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CROP RETURNS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We take the following report of crops of the United States from the December Report of the Department of Agriculture : CORN.

The returns of November make the corn crop only 2 per cent. short of the great crop of last year, and fully 50 per cent. greater than the crop of 1874. The aggregate is 1,295,000,000 raised in New England, scarcely 6 in the Middle States, 20 in the Southern, 44 in the Ohio basin, and 29 west of the Mississippi.

The product of the South is 10,000,000 buland is 300,000 greater, and there is less in the Middle and Western States. It is 73,000,000 greater than in 1870, and yet the percentage of the total crop of these States is only 20 against been still greater in the West. In 1850, the proportion of these States was 42 per cent. of the aggregate, and, in 1860, 32. Thus, while the South is increasing its corn product, there is a profitable opportunity for a much larger

The States of the Ohio basin, seven in number, including Michigan and Wisconsin, increased their proportion from 39 per cent. in 1850 to 41 in 1860, and since that date continue to advance their proportions, the percentage being 44 in 1870 and at the present time, notwithstanding the more rapid progress of corngrowing in the States of the Missouri Valley. These States, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri,

Kansas and Nebraska, produced only 7 per cent. in 1850, sdvancing to 15 in 1860, to 21 in 1870, and 28 in 1876. The increase in Kansas has been most rapid of late, nearly equaling in amount in this year the crop of the much more populous State of Missouri. Iowa, as yet, grows more than four tenths of the crop

of this section. The States producing less than in 1875 are New Hampshire, Rhode Island, those of the Atlantic coast from New York to North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Michigan, Illinois Iowa and Missouri. Illinois is credited with about 250,000,000 bushels, and Iowa with 155, 000,000, Next in order are Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas. These six States profollowed by Texas, Alabama and Georgia.

By far the heaviest rate of increase, 75 per cent., has been in Wisconsin, where the crop of last year was a very poor one.

The extension of this culture westward continues to be rapid. This year, the Missouri Valley, together with the western half of the Upper Mississippi, yields two-thirds as much as the area from that river eastward to Penn. sylvania, including the States on both sides of

In quality, the crop is superior to its prede-New England. In New Jersey, there was in- Maryland, the beetle occasioned an inferior jury by drought. North Carolina and Florida are slightly below the standard; and slight inferiority is indicated in Mississippi, Louisia in Elizabeth City; and in Dinwiddie, early ans, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and Neb raska. In some portions of the South and West, there is complaint of rotten and wormeaten corn. In all the States, the crop, as a whole, reached full maturity without injury by frost.

advance very slight in the Gulf States from Alabama to Louisians, and scarcely perceptible extent in Pocahontas, West Virginia, that in the Middle States, Wisconsin shows the heaviest increase in the Northwest, and Texas and Georgia in the South.

POTATOES. As returns for condition, during the latter part of the season, have foreshadowed, the popotato crop, for production, falls not only far below the extraordinary crop of 1875, but cone siderably below an average crop. Among the causes of diminished yield, drought was the most widespread and effective. During the sea. son for the formation and growth of the tubers. excessively dry weather prevailed, with a few local exceptions, throughout the entire section north of the thirty-sixth parallel, and east of Rocky Mountains, the section in which the potato crop is mainly grown. The drought of unprecedented severity greatly damaged 103; Florids, and Arkansas, 105; Wisconsin, was most severe and protracted in the Middle the crop in Utah. and Eastern States, except a northern, belt in

qua) Pennsylvania, (Sullivan,) Virginia, (Pulaski,) Ohio, (Franklin,) Michigan, (Iosco, Montcalm, and Fond du Lac,) Wisconsin, (Outagas mis,) and Californis, (Humboldt and Sonoma;) by rotting, in Virginia, (Highland,) North Carolina, (Beaufoft and Haywood,) West Virginia, (Pocahontas, Upshur and Braxton,) Ohio bushels. Less than 1 per cent. of the crop is (Lorain and Preble,) Michigan, (Chippewa, and Kent, Illinois, (Saline, and De Kalb,) Wise consin, (Grant, Brown, Clark and Jackson,) Iows, (Jones and Howard.) Another cause of diminished production is an unusual decrease shels greater than last year, that of New Eng- in acreage, especially in States which grow this crop extensively, amounting to 15 per cent. in New York, 31 in New Jersey, 7 in Pennsylvania, 11 in Ohio, and 8 in the entire country. This was occassioned, in part, by the very low 23 in the census year, because the increase has prices realized for last year's crop. Among the Northern States east of the Mississippi, Maine alone wisely planted an undiminished rewarded by very remunerative prices for a age quality equaling or exceeding that of the crop which averages only 3 per cent. below that of last year in production, while it is 6

The small crop grown in the southern section approached nearer to last year's producthe previous one. There is also a very general

the very earliest came to maturity. Gloucester New Jersey, did not produce nearly a sufficient reports that early decay of the vines rendered the late-planted not worth digging, and proved nearly fatal to the whole crop; Beaver, that the yield does not average over 20 bushels per cessor. New Hampshire is the exception in acre, and they are rotting. In Dorchester, crop in both yield and quality. In Virginia, early frost reduced the crop 20 to 50 per cent. drought prevented most of the crop from vegetating. In Haywood, North Carolina "a diminished the preduct. In Hunt, Texas, the crop was so abundant that growers gave onehalf of the product for harvesting. Williamson Tennessee, reports a product so large that and south. The crop has rotted to such an Montgomery and Miami return fine crops, Medina reports the poorest for ten years; Seneca. portion of the product worthless, though appearing sound on the exterior. Michigan recrop of first-rate quality; but Oakland the poorest ever grown, in both yield and quality.

Among the agricultural products of Juneau, Wisconsin, the potato crop was the most profitable, yielding 200 bushels per acre, and sell ing at 40 to 45 cents per bushel. In Clackamas Oregon, on the 1st of October, many fields were still green and growing. Early frosts

Prices have been incidentally stated by our and hastern States, part of Maine. Within reporters, in different sections; in New York, as compared with the crop of 1874. As dry this designated area also the beetles east of Washington, 65 cents against 20, last year; the Mississippl and the grasshoppers west ef-Mississippi and the Manager and the Manager and Section in localities, though not leg ing; Illinois. Boone, 60 cents against 10 last specifically reported) is probably better than yield is less per acre than when first introduction by premature year, and scarcely any sale at that; Missouri, average.

Sections extent. Reduction by premature year, and scarcely any sale at that; Missouri, average.

decaying of the vines, from blight or rust, is Cole and Holt, 25 cents; Kansas, Cowley and noted in New York, (Wyoming and Chautau- Woodson, 50 cents, and in the latter "will soon be \$1.

SWEET POTATOES. The crop of 1875 was a fair one in both yield and quality; that of this year very nearly equals it in both respects. The gaeatest falling off in yield is in Louisiana, 25 per cent., owing to a general and severe drought at the critical season. The same cause, operating to a less degree, reduced the product below that of last year, 13 yer cent. in Florida and Alam bama; 12, in Mississippi; and 7 in Georgia. The average reduction is not over 3 per cent. in any other State, while in a majority of those producing the crop the yield equals or exceeds that of 1875. The excess averages 11 per cent. in Kentncky, 9 in New Jersey, 8 in South Carolina, 7 in Missouri, 2 iu Delaware, 4 in California, and 2 in Tennessee, West Virginia. Indians and Kansas. A majority of the States growing sweet potatoes and those producing the larger part of the crop also report an aver-

per cent. above in quality. Vermont has the above that of last year, and the average quali- of that of 1875. next best crop in the eastern section, falling ty about 5 per cent. better. Maine returns a 13 per cent below that of 1875; while Connecte product 2 per cent greater than that of 1875, icut falls 50 and Rhode Island 85. The great which was 10 per cent. above the previous crop failure in the latter State was owing to a In the other New England States, there is a drought protracted beyond precedent, helped decline in product, averaging 13 per cent., owefficiently in its work of reduction by the bee- ing to the severity of the drought before the tle. New York, growing one fifth of the en- crop was cut. In the remainder of the countire crop, and more than twice the quantity of try, except on the northern border of the Gulf, any other State, falls from last year 49 per where but little hay is grown or saved, the cent.; other States, (in the order of impor- crop was generally in advance of the drought; tance,) fall off, Pennsylvania, 44 per cent.; the dry weather commencing about the time Ohio, 32; Illinois, 36; Michigan, 58; Wiscon. of harvesting, and thus greatly contributing sin, 10; Iows, 84; Indians, 20; New Jersey, to good curing. The only States out of New England not returning a product greater than in 1875 are New York, Delaware and Alabama 100; Mississippi, 93; Louisiana, 88; Kansas, tion; equaling it in Alabama, and rising 1 per 97; Nebraska 95. The falling off in the latter cent. above it in South Carolina. These States two States is owing , in part at least, to the and Oregon; 114, are the only ones in which fact that better cereal crops than last year the production is not below that of last year. weakened the motives for "putting up wild Ohio, 105 and 90; Michigan, 132 and 88; In-The entire crop is about 34 per cent, less than hay." States indicating large relative increase diana, 112 and 92; Illinois, 93 and 96; Wiscons decline in quality. Maine, 106; Delaware and ginia, 35; Kentucky, 33; New Jersey, 30; Illi- of these figures to each other, it may be ob-South Carolina, 100; Kentucky and Oregon, nois, 20; Tennessee, West Virginia and Ohio,

see, which once need the nightest rains in the Southern States followed by Connecticut, 64; New Jersey, 68; and slight, the quality is superior to that of now represented by 155, would have been a the quality is reported as superior; the fruit New York, 81; Pennsylvania, Michigan and last year's crop, both in respect to intrinsic fraction short of 70. High figures mean a being comparatively large, fair, and free from excellence and the condition in which it was large increase over the previous crop; but if A few items among the local details are cured and housed or stacked. The States re. for instance, the product for 1875 was but a worthy of mention. In Kent, Rhode Island turning an average quality not superior to that fourth of an average crop, 200 for 1876 would owing to ravages of the beetle, none except of the previous crop are Maryland, 100; North only indicate half a crop. West of the Mis-Carolina, 99; Mississippi, 95; Louisiana and Arkansas, 97; Minnesota and Oregon, 98. Incy for home use. In Pennsylvania, Sullivan diana reports an average superiority of 21 per in Missouri, 337 and 93; Kansas. 206 and 73; cent.; Kentucky, 15; Vermont, Ohio and Illi- Nebraska, 544 and 78. The product in Ken. than for years; Genesee, so abundant that best nois; 11. In the latter two States, the crop tucky was 2 per cent. greater than last year, was greatly damaged last year by excessive rains during the harvest season. Our reporters this year occasionally note injuries by wet weather in harvest, the most important of which are injuries to the clover crop, while curing, in parts of Indiana and Illinois; but The States indicating the highest relative in statements that the crop was cured without injury, or in the best condition, are the rule. County returns of the unprecedented peculiar rot," new to that locality, greatly crops are frequent. In Pennsylvania, Sullivan duct less than last year are, Iowa 11 per cent.; fore; Tioga, the heaviest product ever gathered, all housed in good condition. The product in Henrico, Virginia, was never exceeded; tions, aggregating about two million acres, the immense quantities were being shipped north Bath also produced much the best crop for years, and secured it in excellent condition. Williamson. Tennessee, reports immense scarcely enough are left for seed. In Ohio, quantities, mostly German millet, put up in while Hancock, Clark, Hocking, Warren fine condition; Lincoln, Kentucky, an immense crop of excellent quality; Sandusky, Ohio, the best crop ever grown. Unprecedented and the poorest for many years, and Preble, a large well-saved crops are also returned from How-Walworth and Outagamie, Wisconsin; Henry, ports like contrasts; Delta returning a good Iowa; Maries, Missouri; and Sonoma and Plac-BEANS, tellious at it er, California.

Returns from all sections indicate that the product is about 7 per cent. less than last year. Grasshoppers in the Northwest and drought in other sections are the principal cause of reduction. The States in which the product is not less than in 1875 are Delaware, 100; Vermont. 101; California, 102; North Carolina, 110; Oregon, 122. Among these States, last year, Wisconsin reported 85 and California 82, weather prevailed very generally during the PEAS.

have exclusive reference to the product of shelled peas, for table use or for provender; but in the Southern States, while varieties the vines constitute an important forage product. Texas returns a product 5 per cent. by drought. In Clarendon, South Carolina, Minnesota returns a product 38 per cent. above only 4 out of 17; and in Nebraska, only 1 out last year's short crop; Vermont and Delaware of 10. return 100. In the remaining States east of the Missouri, the product falls somewhat below that of 1875. Kansas reported last year 33 per cent. above the previous crop; this year 21 below, reduced by grasshoppers. Nebraska, last year, 122; this year 100. California produced 5 per cent. above a short crop last year. The reported entire product is 8 per cent The entire product is about 5 per cent. short

> Last year the product exceeded that of the previous crop; this year it falls about 8 per

BUCKWHEAT.

cent. short. Drought at the time of filling was the principal cause of reduction; but in parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, storms of rain and wind in harvest, or after the crop was matured, did much injury. In parts of the Ohio Valley, the crop did not fill well, owing to excessive wet weather. It was damaged by frost in Saginaw and Oakland, Michigan; Stark, Indiana; and Jefferson, Misc Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Massachusetts and Connecticut report a product 84 per cent less; New Jersey, 28; Pennsylvaserved that if the crop in Wisconsin last year sissippi, the crop, except in Minnesota, 109, yield, quality, and prices: In New York, Albawas much less than in 1875, the figures being, and in Oregon 6 per cent. In all the remaining States it fell below.

SORGHUM. Returns show an increase of about 14 per best sell on the trees at 15 cents per bushel, cent. over last year's comparatively large crop. crease are, Georgia, 38 per cent. ; Virginia 37; Kentucky, 32; Texas, 27; Alabama, 19; Tennessee, 14. The only States reporting a proreports a crop more abundant than ever be- Maryland and Nebraska, 7; Kansas, 5. Certain stroyed two thirds of the crop in Kent, Delacounties report a remarkable percentage of incresse: in Virginia, Page, 800 per cent.; Madia 00: Georgia, Shelby, 800; Meriweth abama, Clarke and Crenshaw, 100: Lincoln, 100: Texas, Rusk, 400; Arkansas, Ashley, 100; Sharp, 80, Williamin in Tennessee, Taylor in Kentucky Henry in Ohio, and White in Illinois, 100 each. Clay in Missouri, 200. Good quality is gen' erally reported. Great improvement in the quality of the syrup, resulting from the inard and Wabash, Indiana; Fayette, Illinois; troduction of improved machinery and methods of evaporating, is specified in different localities. The return from Gwinnett, Georgia, states that the sirup of a large and valuable crop "equals the best New Orleans;" and from Gibson, Tennessee, that New Orleans sirup has been almost supplanted by the abundance, ex. so superabundant that thousands of bushels cellence, and chespness of sorghum sirup—the price being only 25 cents per gallon. The return from Braxton, West Virginia, also makes special reference to the good quality of the of excellent quality; Preble, the largest crop sirup. In Fulton, Arkansas, while other vari- ever known, making a demand for cider-baseties of sorghum were fine, rust injured the rels which outruns the supply; in Trumbull, 'black top" 20 per cent. In Tennessee, Mc-Minn reports the largest yield, and Blount the largest product ever known ; but in the latter season of curing, the quality (which is not the increase is from increased acreage, "as the

that, while the juice is abundant, it is inferior In the Northern States, returns for this crop in quality, lacking in sweetness.

FLAXSEED.

