaper than any one else. It is to the interest of all about painting to write and have sent free, their book, "Every One His Own Painter." It will save much money, whether you buy their Paint or not. Adridess, 259 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.—(From "The Farmers' Friend.")

Best

Wheels. K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR-

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

OHIO SULKY RAKE.

Examine these Implements before buying.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

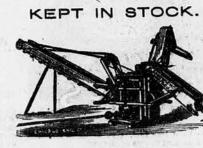
On credit, running through, ten years, at seven per 419, 421 and 423 Walnut St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Hand and Power Corn Shellers!



A Large Line of SANDWICH POWER SHELLERS

(ADAMS' PATENT.)



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

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A GOOD HAND SHELLER.

Will soon save the price of one in hanling corn to market.

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

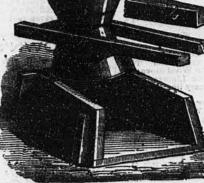
THE ONLY

THAT

WILL GRIND CORN WITH SHUCK ON

Without

EXTRA EXPENSE.



THE ONLY

GRINDING

Corn and Cob Successfully.

It will grind shelled corn fine enough for family use. Grinds twice as fast as any other mill of same size and price. PRICE:—No. 1, one horse, grinds 10 to 15 bushels meal per hour, \$85.00. No. 2, two horse, grinds 16 to 20 bushels meal per hour \$50.00. Prices of geared machines upon application.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND FULL INFORMATION. We are also General Agents for The Aultman & Taylor Thresher, Taylor Hay Rakes, Canton Clipper Plows, Parlin Cultivators, Cole's Stalk Cutter, Champion Reaper and Mower, Superior Grain Drills, Grand De Tour Plows, New Departure (tongueless).

Cultivator, Selby's Corn Planter, &c., &c.

Send for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue (to be out soon) containing cuts and prices of goods in our
Agricultural Implement Department, Wagon and Carriage Department, and Seed Department. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Missouris Address

Zet us Smile.

BORING FOR MAPLE SUGAR.

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

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 superifugar-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 ar. Bange calls "sugar bilin". My whe'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 he brought out a couple of buckets to catch the sap, and the auger with which to bore

hole in the tree. My wife's uncle said the bucket ought to be set about three feet from the tree, as the sap

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 be gan boring again; but I bored too far, for the auger went clear through the tree and penetrating the back of my wite'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 easof 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 wite's uncle said he thought the spigot must be jammed in so tight that it checked 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. 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 ar-rived he looked at the hole, then at the spigot, then at the kettle, and then at the tree. Then

then at the kettle, and then at the tree. Then turning to me with a mournful face, and said:
"Suiffin, you have had a good deal of trouble in your life, an' its done you good. It's made a man of you. This world is full of sorrow, but we must bear it without grumbling. You have the of course Consequently now that know that, of course. Consequently, now that I've some bad news to break to you, I feel's if the shock won't knock you endways, but'll be received with patient resignation. I say I hope you won't break down an' give way to your feelin's when I tell you that there tree is no sugar maple at all! Grashus! why that's a black hickory! It is indeed, and you might as well bore for maple sugar in the side of a talegraph pole!" 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 fitteen 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.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.





For Coal or Wood are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Broll and Hoast 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 Enameled Work of all kinds, Culinary and Plumbers' Goods, &c.

Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners

"AUTOCRAT" and "JUPITER." See them before buying. Every Stove warranted to operate perfectly.

BUCK'S STOVE CO.,

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

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Missouri.

Farm Machinery & Wagons.

BRING the Pioneers in the trade in this city, we have been able to take our choics of the best imploments made, which our long experience in the business enabled us to do with great satisfaction to our customers as 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, have made our house their Western Depot, or distributing point; thus taking advantage of freights. 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 "Farmers' Diary and Memorandum Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one.

BAIN AND SCHUTTLER WAGONS.

