

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 18, 1877.

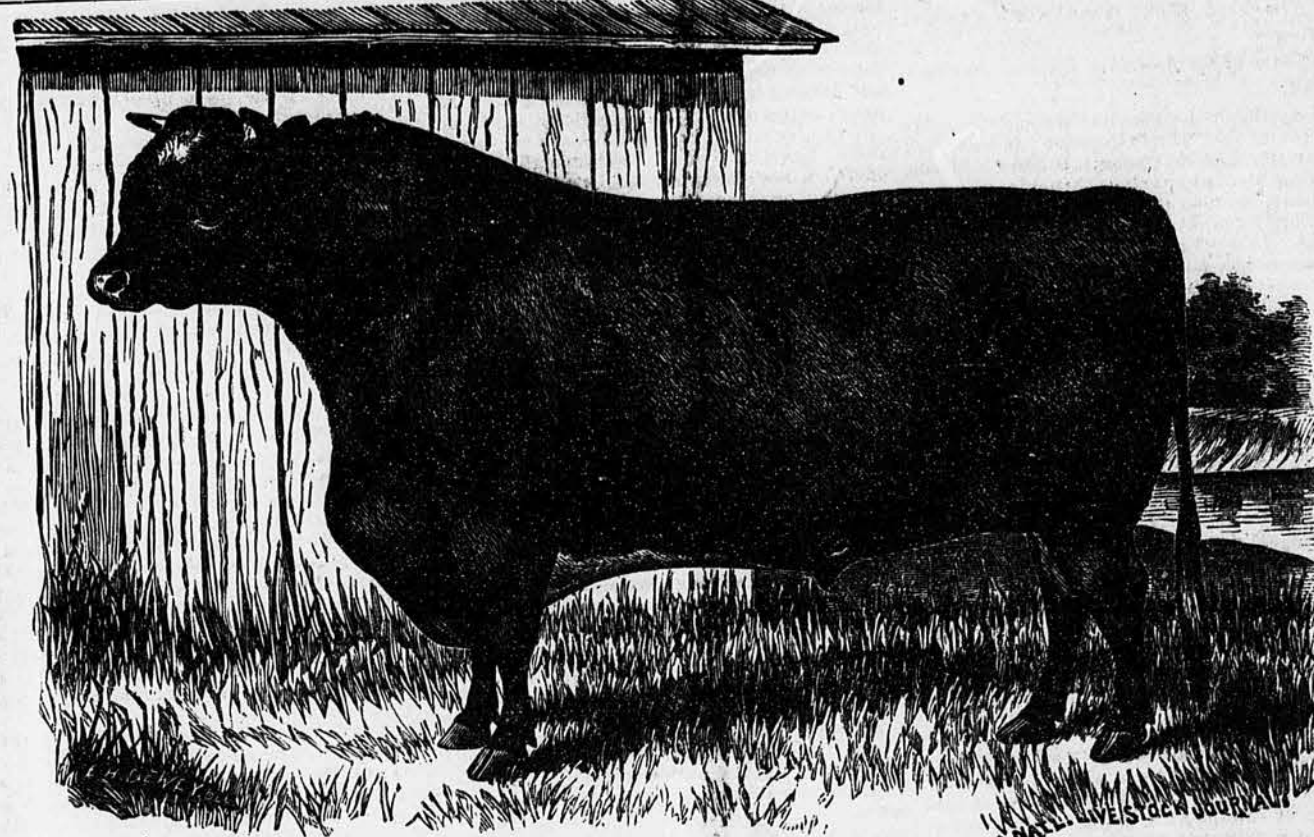
VOL. XV. NO. 16.

LETTER FROM SCOTLAND.

EDITOR FARMER: In my sojourn in this great country the weekly visits of the "FARMER" have been a source of much profit and pleasure. Perhaps this may smack of the flavor of the love of home and country implanted in the human breast, but I have not found among the many superior newspapers of this country, one in which every page is more readable and attractive. Friends who have read one have requested others, and this leads me to think of the value of such a powerful organ to a young State like Kansas. Like a beacon light shining, not only in its own State but to the very ends of the earth, with a bright and spirit cheering ray, it merits the support of every true Kansan, not merely that he may enjoy its beams, but that he may aid in reflecting them.

In a letter like this it is only possible to mention a few impressions made during the progress of a short visit; and from a Kansas point of view, one of the first after landing, is the solidity and wealth of every institution, as if the possession of all that was valuable in the universe had, somehow, been gathered up here, and in the hands of a truly great people was made enjoyable at every turn. The luxurious style of living generally prevalent among all classes, save the abject poor, soon becomes apparent. To be rich here, is, no doubt, a human paradise; but to be poor here, is poverty indeed. It is also plain that a kind of luxury, perhaps extravagance sometimes, has obtained here during even the past decade which used to be the special privilege of the upper ten. It is always specially pleasant to mark the refinement, taste and beauty of character and material surroundings developed as a result of a high state of cultivation, but even this golden state of things has its alloy, in the tendency of the weak to imitate the strong; the demands of class society lead multitudes into habits for which their means are totally inadequate, and as there is seldom a way of escape, disasters inevitably follow. Blessed with a favorable location and genial climate, the face of the country has, apparently, reached its highest development and beauty. The soil has been scientifically dosed and doctored to draw out the utmost returns, so that the excessive demands upon the people may be met. The seeming result of this is, that the maximum of the soil's power of production has been reached, but the up and up tendencies of the social life still go on. Added to this is the general commercial depression throughout the world, making up a state of matters not over reliable by the go-ahead Briton. In consequence, a feeling of unrest is noticeable, capital is seeking a better investment, and men unable to make even the lowest interest upon large business ventures, are casting about for a better way. Farmers and stock raisers are greatly exercised by the signs of the times. Having worked up their farms to their full capacity, they find themselves eaten up by heavy taxes, high rents and intolerable leasehold restrictions, and extravagant wages at home, and imposed (1) upon by the meat and grain trade from abroad. Many must and will emigrate to new fields, where with their capital and efficiency they can at least rely upon a fair return for labor and capital invested. Possibly, Kansas may see a fair share of such men during the coming season, and I would bespeak for them the best Kansas welcome and kindly counsel in seeking their new homes. Change seems stamped on everything, everywhere. It is positively astounding to note the rate at which the world wags. Steam and telegraphy have blotted out old usages, turned the internal arrangement of things entirely around, and brought the uttermost parts of the earth together; and here I cannot help noting the close relationship of England and America, they are as twin brothers, hurt one and you hurt both, the benefit of one is also that of the other. It appears to me that to support this country the whole world is taxed. What part of the earth is it that does not find in Britain its best market? And where is it British capital is not at work? And don't John Bull know well how to make the world pay interest with a good grace, too?

Let a man look on the millions of clean-fingered people here, who "toll not nor spin," who "fare sumptuously every day," and then look out on the world's broad fields of labor and see the millions toiling in fair weather and foul, each and all in one way or another ministering to his imperial comfort. Grumbling is proverbially the Englishman's privilege, perhaps others take a share at times when "John" won't pay enough for his dinner,



20th Duke of Airdrie, property of S. Merideth & Son, Cambridge City, Indiana.

for instance, and it does seem to me possible that the producers of the West can and should be brought into closer contact with the consumers of the east; but here my observations lead me to the conclusion that the farmers of the West would do well to take a few leaves out of the book of practice of the farmers of the East and become better farmers, then with a better outlet and a reduced freight tariff, the prices of Western stock and produce would soon rise. The American beef trade has taken the country by storm, and seeing it is now a glorious success the farmers of Kansas ought to give this their closest attention. I cannot understand why it is that the world acknowledges the farmer to be its mainstay, and at the same time he is its drudge; I think the farmers have themselves to blame. In Kansas, with the Grange at their back, they have a power to rise that ought to be used more than it is. I admit they are fettered by foolish trade restrictions and poverty, but surely they will one day wake up to battle for government providing them with money at a cheap rate, by which their vast resources can be developed. I see no just cause or impediment why this should not be a government matter. It certainly would be better than bolstering up the Banks to prey upon the people's interests, demonetizing silver, or denying silver a place in the National money standard of value.

But I have made this letter longer than I intended, and must ask your indulgence when the subject is so inviting.

A. MATTILAND.
Dunbar, Scotland, March 22, 1877.

BUTTER.

As spring advances with genial rays and green pastures, one of the very important interests of Kansas will increase with the advance of the vernal season. That interest is no other than butter. Kansas is a great pasture, and consequently is growing to be a great dairy State. Every year increases the quantity of butter and cheese manufactured within her borders. Many tons of butter and what purports to be butter are sold by the producers to the merchants of Topeka alone. Fully the half of this butter is thoroughly spoiled in making, through a lack of knowledge, careless slovenliness, necessary means to pursue the work properly, and other causes. Every pound of butter spoiled in the making is a loss not only to the maker, but to every dairyman or farmer who produces this indispensable article of food, and to the merchants who deal in it. A lump of poor butter when mixed with a good article will frequently injure the whole package and reduce the price, which reduction in the aggregate amounts to many times more than the worth of the vile stuff which causes the damage. When large quantities are received at the same depot, where it is necessary to handle it hastily, it becomes impossible to separate the produce into proper grades. Frequent recurring losses from this cause, induces the merchant to name a uniform low rate for every grade of butter, and then he frequently finds himself the loser. A poorly made article grows rancid in an in-

credibly short time, which may seem sweet and good when first produced, while butter properly handled by the manufacturer will keep sweet and good and command ready sale. If merchants would resolve to use a little firmness, and pay only a good price for good butter and stubbornly refuse to pay more than it is worth for the miserable, spoiled stuff which pollutes the market under the name of butter, they would speedily advance the quality of the article which comes to market. While they continue to pay as much for poor butter as for the best grades, it is giving a premium to the woman who sells butter-milk and curds, while the pernicious practice discourages more cleanly and careful managers of their milk and butter.

A lack of knowledge is generally the cause of poor butter, although it is comparatively an easy matter to make good butter, especially in the spring months. The cream should be churned before it gets old, let it turn or begin to sour, then churn. When the butter is taken from the churn it should be worked as little as possible and washed in cold water. The greater part of the butter milk is readily separated by this process, when the butter should be salted with dairy salt—not the common barrel salt mostly used in Kansas—and set away in a cool, sweet cellar or spring house. When thoroughly cool after standing some hours and the butter has become firm, work it over, being careful to work barely enough to separate the remaining milk from the mass. Then divide into prints or rolls and set it away, in a cool, sweet cellar or dairy-room, and the work is done. One ounce of pure, dairy salt should be used to a pound of butter, and enough should be added at the second working to make up for what is extracted with the milk when giving it the final touch, to leave about an ounce of salt thoroughly incorporated with each pound. Fine dairy salt is free from foreign matter and is the only salt that should be allowed to touch butter. Any butter maker can learn to make, if not a gilt-edged article, fairly good butter, if she will, and docking inferior butter in price seems to be the only remedy for the evil.

One other important fact I neglected to mention in the proper place. Milk should always be kept in a clean, sweet room free from odors, and the milk and dairy utensils should be scalded with pure, clean well or spring water, and kept scrupulously sweet. Plenty of fresh air and not much sunshine, is best for dairy fixtures.

THE BREEDING AND CARE OF HOGS.

EDITOR FARMER: A few years ago it was hard to convince a great many persons, that "thoroughbred" stock was in any respect superior to the native stock of the country, and there were many who would contend that it was the corn crib, and the swill barrel that made the animal. But ignorance is bound to give place to knowledge, in this age of the world's history, and this question has at last been settled, and almost every one has con-

cluded that it pays to rear thoroughbred, or improved stock of all kinds.

Now then the question naturally arises, which of the many improved kinds does it pay best to raise, especially, of the hog kind; for there is scarcely any one who does not breed some kind of improved hogs. The reason I speak especially of the hog, is that while every farmer may own a few head of thoroughbred hogs, he may not on account of financial circumstances be able to possess a thoroughbred bull or cow. I am aware that every breed of hogs have their advocates or votaries, and it is well they have, for it would not do for every one to worship at the "same shrine," even in regard to swine, but as every man and woman too, as for that matter, worships at the altar of mammon, the question is an interesting one; will it pay the best to raise the Berkshire or the Poland-China? they being the leading breed of hogs now being raised in the United States. I have come to the conclusion that the Poland-China are the most profitable hog for the general farmer, and have come to this conclusion after several years of personal trial. I just began breeding Chester-Whites, and obtained some of the best specimens of that breed from Ohio. I bred them for some time, and found them a great improvement over the natives. I also bought some Suffolks which were descended from hogs brought from the stys of Prince Albert, England. They were too small and fine-haired for so cold a country as Iowa.