Incomplete returns fromOhio indicate a prov duct equal to that of last year; Indiana, 1 per for table use are included, the principal crop cent. less; Illinois (having an extraordinary is of the variety known as cow-peas, of which crop last year,) 15 per cent less. These three States represent over three-fourths of the entire crop. Among other States in which the above a fair crop in 1875; but, in all the other production is of any account, Iowa indicates an Gulf States, the product was largely reduced increase over last year. New York 1 per cent less. Scattering returns from the States west and Wilkes, Georgia, the crop was also dam- of the Mississippi indicate that the production aged by early frost. In the northern tier of of flax is extending. In Missouri, less than Southern States the product fully equals that half the counties making returns for this crop of last year. Among the Northern States reported any for the census of 1870; in Kansas,

> FRUIT. APPLES .- Almost the only complaint about

the apple crop is that its superabundance has greatly diminished its market value. Maine returns a yield 20 per cent below that of the previous crop, the causes being previous injury to the trees by caterpillars, depredations by them this season, and, in the southwest part of the State, too dry weather for the maturing of the crop. Vermont falls 4 per cent below, ascribed to the effect of the severe winter. Drought in September storms reduced the figures in New Jersey to 95, in Delaware to 55, and in Virginia to 92. Missouri reports a production falling 28 per cent below that of 1875. Severe spring-frosts, canker-worms, coddling. moths, an insect allied to chinch-bugs, hails storms, and, chiefly, premature falling off from causes not explained, are the principal sources of reduction. With these exceptions, in the entire section north of the 26th parallel, and souri; and much reduced by grasshoppers in east of the Pacific slope, the yield exceeds that of last year; the average excess for the whole crea being not less than 17 per cent. The exequal to last year's; but in New York it was aess in New York is 23 per cent; Pennsylvan nia, 33; Ohio, 41; Michigan, 24; Indiana, 39; nia, 26. North of the Ohio, the comparative Illinois, 16; Wisconsin, 54; Iowa, 43; New figures for 1875 and 1876 are, respectively, in Hampshire, 68. The coddling-moth was destructive to the crop in Utah. In California and Oregon, the product was slightly less than in product are California, 59 per cent.; Vir- sin, 45 and 155. In illustration of the relation last year. In the Southern States, in which the crop is of less account, the general yield is considerably below that of last year, owing had been equal to the previous one—that is mainly to drought. South Carolina alone see, which once held the highest rank in the Comes up to 100. With rare local exceptions are few 100—this year's product being what it is, and comes up to 100. With rare local exceptions

The following statements, selected and cont densed from notes of our reporters, are given as indicating the general drift in respect to ny returns a good crop, very low in price; Otsego, a very abundant crop, lower in price winter apples sell for \$1 per barrel; Sullivan, so abundant that many will be left ungathered; Monroe, the largest crop ever known; Onondaga, very abundant and fine ; in Allegany, the and many may be had without money and without price. In Pennsylvania, Clearfield. Miffin, Tioga, Westmoreland, and Armstong report abundant crops of very fine quality; in Bucks, the September gale blew 75 per cent of the fruit from the trees. The same gale deware, and did immense damage to it in Cecil, Maryland; Baltimore County reports a large crop, but, contrary to the general tenor, of inz ferior quality. In Virginia, the statements re specting quality are uniformly favorable, ranging from good to very fine. In portions of Tennessee the crop was extra fine; but in Mc-Minn nearly all fell off before ripening, from i e combined effect of drough and insects.

In Kentucky, Anderson, Fleming, and Henry report the largest and best crop ever known; in the last named, the yield was so great as to almost annihilate the market price. In Ohio, Butler returns a larger crop than has been known for forty years, and that of fine quality, free from all the usual defects; Geauga and Meigs, apples a drug in the market; Hancock, are left to rot on the ground; Perry, an enormous crop, of excellent quality; Miami and Franklin, the largest crops for 20 years, also cider sells at 5 to 8 cents per gallon. In Mich igan, Oakland saved in good condition the largest crop ever known ; Wayne,a crop never exceeded in yield or quality. In Indiana, Rip.

Written expressly for the KANSAS FARMER. FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

NO. XXIX.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

TREES ALONG THE HIGHWAY.

Travelers from the United States who have visited Europe, are delighted with the practice which is common in most parts of the the public highways.

As our American visitors invariably select the spring and summer months to visit Europe, this feature of public improvement, strikes the eye of the traveler with peculiar force, and it is not surprising that they refer to it with pleasing recollections.

There are very few countries where this system could be more favorably adopted, than in Kansas. In a prairie State there are additional reasons why trees should be grown Timber is more valuable, and the scarcity of shade along all our public roads, causes it to be more highly prized.

In the older counties of our State, a partial effort has been attempted to plant shade trees on our public highways, but it is noticeable that the greater portion of the Lombardy Pop lars have been destroyed by the worms. Cottonwood being a vigorous grower, and capable of being grown from cuttings, has been very generally planted. Although the borer does not work on the Cottonwood, or at least has not injured it as it has done the Lembardy Poplar, yet it is an unsightly tree, caused from lack of a little attention at the proper time. A row of Yellow Cottonwood trees, along the public highway, may be made orna mental and to grow as straight as the Lombardy. For the first four or five years after being planted, they should be trimmed up, lopping off all side shocts. In seven or eight years they will be 25 or 30 feet high.

The Soft Maple makes a beautiful tree, and is also a quick grower. Many of our enterprising farmers around the city of Ottawa. planted rows of the Soft Maple, but the worm or caterpillar, for the last six years, have annually stripped the trees of their foliage. This has injured the growth and placed them in a condition for the borer to finish up the work. These are serious drawbacks, the tendency of which is to discourage many from continuing their efforts. But they should persevere, for there are many other varieties of trees which are not subject to these insect pests, and they are slower in growth, viz. : Walnut, Coffee-nut, Box-elder, Pines, Ash, Ailantus, Elm and the different kinds of Oak.

The well known William Cobbett wrote an interesting article on this subject, many years ago. He gives an estimate of the number of Lombardy Poplars growing along public roads, hedge-rows and other places in England, and remarks that in place of this almost worthless tree, had an Oak or a Walnut been planted the wealth of England would be thousands of pounds over what it now is.

Several of our States have enacted laws providing for the planting of shade trees along the highways. If it is deemed necessary in other States, which are supplied with timber from their native forests, how much more need, this being a prairie State, to make this undertaking a success. The subject is certainly worthy of consideration.

NAMES OF APPLES.

nie have son ncy to grat ify; some favored kind which they wish to ed, nor will the result conditioned upon such cultivate. But it is generally the case in Kan- effort be doubtful. If under the leadership of sas for new-comers to inquire of some of the older residents, for the varieties which have island of serpents by one simultaneous and been tested and found profitable. Even with this forethought, accidents occur which are amusing, and, sometimes, annoying.

It is well known to all lovers of fruit, that the same apple frequently is known in different sections of the country, by a different name. Copp's Mammoth, for example, is a synonym of Gloria Mundi. Beston Pippin is a synonym of Golden Pippin. Early Baldwin is a synonym of Primate, and so forth. The well known Ben Davis has only seventeen names by which it is known. The Red Winter Pearmain has fourteen, etc.

One of my neighbors in planting out one hundred trees, selected the kind he desired. The next year he concluded to enlarge his list by putting out another hundred. He asked a friend to assist him in making out erally scoundrels will certainly be concededthe list for this extra hundred. His friend had lived in a different State from the one from which he had come. Six years after in efforts to invent a perpetual motion machine some of the varieties bore fruit, and he found, a contrivance which is expected to do work to his surprise, that he had over thirty trees, on nothing. But a good many readers of the in the last list, which were the same as many FARMER have not probably looked far enough in the first list. They were purchased under into some of their operations to discover that different names, the same fruit, but named they are also engaged in an effort to perform differently. He says he is well supplied with hat impossible thing in physics, to get some the Ben Davis.

It is doubtful if the multiplication of varie-Board of Agriculture will issue, the coming presently a horse hide. winter, the experiences of those who have

For the Kansas Parmer.

THE MISSION OF PESTS.

The grasshopper pest, that has been disrather amusing than instructive. One writer casein and oil out of nothing. thinks they are sent as a punishment for the The hen is often called on to try this expercountry-that of growing forest trees along Another writer thinks they have a mission, and the waste of tissue expended in scratchand therefore they should be let alone to work | ing for food. it out, &c.

what their mission is.

in moral considerations, at least in part. The awaken inquiry, lead to investigation as to and sheep farming a failure. the laws that govern insect life, their habits, Now on the average, the fleece of a sheep skilled and patient labor.

mastery of himself,-educates, elevates. Look of the physical man are met with little or no labor. Indolence and sloth, mental and phythe state of society in the rugged climate of New England, where human life could be sustained only by intelligent and energetic labor.

So the existence of the various pests that destroy the fruit of human toil, do good by teaching the lessons of frugality and economy, which are more valuable as timber, though by calling for patience, exciting to fortitude, and by awakening inquiry as to the laws and habits of iusect pests, and how to overcome and destroy them. In regard to fleas, bedbugs and flies, they teach us the lesson of cleanliness and care to avoid them. Who does not know that flies are nature's scavengers, consuming the filth that would poison the air and breed disease and death.

We see one result of the grasshopper plague, in awakening inquiry as to the best method of destroying them. As a common foe, we are led to see the necessity of united and persist. ent effort to rid the land of them; and that only by united, simultaneous and persistent effort of the whole people to destroy the young 'hopper before they reach maturity, can the plague be stayed.

It is a question of indolence or energy. To make no effort to destroy them is, practically, to yield the land to them. Partial and limited effort will also be futile. The entire popula-In selecting the varieties of apples for an tion of the grasshopper-cursed regions must take hold of it and, work till they are destroy St. Patrick, the people of Ireland could rid the persistent effort, no less certain will be the result if the general government and the several State legislatures of the afflicted States shall give their authority and encouragement to a general and simultaneous effort to that end

For this purpose petitions should at once be put in circulation for signatures, and sent to Congress and the State legislatures for such action as is needed to secure the effort.

JOHN SCOTFORD Louisville, Kansas, Dec. 21, 1876.

Written for the Farmer. SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

That theives, robbers, swindlers and gam-

blers, should be willing to take something for nothing is not surprising, that these are gen-

There is also a respectable number of foo lish persons trying to get something for nothing, hing for nothing.

I know many farmers who have not time to ties are of any benefit to the community. A build warm stables for their horses, or they long list of varieties is regarded with favor at say they are too poor: and who from stinginess county fairs, where a premium is offered for or a meaner carelessness, are trying to get croup, simple or complicated with diphtheria, the largest assortment. But, there can be but something for nothing out of their horses. I go with solemn face to the suneral; I weep little doubt that the ordinary fruit grower They want health, strength and work of their would be benefited by limiting the list to a teams; they give gnawed wagon boxes, gnawsmaller number; selecting only such varie- ed fences, and gnawed wood generally to un-

had either laid their honesty or good sense he certainly would not his gift away aside in dealing with their cows; they were when we had just learned ove it. willing to take something for nothing of them. cussed in the columns of the FARMER of late, I saw these cows gathered about straw piles, represents a variety of views, some of them shivering in the freezing rain, trying to make

sins of the people. Prof. Riley thinks the idea iment, and is expected to create eggs in ununreasonable and superstitious, but leaves us limited numbers out of nothing, often without in the dark as to his idea of their mission. enough even to sustain her natural heat and

But it is in the shepherd we most frequently That they have a mission, or are sent under see this effort made, and it is in sheep the falthe guidance of an infinitely wise and benev- lacy is most fatal in its results. Sheep eat so olent Providence, I think there is no doubt; little and are so warmly clad that our someand the question is, for us to understand just thing for nothing philosophers fail to discover any valid reason in nature why sheep should That question, I think, will find its solution eat or want shelter at all; and their eating is put down to the account of their vicious and answer given, will be similar to that in regard | depraved appetites, and their disease and death to other pests, such as flies. fleas and bedbugs, to innate cussedness; and the breed of sheep that annoy; or droughts, floods, chinch bugs whose ewes will not bear twin lambs each and army worms, that destroy and cut short spring, and yield ten or twelve pounds of wool the gains of the husbandman. I take it, there- and present a full throat to the butcher's knife fore, that like all other forms of trial that ex- on call, being fed on nothing, unsheltered the cite and test mankind, they are designed to while, is considered worthless in this climate

and the best methods to prevent their ravages, will hold nine pounds of water, and this wet and thus excite to proper efforts to overcome fleece becomes a good conductor of heat from and destroy them. The world is full of illust the flesh to the air, and radiation is thereby trations of the elevating effects of trial and greatly facilitated, and an increase of food must labor. The earth brings forth but imperfectly be given to keep up the heat thus lost. But and to a limited degree, those things that pro- the nine pounds of water must be converted mote the comfort and highest earthly good of into vapor, and the heat necessary to vaporize man. The soil that is rugged, and refuses to that amount of water would be equivalent to yield its treasures to indolence and sloth, be- that which would raise eight thousand pounds comes friable under the hand of industry guid- of water one degree and a half in temperature, ed by intelligence, and yields abundantly its or all the heat that would be produced by the wealth to enrich and beautify the homes of burning of one pound of charcoal; and as woody tissue, of which straw and starch are types, Want is thus the exciter to intellectual and yield a little less than one-third of their physical efforts. Labor, mental and physical, weight, when dry, of charcoal, something over devolops skill, and gives its possessor the three pounds of such food has to be fed to the animal in the form of digestible food, to supat the social and intellectual condition of those ply this heat, and this without taking into the who live in tropical regions, where the wants account the work of grinding and assimilating the food or the elimination of the combined water; or the cooling effects of the extra supsical, characterize them. Compare this with ply of cold air that must be inhaled in the wo.k and thrown out in the temperature of the body. Here is work expected to be done, and done on nothing!

> I think if there could be found a farmer who does take care of his sheep, who would try the experiment at the expense of a little cruelty by keeping one lot sheltered through a storm, and another lot turned out, he will find that something over five pounds of pure starch or corn meal, extra, would be required per day to keep up the unsheltered lots to weights equal to those well housed. Yet I cannot call to mind that I have ever seen a sheep farm in Kansas with comfortable sheds that turn rain or break the force of the north wind. If such sheep farming should pay, it would come nearer perpetual motion than the famous Keeley motor, by which a steamer is expected to be driven across the ocean on a in the West, always encoutering as they have pint of water and a puff of breath on the gen. erator of force.

> The something for nothing logic is often applied to curchildren. Ill fed, scantily clad, westward. It is true they are expected to develop bone, muscle and strewn with wrecks of s brain, and when they are laid in the grave, from the Atlantic to the stones. How few are the parents who take We have been sending any care or concern to see that their children- State every year for manustured goods. We have more food for thought than may be gath. have been paying large pofits and transporered scavengering in the streets. Yet these chil tation tariff on purchases while receiving but dren are expected to make intelligent, moral small pay for our product. A people who men and women of social influence and re- buy everything at a high pice and sell everyspectability, goods for streets

> without the requisite clay and straw for their tilled fields, cultivated or brds, and weedless compositions will

Why don't somehody get up perpetual motion at once? Why don't Keeley hurry up? shop. Such a community contains within it-Why don't that man hurry up the breeds of self, the vitality for vigores growth and encattle, hogs, theep, horses and hens, that re- richment. quire neither food nor shelter to work on as capital. And the doctors; I am out of patience with them that they don't find, presently, po- of manufactures, and we eight to encourage tent drugs that will prevent, or instantly cure and support them as much as possible, We diphtheria, membranous croup, summer com-plaint, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, Fort Scott, where machinery of all kinds is plaint, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, solve machinery of all kinds is the cream has been pretty well skimmed consumption and all the rest, so that children also made. We have a wolen mill and a pacan go to school half naked. I look from my ing to school in "fashionable dresses, for miss- used. In several places in our State preparaes of their age, falling just below the knee, if tion has been made for the manufacture of less to keep her warm than I would have on if

About once a week I hear the church bells, I imagine it is another case of membranous JOHN DOE.