For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as They are the bet proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never they are the bet proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lowest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheaplowest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheaplowest priced wagon. But do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheaplowest priced wagon. But do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheaplowest priced wagon. But do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheaplowest priced wagon. But do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheaplowest priced wagon. But do claim to have a graph of the control of the provent of the control of the provent of

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

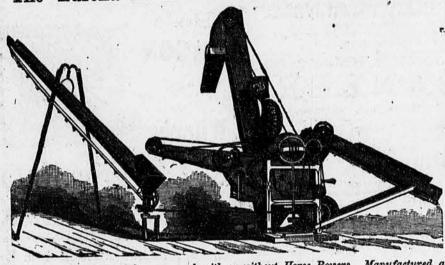
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS. Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Pannelled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

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 style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material used. A through system of inspection is States where greater care is given to the selection of material used. A through system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT cach 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,

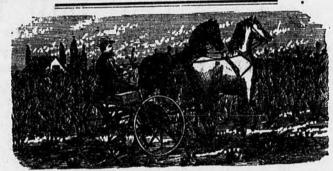
Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory,

The Eureka Force Feed Power Corn Sheller!



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

The only Sheller that the Feeder carries the corn directly into the Feed Hopper, and that has all the late important improvements. This class of shellers will do more work with one third less power than Cylinder Shellers, which rub corn on corn, or press it between cylinder and concave—and their superiority is 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. in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state The draft is much lighter, and the AVERY is the most durable cutter made. Inquire for the Avery, don't advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

Can be ${f A}$ ttached

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

It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to u e on either right or left hind 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 hose and adjustable for very roagh 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 Openheel Drop ever put upon the market, dropping the corn in full view of both dropper and driver, enabling the former to drop by the heel of the runner, and the latter to see that the work is bring well done, while both these attendants maintain a position of ease and comfort. We retain our standars and accurate principle of dropping, and have simply added a device for carrying the seed into full view, at the same time avoiding all adapter of clogging, or leaving the corn on top of the ground, which has been the serious objection to machines of this class heretofore introduced. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Donble Fulvantage. The lever will be also to fit by 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 Mo. 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 tarmers the only correct and reliable Drill Planter extant. Places with small holes are furnished with the Drill for planting broom corn, for which purpose the Brown Drill stands without a rival.

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

THE HIGHEST HONORS.

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

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR AND DIPLOMA.

ON EACH OF THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS:

Furst and Bradley's "Garden City Clipper" Plows. Furst and Bradley's "Garden City"

Sulky and Gang Plows. Furst and Bradley's Sulky Hay Rake. Furst and Bradley's Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator. Furst 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 desires throughout the country.

SMITH & KEATING.

General Western Agents, KANSAS CITY, MO.

to any

PLOW

DEERE & Co., Moline, Illinois.

St. Louis, Mo.

C. S. WHEELER, Kansas City, Mo.

DEERE, MANSUR &

FARM MACHINERY. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

-We refer below to some of our leading Implements, among them-The JOHN DEERE MOLINE PLOWS

HAS BUT ONE LEVER SIMPLE. STRONG. DURABLE.

HAS NO SUCCESSFUL

RIVAL IN THE MARKET.

THE "GILPIN" SULKY PLOW.





Planter.

MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES-WARRANT. ED EQUAL TO ANY.



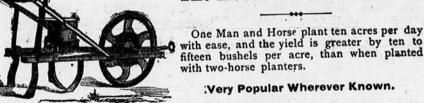
The Improved Diamond Corn THE CLIMAX CORN PLANTER. IMPROVED FOR 1877, WITH OPEN HEEL.

Six Chamber Rotary Drop, each chamber

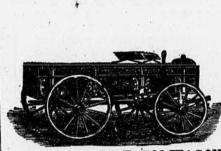
passing 15 inches under corn. Double Has Open Heel. Slide Valve with Spring Cutoff.

Quantity planted can be changed without removing jointed wrought-iron coupling. Advantage corn from box. Best Lever in use for raising runners Lever for raising Runners. Can be adjust-with dropper seated. Runners can be locked either in or out of the ground. Check Rowe Drill or Sod Attachment, work perfectly. See this Planter before buying. popular now in use.

The HOOSIER CORN DRILL



with ease, and the yield is greater by ten to fifteen bushels per acre, than when planted Very Popular Wherever Known.



THE CORTLAND SPRING WAGON THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON,

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 to 5 years. Spokes driven in glue by powerful machinery. Patent coupling, double end gate. Finest looking farm wagon made. Has no leaders but many followers.

SUCCESS IS THE TEST OF MERIT.

MANUFACTORY AT

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Unrivalled as to style, strength, and price. A light draft, easy riding wagon, carrying, when required, clock of the principle of the principle of the principle. Solid required, clock of the principle of the principl

These Celebrated Churns have the endorsement of the best dairymen of the country. They combine more good qualities than any other. Five sizes made.