But I drifted with the tide, and after a time hearing of the far-famed tribe of Berkshires I sent into Kansas and procured a pair of as choice pigs as could be obtained. They were choice pigs as could be obtained. They were splendid animals, but not being entirely satisfied with their dispositions, I concluded to try the Poland-Chinas. Accordingly I sent into Ill. and obtained a pair, determined to try the two breeds together and see which I liked the best, which I did. I bred them separate and I crossed them together, I found that the cross produced a good animal, but after a while I came to the conclusion that I liked the Poland-Chinas the best, so I sold every thing of the hog kind but them, and am now engaged in breeding nothing but the pure Poland-Chinas. I believe it to be the most practical and profitable hog, all things considered, that I have ever handled. In the first place they are more docile and gentle in disposition; I believe they are less liable to disease, and they attain greater weight in a shorter time, and with less feed than any other hog, which facts make a great difference to the farmer who has to procure his corn by hard labor, and hence, is interested in knowing how to get the most money from it.

STOCKRAISER.

Tipton, Cedar Co. Iowa, April 8th.

Mr. J. H. Wauchope, of Ill., has located in Paola, and will proceed to erect a grain elevator here. He is going to deal largely in grain of all kinds. We welcome Mr. Wauchope to our city, and believe he will prove an addition to our community, as this is something that is greatly needed in Paola.—Miami Republican.

SHEEP RAISING.

The following is an extract from an address by Mr. George Lawrence, before the Minn. Agricultural Society:
Wool in the United States is a great commodity of trade, and its consumption is without limit. Although our country is advanced in years and well established, yet we cannot produce wool enough for home demand. Our importations of wool from foreign countries amount to many millions of dollars annually. We paid for wool raised in foreign countries in eleven years, from 1861 to 1873, 573,647,377 pounds, exclusive of shoddy, an average of 52,058,843 pounds, costing in gold at the point of shipment \$89,375,908 or \$8.125 843 per annum. Then the importations of 1873 were 123,256,490 pounds, costing \$20,814,195, and in 1875 we imported 85,496,649 pounds, costing \$20,433,988. These are figures from actual reports of the remaining years from '73 to the end of '76, I have no records at hand, but it is plainly seen instead of producing wool enough in the United States for home consumption, we have not done it, and we actually are falling behind, for in 1873 we imported \$18,088,553 more than we did in the average of the eleven years previous to '73. In '73 there was a little falling off, but then we paid \$12,808,095 more than an average. Only for the protection we have obtained, at the earnest solicitation of wool growers, and the support of Congress, our annual imports would amount to many millions of dollars more.

Is this vast country of ours inferior to others? have we not the broad acres of fertile soil, and people energetic enough to compete with foreign countries? Is it because we are afraid to enter into competition, or afraid we cannot pay the cost of production?

Articles grown from the soil, and produced on the farm, have fluctuated in prices almost ruinously to the producer at times. Wool has the most uniform price of any article of trade. Randall in his Practical Shepherd says, that for a term of thirty-five years from the beginning of 1837 to the end of 1861, fine or medium wool averaged 43 and 3-10 cents per pound; since that time it has averaged a trifle less, but in all these long years has the cost of production not exceeded the price realized. The cost of producing wool depends on the keeping of sheep, and the kind kept; and those raised in different sections, on our highest priced land, under judicious system of winter management, reaches about \$3.00 per head per annum. In the south and southwest, the expense is mainly composed in herding, salting and shearing, and when kept in large herds, the cost will not exceed 85 cents per head. Without a doubt it would be more profitable to provide some shelter in winter, and give a little in extreme bad weather. It might increase the cost in the south and southwest to 50 cents per head. The actual cost of keeping will vary between these two extremes. Our improved grade merino flocks will average five pounds of washed wool per head; take the average price for thirty-five years before the war, 43 and 3-10 cents per pound we have \$2.14 to the fleece, which would pay the cost of keeping and leave the owner a small profit in money. The increase of lambs, will average 80 per cent at a low estimate. Then the manure besides, which is a very great item, is to be added to the profits. Summer and winter manure of the sheep is far more valuable than that of the horse or cow. On the rich lands of the west and southwest, manure is not reckoned as profits, and the cost of transporting wool to market is from one to two cents per pound. Then the western wool grower gets the lamb and about two-thirds his fleece profit on each sheep.

Good grade merino sheep have averaged about \$2.00 per head in the fall for store sheep, and when fat have averaged \$3.00. The increasing demand for mutton is steadily increasing the price.

The lamb and manure will about equal the fleece, or the increase and manure will pay the keeping, leaving the fleece for actual profit. Judging the future by the past, we need fear nothing. We have not produced near the demand of wool at home, and the prices realized exceed the cost of production.

Although the increase in numbers of sheep since 1860 up to 1873, amounts to 13,464,025, seemingly a large number, but if we stop to consider the increased population in that time, and the improved facilities to manufacture goods, you will see we have not reached the desired point, nor are we any nearer producing wool enough for home consumption than we were 16 years ago. If we could have 20,000,000 more sheep than we now have, we would only supply ourselves, but when we consider the time it will take to increase our number to those figures, and the still increasing population in this time, you will see at a glance we will not have an over production in our time, or this generation. Production is the one thing needful to keep wool growing alive in this country. When we can produce enough for our own use, then we can compete with the world.

Let us be nursed and fostered in our infancy, for really we are in our infancy in wool; growing until we can stand alone; let the wool growing tariff remain a short time, and we will show the world we can not only compete but export, and that in the shape of manufactured goods.

Look to the honest yeomanry of our land sweltering and toiling from sun to sun, his fevered brain in trouble to see how he can produce grain or staples from the soil that will pay cost of production. He tries wheat, then he tries making beef and pork. At times this will pay, but as prices fluctuate they are uncertain. Now to take an uncertainty for a certainty is simply absurd.

Horticulture.

TRANSPLANTING.

As a broad principle, transplanting will be found most successful where the conditions and season selected are such as to produce the steepest growth with least check. Now these conditions may be more attainable in spring for some trees, and in the fall for others. We cannot, therefore, select either, in general terms, as the most favorable of all planting seasons; for while there are, undoubtedly, many trees that suffer much from "intense cold or extreme of temperature" when planted in the autumn, there is still a larger number that experience practically no injury from the winter after fall planting. Maples, Elms, and most trees and shrubs belong to the last category, and such as do suffer—Magnolias, Tulips, Cypruses, etc.—have light wood and spongy roots, which are slow and peculiar in adapting themselves to new surroundings.

Ordinarily trees will, even while dormant, form callus surfaces on fresh-cut roots; that they will make actual fiber during their dormant period we are not at all prepared to say. But it readily appears that a tree with roots already callused stands a far better chance of throwing out fiber immediately in the spring, and extending the same vigorous action throughout the summer, than the half-grown tree, which is obliged to consume precious spring days to attain the condition already acquired by trees planted in fall. Perhaps, also, we hardly realize the injury done by summer heat and drought in delaying and impairing maturity in a plant weak from the strains of transplanting. Often an apparently vigorous growth will give a deceptive appearance of permanent life that is not based on a corresponding action of the roots, when death by midsummer will ensue, or mayhap a late growth, that is worse than no growth at all. Under the latter circumstances, winter steals on it unawares, and effects injuries that it would be impossible to effect upon a seasonable and healthy development.

In making these remarks, we do not wish to be understood as decrying in any way spring planting. Our simple object is to show that we may plant most trees successfully in fall, and thereby afford ourselves a longer time to accomplish work for which the busy days of spring may ill suffice. The dangers of fall planting, with a rigorous winter to follow, may be often and fairly balanced by the severities of summer already cited.

Of course, conditions and localities may exist quite inimical to fall planting, such as clay soils and low, wet spots, whereby heaving from frost and death from diseased growths may ensue. We speak, however, in general terms, and of ordinary soils, for, in fact, planting may be done quite successfully during favorable weather, at any season of the year, except that of full growth, provided, in the case of deciduous trees, the adhering leaves be removed from the tree. It should be said here that fall-planted Evergreens often suffer much from the following winter, when removed so late that insufficient time is allowed for the roots to take hold of the new soil; although such work, if properly done, may still count in its favor the freedom from burning to which Evergreens are especially liable in summer. Whether it is the hard surface of heavy leaves the Evergreen presents to the heaving winds and burning suns, or a less agile nature, that fails to adapt itself readily to changing conditions, we will not attempt to determine; but the fact remains the same, that Evergreens transplanted, on the whole, less successfully than deciduous trees, and, therefore, cannot be expected to do relatively as well as in the fall. Nature institutes such complex methods of bringing about her objects, that we dare not hazard any explanations of her secrets. We leave that to more daring and ingenious hands; but before closing these rather discursive remarks, we feel constrained to enter a protest against Evergreen planting in early spring.—*Samuel Parsons in Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

TIME FOR SOWING SEEDS.

A subscriber at Sarpy Centre, Nebraska, asks us to publish a table to show the time required for the ripening of the various farm crops from the time of sowing the seed, that farmers in the grasshopper region may be enabled to get in crops to succeed those destroyed by "the pest."

It would be difficult to embody in tabular form the information our correspondent requires, since the time elapsing from the sowing, to the ripening of a crop, depends upon the season in which it is sown. For instance, wheat sown in February or March will ripen but little in advance of that sown in April, or even in May. Nevertheless, the rule should be with all seed to sow as early as the ground is in condition to receive the crop, the proper season being at hand.

The following table prepared by us some years since, and now revised, giving the weight per bushel, time of sowing, and the quantity sown per acre, will be of value, as showing not only the earliest time for sowing in Nebraska and corresponding latitudes, but also how late the crops may be sown, and will give you the information you require. The letter "a" signifies the months when they may be sown.

SEED.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	QUANTITY PER ACRE.
60 Red Clover.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	8 to 10 lbs.
45 Timothy.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	4 to 6 bushels.
14 Red Top.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	4 to 6 bushels.
14 Ry. blue grass.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	4 to 6 bushels.
50 Ring grass.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	4 to 6 bushels.
50 Millet.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	4 to 6 bushels.
45 Sugar C. seed.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	2 quarts.
45 Flax seed.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	1 to 3 bushels.
54 Corn.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	4 to 6 quarts.
50 Rye.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	1 to 2 bu.
50 Wheat.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	1 to 2 bu.
48 Barley.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	1 1/2 to 2 bu.
23 Oats.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	2 to 3 bu.
52 Buckwheat.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	3 to 4 bushels.
60 Potatoes.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	10 to 15 bu.
55 S. Potatoes.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	10 to 15 bu.
55 Beans.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	4 to 6 lbs.
55 Carrots.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	2 to 3 lbs.
55 Turnips.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	1 lb.
55 Parsnips.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	2 to 3 lbs.
55 Onions.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	4 to 6 lbs.
55 White beans.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	1 1/2 to 2 bu.
60 Peas.....	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	2 to 3 bu.

The larger quantity of flax should only be sown when the lint exclusively is wanted, and then only on exceedingly rich and mellow land. Sweet potatoes, if in hills three feet each way, will require per acre 4840 plants. If in ridges four feet apart by sixteen inches in the row, it will take 8,166 plants. Beets, carrots and parsnips should not be planted in June, except for the purpose of getting small and tender roots for fam-

ily use. The greater number of pounds per acre is used only in field culture where many plants are necessarily lost. The quantity of peas for sowing broadcast—when drilled, from 1 to 1 1/2 bushels only will be required. Potatoes should not be planted in June and July, except early maturing sorts. These will usually produce excellent crops after the nights become cool in the fall. It is better to plant any potatoes in March and April than in May—except in very high latitudes. Of potatoes, 8 bushels will plant an acre in hills 3 feet apart each way—two pieces in each hill—if cut small, but 15 bushels will be used in drills 8 feet apart, by about 15 inches in the drill, if cut to two or three eyes.