Written for the Kansas FARM HOME MANUFURES.

There is perhaps no sub of so much importance to Kansas, about ich so little is said as home manufacture Tansas is usually spoken of as a purely a ultural State—a beef-raising, corn-produc State, and must forever remain such, triby to the East for all its manufactured go While Kansas with its broad, smooth pres and rich soil is pre-eminently a good cow for agriculture, it is true also that she the resources for doing her own manufactur, and thus feeding the artisen appears and the same and useful mission. Thirty States were the artisan upon her own!. We have an abundance of water powerpon the various abundance of coal for mafacturing when material out of the Statest, then shipping it back as manufactured gs.

We have this year a la surplus of corn, wheat, beef, and other oducts, much of undoubtedly receive in thange manufact tured goods for the bulk it. The balance will remain to pay intereon our public and private indebtedness. Junere comes in the ing Company, to which the National Grange importance of home manictures. We raise gave its sanction. Certainly we shall not be accused of personally interested in the matter. great crops of wheat, cound beef, and receive in exchange for it mufactured goods, here in Kansas to do theork and keep the capital at home.

But the cry is often rail that we cannot compete here with Eastersanufacturers; that our State cannot now mufacture. This is our State cannot now mufacture. This is the old cry which wentp from England when America tried to mufacture her own goods, and be independt of the mother country. It is the cry thwas heard when Illinois, Indiana, Iowa a other Western states began to manuface. It was urged that the prairie states dld not profitably the combined capital of e New England states and all their facilit for manufacturing. The prairie states ere corn-growing and wheat-producing state and could better pay for goods manufactual than to attempt home manufactures. But twithstanding the combined capital of the let, and the many discouragements of starti manufactories in the Western states. The merous successful manufacturing enterprise in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other state and the general factures.

It has unquestionably en a struggle for a lodgment on the part of st of the manufacturers, since the establishant of manufactures the opposition and stron Eastern manufacturers. manufacturing enterprise has been steadily thing at a low price, came help but remain The test might be further extended to nota-ble instances of the the attempt, like the Egyp. tian taskmasters, to have excellent brick made wealth for any communitylies through well gardens, together with the busy hand of the craftsman, the hum of thefactory and work

theState for the establishment of different kinds per mill on the Blue River, where a water use of some of our straw and flax.

edt buske ou the but Oakland the SEND FOR AN AGENTS OUTFIT. " !!

with the stricken family: I hear the chant of one who will undertake to get up a club. plunge-N. Y. Herald. "Earth to earth and dust to dust." The man of Now is the time to work. Present the paper; smaller number; selecting only such varie- ed tences, and gnawed wood generally to un- God consoles the stricken ones with the hope the stricken ones with the hope show its value and state the small price for slice a dozen even-sized raw Irish potatoes; they get long hair, bony that Little Mary is an angel robed in white which we send it one year—fifty-two number to the stricken ones with the hope show its value and state the small price for slice a dozen even-sized raw Irish potatoes; are worthy of recommendation. are worthy of recommendation. Our State skeletons without strength, disease, and hovering around the throne of God.' I hear for bers, postage paid. Agents do not have to the sliedd potatoes in layers in the dish, alterthe hundredth time "The Lord hath given and talk up cheap premiums, or sek people to pay nating each layer with a little salt, pepper, winter, the experiences of those who have tested the fruit question—a list of the most profitable varieties of apples will be publish—thy. They experience of those who have tested the fruit question—a list of the most of cows that will give rich, oily milk in quantum of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the high price for the paper to get a daub called name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the high price for the paper to get a daub called name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord live in the lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of ed, and as this will embrace the State of Kan. use of pump and magnesia; but careful inquiry away with a strong suspicion that the saying have to be bought to secure the Kansas sas, it will be of great benefit to those who has shown that they were too honest to take does not do the Greator justice. He does not FARMER, or do our subscribers have to pay ate oven till they are well done and of a nice something for nothing of me, but that they give semething for nothing, but having given, for organs or sewing machines, or rigs to give brown color. It takes about forty minutes.

to agents. We pay them direct with an extra copy for every ten subscribers. Agents have no difficulty in securing clubs on this plan. It is the common sense, straight forward thing to do, to give a paper for the least money it can be published for, and allow people to buy their merchandise when and where it suits them.

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THE NATIONAL GARNGE.

represented, and the body weye enthusiastic in the settled belief of the utility of the organstreams throughout Kansand we have an ization. The questions which came before the sessions were generally of a practical nawater power cannot be he What we need now is to develop our maacturing resourin our own mind that the Grange has done a ces, so that we can work our raw material great deal of good. As a rule it has been free here at home, instead onipping our raw from politics, and has been used simply as an instrument for advancing the social and business interests of its members. These objects are legitimate and important. Every class of the community not only has a right to combine, but in the light of self-protection it is a duty. The Grange has waged no unjust war which will be exported toe Eastern states, against any men or class of men, but has sim and ought to bring us ney; but we will ply done what it regarded necessary to protect the interests and rights of its own members.

We must take occasion again to utter a note of warning against the scheme of oagan-

The only interest we have in it is to save men who go into it from disappointment and on which we pay high frents and large prof- loss. We know how difficult it would be to its when we ought to hathe manufactories carry out such a scheme under any circum. stances, and we do not believe that an Order like the Patrons of Husbandry can do it as well as a combination formed for that partic-

izing an Anglo-American Co operative Trad-

do it .- Western Rural.

#### EGGS DURING WINTER.

It is by no means the cold weather that prevents hens from layinfi as it is frequently stated or fancied. Many pullets—of many varieties—will begin to lay their first litters in December, or January, and very frequently the Asiatics will "lay all winter long," more manufacture, that they cou not compete with or less, after the month of November, as we have reason to know. But these "winter layers," of any breed, are those that have been hatched early in the season, and who have successfully gone through their moult, in the fall or late summer. After they recover fair-ly from the critical indisposition referred to they begin rapidly to make egg-meat and soon begin to lay.

We sometimes read, of late, about the fremarkable breed of fowls" that some euthusiastic young fancier has become possessed of, "which begins to lay invariably early in the fall, and continues right on regularly, cold or warm, through the winter and spring, thrift among the people those states attest the soundness of the princle of home mann. wonderful variety, indeed! We have never met with any such fowls, and never expect to. It is entirely against Nature's laws that any such unusual ocurrence should take place

with domestic poultry, of any description.

That some varieties lay more eggs, and some less, we all know. But the process of egg growing in the bird, and the natural laycompetition of the ing of that product, are governed by fixed t yet the march of laws; and there is no deviation from those laws. Hens do not lay when they are moult-Feathers fall out and new plumage course has been forms during this term, but no eggs are creatississippi we now enough in the year to allow them time to pass great is the marvel at the mysterious Providence of God at their taking off. Intellectured by the state of manustures planted, and dence of God at their taking off. Intellectured by the state of the dississipple we now their moult in midsummer, such pullets will be likely to lay early in the following winter.

If those fowls, when a year old, pass safely ally, they often call for bread and receive plant and sustain manustories in Kansas. through the second moulting in the summer, money out of the they will again lay early in the second winter, and so on. But never expect your late moulting hens, of any variety to lay you eggs in winter time. It is simply impossible. The secret of these "winter-laying fowls" will be found to be limited to those hens or pullets which are very early hatched, and which first pass healthy through the moulting, in good season, -G. P. B., in Fancier's Journa

> It is decided by the railways that charges shall be marked up five cents per 100 pounds on Eastern bound freight, thus making the tariff on grain and flour 35 cents on fourth class shipments, 40 cents from Chicago to the seaboard.

It is also stated that passenger rates to and from Chicago and New York are in the future to be \$18 instead of \$13, as at present and, further, that efforts will be made to equalize Efforts are being made in different parts of steamers' freights, so that shipments may be the State for the establishment of different kinds made from the West directly to European ports by way of the four great Atlantic cities at one and the same price.

Gold broke to 106% but closed at 107, the

off the market, for this year at last, and they show little disposition to continue even the window of mornings, and I see little girls go.
ing to school in "fashionable dresses, for missused. In several places in our State preparaon of their are following the last few weeks. Trade, which is
only kept going by constant prodding, is, in the absence of prime speculators, left to take they have not been made too long. Dainty salt. It is to be hoped that their efforts to care of its self, or move only in a sluggish way. little feet are dressed in kid; little miss with supply the demands of the State will prove under the manupulation of two penny has successful, since it is equivalent to opening a penny operators. Consequently transactions are few, fluctuations trivial, and stock weak. I paraded in my knit undershirt and flannel gold mine in this State. Thus we are taking Tosday has been no exception, and business I paraded in my knit undershirt and fiannel drawers, hugs a tiny little crocheted shawl out of the soil thousands of dollars which has run as low as the Croton in summer, or about her shoulders, and faces the storm to and facture of paper we are making a profitable which carried it up to 58%; the intention seems each morning to elevate the market to such a point as will give it a good send-off on the downward track when the time comes, We will send an agent's outlit free to any elevation from which to make a successful

> TO BAKE POTATOES ala Vaudoi of white break crumbs and two ounce of but-

# THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### Batrons of Ausbandry.

EDITOR FARMER: In answer to many inquiries relating to co-operation as recommended by our National and State Granges, I desire to say; that the plans proposed are simply the outgrowth of the business principles heretofore set forth in our "Declaration Purposes."

The plan now recommended by the National and adopted by the State Grange, is, substantially, what is known as the "Rochdale plan." The general features, together with suggestions and rules for the organization of local agencies, will be found in the published proceedings of the State Grange for 1875, and is believed, by those who have considered its adaptability to the wants of our people, to be the plan best calculated to safely and practically carry out the business principles of our Order, which has, or can at this time, be devised; hence it is most earnestly recommended to the thoughtful and favorable consideration of the membership in this State.

To what extent we, as Patrons, may safely and profitably engage in business enterprises, is a question which should be carefully considered before any definite action is taken, and then, having determined upon the course to be pursued, unite your efforts and give to the seer; Mrs. W. A. Morgan, Lecturer; Mrs. untiring and united support, which, together with the aid of men of experience and business C. K. Nichols, Gatekeeper; Dave Freeborn, qualifications, to manage and direct, will be Secretary; J. S. Doolittle, Treasurer; Ella rant the belief that reasonable success will be Dell. Capwell. Flora. the result.

Honesty and business qualifications, should be the only consideration in the selection of your ILLINOIS STATE FARMER'S ASSOCIATION agents. Too many failures have already resulted from placing incompetent persons in charge of our business affairs. We too often support men for position because they are our personal friends and desire the place, when in fact, if they were not qualified for the efficient discharge of the duties imposed, we have not only acted unwisely as business men, but have done our friend a great wrong when it was our intention to befriend him.

While we "advecate the bringing of the producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relation possible," we cannot, in any sense, recommend the fallacy of farmers becoming manufacturers; but on the contrary would as above stated, by the use of all legitimate means at our command to encourage manufacturing in our midst, thereby securing to ourselvel a home market for our surplus pro- gates. ducts, and enabling us to receive in exchange therefor, from first hands, our neighbors and customers, our needed supplies of manufactured articles. The advantages to be derived being mutual, and apparent to every thoughtful person.

Co-operation, as now proposed, does not con template any new branch of business for the farmer. It is simply proposed, by unity of action, to enable him to do more successfully and profitably just what is now required of his supplies, believing that joint action will se. to enable them to throw off the burdens cure better terms.

The State Grange, when it recommended the organization of a "State Co-operative Association," by the members of the Order, on later. We hope no man will lie down under the joint stock plan to be managed and con- oppression. "Who would be free, themselves troled by the stockholders themselves, did not contemplate going into the "wholesale busis ness," as a Grange; but simply to provide for the establishment of a wholesale co-operative store, through which the retail establishments of like character and others, could make their purchases and secure the advantages of pro ruta dividends, the Grange itself assuming no control and no responsibility.

baa cood ve femulal viens WM. SIMS. mab whomen and walk Master K. S. G.,

EDITOR FARMER: Now that the Patrons. Commercial Agency of Colorado is a fixed fact, having developed itself much more rapidly than the most sanguine could have expected, we desire to say a word to your many farmer readers that they may have an idea what we are here for. This is really a mutual protect mittee did its work with great thoroughness tion society; it is to our interest, and more to spending the better part of two days in listenyour interest to consign your produce to the Agency; through it you can be assured of realizing the worth of your produce without fear of being tricked. Every pound of produce coming into Denver should be handled by men of your own class who have an eye to your own mutual interest. Farmers, not Patrons, have the same advantage of consigning to the Agency; you have tried the speculators all your past life, try your fellow farmers a time and see if they will shave you as close to the bone as the former have done. We have established ourselves here just as much for your benefit as for the farmers of Colorado ; if you do not see proper to accept the advantages offered you, say nothing against the P. C. Agency, as its doors are open to you, and we bid you welcome. WM. H. GRAFFLIN.

Business Manager.

EDITOR FARMER.-I send you's list of the newly elected officers of Mission Creek Grange, Wabaunsee county, Kansas:

G. W. Kneeland, Master; G. F. Blakeley, Overseer; O. E. Chapin, Lecturer; W. K. Beach, Steward; Mac. Beach, Assistant Steward; M. S. Kasson, Chaplain; G. A. Eberhardt, Secretary; Mrs. G. F. Blakeley, Treasaurer; J. G. McComb, Gatekeeper; Mrs. E. Kneeland, Ceres; Mrs. Jane Beach, Pomona; Mrs. M. Clark, Flora : Mrs. R. Rutledge, L. A.

The Grange is in a prosperous condition,

and we consider that we have got the worth the field, which would have been taken out of our money many times over, in and the same day only on account of a misunderthrough, our Grange organization. We would be pleased to see some of the State Grange officers this summer, as they failed to include our county in their lecturing tour last summer. J. W. McComb, Secretary.

EDITOR FARMER,-Floral Grange, Chase county, elected their officers in December, the 22d inst. : 15d

Sam. Phoenix, Master; J. R. Thompson Overseer; R. Thursk, Lecturer; T. Dicken, Steward; J. H. Howard, Chaplain; C. R. Turner, Treasurer; J. O. Vanorsdal, Secretary ; J. Casper, Gatekeeper ; Mrs. N. Dickens, Ceres; Mrs. E. Thompson, Pomona; Mrs. M. C. Vanorsdal, Flora; Mrs. Jennie Phelps, L. At Steward.

We have meeting once in two weeks, and every meeting is well attended. Please send us samples of the FARMER as we propose to raise a club here. Yours truly,

"FLORAL GRANGE."

EDITOR FARMER.-I send you the names of the newly elected officers of Falls Grange, Chase county, Kansas :

S. N. Wood, Master; T. H. Warton, Overorganization agreed upon, your unconditional, Robert Cuthbert, Chaplain; W. E. Prather. Steward ; W. A. Morgan, Assistant Steward ; enfficient to justify the undertaking and war. Freeborn, Ceres; Nancy Holsinger, Pomona;

Yours fraternally, S. A. D.