Every Churn warranted. Made only by
PORTER, BLANCHARD'S SONS, CONCORD, N. H.

We are their General Agents, send to us for Catalogue and Prices.

With

TWENTY

OIL TEMPERED

Spring Steel

Teeth.





BOY OR GIRL TEN YEARS OLD Can Work It Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake. The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outsells all others, as we are prepared to prove by the figures. We have handled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly tell the story of its merits in more convincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular.

THE KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO., POWER CORN SHELLER. Shells unhusked as well as husked corn perfectly. A Full Line of HAND CORN SHELLERS Cheap.

THE IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB

The best known and most popular in market.

We shall, from time to time, make further mention of other well known Implements in our line.

Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Twelfth Streets, West Kansas City.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.; KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. To enable our readers at home and abroad to keep fully informed as to the progress and work of the againstural college the entire re-port of the Board of Regents is herewith

published: REGENTS' REPORTS.

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

DEAR SIR :- The Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College respectfully submit the following report and accompanying docu-ments for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1878

STUDENTS.

During the calender year 1876, three hun dred 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 Horti-culture have been consolidated, and Prof. C.V. Riley has been engaged as Lacturer on Practi-Kiley has been engaged as Lacturer 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 lands taxable in the county but the College. 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 fol-

APPROPRIATIONS.

The last Legislature made appropriations for this institution as follows:

For material and equipment of chemical department.....\$ ment.
For fencing.
For seeds and experiments.
For printing department.
For woman's indepartments.
For two privies.
For moving blacksmith shop.
For finishing college, mechanical building for laboratory building.
For horticultural and botanical building.

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 ta cilities than any building of its cost in the United States. The Horticultural building is equally well adapted to the wants of the des partments of Botany and Practical Horticul-ture. It is one of the same description of stone work, one story, 31x80 teet, having a basement legal opinions of its law officers. The officers of for work-shop and cellars. These buildings the College had a right to act upon the legal have not only been finished, but also equipped opinions given them by the Attorney Generals. for use by the classes, out of their respective appropriations.

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in flooring and ceiling the carpenter shop, in should be repealed.

Plastering all the rooms in the second story of Second, That a life in the second story of Second, That a life is second. 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. been used in doing the most necessary work

on both.

Land Agent and offered at an average price of \$6.25 per acre. During the year this officer has sold 5,604 acres, at an average price of \$5.83 per acre. The proceeds arising from tuese sales are invested in school bonds or real cestate by the Loan Commissioner, who during the year has so placed \$63,067.25. The secu-rities in the hands of the Treasurer amount to \$159,317 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 96, 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, perserva-tion or repair of any building or buildings." As a college cannot be conducted without necessary buildings and equipments, the State is under contract with the United States Government to turnish them as needed for the best utilization of this magnificent endowment. As already shown, our income from this source amounted to \$15,300, 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 \$3,283 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 appeintment of a new Board of Regents. In 1870 the former Board, under an act ap, proved 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 indebt-edness 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 re-deem 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

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 tostallments, with ten per c-ut 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 stallment 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

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 Attorney Generals of the State, treated such assessments as ille-

The Supreme Court, however, in July, 1875, in the case of Oswalt vs. Hallowell, 15 Kas. Rep., 154, decided that the land thus sold on the credit and payable in annual installment, were taxable from date of contract, not with standing 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 Colege, 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 purchasere, 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 Under these circumstances, we suggest that the law authorizing the use of the endowment The appropriation for finishing the College fund to pay taxes on lands heretofore sold by and Mechanical buildings, has been expended the College, and to redeem lands from taxes,

Third, That an appropriation should be both.

The plants and specifications have been forthe taxes that have accured on the lands where nished by Mr. E. T. Carr, architect, and the work performed under his direction. We can emphatically repeat the statement in our last replacement in our last replacement in the statement in the state port, respecting buildings, that "the State has mever obtained more room or better work for country for taxes, the Legislature should pass the same money." The minor appropriations an act striking from the tax rolls and records

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 \$1,601 acres of choice land, all of which has been sold except the \$1,461 acres remaining in the state of the state which they are constructed.

WANTS.

There are two reasons why the essential needs of the Agricultural College should be supplied : First, because it is designed to give With the ablest Educators in the Country and is really giving a practical education for the industrial classes, who compose ninetyseven 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 accomodations 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 in-come, 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 appropria-

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

ical Department
For machines and material for Woman's Industrial Department
For type and material for Printing Department.