As a rule, the earlier we seasonably plant our crops in the West, the better the crops will be, except turnips, buckwheat, etc., which require cool weather to mature in. The later these are sown, having time to mature, the better the crop.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Horse Department.

BREEDING OF HORSES.

A paper, *Breeding for Profit*, read before the American Institute Farmers' Club of New York by Henry G. Cuckmore, the sporting editor of the *New York World*, is well worth a careful reading.

Gentlemen of the American Institute Farmers' Club:

Many thanks for your invitation to prepare a paper on the "Horse Question" as embraced under the general heads: Different breeds, crossing breeds to produce particular results or qualities, thoroughbreds, fancy strains, and breeding for profit in this section of the United States. I am afraid that what knowledge I possess on the subjects named, is so meagre as to make it scarcely worthy your time or attention, but what I have is at your command. Of the first four points under the general head I really know nothing, except that I believe the American trotting horse to be one of the most useful animals known, not exactly in the light of a racing machine, but as a useful domestic animal, one capable of being used for every purpose known in pleasure or business. It is a breed capable of an immense amount of work of a certain kind, especially light draught work; that when "hitched" to a country wagon or carry-all will jog along fast enough for all particular purposes, while, as a whole, ninety out of a hundred can be driven from one end of Manhattan Island to another by any man or woman with average intelligence. The improvement of this class of horses is worthy the attention of farmers everywhere, not only from the merely human point of view, but because it must eventually be the source of great revenue to this country.

Therefore the fifth point of your invitation, "breeding for profit," is a subject to which I think every farmer in the United States should give most careful and thoughtful attention, more especially that class owning or working a farm for which it requires the labor of four, six or eight horses, half of which should be mares. In the little travel I have had during the last few years, I have often noticed that very few farmers possess fine looking, big bodied mares, but many a fine looking, big bodied mare, but not one of which could not, with a little care and some judgment, be made to produce a good percentage on the capital invested in her without any great loss of time as far as usefulness is concerned.

The natural tendency of the wealthy classes of our large cities since the war has been for show and display in horses and equipages. The light skeleton wagon is rapidly giving way to the heavy phaetons and dog carts for gentlemen, and the stylish carriages and coupes for ladies. Already we have a four-in-hand club, one member of which followed the English style of driving a public route, nearly the whole summer season, with a fair promise that he will do the same this summer, with more or less opposition from others anxious to shine in the same sphere. Now, while these may be luxuries that our forefathers would scarcely think conducive to a republican form of government, it is a state of affairs that every farmer possessing the means should assist in his power, for it not only means horseflesh, but it means an increased demand for hay, oats, corn and other products of the earth.

Of course, this is no defense of the system from a political standpoint. All such aristocratic notions mean, of course, a centralization of money, to the advantage of the rich and to the injury of the poor. But that the fact exists there can be no denial, and that it will continue to exist to the end of the time is nearly as certain. Consequently it behooves those in a position to benefit by such ideas to make the most of the fashion by raising horses fit for the work, and he who excels will be the one to make the most money by it. When Mr. Bennett returned from England in 1875 he brought out with him two four-in-hand teams one of roans (a very fashionable color) and one of golden chestnuts, that cost him well up in the thousands. Hard work in New York and at Newport quickly used up the foreigners, and one or more visits had to be made to Kentucky to find horses to suit Mr. Bennett's somewhat fastidious taste. Having set, as it were, the fashion, other gentlemen of means and leisure followed Mr. Bennett's example, and I know that nearly all the horse breeding localities were scoured by agents and speculators to find suitable horses. When Mr. De Lancey Kane first began his daily trip to Pelham and back, he found great difficulty in obtaining horses that suited his ideas. He did not want to pay fancy prices, but he wanted horses sound in every respect—not the heavy animal that my lady used for fashionable calls or to go to church or the opera with, but the compact, wiry fifteen-hand animal, with plenty of style, capable of doing his eight miles an hour and repeat morning and afternoon if necessary. The result was that the Western breeders quickly found a market for their stock, and as there is a constant and steady demand for carriage horses, both of the heavy kind, such as can be seen on Fifth Avenue daily, and of the medium kind, such as the Four-in-Hand Club requires, it seems to me that the farmers resident east of the Alleghenies, especially those owning meadow or grass land along our watercourses, cannot do better than turn their attention to breeding. It certainly requires but little time. There need be no great expense, while the interest every man and woman has in raising young stock would be such an agreeable variation in the daily routine of life as to at once become a pleasure as well as a profit.

Another feature of this breeding interest should not be overlooked, and that is the chances this country affords for being the basis of supplies for European governments to obtain horses both for cavalry and artillery purposes. Horses have recently been shipped from Canada to England for domestic purposes. They found a ready sale, and were much

admired; and no longer ago than last autumn that distinguished young statesman and turtle, Lord Rosebery, said in my presence that he thought the domestic horses of the United States were among the best that he had ever seen, and that he thought eventually there would be a great demand for them. This must be taken in connection with the fact that he was one of the original movers for the investigation as to the deterioration of horses in Great Britain, and wrote the report made to the House of Lords on the subject. I know him to be an admirer of the products and industries of the United States, and that the country has in him a friend who will not hesitate a moment to call the Government's attention to the markets of the United States, should England ever need horseflesh for her cavalry, artillery or transportation corps. That the continental governments may eventually be compelled to look to us for the same material of war is not unlikely, although as a whole, they are at the present time better supplied with horses than England, having given due attention to the subject of breeding horses some years ago.

Having thus endeavored to show that there is a market for our horses, the next thing is to show how the market can be supplied, and in this respect I must crave your attention for a moment and travel directly from the subject matter of this paper. As a turf reporter it has long seemed to me that nearly all the State and county agricultural societies have been somewhat neglectful of their true interests, and instead of encouraging the breeding of useful animals in their immediate districts by offering encouraging premiums for young stock, brood mares and stallions, they have offered a few cheap medals, with little or no attention or accommodation to exhibitors or the exhibited. At the same time they have paid too much attention to the trotting of a lot of worthless geldings, which for any real use were not worth their shoes. Instead of risking so much money on "exhibitions of speed," the societies should buy a half or quarter Hambletonian stallion, or a thoroughbred stallion—the get of Lexington, Australian, or in fact any well-bred stallion—possessing bone and substance, with good trotting action if a trotter—a horse with intelligence, that would at once win the eye, and if necessary pass the inspection by a German or Russian Government inspector. Any association adopting such a course, with the presumption that the horse would be in the hands of an honest, capable man, devoted to his business, would in a few years introduce a new source of wealth to their members, instead of their mares as is now often the case, dropping worthless colts and fillies, possessing neither shape nor strength, and often inheriting diseases rendering them at five years old only fit to drag out a miserable existence in a brick-yard. Such an association would accomplish at least one object for which it was organized. Not only would the members of the association benefit by the services of their stallion, but new interests would spring up in the vicinity. Every breeder would naturally endeavor to show the best stock, and in course of time "horse fairs" would become one of our most interesting spring and autumn holidays. Buyers would be attracted to the neighborhoods that excelled in any special breeds. Some counties would excel in carriage horses; others in saddle-horses. One would become famous for its chestnuts; another for bays, blacks or grays, as Lincolnshire in England is famous for its roans.

A few more words on the subject of stallions. Farmers and breeders can not be too particular to what they breed their commonest mares. Cheap service by some big, peripatetic, soft-looking brute, with a pedigree that is said to run back for a century or two, should be especially avoided. In fact, it should be made a criminal offense for any man to "tramp" through the country with a stallion claiming a pedigree which is plainly false. But what would be better, in my estimation, is that the several State Governments should take the subject in hand. No stallion should be publicly advertised without first having been duly examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, and if any pedigree is claimed it must be vouched for by proper proof, the evidence of which shall be duly set forth in the license of those controlling the stallion shall be compelled to exhibit. No horse should be licensed for such public service that does not come up to a standard to be prescribed by a State agricultural board. Of course the care must not all be on the part of the horse—the mare should at least be healthy, of good size, and properly taken care of at all times.

Personally, I would even go further in the matter of horse-breeding, and would like to see the establishment in large agricultural districts of national or state stud farms similar in character to the Imperial *haras* of Germany, Austria (Hungary) and Russia, believing that with proper economy and thrift all money invested would pay amply in the long run. Of course under our present political system such an idea is Utopian, but it is a success in Europe—Kisber, the winner of last year's English Derby, having been bred on the Imperial farm at Kisber, Hungary, from whence he was sold as a yearling—and there is no real reason why our own State or National Government should not give some support to an industry that can be made so productive.

Wheat fields arrayed in living green are the 'hopper grass' delight. Upon that all absorbing question we have interviewed at least one hundred farmers in a week. It is useless to give opinions or publish conjectures, for there is not an intelligent farmer in Sedgewick county that don't know as much about them as we do. Some of the plans and inventions improvised to get away with the young hoppers are unique as funny. We know this much, and can safely state, that they have hatched only in spots and in considerable number, principally near the large streams; and, unless visited by those from other parts, but a small percentage of the fields of this county will be destroyed. There are whole townships where no hoppers can be found worth speaking of.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The Montgomery county farmers are very hopeful of an abundant yield. Their wheat is coming out far better than they anticipated the fruit is uninjured, and many have already planted corn and potatoes, and other are breaking for a large acreage of corn. So far the indications are favorable for a prosperous year.—*Independence Tribune.*

The grist mill at Quenemo, owned by Young and Bower, was totally destroyed by fire, some two weeks ago. The building and machinery are total loss. No insurance. The engine and saw mill were saved by tearing away the roof covering the boiler which connected the two mills. The sawmill was damaged but little, and is again in running order.—*Osage City Free Press.*

Poultry.

PARASITES OF POULTRY.

This is not a very pleasant subject to dilate upon, yet it is one that every keeper of poultry should be well informed about, as it not only affects the health of his birds, but also his own success in breeding and rearing his flock; for without proper care to prevent or destroy these pests, they will increase very rapidly. I know of no domestic animal that is so sorely troubled as the domestic fowl.

Of these parasites of poultry there are many more kinds than most people are aware of. Their different varieties and habits, as well as their modes of attacking and living on their victims, form a study that should be more interesting to the breeder than it generally is.

The chick is scarcely clear of its shell when it is often attacked by the head tick. Where this comes from is somewhat of a mystery to me, for I never saw anything of the kind on the head of an old bird. When picked off the head and laid upon a flat surface, it has little or no power of locomotion. Perhaps this is because it is in a broody condition; for the body is always too large and round to permit it to run. This condition may be induced by the great heat of the hen's body while sitting, as the insects are in this state just at the time the hen is hatching, and their eggs are laid around the eyes and on the tops of the heads of the little chicks a few hours after they are hatched, and from these places it is impossible for the victims to dislodge them without help.

Next comes a livelier kind of parasite, running all over their bodies, it allowed that privilege. Several other kinds also will give the poor birds even stronger proofs of their presence. Another dreaded plague, it circumscribes favor its development, is the Gape-worm. This abominable pest, when once it gets a footing in a yard, returns annually. After a few weeks, when feathers begin to grow well, two or three more distinct varieties are found that prey on feathers. If the fowl-house is not kept clean, it will quickly be overrun with little mites or spiders, often termed lice. These pests multiply with such rapidity that they soon overrun the nests and all the wood-work. They do not breed upon the bird, but feed upon it at night, and on all hens that are allowed to sit on filthy nests. There is also a very small mite that lives under the scales of the legs. Its presence is known by the telega of the foot becoming rough and the scales partly detached, making the legs appear thick and clumsy. Lastly, intestinal worms are quite common in poultry; but, so far, I have only found one kind, from an inch to an inch and a half long, and smooth and pointed at each end.

I have no wish to horrify or alarm the breeder when I say that every flock of poultry has more or less of parasites on them. This is denied by some fastidious persons, who say there are none on their fowls. This only shows how little attention they have given the subject. However, although all fowls are troubled by parasites, the number of them depends upon the care and surroundings of the flock. Science has done but little to enlighten the poultry-keeper on this important subject, as only four or five varieties are mentioned by the best authorities, and nothing is said of the habits even of these, or of the way in which they deposit their eggs and multiply.—*Henry Hales in Rural New Yorker.*

HOG RAISING.