Equal and exact justice to all men.-Jefferson The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Farmers' Association will be held at the State House in Springfield, January 23d, 24th and 25th, 1877, commencing at 9 A. M., on Tuesday, January 23d.

The object of this meeting is to discuss all questions bearing directly upon the welfare of the agricultural and other industrial causes-including, especially, production, to be elected for two years, and making the transportation, currency, trade, taxation, education-and to urge upon the attention of the General Assembly, and of Congress, such leg- nial sessions after the session of 1877. islation as shall secure equal rights under the laws, of persons of all occupations.

All persons engaged in agricultural or recommend that we carry out our purposes other industrial pursuits are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussions. All agricultural and other industrial organizations, are earnestly requested to send dele-

We would remind farmers of the State, who desire equality before the law, that our railway legislation is totally inadequate to secure the safe-guards designed by the Constitution of agriculture and mechanic arts. of 1870; that our taxation, State and National, rests chiefly upon the farmer; that our currency is now chiefly furnished by national banks; that our tariff, patent and copyright dinate Granges. laws are perverted to build up immense fortunes at the expense of the masses of the people; that the education and intelligence placed upon them by superior cunning; and that continued agitation, continued discussion. will furnish the adequate remedy sooner or must strike the blow."

W. C. FLAG, S. M. SMITH, J. H. PICKRELL

J. S. ARMSTRONG. J. D. LEWIS.

Ex-Committee.

Kewanee, Ill., Dec. 16th, 1876. KANSAS STATE GRANGE MEETING.

of hope that areta

The State Grange has been in session at Mahhattan during the present week, and many of its members have given us the pleasure of showing them through the College. We are especially glad that, as the representatives of the farmers of the State, the Grange had sufficient interest in the matter of agricultural education to appoint a committee to examine into the aims, methods and workings of the State Agricultural College. The coming to recitations, obtaining information re specting the bearing of the several branches spectring the bearing of the several branches upon agricultural education, inspecting the buildings erected with the State appropriations, examining the farm, stock, nursery, shops, etc., and interviewing things generally. It was a pleasure to see that so much interest was felt in the College by these gentlemen and ever effective the content of the college of the content of the college of the tlemen, and every effort was made to pla before them the Institution just as it is. V wish every man in Kansas would equally fa-miliarize himself with the actual workings of this Institution .- Industrialist.

LONE ELM GRANGE. Lone Elm Grange of this township, in the laudible enterprise of building a grange hall, in their district. last fall planted twenty acres of corn, the proceeds of which when sold were to be used for the above purpose. On last to be used for the above purpose. On last Thursday the 14th, the Brothers repaired to the field for the purpose of husking it. A prize was offered to the earliest one in the field, which was won by John Krout, he being there at 4 o'clock in the morning. By noon of the same day 550 bushels were husked and leaded into twenty wagging. They then the loaded into twenty wagons. They then re-paired to the residence of Bronson Millikin, where the sisters of the Grange had furnished a dinner, the like of which is not often seen even in this land of plenty. And the justice that was done to it, was a sufficient compli-ment to the capabilities of the sisters in the ment to the capabilities of the sisters in the culinary art. The teams and wagons were then formed in procession and driven through Park Street of the city of Olathe, to the elevators, now in the hands of the enterprising firm of Shaw & Stevenson, to whom the corn was sold. In two hours after the last load was dumped, the whole lot was shelled and in the cars ready for shipment.

The Grange has still 300 bushels of corn in

standing as to time, and will be taken out next week and be taken to the same firm.— Western Progress.

A correspondent of the Rural World gives the following as the result of his observations of the workings of the National Grange:

But before summing up part at least of their acts, let me state that the number of members in attendance at this session is sixty members, there being nine honorary members present. There were thirty-nine men and twenty-six ladies. This you see falls but little below the seventy, which has been about the average attendance at the three sessions immediately present the service. This was a serviced by the seventy of the service of the immediately preceeding. This slight decrease in the number of delegates attending arises arises from the fact, that sickness, or other causes equally beyond their control, have prevented the representatives of the following States and Territories from coming, viz: Ver-mont, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Kansas, Oregon and Dakota. As it is thirty one State and Territorial Granges were legally

Important acts are as follows : 1. A complete system of co-operation, local, State, inter-State and inter-national. Permit me to say, in spite of what some may think, they have done this well, particularly when we consider what uncertainty and want of information there were among the members at the opening of the session. Very soon a at the opening of the session. Very soon a pamphlet will be issued from headquarters, containing in full Worthy Master Jones' cular of July last, the detailed report of the commissioners to Europe, and the reports the committee on co-operation made at this session. These will contain some information not previously given our members.

2. Petition to Congress to establish a bure au of agriculture, with a cabinet minister at its

3. Resolutions appealing to Congress to remove taxes on tobacco.

4. Action on our much needed digest, which has been so long in preparation, so that we may hope to have it printed at least some time within twelve months.

5. Reports of committee on foreign rela-tions, which will be likely to restore the most desirable fraternal relation between the National and Dominion Granges. 6. Proposed amendment to constitution, re-

ducing executive committee from five to three, master a member ex officio. 7. Another amendment providing for bien-

8. Doing away with the requirement that an applicant must join the nearest Grange. This is now to be left to each State,

9. Proposed amendment to open all the higher degrees to all fourth degree members. 10. Resolutions recommending a set of uniform State agents in each State, to meet the wants of our members as regards trade, until our co-operative system can be put in practice.

11. The committee on education made very good report, and on their recommendation, resolutions are passed looking to more efficiency in the management of our colleges

These are but the more important acts of this session. The journal of proceedings, giving even tutler details than usual, will soon be distributed in the usual manner to subor

#### T OPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

Many Granges have adopted the plan of discussing some important agricultural topic at him, to wit: sell his products and purchase of our class, as a whole, is not yet sufficient their meetings; and these discussions are having a reviving effect. Other granges would have adopted the same plan long ago, but somehow or other no one could think what subject to bring up. With the aid of the Practical Farmer, we are enable to present quite a respectable list; and most any one of the topics will suggest others:

Best system of rotation for this region.

Clover as a fertilizer. Best list of apples for this region. Large or small farms best.

Care of live-stock. Saving and making manure. Cutting and cooking feed for stock. Best breed of sheep.

Best breed of hogs. The dairy herd. Butter making,

Poultry on the farm; The common school; how to improve it. Education of Farmers' sons and daughters,

Home conveniences. Household ornaments. Farmers' gardens, Beekeeping for farmers. Domestic economy. Fashion on the farm.

Sociability among farmers. Keeping farm accounts. la change all most Benefits of underdraining.
The best farm gate—fence—barn.
The farmers' library—list of books.

The buckwheat crop, The best plow-harrow-mower-reaper-

horse-rake—cultivator, ect. Planting in the moon. Improvement of stock.

Making and repairing roads.

Hedge culture. Forest tree culture. Corn culture-wheat culture-rye culture,

Fall plowing. Renovation of worn out soils. Commercial fertilizers. Deep or shallow plowing for wheat. Root culture—value of roots for feeding. Brains versus muscle on the farm.

Our cultivated grasses. Co-operation in buying and selling. The family orchard, Small fruits for the family.

Management of meadows. Irrigation. Marketing produce. Agricultural papers,

Book farming. When one of those topics has been taken up, that the others may get "the hang of the barn," one or two persons known to be pleasing talkers might be called upon by the Master; and when they are through with their remarks-which ought to be of short durationif there is a disposition to hang fire, call upon some one else; and in turn call upon all in the

#### IMPORTANT TO GRANGERS

# Harper Brothers,

Wholesale Grocers, 44 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.,

#### CAUTION

To Farmers and all others who put barbs upon wire fences, making a barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers and dealers in fence barbs and barbed fence wire.

You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upo You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,182, 67,117, 74,379, 84,062, 153,965, 157,124, 167,508, 164,181, 173,667; re-issues, Nos. 7,186, 6,976, 6,902, 7,035, 7,096, 6,913, 6,914, and other patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, Coburn and Thacher, Chicago, Illinois, or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Wurcester, Mass.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUF'G CO.,

1. L. ELLWOOD & CO., De Kalb, Ill. Sole owners and manufacturers, to whom orders for Barb Fence or for Loose Barbs, should be addressed

To those Wanting Farm Laborers.

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

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10c.: 30 Fancy New Year Cards, with name, 20c.: 30 Bon Ton Cards, Beautiful, with name, 20c., postpaid.
J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Renes, Co., N. Y.

#### Scribner's Lumber and Log Book.

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

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

#### Apple Trees. Crape Vines.

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

LEE & SON,
Minonk, Woodford Co., Illinois.

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

#### 100 Choice Merino Ewes for Sale

One hundred choice Merina Ewes, just bred to good bucks, are offered for sale by the undersigned

AT REASONABLE RATES.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

Peach Orchard and Carthage Nursery. AMSDEN PEACH A SPECIALTY.

The Amsden is the earliest and best very early Peach in the world, Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri, and the Southwest. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Buckman, Warder and others. Select trees, 4 to 6 feet, Facked free, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100. No. 1, 3 to 4 feet, \$1,50 for 10, \$12 per 100. Full history on application.

Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo.

#### Stockhokders' Meeting.

The next regular meeting of the stockholders' of the Patrons' Commercial Agency of Shawnee County, Kansas, will be held in I, O. O. F. Hall, Topeka, on Saturday, January 6th, 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M. As important business will come before the meeting, all stockholders are requested to be present.

J. M. HARVEY, Secretrry.

SHEEP | Ceutennial Medal awarded. Sizes suita-able for marking Cattle, sheep and Swine Samples free. Agents wanted. Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanox, N. H.

ZINNIA! PINK ASTER! Packets of each of these very choice

PHLOX I for only ten cents and stamp. This price it. Prices moderate. Packets large. Quality unexcelled. A trial will prove. PANSY!

Address E. WYMAN, Jr. Florist, Rockford, Ill.

SEEDS.

#### Best and Cheapest in America, or Money Refunded.

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

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Premium Bibles. HIGHEST They are the BEST and CHEAPEST Bibles in AWARD the World. And Medal Liberal Terms to Agents.

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HIT THE MARK BY BUYING OF

EXPOSITION,

Philadelpia, 1876



E. B. GUILD, PIANOS & ORGANS

#### Breeders' Directory.

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

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

A. J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs not akin

C. M. CLARK, Whitewater, Wisconsin. Breeder to of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, from Atwood stock. Purchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond. Z. C. LUSE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Herd Registered Jersey Cattle; also, Light Brahmas, Black and Partridge Cochin and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo., breeder of Thorough-bred Short-Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Beckshires of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

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

F. TRUE, NEWMAN, Jefferson County, Kansas, breed e or of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. A fine lot of Young Bulls for sale. A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-licited. Planet, 17948 at head of berd. CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1822. Also CHESTER WHITE HOGS, premium stock, and Light BRAHMA CHICKERS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars, \$27.500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

F. FINLEY, Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Mo., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Choice Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms.

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

LEE & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill. Nurserymen and Breeders of Choice Berkshire and Essex Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices.

## Nurserymen's Directory.

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kansae, E. F. Cadwallader, Prop. Osage Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application.

CRAPE VINES our speciality. Largest assort-ment and best plants in the country, at low prices. Address, Bush & Son & Meissnen, Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

CHOICE Peach Trees, \$3.00 to \$5.00, per 100 and lower per 1000. Small Fruits cheap by mail. Price R. S. Johnson, Stockley, Del. A PPLE SEEDLINGS, Osage Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., etc., Wholesale or retail price list sent free. The Tebo Nurseries Co., Clinton, price list sent free. Henry County, Mo.

### Kansas City Business Houses.

H. C. TRAIN & SON, manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Copper Cable Lightning Rods and fixtures. A SK your merchant for the Gates and Kendall Boot.

They are warranted not to rip or the work to give in any way. Gates & Kendall. out in any way. BIRD & HAWKINS, manufacturers and jobbers of Hats and Caps, Buck Gloves, Buffalo and Fancy Robes. Also, a full line of Ladies' Trimmed Hats. 310 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

FLORENCE EATING HOUSE. Passengers can get a good square meal for 35 cents at C.T. Dixon's Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Kansas.

# General Business Directory.

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

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

A BOON to STOCKMEN IS DANA'S new EAR MARKING PUNCH, LABELS and REGISTERS. Sizes suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Manufactured exclusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS



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

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

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

KANSAS STATE

# Agricultural College.

Gives a thorough and direct education for the Farm Orchard, Shop and Store.

TUTTION ABSOLUTELY FREE. Fall Term, August 24th-December 21st, 1876. Winter Term, January 4th—May 23rd, 1877.
For further information address
JNO. A. ANDERSON, Page,
Manhagian, Essen

# The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Weekly, for one year, Weekly, for six months, ies, Weekly, for one year es, Weekly, for one year s, Weekly, for one year,

RATES OF ADVERTISING. 

Three months, " 10 " 10" "
One Year.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

#### A SPLENDID NEW FEATURE OF THE FAR-MER FOR 1877.

Well Worth the Price of Subscription.

Buring 1877, we will publish a correct sectional map of each organized county in Kansas, together with a short description of the county, its lands, improvements, etc. This splens did addition to the various interesting features of the FARMER, will be worth to our subscribers in Kansas, as well as those out of the State, many times the subscription price. the fact that the FARMER, for 1877, will exceed in variety, interest and vigor, its previous volumes.

#### THE PUBLIC INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT TOPEKA.

The public inauguration of Gov. George T. Anthony was witnessed by a large number of citizens from all part of the State. The cere ord. He is always to be counted on before address of Gov. Osborn, the retiring Governor week both the addresses.

#### STATE OFFICERS REPORTS.

The Reports of State Auditor, Secretary of State and Auditor General, are each, and all, valuable and able State documents. We hope

#### AN UNWARRANTABLE THEFT.

A patent medicine man down East, has actually stolen the FARMER crow mo and is using it as an advertising scheme. This is an is, however, consoling to think that the East talks, whether he has anything to say or not. is thus paying tribute to the artistic talent of We have but one regret in the publication of that crow-me, and that is, that our friend Stevens, of the Spirit, has never quite fergiven us for using his picture to furnish a driver for the wonderfully built theroughbred used in carrying the patent corn planter.

P. S.-The distribution of this work of art is not confined to subscribers only. A three cent ctamp will secure to the writer, by return mail, three copies of "PLANTING CORN DOWN EAST." It was on exhibition at the Centennial, but for reasons never satisfactorily explained, did not receive a medal. It was probably the exception to the general rule.

#### THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

Why do you publish the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS? Because there is no first-class cheap paper for boys and girls. There are a few excellent publications, well worth the price asked for them, but they cost from \$1.75 to \$3.00 per year. Our idea is to make a bright, enter. saining, useful and instructive paper at a low popular price. The country is now being hooded by the most villainous lot of trash called boys'and girls'papers, filled with bloody romantic stories, appealing to the worst passions, and filling young minds with heroes, who are, in fact, murderers and thieves. All parents know that our children read this stuff if they can get it. An examination of any news-dealer's counter, will show this poisonous stuff spread out, illustrated with startling and sensational pictures, nearly every one of The which shows a hero in the act of taking hu dul man life. All this sort of poison is left out sels of our AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS. On the Let the Patrons of Kansas rally to the sup ther hand it avoids the prosy, sermonizing tyle of Sanday School papers, and endeav. ors to give cheerful, healthy reading, such as bright boys and girls will like.