Department
For models, instruments and material for
Drawing, Mathematical and English Departments.
For finishing mechanical and college build-

ings.
For eldewalks
For library
For fire extingulahers
For insurance. FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Total......\$19,900 00 All of which is respectfully submitted.

M J. SALTER, 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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SUPPLEMENT.

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

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 Pottawa-tomie, Wm. Sims and W. P. Popence 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 ander the auspices of this Board, respectfully resulting of the Board, respectfully resulting the Board,

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 judg- WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMment, your committee assign the following

First: There is no contingent or premium fund to fall back upon in the event of financial disaster, resulting from bad weather or other-wise. 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 advan-

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. Farm-ers and those representing other industries ers and those representing other industries rebel against large premiums for such purposes, claiming that these animal, as a rule, are kept for gamblimg; 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 fault or form products or the best road. tion of fruit or farm products, or the best road, ster 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 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 calamitons financially. A financial failure, in fair management, is complete bank ruptcy in every respect.

Fourth: The holding of State fairs provokes the jealousy of district and county fair associa tion 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 ex-

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 commence all of which would seriously interfere with the work of the Secretary. He and his clerical force are now overlooked-with the business daily inceasing. His office has become a statistical and immigration bureau, with largelyincreased facilities for accomplising 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 unes qualed 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 machiney 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, suici-dal 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 this Board.

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

The Kansas Farmer. grams, which will contain condensed reports of the progress of agriculture in the several counties, the condition of crops and stock, prices 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 THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, OF KANSAS at the end of the year in an annual report, which of itself demands great labor, which which of itself demands great labor, which should not be interfered with by entraneous JOHN KELLY, Chairman. work.

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hewn log house, frame addition, good stone milk house, stabling, corn cribs; all well fenced (board, cultivation; good fence (board, hedge and wire), two good springs, large frame house, well furnished barn \$4.756.45 cash, balance on long time at 10 per cent. 80 ACRES,

Five and a half miles from city; stone house, two rooms, cellar, well, stabling; all fenced (wire, hedge and board). A bargain at 1250. 160 ACRES

Choice slope land; all fenced (board aud wire); good house, stable, well; 100 acres under cultivation. Six miles from city. Price 2,500; cash and time.

160 ACRES Choice farm, 5 miles from city; one and a half story stone house; 100 acres bottom and timber, plenty of running water, stabling; twelve acre orchard; plenty of coal, one of the finest farms in the county; all well fenced with good hedge. Price \$6,035.50 cash

and time—cheap.
170 ACRE FARM. Good house, nice stone milk house, good stabling, fruit and forest trees planted. Farm 61 miles from Topeka. Is a great bargain at \$1,700-no lest;

60 ACRE FARM Goon house and improvements, 61 miles from To-peka; choice place, good stabling, etc., etc. Can be bought for \$1,385.31. Terms \$575.31 cash; balance

80 ACRE FARM. Forty acres improved; one and a half story house. Bargain at \$1,250. Six miles from city. 160 ACRES.

Eight miles south of Topeka. For \$500 cash. big bargain. 160 ACRES. Choice land; twenty acres broke and fenced, situated in Wabaunsee county, three miles from

Dover. Price \$450. 400 ACRES,

In Wabaunsee county, for two dollars per acre. 360 ACRES.
At four dollars per acre. One-fourth cash; balance

on ten years' time at 10 per cent, interest, 160 ACRE FARM. Six miles from city; good house, orchard, stabing, etc., etc.; all under good fence. A bargain. Price \$2,500: one-fourth cash and balance on time.

160 ACRE FARM. In Auburn township; good improvements; tim-ber and water. On the Wakarusa. A bargain.

200 ACRES. In Greenwood county. Price \$1,000. Choice land. Cash and time.

200 Other Improved Farms in different parts of the County and State. Large List of City Property too Numerous to Mention.

We Pay Taxes in all parts of the State; Make Collections; Rent City Property and Farms; Furnish Abstracts on Application.

Parties having Money to Loan would do well to place it with us for Investment. Take charge of Property in and out of the city. Your Business solicited. Best of reference given in this city, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Springfield (Ills.), Denver (Col.) or any place either of us has ever lived.

Also have Property in all parts of the U.S. for Sale or Exchange. CALL AND SEE US.

MOST RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

ROSS & MCCLINTOCK