The best results in hog raising, the farmer will have who crosses a large common sow with a thoroughbred boar of the smaller breeds.

We find now almost everywhere some good, large sows with some Chester White or Poland China blood. By commencing with what is at hand, and by always carefully selecting a crossing, at least great excellence can be obtained.

I, as a rule, breed my sows so that they will drop their pigs at just about one year old. I desire to have my pigs farrowed in April and May, as a late pig has a hard time to catch up with an early one, and sows are too indolent to graze well after the weather gets too warm for their comfort; and as a consequence, do not give the same amount of milk, feed them ever so well.

Nature furnishes milk for the young of all animals, and in order that the sow should give plenty of milk, she should be given food adapted for that purpose. Give the sows a run at grass as soon as possible, with all the slop feed at hand. For the first few days after farrowing, her rations should be stinted, for if she becomes cloyed, it is next to impossible to get a good flow of milk. It is not the quantity eaten that nourishes, but the quantity digested. As soon as the young pigs will eat feed them all the milk they will eat and soaked corn.

The size of pigs depends upon age, and a hog will continue to grow for about six years. Some breeds, of course, will make larger hogs at maturity than others. A pig ought to weigh as many pounds as it is days old up to ten months—as a young animal will put on more weight for the food consumed than older animals.

The motto of a hog raiser should be a short life and quick returns, provided always, that it will not pay to sell at less than 250 pounds.—*Cor. Hebron Journal.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The practical farmer for the past centuries has been distanced by every other class of people. In all the older civilizations he has lost proprietorship of the lands and occupies the menial position of tenant at the will of men who follow other and less important vocations. When we reflect that five-tenths of the people of most countries are farmers, or tillers of the soil, we are forced to conclude that some operating cause has produced inferiority. Our fellow citizens of other classes, are wont to attribute this inferiority to any but true causes. The preponderance of intellect resides with the greatest number of people beyond all question.

The real cause for the unequal condition of the farmer class will be found in the isolated habit of their occupation. The total absence of all form of organization that relates to themselves, and through which they could secure the advantage of associated mind and co-operative effort has characterized them in every age and country.

The Grange is the very first attempt that has been made to organize the farmers as a separate class, to combine and co-operate for themselves specially. While this is strictly true of farmers, every other class composing only an equal number, have from the earliest period of man's history united and organized to promote their separate vocations. Such as are engaged in trade and transportation have employed associated mind to frame every combination that co-operative effort could devise. The more numerous class could

engage in mining and manufacturing, bringing to their aid laws, according franchises and claim vested rights, that operate to enhance their capital and labor in a wonderful degree over individual effort. Those who render professional and personal services, are organized separately, in strict subordination to promote class interest. The different professions have separate associations and give a sufficient part of each week to secure the benefit of associated mind, to out rank and over-reach those whose labor they desire to appropriate to their individual benefit. So of the mechanic, the artisan, and the laborer. These are organized separately and severally to resist an effort from any direction that threaten their vocations.

While this superiority of organized effort exists the unorganized and isolated farmer must of necessity accept less for his capital and labor. New and undeveloped countries will not present the degrading disparity in all the essentials of manhood and equality, which is everywhere observable in the older civilization, but the element of final overthrow and debasement is as sure to eventuate.

Farmers will never put their impress upon the laws and usages of any country while they adhere to their isolated habits of life. In order to avert, overthrow an inequality, they must resort to all the forms of organization and co-operative effort employed by the other classes to overreach and outrank them.

The Grange has not come an hour too soon to save and perpetuate republican equality upon this fair continent.

The farmer must be proprietor of the soil he cultivates to secure his equality. Rob him of proprietorship, and degrade him to the condition of a tenant in America and the same result will follow here that now exists in the country from which our fathers came.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Crop Notes.

W. B. Fulkerson, one of our energetic farmers, is planting out ten thousand forest tree this spring on his place at Ash Grove.—*Books Co. News.*

Spring crops are coming on all right. Wheat fields are looking beautiful, oats and potatoes are coming on finely, and garden stuff will soon be in abundance.—*Independence Courier.*

A prairie fire cost W. H. Rice about \$400, in the loss of the fences, hay, trees, hedges, etc. It was a dint of great exertions that his dwelling and barn was saved. Parties setting fire to grass, should be very careful to keep it under control, for, in cases it does damage to others, the offender is liable to fine and imprisonment.—*Holton Recorder.*

Young grasshoppers in great numbers have appeared in some of the wheat fields. It is said a cold rain will kill them.

Where there is a road through a wheat field the grasshoppers congregate in it at night. Put some straw in the road and burn it early in the morning and you destroy the insects by the peck.—*Arkansas City Traveler.*

J. Osborn, who resides in Bemis creek, sowed about one acre of timothy the 5th day of last May, the seed was sown alone, one half bushel per acre. It yielded a ton and a half per acre of hay last fall, and looks exceedingly well this spring, as he believes it will be a success. He believes that timothy should be sown alone and not with clover, as in eastern localities. He thinks it gets a firmer hold and will stand the summer better.—*Walnut Valley Times.*

The farmers' elevator association, having in view the erection of an elevator at Salina, met at the court house last Saturday and elected a board of directors. The board was constituted as follows: A. Lindgren, Robert Anderson, V. B. Martin, John A. Anderson, G. Schippel. The board meets next Saturday for the purpose of determining whether the elevator should be located at the railroad track or in the business portion of the town.—*Salina Co. Journal.*

During the month of February the Kansas Pacific railway shipped from North Topeka to Kansas City, the following: Shelled corn, 24 cars; ear corn, 20 cars; mill feed, 2 cars; rye, 2 cars; wheat, 1 car; potatoes, 1 car; cattle, 4 cars; green hides, 1 car; horses, 1 car. During the month of March, the following: Shelled corn, 25 cars; ear corn, 10 cars; mill feed, 1 car; rye, 2 cars; potatoes, 1 car; tallow, 1 car; horses and mules, 2 cars; hogs, 2 cars; hogs to Denver 1 car.—*North Topeka Times.*

IT PAYS TO BEAUTIFY ONE'S HOME.

As the proper season for planting trees, vines and seeds is now at hand, we should decide upon the number and varieties of the kinds we desire to plant, so that the order for them may be sent in early in the season. It is important, too, that the kinds needed should be ordered from persons who have a practical and thorough knowledge of the business of growing and handling trees, seeds and plants.

No one should fail to plant annually more or less of the new varieties of fruit. Nothing pays better. A few dollars judiciously expended in this way will almost invariably prove to be the best investment made during the year.

The growing of trees requires time, and in this respect differs from other improvements which can be made very quickly, at almost any time. Therefore we say, do not delay the planting of trees, for they grow while we sleep. K.

Summer County.

The prospects for fruit are very encouraging we are looking for a large crop. Fruit so far has proved a success, although there are few bearing orchards, the country being only six or seven years settled. We are expecting some trouble with grasshoppers, but do not apprehend anything very serious, a few eggs were deposited and the most of them are hatched; they are doing very little damage.

There are no mills within 8 or 10 miles of us, a good grist mill might pay somewhere in this vicinity; a drug and grocery store would do well; as we have to go 10 to 15 miles for such articles. Money is worth from 10 to 40 per cent. well secured; plenty of good schools and preaching in this place. DAVID RICHARDS.

MUFFINS.—Two cupsful buttermilk, one tablespoonful thick cream, one egg, well beaten, small teaspoonful salt, two even teaspoonfuls soda, 2 1/2 cupsful flour, or sufficient to make a batter little thicker than for griddle cakes. Bake in waffle irons or gem pans in a hot oven.

CORN—Western, strong and higher, mixed, spot and April, 63½c, May and June, 62½c; steamer, 57.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Deck your house from inward out.
Let there be an inner shrine
Where to praise with gifts devout
Love both human and divine;

After that, the holiest room
Heap with choicest things that grow;
Spare not gold nor silver show,
Ambergris, nor forest bloom.

Man's wrought marvels daintiest,
Caloved canvas, chiseled stone,
Comforts few, but all that's best,
Each that special beauty owns.

Then as worldly station calls
All your home in order set.
Nor through hasty pride forget,
Chambers still outrank the halls.

After, if you more can spend,
Neatly decorate the hall,
Next your crumbling fences mend,
Lay your road-beds deep and well—

But beware, lest there beguile
Care on outward things to waste;
Save in heart-calls fair and true,
Where does fortune really smile?

From Scribner.

ONE SOLDIER AND THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.

A War Sketch in III Chapters.

BY MARY W. HUDSON.

CHAPTER II.

But a day came all too soon when Jean hurried to Annie's home with sad tidings; they all saw trouble in his face as he opened the door and the kind, old father who had grown, even in so short a time, to love him almost as a son, said, "What is it, Jean?" And Jean told them that he had received a letter from his father entreating and almost commanding him to come to England immediately. For several months they had been writing him from home that his mother's health was failing and they feared the effect of the damp climate upon her; and this he had often mentioned to the Blair family, so that the old folks were, perhaps, not so much surprised as Jean, to hear that his mother was taken suddenly and dangerously ill, nor to hear of his summons to her if he would see her once more; but they were all shocked at the thought of Jean leaving them. He sat almost motionless with his eyes fixed on Annie's face as if he could not take them off, and his face was drawn in hard lines as if a great struggle was going on in his mind and he could not make out what to do. At last he said slowly, "I do not think I can go, and yet it will be very hard if I cannot help to cheer the last days of my poor, hard-working mother, dear soul she has done enough for us;" and "Mr. Blair," he added, with his old vivacity, "don't you know that everybody would say, if there should be war, that I had gone to escape it?" No, no, dear as my good mother is I cannot run away just now, I cannot be called a coward, that would not be honoring her, nor—" the remainder of that sentence was not spoken but his quick glance at Annie spoke plainer than words. But I must be away from here, I must give up my school and go to the city where, my father writes, he will send me later news from home in the care of my former teacher, and from whence he trusts I will soon start to England; that I cannot promise to do, for if a call for troops is made I must join them, that I have decided upon; it is the duty of every young man I am sure, and if I am in the city I can go with the first volunteers, or if there is no need of troops I will go home as soon as it is known." His tone was strong and decisive now, and his listeners all felt that he meant what he said. The old Squire had no word of opposition to offer but he could only put his hand on Jean's head and silently bless him; Mrs. Blair groaned aloud in her longing for the absent son, and Annie's pure eyes overflowed with silent tears, though war meant to her in those days more of banners and trumpets and glory, than of hardship and suffering and death.

The next day Jean offered his resignation to the school board and surprised them as much as when he had demanded the situation of them. His last meal in Millville was taken at Mrs. Blair's table, and the last time he trod the bordered, gravel walk, Annie was beside him as she was the first time, but this time they stood long under the guardian elms and made their vows and dreamed their dreams as lovers; those heavenly dreams, those pure and trustful vows of youth and maiden, the nectar of this earth. What were their parting words none but the old elms knew, and though they sighed and sang the livelong day through wind and weather, they told them never.

The old stage coach rattled through the main street and over the little bridge which seemed to shut the quiet village off from the rest of the world, early the next morning.

Polley ruled the Board this time and Judge Spike's second daughter was called to teach the school; but somehow the charm was broken for that term, and the pupils who had been most punctual lagged, and concluded either that they knew quite enough, or had more urgent duties at home. But the gatherings at the store were more numerous attended, and Jean's departure was viewed in quite as many lights and discussed with as much warmth as the National troubles.