It is a fact that parents should recognize that their children will read something, and it is of importance that they are provided with papers that elevate, rather than degrade, their minds. To make such a paper, and place it so low in price that every boy and girl in the west can secure a copy, is the reason for its epublication. From every State and Territory est of the Mississippi river, we have receivad the most encouraging and complimentary tters, showing that there is a broad field for organization and work. st such a paper. As a sixteen-page, illuserated paper, monthly, at 50 cents a year, very family can afford to place it in the

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATORS.

It has, probably, been the observation of most intelligent visitors who have watched the workings of legislatures, that a dozen men in each branch control, direct, and, in fact, do the work of the legislature. The balance vote, help make quorums, offer bills prepared by their constituents, and move to adjourn. Bills are tumbled into committees by the dozen and the hundred, regardless of the fact that many changes demanded in them are already covered by statutory law. The dunderhead who seldom reads a bill, and never laboriously studies or analyzes the work before him, watches his bell-weather leader and votes aye or nay, as does the leader in whose judgment he commits the interests of his constituents. Assembled in a hall, where the manly voice that has so often held spellbound the audience in school house No. 18, finds itself lost before it reaches the solemn countenance of Washington, immediately over the Speaker's desk, the legislator's promises to his constituents to have a large number of op. probrious laws repealed, fade away in a gloomy mist as the struggle of each statesman for the opportunity of presenting an important bill, increases the confusion and entirely destroys the large individuality of the orator from school district 18.

This is not personal, nor is it local to Kansas; everywhere aspirants are expected, and demanded, to make large promises during their canvass for election. Constituents demand too much of their representatives, and are correspondingly disappointed. Too often the value of a representative is measured by the amount of mere local work accomplished, or how often the reporter has been paid for stat-B. No. 100." The practical fact is, that the laborious work and hard thinking of legislation is done in the committee room-a recog nition of which seldom reaches print.

Every legislature that ever sat, contained the irrepressible bore who must make a recmonies were appropriate and impressive. The vote to say: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to say, Sir, that the measure under consideration, should, was well received, as also that of the Governor in my humble judgment, Sir, receive the enelect. We shall present our readers next dorsement of this body. 1 do not wish, Sir, to further consume the time of the House by extended remarks, or the presentation of an argument upon this question, but desire, Sir, in deference to the wishes of the constituency, whom I have the honor, Sir, in part, to represent, to record my vote in favor of the passage to present a summary of them in our next is! of this bill." This twaddle is repeated every day in all legislatures, by the men who feel that they have a record to make. The most influential members of a legislature are not always those who talk the most. A good talker, who never rises except when he has something to say, who does not talk for bunoutrage of the most malignant character; kum, or simply to get his name into print, is any man who would steal such a horse is a a valuable part of a legislature, but the preliving example of total depravity. The idea mium humbug of a legislative body is the of our gorgeous crow-mo being used to adver- man who imagines an easy flow of language tise patent medicines cannot be forgiven. It is oratory, and on every available occasion

> The thing most of all to be desired in a legslature and yet, strangely as it may seem, th quality most lacking, is individuality. A at a distance should send for a copy. The pamember announces that the great Kickapoo Valley is solid, or that Comanche county gives her vote so and so, or that the great northwest, or the great southwest, plant their guns side by side. The north and the south, the east and the west of the State, claim the votes of Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State the sections, as if each individual member would not use his own judgment and conscience in his ballot-and the practical fact is -they don't. Members of a county are demanded by the political managers of the county, to vote solid for a United States Senator, for instance-because they may have more influence with him if he is elected. We can understand why a gambler claims the right to the stakes he wins, but the man who aspires to be a Congressman, a Governor or a United States Senator, and will not as fairly and impartially represent those who opposed him, as those who voted for him, does not possess the first essential qualification for the position.

To have good laws, wise and just government, let representatives be intelligent in the work they have to do, and have the courage the manhood and the honesty to vote individually what their convictions indicate as their duty.

#### THE STATE GRANGE.

As will be seen by reference to our Grange department, Master Sims is vigorously taking hold of his new duties. The work before him is no slight one. It is virtually that of building up anew the organization; a task surrounded by many discouraging difficulties. port of Master Sims and give new life to the Order throughout the State. Do not expect to reap unusual pecuniary benefits, or that the Order will be the means of overturning the ordinary methods of trade and commerce; but sustain the organization because its value to any community of farmers as an educational and social organization far outweighs its cost. The FARMER most cordially and cheerfully will do all in its power to assist in making the organization a live, working active power for good, as it may be and should be in every community. We hope Patrons in every county will send us reports of their

Between May let and December 15th, 1876, there were three hundred and thirty five cars of grain shipped from this city. About five sixths of it went cast.— Mulchisson Ness.

A DEAD-BEAT ADVERTISING AGENT-NO-TICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements have from time to time, been received from Maj. H. S. Sleeper of New York City. He is now indebted to this office to a considerable amount, and will not recognize bills, drafts or even have the courtesy to respond to letters concerning his business.

Notice is hereby given to the following firms, that their advertisements are discontinued in this paper, and that no further contracts will be received from H. S. Sleeper un-

less accompanied by the money. New York Slate Roofing Co. New York. Paoli Belt Co. New York. Triumph Truss Co. New York. Buckwalter & Co. New York. B. T. Babbitt, New York. Powell & Son, Cincinnati, O. New York Bell Co. New York.

This man Sleeper belongs to a class of miserable dead-beats, who are living like leeches upon the press of the country, and it is about time publishers pursued such a or through reputable and responsible firms. The true business system, for every well established journal to pursue, is to place their advertising upon the same basis they do their subscriptions, viz : cash with the order. Advertising agencies, sooner or later will have to do this, to secure space in journals of any sections, was elected Speaker after a contest value to advertisers.

#### CLUBS FOR THE FARMER.

An earnest friend of the FARMER, living in one of the small towns of Brown county, Kansas, has forwarded us on the new year's subscription, 55 names. One such friend at every post-office in Kansas, would send the list up Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources into the tens of thousands. A friend in Cowley county says: "I raised this club of 12 in half an hour." From every part of the State the prospects are very bright for doubling the present list. Every day since the first of January, we have received at least 50 subscribers, some days the list running to ninety. Keep the good work going. Those whose time has not yet expired, should join clubs and have their subscription for one year added to that yet due them. Names may be taken for any post-office in the United States, The FARMER is a good representative paper to send back East to friends. If you want sample copies, circulars and posters, to aid in securing a club, write us by postal card. They will be sent

Our friend, L. H. L., who sends a good club, writing from Great Bend, Barton county, says: I like the FARMER better and better. It does me good, and it is truly refreshing to hear an editor speak out against frauds and impostors, whether in meeting or out of meeting Friend or foe, all to receive the same candid criticisms, and you seem to have the gift of continuance in well-doing, and exposing imposition that few possess. Long live and flourish the FARMER."

#### THE TOPEKA COMMONWEALTH'S NEW YEAR'S EDITION.

The New Year's edition of the Common wealth contains a volume of information regarding Kansas and its Capital. Our res per is an honor to the proprietors of the Com. can. monwealth. Address F. P. Baker & Sons, Topeka, Kansas.

WEATHER REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1876 University.

STATION—Lawrence, Kansas; corner of Tennessee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barometer and thermometers 875 feet above sea level, and 5 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building 105 feet above ground.

A month of unusually uniform cold weather, without great extreme of cold. Mean temperature 23°.6, which is 5°.08 below the Decem. ber average. Only one December upon our nine years' record had a lower average-December, 1872, whose mean was 199.93. The highest temperature was 66°, on the 12th; the owest was 5° below zero, on the 30th—giving a monthly range of 71°. The minimum tem, perature has been exceeded on 4 previous Decembers, in 1868, 1870, 1871, and 1872, whose 18 degrees below zero. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 16°.41; at 2 p. m., 32°.33; at 9 p. m., 22°.83. There were 24 days during the month on which the mean temperature fell below the freezing point, eighteen of which occurred in

Melted snow, 0.43 inch. which is 1.47 inches less than the average December rain-fall. There was no rain. Snow on 6 days, with a total depth of 4 inches.

The total rainfall for the year 1876, including melted snow, has been 44.18 inches, the largest annual rain-fall on our nine years' record, next to it being that of 1869-38.51 inch.

Mean cloudiness, 37.85 per cent. of the sky, the average, and the clearest December on our record. Number of clear days, 17 (entirely clear, 4); half clear, 8; cloudy, 6 (entirely cloudy, 4). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 42.90 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 36.13 per cent.; at 9 p. m. 34.52 per cent.

Wind: N. W. 36 times, S. W. 22 times, N. E. 17 times, S. E. 8 times. N. 6 times, E. twice, W. twice. The entire distance traveled by

a. m., 29.275 in.; at 2 p. m., 29,228 in.; at 9 p. m., 29.275, Maximum, 29.708 in., on the 4th; minimum, 28.748 in., on the 12th; range 0.96

Relative humidity: Mean for the month, 68.9; at 7 a. m., 80.5; at 2 p. m., 49.9; at 9 p. m., 76.4. Greatest, 100, on the 1st and 18th; least, 19.3, on the 12th.

#### LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The Senate held two caucuses, one in the forenoon and another at night, and a regular afternoon session. At the latter, Henry Brandley, of Chase, was elected Secretary, and Jeff Fleming, of Linn, Sergeant-at-Arms. As the caucus nomination is equivalent to an election, the officers of the Senate will be John C. Carpenter, President pro tem.; Henry Brandley. Secretary; Lewis Hanback, Assistant Secretary; Jeff Fleming, Sergeant-at-Arms; A. H. Mc-Whorter, Assistant Sergeant at-Arms; Delos B. Acher, Doorkeeper; W. B. Townsend, Assistant Doorkeeper; Rev. J. C. Nessley, Chaplain; Mrs. Rebecca Flower, Engrossing Clerk; course as to compel business houses to place Mrs. Carrie A. Anderson, Enrolling Clerk; A. their advertising either direct with publishers P. Riddle, Journal Clerk; C. G. Graham, Docket Clerk; W. B. Hoagland, Postmaster; and Willie Anderson, Frank Short and Fred Jewell. Pages.

In the House the process of organization was prosecuted with less friction and delay than usual. Mr. Elder, a man satisfactory to all close enough to be interesting. Wirt Walton was elected chief clerk without opposition, a thing unheard of before in a Kansas Legislature. - Commonwealth.

## Crops, Markets & Finance.

We learn that Mr. Wm. Gay has lost eight or ten head of cattle, and Bout. Ball several head, from dry murrain, lately.—Oskaloosa Inc. dependent.

N. Lockerman has 6,000 bushels of his last year's corn crop cribbed, besides a large quantity of this year's crop.—*Emporia News*.

Two large steers, belonging to Mr. Emmett, were purchased and killed last week by Messrs. C. E. Meade & Son. They weighed over 4,200. -Saline Co. Journal. The grain market is unusually quiet this

week. The snow has prevented the farmers from bringing in grain. Wheat is wortn \$1.07 and corn 22 cents .- Independence Courier. We have had continuous cold weather

for a week. There is about a foot of snow, which has not thawed a particle during the last five days .- Parsons Eclipse. There was about 100 ton of broom-corn raised

in this county, the last season, which averaged at \$60 per ton amounted to \$6,000 for the crop.

—Hiawatha Dispatch.

Mr. C. Nahrung killed 18 hogs a few days ago that averaged 361 lbs., and two of them weighed over 1,000 pounds. They were of his own raising, and were a fine lot .- Wathena The thermometer indicated four degrees be

low zero, last Friday morning, and the ice was reported ten inches thick where the water was still. It has been an unusual cold winter .-Arkansas City Traveler.

The very best hickory cord wood is selling on the streets of Ottawa for \$4 per cord, and coal at 15 cents per bushel delivered. cheap enough for any body .- Ottawa Republi-

We saw a very nice Cotswold buck yesterday, the property of Dr. J. L. Grinnell. He was just shipped from Canada; is over 3 feet high, weighs almost 250 pounds, and cost \$100. -Peabody Gazette.

Mr. C. Leland, Jr., received at his packing house in Troy, a drove of hogs that average 620 pounds gross. They were raised by Mr. H. C. Wyckett, of Doniphan county, Kansas, who claims Doniphan as the banner county Who will beat it?-New Era.

A. T. Lonsbury, of Wichita township, informs us that a few acres seeded down in blue grass by him last February, is doing splendidly, and by another year he will have a solid pasture of that famous grass. Henry Shuman has also nice plot of blue grass which is doing well.— Wichita Eagle.

Hargis & Imboden are shipping, on an average, a car load of their flour to the Eastern markets, mostly to Philadelphia. The superi or quality of Kansas wheat, and the excellent character of the flour made at the City Mills minimums were respectively 161/2, 10, 6 and are creating a liberal demand for Kansas flour. \_ Wichita Reacon.

> Hardly a week passes that the population of this county is not increased by from five to twenty-five persons. Several hundred Russians are expected to arrive in April, and the colony that has just arrived from Pennsylvania reports more coming .- Hays City Star.

The destruction wrought by the hog cholers in this county has been fearful. Some good judges estimate that as high as 5,000 hogs have been swept away by it and that the pecuniary loss to the county would reach \$50,000. The disease still prevails.—Columbia (Mo.) Herald.

We understand that a dangerous disease has broken out among the cattle in the northern portion of Shawnee county, and that a great many have already died. J. Q. A. Peyton has Mean cloudiness, 37.85 per cent. of the sky, lost quite heavily. The disease is contracted the month being 12½ per cent. clearer than by going into the grain fields that have been harvested, and it is thought that the rust is the cause .- North Topeka Times.

> The proceeds of the cheese factory, of Centralia, Kanses, during the last year was over \$18,000. The number of pounds of milk re-nired was 1,208,058; number of cheese, 2,858; number pounds of cheese, 120,000; number of pounds of milk required for one pound of cheese, 10,07. Average price per pound dur-ing the season 10,5.—Junction City Union.

Mr. J. R. Hobson, on Monday, delivered two the wind was 11.063 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 356.87 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 14.87 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour, on the 8th.

Mr. J. R. Hobson, on Monday, delivered two Polands-China pigs, eighteen months old, which weighed 625 and 520 pounds each,—1145 pounds—for which he received \$58.40—very nearly the price of three-year-old steem. He has also just threshed his wheat crop, and had an average of 20 bushels per acre. Such farming pays.—Independence Tribute.

More wolves infest the country this winter than in any year since its settlement. In some localities gangs of them ten to fifteen hold the fort" and do not scruple to show fight if molested by hunters. They seem to be the large gray wolf,much more courageous than coyotes. A farmer north of town wounded one recently when the other charged on him and he was compelled to leave. Sheep, poultry and small pigs suffer from their raids.—Mir ror and News Letter.

Farmers will find that broom -corn is a profitable crop in Kansas, and one that requires but little attention. A small patch of it can be stuck in here and there, where perhaps no other crop would be planted. A great sourse of loss to most farmers, lies in the fact that they don't avail themselves of their ground. In France, farming pays the best of any country in the world, because, not a foot of ground is left unocupied. Try a row of potatoes and beans around your corn field, buckwheat in the vacant corners, patches of broom-corn around the house and diversify crops generally as much as possible, and your purses wi become plethoric.—Miami Republican.

#### CROP RETURNS OF THE UNITED STATES. (CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

tured crops ever harvested; in Kosciusko, winter apples, well handled, sell in market at 25 to 40 cents per bushel; in Noble, the best varieties of winter apples sell for 25 cents per bushel; in Floyd, large quantities are being manufactured into cider, vinegar, and brandy. In Illinois, Boone and Carroll, the crop was so abundant that apples are worth but little in market, and are being mostly manufactured into cider; Hamilton reports winter apples as knotty and imperfect; and Johnson, that apples rotted on the trees, worse than for many years.

The return from Walworth, Wisconsin, ret ports that the crop is so abundant as to be fed to hogs-an unprecedented thing in that State; La Fayette had much the finest crop ever raised there; Columbia, an abundant crop, quite free from worms. Decatur and Henry, Iowa, had the largest crop ever grown. In Placer, California, the product surpasses that of any crop for many years. In Fremont, Colorado, the trees were well loaded; but, long before the fruit was ripe, the grasshoppers stripped them entirely of foliage.

PEARS.—The pear crop falls below the small crop of 1875. The extensive prevalence of the tree disease known as pear-blight appears to be the leading cause of this diminution. Its prevalence and effect in reducing the crop to a greater or less extent are noted in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, West Virginia, Illinois, and Iowa. The only States in which the product does not fall below that of last year are New Hampshire, 103; Vermont, 100; Wisconsin, 119; Iowa, 105; Oregon, 101; no one of which produces a large crop. In the remaining State, the decline is about 20 per cent. Very few counties report full crops; but in Howard, Indiana, pears are plenty and fine; Decatur, Iowa, produced the largest crop ever know; and Placer, California, a crop surpassing any other for many Vears.

GRAPES.—The returns indicate a product somewhat less than in 1875. The small crop in New England averaged better than last year. Pennsylvania returns 103, but in the other States north of Potomac the falling off averages about 12 per cent. There appears to be reduction from last year in the Southern States, averaging about 10 per cent. In the interior east of Mississippi, the product is less than in 1875; the greatest reduction, 19 per cent, being in Illinois. West of the Missis sippi, Arkansas reports a falling of 32 per cent, Missouri of 15. In California, the product is reported two per cent larger than last year.

Except in localities where the yield was re duced by the effect of the hard winter or late spring frosts, the almost exclusive causes of reduction has been a widespread tendency to mildew and rot. But in Bucks, Pennsylvania, a good crop was largely injured by bees and wasps; in Cecil, Maryland, immensely damaged by the storm of September 17; and in Clay, Missouri, the yield was diminished by injuries to the vines by grasshoppers the previous season. Sonoma, California, reports that the abundance of the crop reduces the prices so low as to leave no margin for profit : native varieties of fine wine grapes selling at \$8 to \$10. and foreign varieties at \$12, per ton; choice table grapes at 11/2 cent per pound, and very choice, packed with extra care for the the eastern market, at two cents.

Generel Butler will have his daughter and son-in-law, ex-Senator and Mrs. Ames, to spend the winter with him. Mrs. Ames, in her matured beauty, is much more attractive than in her more youthful loveliness. She has two chldren, who will be with her.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Three or more of its Surgeons about to revisit TOPEKA.

Another opportunity offered for the Relie f of the afflicted of our State without going to Indianapolis.

The Surgeons will be at the Ffth Avenue Hotel, Topeka, January 25th, 26th, 27th, and at the Gulf House, Fort Scott, January 30th and 31st, 1877.

They will have with them this time a much finer outfit of braces and appliances than heretofore, and in every respect will come fully prepared to treat all Surgical cases, Paralysis, all kinds of Deformities of the Face, Spine, and Limbs, Diseased Joints, Diseased Eyes, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Piles, Fistula, etc.

Remember, these Surgeons are from the old reliable National Surgical Institute ofunded by Dr. H. R. Allen.

fanuary 10, 1877.

STREET, STREET	ness City Market.	STA.
The Ball of State	RANSAS CITY, Jan. 9, 18 PRODUCE.	76.
BRESWAX-Per lt		.25
BUTTER-Per 1b-		sto 20
		2to13
CIDER—Per bbl	7.00t	3to24
		123
	as	(to
TALLOW	lb—Mixed 63	to.2
	eese	5to5
	-Rye 2,25t	
		2.1
		2.50
XXXX		8.0
CORN MEAL-Per	cwt	.9
Kiln dried, p	er bbl 2.00t	02.1
	Retail Grain Market.	
Wholesale cash by W. Edson.	prices by dealers, corrected we	
WHEAT-Per bu.	spring	.7
Fall No. 2		1.0
		.9
" No.4		.9
CORN-Per bu. N	[ew	.2
" White	old	.2
Tenow		1
		4
		5@8
FLOUR-Per 100	lbs	3.2
		8.0
" No. 8		2.7
	at	3 5
CODNIMENT		

Topeka Produce Market. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice

Medium

CHEESE—Per lb

EGG8—Per doz—Fresh

HOMINY—Per bbl

VINEGAR—Per gal.

POTATOES—Per bu.

POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.

Chickens, Dressed, per lb

Turkeys,

Geese,

SWEET POTATOES—Per bu.

ONIONS—Per bu.

ONIONS—Per bu..... CABBAGE—Per dozen..... Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

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

HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

In clubs of ten or more, One Dollar per copy, for one year, postage prepaid, and a free copy to the person getting up the club.

LEVEL BEST.

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

Y! MONEY!!

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

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Buck's Stove Company present the claims of their splendid stoves.

At the great St. Louis Fair last week, the

"Guarantee" Cook stove carried off the first premium. This was a splendid endorsement.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE.—Montgomery, Ward & Co., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, will issue a supplement to their Catalogue No. 17, to take effect January 1st, 1877. The prices on many leading goods have been greatly reduced. Send for one of these Supplements before making any purchases. Free to all.

We call the attention of those of our readers We call the attention of those of our readers who contemplate purchasing seeds or plants. to the advertisement of Peter Henderson & Co. of New York. The greenhouse establishment of this firm covers two acres of greenhouses, and employs upward of fifty hands. Millions of plants are shipped, by express and mail, every year, to every State and Territory in the Union. Their Seed Warehouse is the most extensive in the city of New York, and every order received is certain to be filled promptly, with the very best quality of seeds or plants, with the very best quality of seeds or plants, and as they are producers as well as dealers, everything for gardens will be sold at low

A pair of shoes will cost you only 5 cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to their wearing value. Also try our Wire Quilted Soles.

THE "IRON TRAIL."

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

Address,

T. J. Anderson,

Gen. Passenger Agent
Topeka, Kan.

"All the health I enjoy, and even my life I may say, is in consequence of Simmons' Liver Regulator. I would not take one million dollars for my interest in that medicine.

W. H. Wilson, Welborn, Fla.

TEMPERANCE is attracting much attention, showing itself in local option laws, societies, crusades and restrictions upon liquor production; but with all these efforts, the consumption is enormous, and, undoubtedly, the reason is, because there is nothing strenuously advocated to relieve and destroy the craving for stimulants. But, if the disease was treated rationally, by arousing the torpid Liver with Simmons' Liver Regulator, the dispirited drunkard would find his cravings soon dissipation. pated, and with cleared head and active Liver he would not want liquor.

COMPLEED JUNE 10th, 1876.

The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway from Ferguson Station to

The St. Louis Union Depot,

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

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

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

Relay House, East St. Louis.

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

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.

HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogues free

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

ILLUSTRATED GARDEN QUARTERLY

How to make Hot Beds, Sow Seeds, Set Plants, and a 1000 other items, and only 15 cents a year, post paid, to any address. Send your name and address on a postal card, and we will send you a SPECIMEN COPY



VICK'S CATALOGUE-300 Illustrations, only VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, Quarterly, 25 CENTS A YEAR.
VIOK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
GARDEN, 50 cents; with elegant cloth covers

\$1.00.
All-my publications are printed in English and German. Address,
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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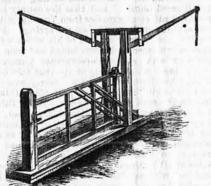
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on Wheels. Price 55 to \$50.
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Simple, durable, theap, Can open and close it without leaving your horse, carriage or load. Cannot snow or freeze tup. Works easy. No weights, pullars or roces levs or ropes.

Read what Supt. Stalker of the lowa State Agricult-

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"We have had one of them constructed for trial and it is now in successful operation at the main entrance to the college grounds. After giving the gate a thorough trial, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it a complete success. Farmers who have examined it, with one accord pronounce it the best gate yet produced.

duced.
County and State rights west of Mississippi river for sale cheap, for cash, lands or Live-Stock.
Farm rights \$5,00 with plan to build gate from,
Those wishing to buy address
CHAS, N. RIX,
Topeka, Kansas.

# Patron's Helper.

The best Grange paper published in the United States.

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

Price \$1.50 a year. Send for sample copy to Des Moines, Iowa.



NEW YEAR CARDS, 7 styles, with name, 20c.; 25 Fancy Cards, 15 styles, with name, 19c.; 30 Masonic or Odd-Fellow's Cards, with 19c.; post paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Renss. County, N. Y.

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TOPEKA BANK

Hoosiers in Kansas Savings Institution, Topeka, Kansas.

State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$210.000.

Wanted Immediately—\$50,000 County, School and Township Bonds. Correspondence solicited. JACOB SMITH, Pres't. JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r. B. ROBERTS, Ass't Cashier

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.. BANKERS,

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A General Banking Business Transacted, Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and ritle perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application. We pay the highest rates for

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

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

FARE REFUNDED to purchasers of land.

EF Circulars, with map, giving full information sent free. Address.

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On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

20 Per Ci. DISCOUNT FOR CASE IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

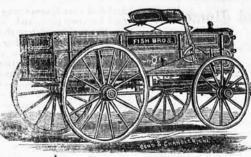
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# K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

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

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Examine these Implements before buying.

GIVE AWAY the first Five Thousand impressions struck off.

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ROWELL & CHESMAN Agents, ... HESMAN

Pike County Nurseries. Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835 Large and complete assortment of thrifty, well grown stock. The late keeping Lawver apple, and all the new varieties of very early and very lare Peaches Planters, Dealers and Nurserymen should send for price list. Address CLARENCE STARK.

SEEDS. WE SELL FLOWER SEED \$2.00 Worth EFOR ONE DOLLAR.

We have no heavy taxes or City oxpenses to pay. Illustrated Catalogue 10 c., which amount is allowed on first order; Burleigh & Co., Plainfield, Conn.

Seed Catalogues Free.

Describing about 500 Varieties of the best and choices FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, With full directions for growing them. BEST SEEDS in the market: sure to grow; large packets; low prices; and a liberal discount. Books and papers given away as premiums. We make a specialty of

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

NEW VEGETABLES.

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

FLOWERS.

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Double Balsam, Mixed Pinks, Pansy, Phlox Drumondii, Double Portulacca, Verbens Hyblida; Double Zinnia; best mixed colors of each variety; each packet 10 cents; ar the whole collection both Vegetables and Flowers post paid for only \$1.0. For 25 cents we will send a collection of 6 packets Choice Frowers Seeds of our ewn selection. Send on a Postal Card for our Free Catalogue; it will cost only one cent and may save you dollars. Address

COLE BROTHERS. COLE BROTHERS, Seedsmen, Pella, Iowa

#### lancard's PILLS of Iodide of Iron

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

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

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A list of the best papers for local circulation in places of over 5,000 population.

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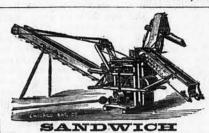
List of Religions, Secular and Agricultural papers, with prices, singly and in groups, and much other information on the subject of newspaper advertising, Our book is sent free to advertisers on application.

Our book is sent free to advertisers on application.

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

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

Marblehead, Mass.



Manufacturing Company, Sandwich, DeKalb Co., Ills. Adams' Patent Self-Feeding Power orn Shellers (widely known as the Sandwich hellers) of sizes and capacities to suit all wants, GREATLY IMPROVED THIS SEASON. FARM HORSE POWERS of all sizes and most advantageous forms. HAND SHELLERS of highest grade of excellence in material and: manufacture. Send for illustrated circulars.

J. P. ADAMS. Secretary.



BEAUTIFUL ADDRESS CARDS, put up in Card Case and sent, postage paid, to any address for \$1.00. Two cases containing 50 each, same name or different address in each, will be sent postage paid for \$1.50. These are finely printed and elegant cards for any lady or gentleman. Address

Address
WESTERN CARD CO., Topeka, Kas. AMSDEN JUNE PEACH,

Earliest, Hardiest and Best. Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000.
L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

CHOICE POULTRY FOR SALE. I will sell cheap, in pairs, trios, or singly, cheiceyoung stock, hatching of 1876. Bred from Todd's
celebrated strains, Buff Cochias, Light and Dark
Brahmas; also, White Leghorns, and Aylsburg Ducks.
Some one-year-old fowls for sale. Eggs in the spring.
Everything warranted pure bred and to go safely
by express.

J. DONOVAN, Fairmount,
Leavenworth County, Kans.



durable and sheap. Bent by mail. Circulars free. ECCLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Miche



1877 Seed Catalogue and Circulars of Blooded Live Stock FREE. We offer the best and most reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. 6 sample pkis farm seeds free for two 3-cent stamps.

BENSON & BURPEE, Philadelphia, Pa. Seed Warehouse, 223 Church St.

# Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

#### THE DYING YEAR'S MUSIC.

This is the path-here, where the fence rails lie Across the withered fern, Downtrodden now and dry; And look, against the the cool, dark, azure sky How warmly, brilliantly

The vivid autumn splendors glow and burn. Oh, the sweet silence! When we came in spring Do you remember how glad bursts of song Rang, greeting us, and echoing

The shadowy, long-drawn aisles among? How everywhere Bird called to bird with eager, questioning cry?

Now all is still

Save where our rapid feet, 'Mid the crisp leaves and rustling brushwood hieing, Send startled echoes through the forest flying. Hush ! step more softly, yet more softly, sweet ! Nay, pause a moment. Listening, we shall hear Divine music thrilling far and near; The heart of Nature, throbbing, beat by beat ! Hark to the wind's low, earnest sighing, Solemn as a voice of prayer ;

The tender murmer of the hidden rill, The sound of ripe nuts dropping here and there ; Far off a dreary bird-song, swelling, dying. Some scarce remembered strain, Half joy, half pain,

Telling how far But how beloved in vain (The old, old story!) Was the dear ended summer, whose swift glory Dies out, forgotten, lonely in its wane !

The Premium Christmas Story from the Kansas City Times

-Mary Ainge de Vere

#### A KANSAS PILGRIM.

BY HENRY KING.

II.

(CONTINUED.)

When Judge Shackleton left Peak City that night he had no definite plan in his mind, and it was due as much to chance as anything else that, after walking a hundred and fifty miles, he stopped at Topeka. The place pleased him. There was an air of ungrudgingness about the width of the streets, and a bint of won him at once. All in all, it appeared to him the most cordial looking town he had ever seen, and he could not help marveling why credulousness in their length and number, that seen, and he could not help marveling why that alien and inscrutable amplitude of forlornness, the Capitol building, had been suffered to mar what was otherwise such a comely picture. But the one thing which most gratified him, perhaps, was the Widow Harbison's boarding-house, and next to that, the widow herself. She was such a landlady-and such a widow—as one of his nature instinctively accepted as a kind of special providence. She made the tastes of each of her guests a personalstudy, and her husband had been so long with the saints, bless him, that he had become little more than an abstraction to her. So she was able to suplement the purely physical cheer of her establishment with an aroma of sentiment that made matters very pleasant in her snug little white curtained parlor, for in addition to being an unerring artist in cookery, she was likewise quite an agreeable woman whose face was yet June though her life had reached its September. She probably admired the Judge from the start; at any rate, he so understood it, and was flattered accordingly. All the politicians were known to her,—many of them indebted to her—the social gossip of the community was at her tongue's end, she sang some, and she liked flowers, euchre and bright ribbons. It was no great wonder that the Judge found her society enticing; under the circumstances, it should hardly have been otherwise. She opened new vistas to him with her talk and her attentions; and in a short time stirred by this fresh and piquent delight, his buoyancy of spirits come back to him, and with it returned his old habits and theoriesin a measure subdued, possibly, but still alert and potent.