He had promised to write the Blairs from the city, of course, and there was not an inhabitant of the village but knew this and watched for the tidings, for Jean had made a warm place in many hearts, although some were jealous and suspicious of him, ready to say that they knew nothing about him, neither where he had come from nor whence he had gone. Three weeks they watched and

waited and talked, and a great deal of talking can be done in a country village in that length of time, and a great many theories set afloat concerning a man's character. Then came that memorable day in April when Sumter fell, and the news went through the country like fire on the wind, arousing patriots and rebels alike; for although nearly every one had feared violence, the real clash of arms struck home to all. Three days after this Lincoln issued the first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and hurried partings were made and fervent prayers were breathed for loved ones gone to war. But one poor heart was waiting, sad and lonely, for only a word, and Annie had not the consolation of knowing that Jean had gone to help save his country, for not one word had come from him. Day after day the old coach rolled in and left its handful of letters at the store, and day after day the Squire leaned on his stout cane and walked down to hear the news and listen to the prophecies of what tomorrow would bring; but the old man could not talk much himself, his heart was heavy for Annie's sake and his head was bowed with grief because the son who should have honored him did not return to take his counsel.

At first everybody asked kindly if they had heard from the young master, and if he looked for his son home now since trouble had begun; soon they began to remark that it was strange he did not hear, that nobody heard, and it was not long before they began to shake their heads wisely and intimate that they suspected Millville had seen the last of young Kennett. And of the son they soon had the grace to say nothing, so that the Squire went and came almost alone, scarcely stopping to chat with the groups on the corners or to rest at the store. And Annie, ah! "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," the "sweet, careless girl-face" changed into that of an anxious woman, and every day Annie took her station at the little window of her own room under the eaves to watch the arrival of the old stage as if its precious freight if it carried a letter for her, and there she would remain until she saw her father returning from the store; if he was a few minutes earlier or later than usual her heart fluttered with hope, but always the same sad tidings, "No letter to-day, mother, tell Annie, please," she would hear her father say, and then she would descend to her homely duties, but took them up with a weariness that knew no relief. That this peaceful family should be the object of village gossip, forsaken by the pride of the household, and Annie, the loveliest girl in all the country, deserted by her lover, seemed too cruel, and they were all crushed with their grief.

When Jean Kennett reached city all was confusion; bulletin boards were surrounded by crowds of patriotic and excited men, companies of volunteers were being formed, and the most natural thing for Jean to do was to join them forthwith, although he received letters from home urging more than ever his immediate presence in England; and John then he did and marched with the first Massachusetts regiments through Baltimore when they were fired upon and the first blood of our war was shed. But Jean was not one of those who fell, he went on to Washington and from thence was hurried on across the Potomac among the very first detachments of soldiers that were stationed to defend the Capitol. During this rapid and exciting march Jean had not forgotten Annie, though his heart was filled with fire and the strange sounds of war were on all sides. He was in the city where he enlisted less than twenty-four hours, but he had written to Annie of his determination to go with the union volunteers immediately, of his letters from home and the conflict of his duties, but said that he felt sure his father's anxiety for him had something to do with his urgent appeal for him to go to them; a long and soldierly farewell, of course, though he little dreamed it was for so long a time. This letter he entrusted to Robert Scales, a young man who lived in Millville and who had journeyed with him to the city on business intending to return the next day, and after Jean had decided so suddenly to go with the troops he thought the letter would be sure to reach its destination safely and quickly if sent by his young friend; but although this friend was not a rival and jealousy did not whisper to him to destroy the letter it never reached Annie; we all know how the infection spread, Mr. Scales remained in the city longer than he had intended, and before three days he too was a volunteer and on his way South; Annie's letter was forgotten nor ever remembered until eighteen months afterwards when he returned to Millville on a furlough after having twice enlisted. The details of home news soon acquainted him with the sorrows of the Blair family and the fact that the son had come home, and then it flashed upon him that he had lost a letter to Annie and perhaps a very important one; he started off immediately to see them and met Annie's brother on the way, their greetings over, Mr. Scales said hurriedly, "I want to know, Tom, if it is a fact that Annie has never heard from Jean Kennett since he volunteered."

"Volunteered, thunder! if you mean that rascally school-teacher she is breaking her heart about, catch him volunteering, I guess, the cowardly dog."

"Why, Tom, what are you talking about? He did volunteer and went with the first troops to Washington, I saw him start myself, and what is more I promised to carry a letter from him to your sister, but as I'm alive I never came home from that day to this, and

in the bustle and excitement of enlisting and rushing off to war myself I forgot it totally; and I suppose it has never been recalled to my mind because I have no near friends here and my correspondence has been only of a business character, no one has mentioned your family nor Jean Kennett to me since the day I parted with him, and whenever I have thought of him it has been as of some one who was blessed with a sweet girl's love; often when homesick comrades have talked of their loves I have thought of Jean and Annie, have envied him, not Annie, you know, but I have felt that it would be easier to be brave and true if some one was waiting for me at home, and if I could look forward to letter-day as eagerly as some of the boys did. But how did you get home, Tom, I thought you had enlisted with the 'chivalry'?"

"Well, so I did, but that is a long story, come home and tell Annie about that letter, and then I'll tell you how I got home; and so that school-teacher really went into the army, you are sure of that, are you?"

"Sure as I ever was of anything, and I am sure too that if he has not been nabbed by the enemy or killed he will come back, there is something wrong though if he has never written."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HOUSE-CLEANING NOTES.

NO I.

Hard as the work is, we believe all housekeepers enjoy house-cleaning, particularly the spring cleaning, for then every thing is put best side out and bright side up ready for open doors and windows, and the whole premises undergo such a thorough renovating that it is like a new place. And when it is all done one's self respect increases as it does with the donning of a new dress and a fresh collar. What a satisfaction it is to know that from garret to cellar there is not an untidy corner; that all the closets and cupboards, the pantry and cellar, as well as the main rooms are looking their best.

It is superfluous, we think, to say clean on room at a time, we do not know a single housekeeper, that does any other way, now-a-days, notwithstanding the annual howl from the masculine population about taking dinner for a week on the floor barrel and sleeping first in one damp room and then another. We once knew a certain gentleman for several years before we ever met his wife, and every spring and fall he would groan around for about two weeks because of the tortures he had to endure while she was house-cleaning, and we began to believe him a veritable martyr, and imagined that she was one of those terrible housekeepers we had read of, who made that season as near purgatory as could be; but what was our surprise to learn, after a while, that she was in truth a model housekeeper. She never fussed about anything, one could scarcely tell when house-cleaning was going on in her house unless they called in the morning and she seemed to know just how to do everything; that was only her husband's way of boasting of her neatness, and thought rather a bungling way he was very sincere in intent to compliment her, for in his eyes she was perfection. Ever since making that discovery, we have noticed that men who have elatantly wives who know no more how to go to work to clean a house than they do about making a picture, say very little about the inconveniences of house cleaning time and assume a cast of countenance more becoming a bachelor when other men begin to talk of fresh paint and whitewash, so we don't pity any of them half as much as we used and believe they are just as glad to have the process gone through with as their wives are. There is a wonderful difference, however, in the facility with which they lend a "helping hand." Now some men can put down a carpet and adjust a stove-pipe just as easy as they can go a fishing or as some others can invent an excuse to go fifteen or twenty miles away on business for a few days during the worst of it. And it is very convenient to have them decidedly one way or the other, either good at helping, or else willing to absent themselves entirely and subsist on hotel victuals for a time and give their wives a chance to do all the directing. Of course we can only speak from one kind of experience, no difference which that is, it suits us exactly, but we cannot refrain from saying that we don't believe we could look with any degree of awe upon a man who could put up stove-pipes for a life time with equanimity, he certainly would be too meek in spirit to battle with frontier life and we hope he won't come West. We have heard a notoriously good-natured, high ex-official of Kansas tell how he relieved his overwrought mind when called on to perform the task, and it thoroughly convinced us that men of genius, intelligence and ambition should never be trusted with a stove-pipe, it certainly is dangerous for the pipe and there is no telling what effect it might have on brilliant minds. The best set of tools we ever found for fixing a stove-pipe is a woman, (with a couple of well-trained boys, one girl, two or three children to carry the pipe, and one man that will do just what he is told and nothing more) an old knife, a hammer and an old ax head, or a lap-stone will do if your grandfather happened to be a shoemaker and you have one in the garret. The old saying that two heads are better than one will very rarely be found true in arranging the set of a stove-pipe; we do not believe in corporeal punishment, but this is an exceptional case and is better to box the child's ears at once and be done with it if they offer any suggestions, it is the best way to give man to understand what is not wanted of

him. If anybody can suggest any improvement on this plan we will be glad to hear it, but we can assure you it is a great step in advance of the old plan of setting a three-legged stool on a chair, placing the lord of the house on that to one side of an elbow while his wife stands on the other side with her arms akimbo, saying as mildly as possible, "push it in just a little on this side, dear!" Did you ever see Signor Blitz wink and make Greek fire flash out of his eyes?

We had intended to tell of several experiments we had tried with success in renovating this spring but they must be postponed till next week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Five Thousand Books Given Away For The Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for return postage.

Address: CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HIT THE MARK

BY BUYING OF

E. B. GUILD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANOS & ORGANS,

Small Musical Instruments,

Sheet Music and Books, Piano

Covers, Stools, etc.

Send for Circulars and

Price Lists.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.



6000 AGENTS

Six new Patents, selected for sale everywhere. Sole agencies given. One Agent made \$25.00 in two days, \$50.00 in ten days, \$100.00 in 15 days. For 120 pages, facts, put two green stamps on back of Postal Card, or in Letter, and mail to FARMER AND GARDENER, LOWELL, MASS.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

By Mail, Post Paid.

"The Greatest Inducement Ever Offered."

We will send by mail, postpaid, any of the following Collections of Plants, on the receipt of \$1.00, or any six Collections for \$5.00. The plants are all strong, healthy and in fine condition for mailing.

1-7 Choice Monthly Roses, assorted.
2-12 Zonale Geraniums, new, assorted.
3-12 Double Geraniums, fine assortment.
4-20 Petunias, best assorted.
5-10 Fuchsias best Double and Single.
6-12 Monthly Carnations, assorted.
7-4 Choice Named Azaleas.
8-12 Choice Coleus, assorted colors.
9-12 Tuberoses, extra large bulbs.
10-18 Basket Plants, assorted.
11-2 M. Roses, 4 Geraniums, 6 Verbenas, 2 Fuchsias, 3 Carnations.
12-1 Geranium, 6 Verbenas, 2 Coleus, 2 Tuberoses, 3 Carnations.
13-9 Verbenas, 3 Geraniums, 2 Fuchsias, 2 Heliotropes 2 Begonias.
14-3 Fuchsias, 3 Geraniums, 2 Heliotropes, 2 Coleus, 4 Verbenas, 2 Ageratum.
15-3 M. Carnations, 4 Verbenas, 2 Feverfews, 2 Heliotropes, 3 Rose Geraniums, 2 Double Petunias.
We guarantee the safe arrival of plants to any part of the United States or Canada, at all seasons of the year, as we ship annually thousands of packages by mail, with the best of success, and giving entire satisfaction to the purchaser in every respect.

The collections will be our selection of varieties, and no part of the collection will be sent for less than the price named, \$1.00.

Send three-cent stamp for illustrated catalogue of Plants, &c. Special price list sent free. Address, PAUL BUTZ & SON, "Croton Floral Gardens."

Established 1851. NEW CASTLE, PA.

Say where you saw this advertisement.

Electricity is Life, as supplied by Paul Butz & Son, cures rheumatism, Prostration, Debility, and all Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Circulars free. P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patients how they recovered health cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, etc., etc.

The unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately constipated and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASSISTANT POST MASTER, PHILADELPHIA.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—Ed. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, MACON, GA.

Manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

\$70 A Week!
At Home!
Ladies & Gentlemen
In search of honorarium, permanent and profitable employment, can obtain the same by securing the agency of our **UNIVERSAL HOUSEHOLD NEGOTIATOR** "FRIEND."
We offer energetic persons everywhere, the best chance ever offered to **Make Money**, and will cheerfully send \$1 samples for 25 cents to persons desiring to test the article, or particulars free!
Address, C. F. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses, &c. to **ROBERT S. BROWN**, Box 1158, Kansas City, Mo.

A. WHITCOMB, FLORIST.
Lawrence, Kansas.
CATALOGUE FREE. SEND FOR IT.

SEEDS.
Choice and reliable, for Market Gardeners or Farmers. Catalogue now ready. English or German.
W. J. ELLINWOOD,
66 Washington St., Chicago.

AYER & SON'S MANUAL
A complete guide to advertising. For Advertisers a necessity to all who advertise. For Journalists, Commercial Agents, and others, a valuable work of the kind. The most complete and reliable work of the kind. **AYER & SON'S AGENTS.** Get our Estimate before making any advertising contracts. Our business is large. Facilities unsurpassed. Prices the lowest. Terms the best.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES
Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1.12 for \$2.10 for \$3.10 for \$4.12 for \$5.10 for \$6.12 for \$7.10 for \$8.12 for \$9.10 for \$10.12 for \$11.10 for \$12.12 for \$13.10 for \$14.12 for \$15.10 for \$16.12 for \$17.10 for \$18.12 for \$19.10 for \$20.12 for \$21.10 for \$22.12 for \$23.10 for \$24.12 for \$25.10 for \$26.12 for \$27.10 for \$28.12 for \$29.10 for \$30.12 for \$31.10 for \$32.12 for \$33.10 for \$34.12 for \$35.10 for \$36.12 for \$37.10 for \$38.12 for \$39.10 for \$40.12 for \$41.10 for \$42.12 for \$43.10 for \$44.12 for \$45.10 for \$46.12 for \$47.10 for \$48.12 for \$49.10 for \$50.12 for \$51.10 for \$52.12 for \$53.10 for \$54.12 for \$55.10 for \$56.12 for \$57.10 for \$58.12 for \$59.10 for \$60.12 for \$61.10 for \$62.12 for \$63.10 for \$64.12 for \$65.10 for \$66.12 for \$67.10 for \$68.12 for \$69.10 for \$70.12 for \$71.10 for \$72.12 for \$73.10 for \$74.12 for \$75.10 for \$76.12 for \$77.10 for \$78.12 for \$79.10 for \$80.12 for \$81.10 for \$82.12 for \$83.10 for \$84.12 for \$85.10 for \$86.12 for \$87.10 for \$88.12 for \$89.10 for \$90.12 for \$91.10 for \$92.12 for \$93.10 for \$94.12 for \$95.10 for \$96.12 for \$97.10 for \$98.12 for \$99.10 for \$100.12 for \$101.10 for \$102.12 for \$103.10 for \$104.12 for \$105.10 for \$106.12 for \$107.10 for \$108.12 for \$109.10 for \$110.12 for \$111.10 for \$112.12 for \$113.10 for \$114.12 for \$115.10 for \$116.12 for \$117.10 for \$118.12 for \$119.10 for \$120.12 for \$121.10 for \$122.12 for \$123.10 for \$124.12 for \$125.10 for \$126.12 for \$127.10 for \$128.12 for \$129.10 for \$130.12 for \$131.10 for \$132.12 for \$133.10 for \$134.12 for \$135.10 for \$136.12 for \$137.10 for \$138.12 for \$139.10 for \$140.12 for \$141.10 for \$142.12 for \$143.10 for \$144.12 for \$145.10 for \$146.12 for \$147.10 for \$148.12 for \$149.10 for \$150.12 for \$151.10 for \$152.12 for \$153.10 for \$154.12 for \$155.10 for \$156.12 for \$157.10 for \$158.12 for \$159.10 for \$160.12 for \$161.10 for \$162.12 for \$163.10 for \$164.12 for \$165.10 for \$166.12 for \$167.10 for \$168.12 for \$169.10 for \$170.12 for \$171.10 for \$172.12 for \$173.10 for \$174.12 for \$175.10 for \$176.12 for \$177.10 for \$178.12 for \$179.10 for \$180.12 for \$181.10 for \$182.12 for \$183.10 for \$184.12 for \$185.10 for \$186.12 for \$187.10 for \$188.12 for \$189.10 for \$190.12 for \$191.10 for \$192.12 for \$193.10 for \$194.12 for \$195.10 for \$196.12 for \$197.10 for \$198.12 for \$199.10 for \$200.12 for \$201.10 for \$202.12 for \$203.10 for \$204.12 for \$205.10 for \$206.12 for \$207.10 for \$208.12 for \$209.10 for \$210.12 for \$211.10 for \$212.12 for \$213.10 for \$214.12 for \$215.10 for \$216.12 for \$217.10 for \$218.12 for \$219.10 for \$220.12 for \$221.10 for \$222.12 for \$223.10 for \$224.12 for \$225.10 for \$226.12 for \$227.10 for \$228.12 for \$229.10 for \$230.12 for \$231.10 for \$232.12 for \$233.10 for \$234.12 for \$235.10 for \$236.12 for \$237.10 for \$238.12 for \$239.10 for \$240.12 for \$241.10 for \$242.12 for \$243.10 for \$244.12 for \$245.10 for \$246.12 for \$247.10 for \$248.12 for \$249.10 for \$250.12 for \$251.10 for \$252.12 for \$253.10 for \$254.12 for \$255.10 for \$256.12 for \$257.10 for \$258.12 for \$259.10 for \$260.12 for \$261.10 for \$262.12 for \$263.10 for \$264.12 for \$265.10 for \$266.12 for \$267.10 for \$268.12 for \$269.10 for \$270.12 for \$271.10 for \$272.12 for \$273.10 for \$274.12 for \$275.10 for \$276.12 for \$277.10 for \$278.12 for \$279.10 for \$280.12 for \$281.10 for \$282.12 for \$283.10 for \$284.12 for \$285.10 for \$286.12 for \$287.10 for \$288.12 for \$289.10 for \$290.12 for \$291.10 for \$292.12 for \$293.10 for \$294.12 for \$295.10 for \$296.12 for \$297.10 for \$298.12 for \$299.10 for \$300.12 for \$301.10 for \$302.12 for \$303.10 for \$304.12 for \$305.10 for \$306.12 for \$307.10 for \$308.12 for \$309.10 for \$310.12 for \$311.10 for \$312.12 for \$313.10 for \$314.12 for \$315.10 for \$316.12 for \$317.10 for \$318.12 for \$319.10 for \$320.12 for \$321.10 for \$322.12 for \$323.10 for \$324.12 for \$325.10 for \$326.12 for \$327.10 for \$328.12 for \$329.10 for \$330.12 for \$331.10 for \$332.12 for \$333.10 for \$334.12 for \$335.10 for \$336.12 for \$337.10 for \$338.12 for \$339.10 for \$340.12 for \$341.10 for \$342.12 for \$343.10 for \$344.12 for \$345.10 for \$346.12 for \$347.10 for \$348.12 for \$349.10 for \$350.12 for \$351.10 for \$352.12 for \$353.10 for \$354.12 for \$355.10 for \$356.12 for \$357.10 for \$358.12 for \$359.10 for \$360.12 for \$361.10 for \$362.12 for \$363.10 for \$364.12 for \$365.10 for \$366.12 for \$367.10 for \$368.12 for \$369.10 for \$370.12 for \$371.10 for \$372.12 for \$373.10 for \$374.12 for \$375.10 for \$376.12 for \$377.10 for \$378.12 for \$379.10 for \$380.12 for \$381.10 for \$382.12 for \$383.10 for \$384.12 for \$385.10 for \$386.12 for \$387.10 for \$388.12 for \$389.10 for \$390.12 for \$391.10 for \$392.12 for \$393.10 for \$394.12 for \$395.10 for \$396.12 for \$397.10 for \$398.12 for \$399.10 for \$400.12 for \$401.10 for \$402.12 for \$403.10 for \$404.12 for \$405.10 for \$406.12 for \$407.10 for \$408.12 for \$409.10 for \$410.12 for \$411.10 for \$412.12 for \$413.10 for \$414.12 for \$415.10 for \$416.12 for \$417.10 for \$418.12 for \$419.10 for \$420.12 for \$421.10 for \$422.12 for \$423.10 for \$424.12 for \$425.10 for \$426.12 for \$427.10 for \$428.12 for \$429.10 for \$430.12 for \$431.10 for \$432.12 for \$433.10 for \$434.12 for \$435.10 for \$436.12 for \$437.10 for \$438.12 for \$439.10 for \$440.12 for \$441.10 for \$442.12 for \$443.10 for \$444.12 for \$445.10 for \$446.12 for \$447.10 for \$448.12 for \$449.10 for \$450.12 for \$451.10 for \$452.12 for \$453.10 for \$454.12 for \$455.10 for \$456.12 for \$457.10 for \$458.12 for \$459.10 for \$460.12 for \$461.10 for \$462.12 for \$463.10 for \$464.12 for \$465.10 for \$466.12 for \$467.10 for \$468.12 for \$469.10 for \$470.12 for \$471.10 for \$472.12 for \$473.10 for \$474.12 for \$475.10 for \$476.12 for \$477.10 for \$478.12 for \$479.10 for \$480.12 for \$481.10 for \$482.12 for \$483.10 for \$484.12 for \$485.10 for \$486.12 for \$487.10 for \$488.12 for \$489.10 for \$490.12 for \$491.10 for \$492.12 for \$493.10 for \$494.12 for \$

RECIPIES.

TO PREVENT SCORCHING.—"I have only recently learned how to prevent meat from scorching in the oven during the roasting process. The secret is simply to keep a basin or cup of water in the oven. The steam generated not only prevents scorching, but makes the meat cook nicer. It is so simple and common-sense, that I wonder that I never thought of it before."

POTATO PUFF.—Any left over mashed potatoes may be made into an excellent dish for next day's dinner. Mashed potatoes, two cupsful; melted butter, two tablespoonfuls. If the potato was not sufficiently seasoned for the table, salt will be required. Bake in a quick oven until the top is a light brown.

THE CAKES.—Three cupsful of sweet milk, one cupful yeast, flour to make a thick batter; set this as sponge over night. In the morning add one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful melted butter, (you may use one-half lard,) one-half teaspoonful of salt, flour enough to roll out as biscuit; knead well and set to raise about five hours, then roll one-half inch thick and cut into round cakes, put in buttered tins and let raise one-half hour, then bake to a light brown; add currants if you like.

JELLY-CAKE.—Two eggs, 1 cupful sugar, ½ cupful of sweet milk, butter the size of half a large hen's egg, 1 teaspoonful lemon extract 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 teaspoonful flour, little pinch of salt. Set the butter, but do not heat it. Beat the butter, sugar and eggs together till very light; add the milk, lemon and salt; sift the baking powder through the flour, and stir in gradually at the last. Bake in layers, and put jelly or coconut between. This quantity will make five layers on round tins. Bake in a tolerably hot oven.

STEAMED PUDDING.—One coffee-cupful of sweet milk, ½ cupful of good sugar, 3 teaspoonfuls flour, one egg, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, ½ cupful of raisins, ½ teaspoonful salt. Beat the egg and sugar together, add the milk, then the salt and the flour, into which the baking powder has been sifted, add the raisins and stir all well together. Turn into a buttered basin, cover close and set into a hot steamer. Steam two hours. Cherries dried in sugar go very well in this kind of pudding, but not quite so many should be used as of the raisins.

PUDDING SAUCE.—One-half cupful of sugar in one pint of water. Boil together, thicken with a teaspoonful of corn starch in a half tea-cupful of cold water. Add a piece of butter half the size of an egg. Flavor with nutmeg and stir in a tablespoon of vinegar. Cream and sugar may take the place of this sauce if desired. The pudding is good with either.

TO MAKE YEAST WITHOUT YEAST.—On Monday morning boil two ounces of hops in four quarts of water half an hour; strain it, and let the liquor cool to the temperature of new milk. Put in a small handful of salt, and one-half pound brown sugar. Beat up one-half pound of flour with some liquor, and mix well together and let stand until Wednesday. Then add three pounds of raw potatoes, grated. Let it stand until Thursday, then bottle for use. It must be stirred frequently and kept near the fire while making. Before using shake it up well. It requires no more than half the quantity of this yeast that it does of other yeast to make a baking of bread and it rises in four hours. I am using yeast that I started with this receipt more than three years ago. The best time to make it is in warm weather, as there is then no danger of its getting chilled. HOUSEKEEPER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TREES, PLANTS. Spring Lots free. F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

YOUR NAME PRINTED on 40 Mixed Cards for 10c. CLINTON BROS., CLINTONVILLE, CT.

\$5 to \$28 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STIMSON & CO., Portland, Me.

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents. Post paid. J. B. HUSTON, Nassau, N. Y.

\$5 to \$10 A DAY TO AGENTS. Sample free, 32-page catalogue. E. L. FLETCHER, 13, Dey St. N. Y.

SHEEP LABEL. Centennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Samples free. Agents wanted. Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduced rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

M. C. Newton, Batavia, Ill., Breeder of Buff and White Cochins, Pekin Ducks and Essex Swine. Send for prices.

We give the SOCIAL VISITOR, Largest and Best story paper in the country, 3 months on trial, and pair Sleeve-Buttons and Gold-Plated Collar-Stud for 20 cents. Address SOCIAL VISITOR, Box 5189, Boston, Mass.

A NEW DEPARTURE. TRAVELING men wanted. \$25 a week. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. S. A. GRANT & CO., manufacturers of HIGGINS' and PAPER, 5, 7 & 9 Home St., GREENSBORO, N. C.

\$10 to \$25 a day sure made by Agents selling Photo, Scripture Text, Transparent, Picture and Chromo Cards. 100 samples, worth \$4, sent postpaid for 75c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON. Estab'd 1830.

1877 Seed Catalogue and Circulars of Blooded Live Stock FREE. We offer the best and most reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. 6 sample pkts farm seeds free for two 3-cent stamps. BENSON & BURPEE, Philadelphia, Pa. Seed Warehouse, 233 Church St.

THE OLIMAX CHURN, IS THE BEST MADE. EASIEST TO CLEAN, Most Durable, EASIEST TO OPERATE, THE MOST CONVENIENT and COMPLETE CHURN in the market. For sale by dealers everywhere. Manufactured by W. P. KENNEDY, FREEPORT, ILLS.

DEERE & Co.,
Moline, Illinois.

A. MANSUR,
St. Louis, Mo.

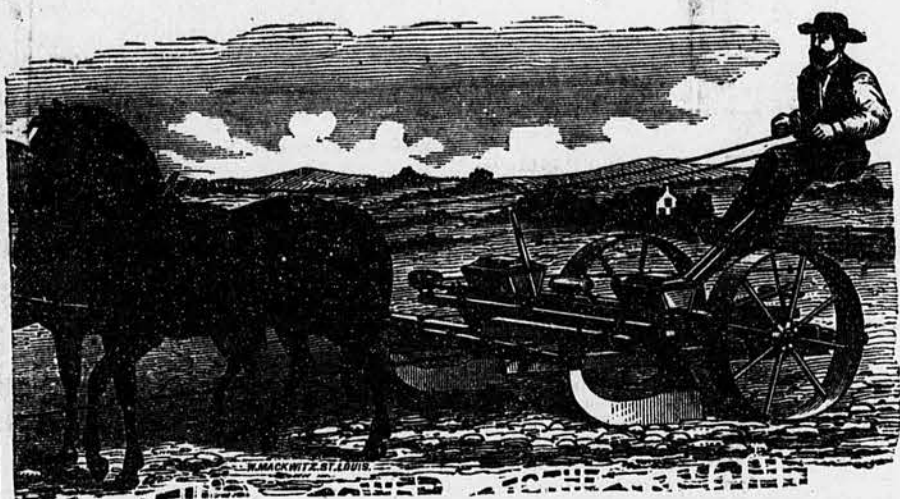
C. S. WHEELER,
Kansas City, Mo.

DEERE, MANSUR & Co.

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

FARM MACHINERY,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



The Diamond Planter with Check Rower Attached.

THE IMPROVED "DIAMOND"
CORN PLANTER.

Equal to any—Better than many.

Is unsurpassed in material, construction and finish. Has WIDE STEEL RUNNERS, ADJUSTABLE DRIVER'S SEAT AND ADJUSTABLE TONGUE, relieving horses' necks of all pressure. OPEN HEEL with dropping corn in full view of driver and dropper, (no Pointer required). SLIDE VALVE which can be quickly changed to drop different quantities without removing corn from the box. SPRING CUT-OFF which does not break corn or wear out. DEPTH OF PLANTING regulated by a gauge LEVER FOR RAISING RUNNERS easily with dropper seated, and LOCKING RUNNERS while raised. The LIGHTEST DRAFT Planter in the market.

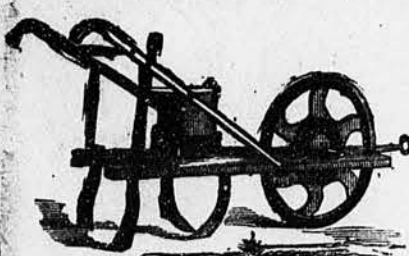
CHECK ROWER, DRILL ATTACHMENT AND SOD ATTACHMENT WORK PERFECTLY ON THE DIAMOND.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US for further description and prices, and BE SURE TO SEE THE PLANTER BEFORE BUYING OTHERS.

EVERY PLANTER WARRANTED.

We are also Manufacturer's Agents for the ever popular

CLIMAX CORN PLANTER.



The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

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

Very Popular Wherever Known.

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.



A
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.

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

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.SMITH & KEATING,
Kansas City, Missouri.
DEALERS IN
Farm Machinery & Wagons.

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

BAIN AND SCHUTTLE WAGONS.

For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as they are the best proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLE. One of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lowest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheapest in the end. Send for Circular. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

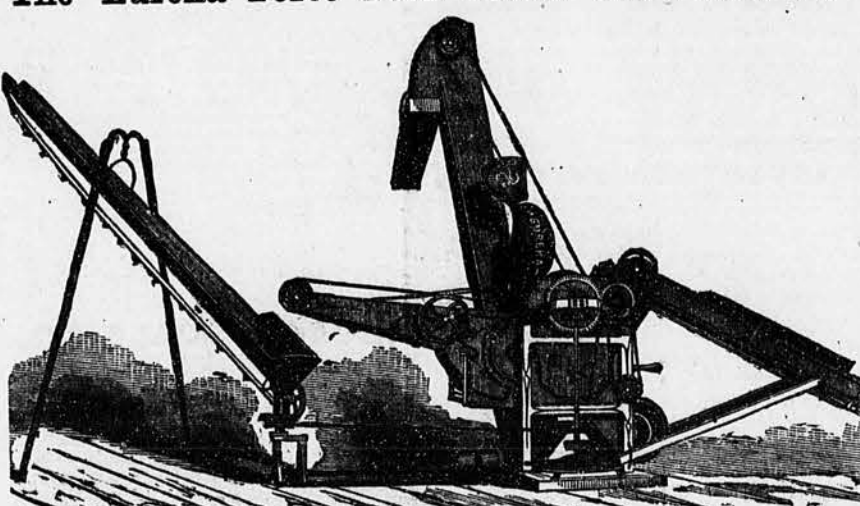
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Pannelled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Brakes, 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 thorough system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without charge. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary vehicles in the market.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlets giving full particulars. Any information in regard to Prices, or Freight on Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

The Eureka Force Feed Power Corn Sheller!



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

The only Sheller that the Feeder carries the corn directly into the Feed Hopper, and that has all the latest important improvements. This class of shellers will do more work with one-third less power than Cylinder Shellers, which rub corn on corn, or press it between cylinder and concave—and their superiority in shelling damp or frosted corn is universally admitted. There are many very important features that belong exclusively to this Sheller and cannot be used by any other. The Powers are simple, strong and durable, easily repaired, and gives more effective Power from draft applied than any other.



AVERY'S SPIRAL KNIFE STALK CUTTER.

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

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

Can be Attached to any PLOW.

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market. It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to run on either right or left hand plow. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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 over other ridges or furrows. 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.

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and furnished it with a large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a full line of *White Granite Best, White Granite Victoria, English C. C. Ware, Glass, Yellow and Rockingham Ware.* We also keep a large stock of *STONE, CROCKERY WOOD and WILLOW WARE, &c.*

The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE ADVENTURES OF A GOAT IN A GARDEN.

Last Monday afternoon the eleven Boblink boys surrounded and caught an enormous shaggy, strong-smelling, wicked looking goat of the masculine gender, turned him loose in Burdock's garden, nailed up the gate, and then went home and flattened their eleven little noses against the back windows to watch for coming events.

Before his goatship had spent three minutes in that garden he had managed to make himself perfectly at home, pulled down the clothes-line, and devoured two lace collars, a pair of undershirts and a striped stocking belonging to Mrs. B., and was busily engaged sampling one of Burdock's shirts when the servant girl came rushing out with a basket of clothes to hang up.

"The saints preserve us!" she exclaimed coming to a full halt, and gazing open-mouthed at the goat, who was calmly munching away at the shirt.

"Shew! Shew! Shew, there!" screamed the girl setting down her basket, taking her skirts in both hands, and shaking them violently at the intruder.

Then the goat who evidently considered the movements a challenge suddenly dropped his wicked old head and darted at her with the force of an Erie locomotive, and just one minute later by the City Hall clock, that girl had tumbled a back somersault over the clothes-basket, and was crawling away on her hands and knees in search of a place to die, accompanied by the goat, who butted her on the battle ground every third second.

It is probable he would have kept on butting for the next two weeks if Mrs. Burdock, who had been a witness of the unfortunate affair, had not armed herself with the family poker and hurried to the rescue.

"Merciful goodness! Annie, do get up on your feet!" she exclaimed, aiming a murderous blow at the beast's head, and missing it by a few of the shortest kind of inches. It was not repeated, owing to the goat suddenly raising up on his hind feet, waltzing towards her, and striking her in the small of the back hard enough to loosen her fingernails and destroy her faith in a glorious immortality.

When Mrs. B. returned to consciousness she crawled out from behind the grindstone, where she had been tossed, and made for the house, stopping only once, when the goat came after and butted her head first into the grape arbor.

Once inside the house the door was locked, and the unfortunates sought the solitude of their own rooms, and such comfort as they could extract from rubbing and growling, while the goat wandered around the garden, like Satan in the book of Job, seeking what he could devour, and the eleven little Boblink boys fairly hugged themselves with pleasure over the performance.

By the time Burdock returned home that evening, and learned all the particulars from his arnica-soaked wife, the goat had eaten nearly all the week's washing, half the grapevine, and one side of the clothes-basket.

"Why in thunder didn't you put him out and not leave him there to destroy every thing?" he demanded angrily.

"Because he wouldn't go, and I wasn't going to stay there and be killed, that's why!" answered his wife, excitedly.

"Wouldn't fiddlesticks!" he exclaimed making for the garden, followed by the entire family.

"Get out of here you thief!" he shouted as he came into the garden, and caught sight of the shaggy and highly perfumed visitor.

The goat bit off another mouthful of the basket, and regarded him with a mischievous twinkle of his eyes.

"You won't go, hey?" exclaimed Burdock trying to kick a hole in the enemy's ribs.

"I'll show you wench!"

The sentence was left unfinished, as the goat just then dropped his head on Burdock's shirt bosom, and before he could recover his equilibrium he had been butted seven times, in seven fresh spots, and was down on his knees crawling around in a very undignified manner, to the horror of the family and the infinite glee of the eleven young Boblinks next door.

"Look out he don't hurt you!" screamed Mrs. Burdock, as the goat sent him flying into a snow-pile.

When Burdock got his bald head out of the snow, he was mud all over his clothes, and tried to clutch the brute by the horns, but desisted after he had lost two front teeth and been rolled in the mud.

"Don't make a living show of yourself before the neighbors," advised his wife.

"Come in, pa, and let him be," begged his daughter.

"Golly, dad, look out; he's coming agin!" shouted his son, enthusiastically.

Then Burdock waxed profane and swore three-story oaths in such rapid succession, that his family held their breaths, and a pious old lady who lived in a house in the rear, shut up her windows and sent out her cook to hunt for a policeman or a missionary.

"Run for it, dad," advised his son a moment later, when the goat's attention seemed to be turned away.

Burdock sprang to his feet and followed his his offspring's suggestion. He was legging it in superb style, and the chances of his reaching the house seemed excellent, when the fragrant brute suddenly clapped on more steam, gained rapidly, and darting between his legs, capsized him into an ash box.

His family dragged him inside, another candidate for rubbing arnica and a blessed haven of rest.

The back of the house has been hermetically sealed, and Burdock now proposes extending an invitation to the militia regiment of Brooklyn to come down and practice marksmanship off the roof, promising to furnish a live goat for a target, and a silver plated napkin ring as the first prize. The goat still holds the fort.

A PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.

The following article very forcibly illustrates the necessity of punctuation. It can be read in two ways, making it a very bad or good man, the result depending upon the manner in which it is punctuated. It is well worth the study of teachers and pupils:

He is an old experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found in opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of his neighbors he never rejoices in the prosperity of his fellow creature he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all the public teachers he makes no effort to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the gospel among the heathen he contributes largely to the evil adversity he pays no attention to good advice he pays great heed to the devil he will never go to heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompense of reward.

"Every heart knows its own misery," she said, as she looked into the nest and saw that those Cochise C u eggs which had cost \$3 per dozen had hatched out Muscovy ducks.

The Superintendent of Public Grounds at Concord, Mass., finds nothing like printer's ink for the canker worm. He shaves off smoothly the outer rough bark with a drawing knife, and applies the ink with a brush on the smooth surface. The ink does no harm to the tree and is a sure stop to the worm.

An inquiry is made how to purify a pork barrel, in which the pork spoiled last summer. The best way is to use it for a soap barrel until the hoops drop off, then burn the staves.

A writer in the Iowa Homestead claims that winding bodies of trees with straw bands from ground to limbs and then banking up with earth, will prevent winter killing and bark cracking, and peeling off, as also damage by rabbits and mice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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

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

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

Farm Stock Advertisements.

H. V. P. BLOCK,

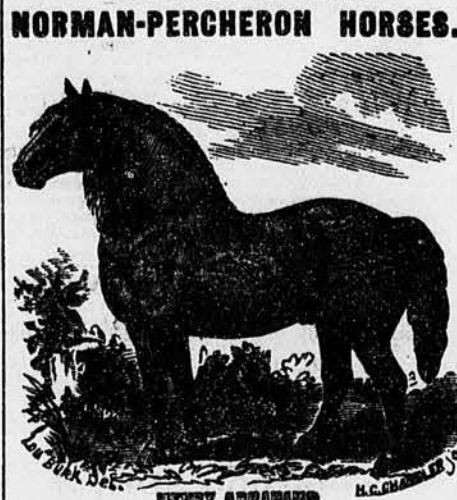
(Aberdeen, Pike Co. Mo.) Breeds, and has for sale
PERCHERONS—Pure and Grade Stallions, 1 to 4 years old by Imported Napoleon Bonaparte.
ROADSTER STALLIONS—1 to 6 year old of the celebrated Champion Almack Stock.
JERSEY BULL CATTLE—A. J. C. C. Stock.
SHORT-HORNS—Males and Females.



PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES FOR SALE.

Eight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed arrived at my stables Sept. 28th, direct from France. I selected them myself, and they are good ones; all stylish animals, with extraordinary action for such large horses. Send for descriptive catalogue, prices, terms, etc.
A. W. COOK,
Proprietor of Spring Valley Stock Farm,
Oct. 20, 1876. Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO. IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN NORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES.



Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
Correspondence solicited.
Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St., 104 South Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

PLUM CREEK HERD.



D. B. BURDICK,
Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

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

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.



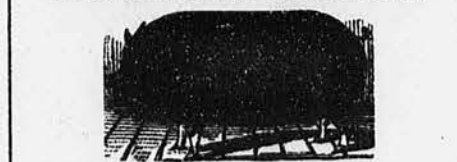
ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale.
Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.
Address GLICK & KNAPP,
P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIG.

—ALSO—
Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.
None but first-class stock shipped.

GIDEON BAILEY, Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF
PURE BLOODED
Poland-China Hogs.

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

Standard Work!

Standard Stock!

Standard Prices!

KANSAS PUBLISHING HOUSE

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY!

BLANK BOOKS

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

MAGAZINES.

Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books (Books Bound and Re-Bound).

PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS FOR

Felter's Improved School Records!

Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TOWNSHIP BOOKS,

Poor Records, Entry Records, Justices' Records.

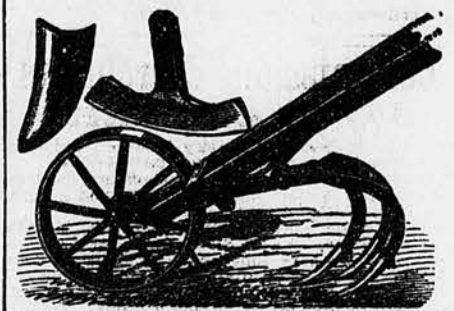
Legal Blanks,

Seals, Stamps, &c.

No Hockstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices

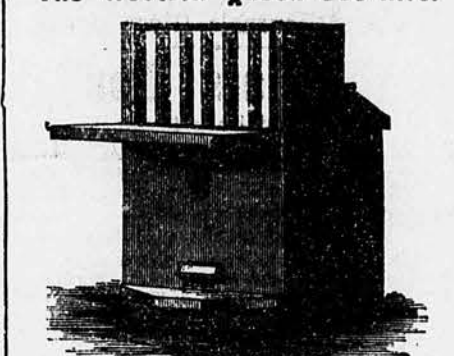
GEO. W. MARTIN.

RUE'S HAND CULTIVATOR AND SEED DRILL.



Highest prize at Centennial for Best Hand Cultivator
Manufactured by GEO. W. RUE.
The Best. HAMILTON, OHIO.

The Western Queen Bee-Hive.



Patented January 9th, 1873, by H. Staggs,
Topeka, Kansas.

The attention of my old patrons and friends and others interested in profitable Bee culture, is called to the established fact that the Queen Bee-Hive remains unequalled in perfection, economy and durability.
The price of individual right, with model hive \$5.00, of right alone \$2.00. Agents wanted to sell individual rights. Territory at reasonable rates.
For further information address
P. O. Box 223. H. STAGGS, Topeka, Kans.

THE STATE OF OREGON

Was distinguished at the Centennial Exhibition by more awards for the excellence and variety of its products than comparatively any other State.

OREGON offers great attractions to those in search of new homes, to wit:

Healthy and attractive diversity of surface, Grand scenery.

Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive heat. Average temperature, summer, 67°, winter 39°. Thunder-storms very rare, hurricanes unknown.

Death-rate lower in Oregon than in any other State East or West.

Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited to cereals, fruits, flax, hops, and hay. No failure of Crops in Oregon for thirty years from any cause. No droughts, as in California. Great abundance of the finest fruit. Stock raising very profitable. As a farming country Oregon is not surpassed by any part of the Union. Annual exports from Oregon represent an average of three hundred dollars gold, to every voter.

Abundance of good and cheap Government, railroad, and private lands in Oregon. No land monopolies, as in California.

Variety of timber in Oregon of exceptional excellence for industrial purposes. Oregon has great mineral resources, especially coal, iron, lead, gold, and silver.

Fine natural water system, vast water power. Oregon waters abound with fish.

Good market in Oregon for agricultural products, owing to short transportation to the Pacific Ocean, and direct exportation to all parts of the world. Railroad facilities. Navigable rivers, including the great Columbia.

Oregon has every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries. Liberal laws. Good schools. Moderate taxes. Only nominal State debt.

Eighteen thousand persons emigrated in 1876 from the Eastern and Western States to Oregon. Most expeditious route to Oregon is by rail to San Francisco, California, and thence to Portland, Oregon, by the direct steamer line, sailing every Saturday morning.

Pamphlets, with maps and full description of Oregon, and all needed advice and assistance, may be had, free of charge, also certificates for reduced rates from San Francisco to Portland, and on the Railroads in Oregon, on application to the

Eastern Office,
Oregon State Board of Immigration,
Room No. 8,
Transcript Building,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Trees! Plants!

APPLE, First Class, 4, 6, and 7 feet, \$50.00
APPLE, WEALTHY, New, hardy 3 to 4 feet, 90.00
SIBERIAN CRAB, 4, 6, and 8 feet, 65.00
PEACH, Second size \$25; First class, 50.00
RASPBERRIES, Fine assortment, \$5.00 to 12.00
STRAWBERRIES, Wilson's Albany and other's 8.00
ASPARAGUS, Conover's Colossal, 1 and 2y's, 4.00
CONCORD GRAPE, 1 year and extra, \$16 to 35.00
EVERGREENS, A. Vitab, Pines, Spruce, \$3 to 60.00
SHADE TREES, Ash, Black Walnut, Box Elder, Elm, Soft Maple, etc., small mostly 2 to 3.00
SHADE TREES, Street size mostly, \$50 to 80.00
GREENHOUSE, BEDDING and HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, etc., Spring Lists free. Five Catalogues postage free, 25 cts. Address K. PHOENIX
Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Ills.

FOUR TON SCALES.

Including setting up, and other expenses at like reduction. Warranted the best in use or no sale. Send for circular. Address, U. S. SCALE CO., Litchfield, Illinois.

Visiting Cards cheap! Your business printed in best style, on 4 dozen assorted, by mail 10c. and two 8c. stamps. L. RAY & CO., West Meriden, Conn.



Commencing with the December Number, the

The American Young Folks

WILL BE SIXTEEN PAGES!
Every subscription received before January 1st, 1877, will be entitled to receive the December number of 1876. It will be a fine, large, story paper, full of Christmas Stories, Fun, Pictures and good things of every kind.
THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS has been recognized by teachers and parents throughout the States west of the Mississippi River, where it is now largely taken to be a useful and entertaining Boy's and Girl's paper—one that may be safely placed in the hands of children. It is not filled with violence and big dramatic stories of robbers, thieves and murderers, but a bright, elevating and helpful paper.
Sixteen pages, Monthly, postage prepaid, for FIFTY CENTS.

JOHN A. LEE,

GROCER,

AND DEALER IN

Provisions and

Country Produce,

Green and Dried Fruits, Flour, &c.

209 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.
Under Farmer Office.

TO FARMERS AND HORSEMEN.

Royal George!

PEDIGREE.—ROYAL GEORGE was reared by Mr. Thomas Betts, Montreal, Canada East, and was imported by John Dillon, in the fall of 71. Royal George is eight years old this spring, and stands sixteen hands high, weighs fifteen hundred pounds, and is a beautiful bright bay without white patch legs, tail and mane; heavy boned, short jointed neck, heavy mane and tail, and fine style; good trotter; all sound, and well broken to either saddle or traces; he of good disposition. In short, he was sold by the government officers at Buffalo to be the best horse they were ever called to examine and pass through the British line.
Royal George was sired by Mr. Cumberland's Old Royal George, imported from England, which horse always took the first prize in Canada, where he shown, for general purposes; he is the fastest trotter at all shows, and weighs fifteen hundred pounds compactly and smoothly built, and has left the most uniform broods of any other horse in Canada. His sire was Old Brown George, the property of Mr. Bertridg, of Ingersby, England, and he was out of Mr. Edmund's mare by Old Drayman, the property of Mr. Bertridg, of Ingersby, and he out of Mr. Burdage's superior mare "Miller, of Loddington, which was sold to 20th France as a brood mare, for four hundred guineas. Similar was by Mr. Simpson's Farmer's Glory, by the very noted horse Old Black Legs, belonging to Mr. Wild, of Croton. Black Legs was always said to be the best horse in Croton or Warwick, and was sold by six hundred guineas to go to America. Black Legs was sired by Black Prince, dam Maryton, full blood English draft, imported from England in 1860, which horse took the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Show, at Norwich in 1864.

YOUNG ROYAL GEORGE took the first prizes, for general purpose, in the fall of 1871, at Montreal, also at Kingston, also at Hampton, also at Onondaga, also at London, also at Hamilton the fall he left the Province for the United States, always showed against from twenty to ninety horses in his own class, always beating trotting.
Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend itself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all of his own color and style. Terms \$10.00 to insure. Season \$10.00.

KICKAPOO RANGIER

is a chestnut with a star and white on nose, left eye ankle white and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the State. Sired by Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Hambrino, for extended pedigree, call on the owner on the Wilcox property, Northwest of the Fair Ground, Topeka Kansas. Terms: \$25 to insure. The above horses will make the season from April 1st to July 4th, at the above place adjoining Topeka. Persons from a distance can be accommodated with pasture.

T. K. MCGILVER