He conscientiously intended to seek employment and be industrious, but somehow the vacant places he heard of were always filled, behe reach them, and chatting with the widow was better, he thought, than aimless rambling about the town. Not that he always sought the widow when he had nothing else id style. He pitied the poor fellow, who seemed to do. There were other places he went to, very much in earnest about the matter, albeit a to do. There were other places he went to, and other people he talked with, for he was already considerably acquainted in Topeka. Inalready considerably acquainted in Topeka. In deed, a stranger would have supposed from his ow with a touch of pathos that made her say, ow with a touch of pathos that made her say, out to carried the original town-site, and that he was on intimate terms with a large share of the entire population. He invariably spoke of the digni. timate terms with a large share of the entire population. He invariably spoke of the digni-teries of the place by their Christian names. The carriess case with which he did it made it seem the natural and proper thing. There vas a verbal skill but slightly removed from enius in the way he would allude to the venerable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as "Sam" Kingman; and Mrs. Harbison could not to her dying day forget how he had thrill ed, and yet not offended her one morning by saluting her as "Mahala," He could often be seen lingering about the horse-auctions at the bank corner with a well-dissembled business look; the railroad depots interested him like a pantomime; the shew windows of the millin-ery stores were a never-failing ecstasy to him. He had much to say about taxes, the herd law timber culture, the purification of politics, and the development of the manufactures; and so reticent was he concerning his present affairs that the impression gradually and generally obtained that he was a very wealthy individual, with weak lungs, to whom the blithe and persuasive Kansas atmosphere was more than a compensation for the absence of those artificial comforts and pleasures which his money would have procured for him in the oth;

One of his favorite places of resort, after awhile, came to the rooms of that painstaking and highly-respectable body of citizens known as the State Central Relief Committee. What he found there to give enjoyment, it would be hard to tell, for surely the tales of want and the pleas for aid which the Committee heard and received in that dark and irksome contingency were anything but entertaining. It may have been that the singular phases of human have been that the singular phases of human nature there disclosed—the conflicts of pride with shame, the alternations of hope and despondency, the shiftings, the evasions and the contradictions—attacted him by their newness and by their newness and by their newness to his habitual methods of thought. But no matter as to that. Whatever his motive, he visited the place again and again, and little transpired there that he did not mentally note it. He had been witness to that first brave outburst of manhood which

feed her own poor, and which sought to narthe Blessed Lamb,;" and that the county had
row the real breadth of the disaster by his own
received sufficient supplies from Topeka, withed him like a peal of bells. Now, but a month later, he was daily seeing the self-respect of the State humbled by hunger and cold and the cries of distress that could not be smothered because they must be listened to. And then soon came the general unmarking, that would and carried it herself to the post-office, think have stunned had it, not so keenly switted ing on the road what a queen chubby thing giddy way of generalizing, and it had transporthave stunned had it not so keenly agitated ing on the road what a queer, chubby thing him. Once the truth took voice, it swiftly bethe new-comer was, with its fuzzy head, its came a clamor. With the shrinking of their tiny pink toes and its funny way of cramming came a clamor. With the shrinking of their fortitude, men seemed also to lose their moral came a clamor. With the shrinking of their truy plat to the mouth. It seemed nearly as infortitude, men seemed also to lose their moral its fists into it mouth. It seemed nearly as in reckoning. What had been such a lofty spirit comprehensible to the Judge also. He had no of mutual kindness, pity and chivalry was reason, he knew, to feel so about it, but in of mutual kindness, pity and chivalry was reason, he knew, to feel so about it, but in changed all at once—not wholly, but to a spite of all he could do, it would keep bothers marked extent—into a selfishness that was but ing him with an idea of its unnaturalness. He a milder name for greediness. Communities that had been boasting of their abundance, that had even sent liberal gifts of food and clothing to other localities, came forward as claimants for a share of the benefactions that were arriving from distant States; and where there had so recently been a common and admirable effort to keep as much as possible of the poverty covered, there was now a contention almost as general for the unenviable distinction of showing the greater number of destitute persons. And underneath it all, below the lies much less could be account for them or guess and the subterfuges, the rapacity and the quarreling, there was yet enough of genuine, helpless, patient suffering to move the stoutest heart. So Judge Shackleton was indignant one day and grief-stricken the next; and be-tween the two, he was held as by a spell.

It was about this time that the Judge con: ceived the idea of trying to divert some of the "aid goods," as they were called, to Peak City and vicinity. The remark he made to the committee in furtherance of this notion were apparently so candid and so modest, with such an insinuation of repressed emotion in them, that they were not to be resisted. He had prepared a plat of the country at and about PeakCity,including a dotted tracing of the future railroad that must inevitably cross the river there; and the condition of the people was represented in a table of "percentages" which was holy writ to the banker—Treasurer of the Committee, though in truth it was fallacious as a mirage. He told them with pardonable animation how rapidly settlers had been going into the Valley of the Upper Gopher during the summer, and how Peak City was vigorous with life and hope and visions of new churches and schoolhouses and daily newspapers and county seat bonors, and then how the scourge had come and like a roaring beast-that was his comparison—reduced the percentage of production far below the marvelous ratio of increase in at least s'ay the danger of suffering, he promptly answered that the Valley of the Uppromptly answered that the valley of the Up-per Gopher was a chosen winter haunt of the buffalo, "but you see gentlemen of the Com-mittee, the grasshoppers having eliminated the verdure in that direction, the buffalo turns his

nose northward, for he is a shrewd beast, the buffalo. It is antelope range, also," he continued, "but this season, I am informed, they are always on the next hill." He said this with a dubious sigh that served him better than a smile would have done. It was as much the fault of his heart as of his head that he stretched the proportions of Peak City to twice their legitimate extent, and peopled the Valley of the Upper Gopher with hundreds of hardy and hungry pioneers who had no existence outside his elastic fancy; and while his manner throughout was beautifully artless, and free throughout was beautifully artless, and free from suspicion of anything like cajolery, it afterwards came to be whispered about that he had that day captured the estimable Doctor of Divinity who was charged with the destribution of the Committee's supplies, by cunningly and without appearance of intent saying he was a native of Indiana, the good Doctor's sympathies being always specially responsive—so his colleagues asserted—to the stories of those who like himself had been convulsed by the who like himself had been convulsed by the vernacular "shakes" of the Wabash country. This was probably a slander. But the Judge's speech was effective, any way, and a munificent shipment of flour, pork, beans, potatoes and dry goods was made to Peak City the same

afternoon

Meanwhile Widow Harbison's affection little clumsy with his verbs and adjectives, and he had intimated this compassion to the widher-not very much, that is; and it had not occurred to him that she was deceiving herself through his suppression of the truth. He only knew that she answered to a carving want of his nature, and gave him happiness; and he made love to her as a kind of remuneration. On her part, there was no guile and no suspicion. Sometimes she thought it a little strange come. He told her next morning in a concili-atory, mysterious tone, that he had been engaged with his friend the Governor, and she pouted over it the rest of the day, for what is a Governor to a women in love who has given a card-party? Alas, she did not suspect that he had really been kept away by the shabbiness of his clothes, and that he had walked the streets all that cold night shivering and ashamed! With true feminine scorn for financial affairs, she had never asked him for his board ; once or twice he had mentioned it to her, but she had said there was no hurry about it, and he had taken her at her word. But he could not buy new clothes, and his old ones wearing to holes and tatters. He did not think of them when he could avoid it, but of late they were catching his mind at all hot he could not sleep for their disquieting. The widow attributed his nervous actions and his moderated fervency as a lover to threatening illness, and hegged him, in the sweet ambiguway of her sex, to "do something" for himself; but he only hurried away form her,flush-

it was conscience. He heard from Peak City, now and then, through the relief reports and in the occasional letters his wife wrote him. These latter assured him that his family was comfortable, but very lonely; that Gerty was growing prettier every day, and talked of him all the time; that a revival in the church was "snatching many

ed and embarrassed—he was so afraid she would speak of his clothes. Perhaps, after all,

declared that Kansas was able and willing to of the friends from Satan, and leading them to out asking for them, to last till spring. And finally there came one, not of his wife's writpondered over it hours at time, and it sobbered him like some heavy affliction. He became morose and discomposed, he went about with a haunted and pre-occupied look, he ceased frequenting the rooms of the Relief Committee, and his attitude towards Mrs. Har bison, though still deferent and kindly, was no longer frank and cherry and fondling as it had been before the whimsical baby came to jostle their tendency.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### AMERICAN VS. FRENCH COOKERY.

DEAR MR. EDITOR .- I read with much interest, and as much surprise, a letter upon French cookery, which appeared in your columns a week or two ago. The style of this letter was so sprightly, so incisive, so witty, that I wished the subject matter of it had been different. The young lady writer, however, although supporting a thesis, opposed to the verdict of the whole civilized world, dealt too much in assertion, and made many hasty statements.

For instance: She claimed that a French meal was largely composed of "kickshaws," -pies, sweets, etc. Now this is contrary to the facts. A "pie," (in the American sense of the word), is never seen on a table in France, nor anything approaching it. They are, for tunately, ignorant of the thing and of its effects, as they are, also, of English plum pudding. An almost universal dessert in France, is fruit, either "au naturel," or compote.

Facts must decide in such an important question as this, Here is one: Who is universally regarded as the most perfect caterer in New York? Delmonico. Why? Because he serves meals cooked as well as they could be obtained in the Cafe Anglais, or at Vefour's, or at Brebant, in Paris. At all events these places are his models, and in the estimation of

many he equals them. Who doubts that smart Yankee or Western girls can also prepare edibles perfectly cooked? No one. But the fact remains, that, in general, the national cookery of France surpasses the world. People who cat as fast as we do, ought, certainly, to cook our food thoroughly, so as to avoid the necessity for laborious mastication, and that is one of the blessings of the French style. Have not our into the face of some American and English Simmons Liver Regulator, ladies? Is it not chewing tough beef? and has sayed me many Doctors SIMMONS kickshaws in general upon a French table.

Ah! if I only could have the happiness and the honor of inviting you to follow me into any first, or even second-class, (!) French restaurant, how I should rejoice with some sadness alloyed, to watch the changing expres-Meanwhile Widow Harbison's affections were going out to Judge Shackleton with increasing force. He was with her almost every evening, now, and a rival suitor—a well-to-do expressman, with chapped hands and a lisp, who had once just missed being sent to to the Legislature—had been discarded on his acceptable to the subject. We prefer to bolt our tough meats and employ a doctor--not always paying him!

Now, Mr. Editor, we can always beat the world, unless we foolishly imagine we already equal it, which I fear is the case. But, I injured my hand this morning in endeavoring to carve a steak, so excuse any more, from

#### SCHO RECEIPTS. VIENNA COFFEE.

Leach of filter the coffee through a French filterer or any of the many coffee pots that fil-ter instead of boiling the coffee. Allow one tablespoonful of ground coffee to each person and "one extra for the pot." Put one quart of dreamed some curious dream about him, but nothing more. Only once was her confidence shaken, and that was the time she made a cardparty for his especial benefit, and he did not come. He told her next morning in a conciliatory, mysterious tone, that he had been entered by the first of the constant of t oughly together. When hot remove the cream from the fire, and add the egg and cold milk. Stir it all together briskly for a minute or two, and then serve. This will give a cup of coffee very nearly equal to that we drank at the Vienna Bakery at the Centennial.

ANOTHER METHOD.

gentleman writes: "I agree with what you have said about poor coffee, etc., and what you say about the berries and the way of roastng them; but after that I think there is a better way of proceeding. Make a flannel bag: hem the top and run through it a small wire, by which the bag may suspend from the pot so that the bottom of the bag comes within two inches of the bottom of the pot. Grind the coffee fine and put into the bag; then pour the coffee fine and put into the bag; then pour the proper quantity of water through the bag and coffee into the pot. Let the water be boil-ing when poured in. Then set the pot back where it can simmer gently fifteen minutes, and you have good coffee, without eggs, shells or cold water to settle it. My idea is that coffee that needs settling is not properly made. The fiannel for the bag must be so fine that the coffee does not run through. Try it once and I think you will say that other readers of the Christian Union should know how it is done, COLD STARCE. To give gloss and prevent

the iron from sticking, make a suds of white Castile soap, and add to your cold starch.

#### 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.

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and feed. Try it.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

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THE STRAY LIST. trays for the Week Ending Dec. 27, 1876.

Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk. Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk, STEER—Taken up by W. Spindler, Walker Tp, Nov. 4, 1876, one steer, 1 year old, head and neck pale red with few white spots, sides and back red with white spots, beleg white, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.00.

STEER—Taken up by C. G. Rebstock, Idncoin Tp, Dec. 12, 1876, one steer S years old, black and white spotted, under bit in right ear, brand O on right hip, slit cut under neck. Appraised at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick Agnew, Reeder Tp, Dec. 4 1876, one white steer 1 year old, red ears and roan spota on neck, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised at \$15.00.

STEER—Taken up by W. S. Clark, Monroe Tp. Nov.27, 1876, white steer supposed to be two years old, ears red, crop and silt in left and half crop in right ear. Appraised at \$12 00.

Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Patrick Conroy, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt Pleasant PO) Nov. 13, 1878, one red cow, 4 years old Valued at \$18 00.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Glancy, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt. Pleasant P O) Nov. 24, 1876, one white helfer 3 years old, underbit in right car, swallow fork in left car. Val-ned at \$17.

old, underbit in right car, swallow fork in left car. Valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. C. Rossle, Centre Tp. (Atchloon PO) Nov. 15, 1876, one roan heifer 3 years old, right horn drooping, with brass knob on end, branded C H on 1ght hip. Valued at \$16.

MARE—Taken up by D, D. High, Kaploma Tp. (Atington PO) Nov. 3, 1876, one speckled, roan mare 3 years old Valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by G, J. Ketch, Kaploma Tp. (Effingham PO) Nov. 2, 1876, one red steer with white spots and white face, 1 year old. Valued at \$12.

white face, I year old. Valued at \$12.

MARIE—Taken up by Henry Shiffbauer Kaploma Ep, (Arington P O) Nov. 13, 1876, one dark bay mare. white spot on forehead, a little white on each hind foot, right hip injured. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Arthur Connelly, Grasshopper Tp, (Effingham P O) Nov. 6, 1876, one brown pony 8 years old, about 184, hands high. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Thomas Newman, Mt. Pleasant Tp, (Atchison P O) Nov. 17, 1876, one light roan cow, 12 years old, medium size, underbit in right car. Valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by H. Lehmkuhl, Kaploma Tp, (Muscotal O) Nov. 27, 1876, one cow, deep red, 13 years old. Valued at \$30.

ned at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Reece, Grasshopper Tp,
(Muscotah P O) Nov. 50, 1876, one bay mare, star in fore-head, white hind feet, 8 years old. Valued at \$35. HORSE—Taken up by W R. Cohoon, Grasshopper Tp, (Muscotah P O) Dec. 1, 1876, one bay horse, black mane and legs, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.

Brown County.-Henry Isely, Clerk.

ILLY—Taken up by James Black, Bodinson Tp. (Hu-1PO, Atchison Co.) Nov. 18, 1876, one dark sorrel filly ne and tail lighter than body, star in forehead, Valu-

Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk. COW AND CALF—Taken up by M. M. Piper, Rosalia Tp, Nov. 6, 1876, one cow and calf, koth red roan, cow 4 years old in spring, smooth crop on left ear, branded on left hip with H B connected, calf about 3 years old, no marks or brands. Both valued at \$16.

Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Jarvis, Toledo Tp, Nov. 16, 1576, one dun, mare colt; 2 years old past, black mane and tail, black lega, small white spot in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk. HEIFERS—Taken up by Wm. Lack, Clay Centre Tp. Nov.18, 1876, 3 heifers described as follows: One 2-year-old red heifer, star in forchead, some white marks on body. One 2-year-old, white heifer, red ears, points broken off the horns. One 2-year-old, white heifer with red ears.

Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk. HOBSE-Taken up by A. D. Nance, Sherman Tp, one bay pony horse, 14 hands high, white feet and face, shed, supposed to be 15 years old, herness and saddle marks, sweeney in right shoulder. Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

HEIFER-Taken up by Bernard Schmitz, Wolf River Tp. one red heifer, white hind feet, fore feet white to first joint, white belly and tail. Worth \$17. joint, white belly and tail. Worth \$17.

FILLY—Taken up by Charles Ludwig, Wolf River Tp., one 2-year old bay pony filly, black mane and tail, white hind foot, star in forchead, spot on nose. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by A. Perry, Centre Tp, Nov. 17, 1876, one black, gelding colt 2 years old, 14 hands high, some white hairs on left fore leg above foot. Worth \$25.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Cyrus Jones, Cutler Tp. Oct. 5, 1876, one bay mare about 8 years old, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

ued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Asa Darnell, Contropois Tp. Nov 1,1876, one brown, yearling steer, medium size, white face and white spots on back and belly, upper bit in right ear, square crop officit ear, and two sitts in left car, Valued at \$12.

at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by G. F. Cook, Cutier Tp, one i-year old stud coit, dnn color, black legs mane and tall, white stripe in face. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Melson Reynolds, Centropolis Tp, Nov. 10, 1876, one bay mare two years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tall, small star in forehead. Valued at \$20.

STEER-Taken up by John Howell, Harrison Tp. one red and white, yearling steer, good size. Valued at \$12, MARE-Taken up by E. G. Jones, Ottawa Tp. Nov. 16, 1876, one brown mare about it years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$40. Also, one brown mare about 11 or 12 years old, star in forehead. Valued at \$30.

Greenwood County-W. T. Reece, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by Jacob Baughman, Lane Tp. Nov. 1876, one dark bay filly 2 years old, no marks or brands.

MARE—Taken up by John J. Swing, Salem Tp, Dec. 5, 1876, one light bay mare, 14½ hands high, heavy set, few white hairs in forehead, 3 years old past, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

brands. Valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew Osborn, Lane Tp. Nov. 14, 1876, one red roan helfer, 1 year old last spring, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Asa Knowles, Lane Tp. Nov. 15 1876, one white, yearling helfer, round sole in left ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Robert Anderson, Soldier Tp, smithland PO) one bay mare, few, white hairs in fore-ead, 2 years old, branded L on left shoulder. Valued at

COW—Taken up by W. H. Fairbanks. Grant Tp. one large, white cow.red specks on her sides live or six brown spots on her nose, 9 years old. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by W. E. McKeever, Liberty Tp. one red roan cow, white face and spot above shoulder, brown ears, horns pointing forward, weight about ten hundred, 4 years old. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County .- D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John M. Herron, Osawkie Tp, Nov 11, 1876, one bay mare about 4 year sold, both hind feet white, little white in forehead, Also, one bay mare 2 years old next spring. no marks or brands.

COLT—Taken up by Adam Weiser, Nov. 1, 1976, Rock Greek Tp, one light roan mare colt, small rupture on the belly, one year old last spring, no marks or brands. Val-ued at \$10.

ued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Denneller, Jefferson Tp.
one red and white spotted steer, 1 or 2 years old, branded
on left hip cannot be described. Valued at \$18.

STEEK—Taken up by R. R. Housh, Jefferson Tp. one
white roan steer, 1 year old past, brand on left hip cannot
be described. Valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. L. Wray, Jefferson Tp. one
small helfer 2 years old, shallow swaltow fork in each ear,
Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up to Harman Well.

Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up up Harvey Walker, Jefferson Tp. one dark bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white to pastern joint. Valued at \$30,

MARE—Taken up by Jackson McCulley Delaware Tp. Nov. 14, 1876, one bay mare, 2 years old past, about 14 hands high, a little white below pastern joint on right leg, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$30, MULE.—Taken up by Isaac Edwards, Delawar Tp, Nov. 3, 1876, one dark fron gray horse mule, (not aftered) about 11 hands high, no marks or brand. Valued at \$45.

Valued at \$45.

COLT—Taken up by Augustus Baumgart, Delaware Tp.

Nov. 10, 1876, one brown horse colt, about 2 years old.

Small white spot in forchead, no other marks or brands,

Valued at \$18.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

HORSE COLT.—Taken up by Granville Hedrick, Gardner Tp. Nov. 14, 1876, one red rean horse colt, two years old past, medium size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE & COLT-Taken up by Robert E, Burubase, Waterloo Tp, Nov. 20, 1876, one 3-year-old half pony mars, jet black, small size. Valued at \$35. Also, one sucking colt about 5 montos old, black, small size. Valued at \$15,

size. Valued at \$15,

FILLY—Taken up by Nancy Carcy, Waterloo Tp, Nov.
17, 1876, one iron gray filly, 14 hands high, branded O on
right shoulder. Valued at \$35.

Also, one iron gray filly is hands high, branded O on
right shoulder, has enlargement of left forward knee. Valued at \$35.

ued at \$55.

COW—Taken up by M.C. Stark, Centre Tp. Nov. 7, 1876, one red and white spotted cow, about 9 years old, right agent broken off. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. J. Swan, Reading Tp. Nov. 18, 1876 one dark bay pony mare, 5 years old, has a rew white hairs in forchead. Valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by S.S. Tweedy, Elmendaro Tp. Nov. 18, 1876, one cow, light brown, crop off left ear, supposed to 8 years old (has calf). Valued at \$30.

MARE & COLT.—Taken up by Geo. W. Kiser, Reading fp, Now. 7, 1876, one brown mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high. One black colt, right fore foot white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Nemaha County-W. J. Ingram, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Thos. M. Durland, Home Tp, Oct. 14, 1876, one bay horse, 15% hands high, one white hind foot, supposed to be 6 years old and sound. Valued at \$7300.

at \$7500.

COLT.—Taken up by Frederick Weger, Home Tp, Nov 17, 1876, one mouse-colored mare colt, 2 years old, medium size, white spot in forchead. Valued at \$4500.

FILIY.—Taken up by John H Burton Home Tp, Nov. 22, 1878, one bay filly 2 years old, stripe around right hind foot, mostly out inside near the hoof, no brands or marks, Valued at \$4500.

COW.—Taken up by Herman Fasholtz, Richmond Tp, Nov. 27, 1876, one red and white cow, right horn broken half off, short tall, spilt in both ears. Appraised at \$2000.

COLT.—Taken up by E. D. Hymer, Home Tp, Nov. 27, 1876, one good sized from gray mare colt, 4 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$40.

Obage County.—E. Spaudiding, Clerk.

Osage County-E. Spaulding, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo. Warren, Valley Brook Tp. Sept. 22, 1876, one bright bay mare, 3 years old, two white hind feet, white stripe in forchead, 13½ hands high.

STEER—Taken up by W.C. Besse, Valley Brook Tp. Nov. 3, 1876, one yearling steer, dark red, white in forehead and brush of tail.

Strays for the Week Ending Jan. 3, 1876 Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by Wm. Bowers, Mill Creek Tp. one red yearling steer, some white on face and belly, white strip across the loins, white spot on left shoulder, Valued at \$12. STEER.—Taken up by Richard Shorten, Mill Creek Tp, one white, 2-year-old steer, crop and underbit in left ear, under slope off right car, bluish spots on head and neck. Valued at \$15.

water dat \$15.

MARE—Taken up by John Jero, Franklin Tp, one bay mare, 7 or 8 yrs old, star in ferchead, branded S on left shoulder. shoulder.

Also, one dark bay, sucking, mare colt. 4 months old, Both valued at \$23.

MARE—Taken up by W. D. Withers. Franklin Tp, one dark bay mare, black mane and tail, 3 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$33.

Also one light bay pony mare, black mane and tail, white on both forefeet and face and nose, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Also, one bay horse mule, 2 yrs old, no marks or brand Valued at \$35.

Douglas County-B. F. Biggs, Clerk. Bouglas County—B. F. Biggs, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Edlen, Clinton Tp. Nov. 29
1876, one dark brown horse, 2 yrs old, branded H on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by L. Boyle, Clinton Tp. Nov. 15
1876, one dark brown yony, 8tar in forehead, hind feet white, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Dennis Devier, Falmyra Tp. Nov 20, 1876, one white steer, roan neck, 3 yrs old, indefinite brand on left hip. Valued at \$32.

MARE—Taken up by Edward Welling, Marion Tp, Nov 55, 1876, one sorrei mare, 14% hands h.gh, 3 yrs old, blazed acc. Valued at \$30. COLT—Taken upby J. B. Smith, Endora T., one brown pony colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, black mane and tail. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Ephraim F alwell, Clinton, Tp., Nov. 20, 1876, one dark brown horse, 1 yr old, brwnded H on lefe shoulder. Valued at \$35. Edwards County-William Emerson, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by A. Hippler, Trenton Tp. Dec. 14, 876, one bay pony, 10 yrs old, white face, branded B. Valued at \$35.

Also, one bay pony, 6 years old, white face, branded I C, on left shoulder. Valued at \$30. Greenwood County-W. T. Reece, Clerk STEER—Taken up by John Mills, Fail River Tp, Dec. S, 1876, one red roan yearling steer, no marks or brands.

Johnson County-Jos, Martin, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Wm. Hightower, Olathe, Dec. 2, 1876, one red cow, upper part of forchesd white, white on hips and belly, 5 yrs old, short cramply horns. Valued at \$45.

Linn County - J. W. Flora, Clerk.

MARE - Taken up by Levi Polite, Valley Tp. Nov. 28,
376, one iron gray mare 6yrs old, saddle marks, sear on
eft shoulder, shod on front feet, Valued at \$40. HEIFER—Taken up by Benjamin Bunch, Paris Tp, Nov 25, 1876, one yearling helfer red on body, white under belly, speckled in face. Valued at \$12. HEIFER—Taken up by John Petty, Scott Tp, Dec. 2 1876, one heifer, 2 yrs old, red and white, crop and under bit in right car. Valued at \$12.50. STEER—Taken up by Jeff Mooney, Lincoln Tp, Nov. 27, 1876, one white and red steer, 1 yr old, cars appear to be frozen off. Valued at \$14. HEIFER—Taken up by Silas Smith, Scott Tp., Nov. 21, 1876, one 2-yr-old heifer, red, brown head and neck, white in flanks, cars small and blunt. Valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by James A. Crozer, Centerville Tp, Nov. 7, 1876, one yearling steer, white with dark head and neck. Valued at \$12, Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk BULL-Taken up by Theodore Collier. Noble Tp. one oan, yearling bull, white in back. Valued at \$12. McPherson County-John. R. Wright, Clerk PONY—Taken up by Frederick Nichols, Meridian Tp. Nov. 7, 1876, one bay mare pony, 13 hands high, some sad-dle marks on wethers, white hairs near root of tail, slight star on forchead, 5 or 10 years old. Valued at \$20.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. M. Mason, Miami Tp. Nov. 16, 1876, one roan sieer, one year old, crop and split in right ear, no other marks or orands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Jno. J. Banta, Wea Tp. Nov. 20, 1876, one frosty roan steer 2 years old, red ears, branded on left hip with unknown brand. Valued at \$20.60. STEER.—Taken up by Peter Lowe, Valley Tp, Nov. 25, 1876, one white steer, crop and underbit in right ear, swallow fork in left ear, branded H on left horn. Valued at \$25.

Also, one horse colt, I year old, red roan, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by B.L. Johnson, Richland Tp. Nov. 27, 1876, one pale roan steer, I year old, red care, split and upper bit in left ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by James Stevens, Osage Tp, Nov. 30,1876, one dark bay yearling filly, little write on hind feot, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$12. COLT-Taken up by Henry M. Shoff, Richland Tp. Nov. 11, 1876, one bay mare colt. 2 yrs old, white spot in forehead, right hind foot partly white, no other marks or brands. Value, \$40.

Neosho County-C. F. Stauber, Clerk. COW-Taken up by J. M. Steet, Eric Tp, Dec. 1, 1876, one red and white spotted cow, neck nearly red, body mostly white, under bit out of each ear, supposed to be 4 years old, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$1400.

Nemaha County-W. J. Ingram, Clerk, COLT—Taken up by Wm. S. Moser, Rea Vermillion Tp. one light bay mare colt, heavy made, supposed to be 2 years old. Valued at \$30. Also, one dark bay mare colt, star in forehead, light built, supposed to be 2 years old. Valued at \$25. Also, one sorrel mare colt, right hind foot white, small white spot on nose, some white hairs at root of tail, supposed to be 2 years old. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Adam Swerdfeger, Caploma Tp, one 3-year-old red and white spotted steer, branded D on left hip. Valued at \$30. STEER.—Taken up by Wm. Graham, Captoma Tp, one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, star in forchead. Val-ued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by John McNeill, Home Tp, one year-ling horse colt, light bay, white spot in forehead. Sup posed value \$20. HEIFER-Taken up by H. W. Mathews, one red roan rearling heifer, some white under belly. Value, \$15.

Osage County-E. Spaulding, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Frank Ford, Melvern Tp, Nov. 11 1876, one cream-colored mare, 4 years old, branded O or eft shoulder. Valued at \$30. COW—Taken up by W. H. Morse, Junction Tp, Nov. 16, 1876, one spotted roan cow, heavy built, supposed to be 4 years old. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by G. D. Patten, Dragoon Tp, Nov. 2, 1876, one black, 2-year-old filly, branded W on left shoulder. Valued at \$35. der. Valued at \$35.

COLT—Taken up by J. L. Rooks, Burlingame Tp, Nov. 1, 1876 one bright bay horse colt, 3 years old, white hind feet, black mane and tail. Valued at \$45.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Martell, Agency Tp, Nov. 25, 1876, one black mare colt, 1 year old, some white hairs in forchead, 10 hands high. Valued at \$17. PONY—Taken up by Dan Mahony, Burlingame Tp, Nov 1, 1876, one dark bay mare pony, 2 years old. Valued at

Riley County-J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. A. Abbot, Zeandale Ty, Nov. 22, 1876, one bay horse, 4 years old, black mane and tall, 15 hands high, round built, weighs 1000 hs. MARE—Taken up by Isane W. Shultz. Zeandale Tp. Dec 3, 1876, one dark bay mare, I year old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40. Also, one black, mare 8 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40. Also, one bay mare, 2 years old, no marks or brands Valued at \$30. COW-Taken up by Andrew Anderson, Zeandale Tp Dec. 11, 1875, one cow 4 or 5 yrs old, light red, line back, white on legs and breast, long, slim horns, meetum size, no marks or brands, has a fall calf following.

Russell County-H. D. Palmer, Clerk. PONY—Taken np by J. L. Brown, Fairview Tp. Nov. 18 856, one sorrel horse pony, white spot in forehead, brand-d W on left shoulder, saddle marks, about 9 years old, alued at \$35.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. G. Long, Rock Creek Tp. Nov. 8, 1876, one bay mare, white spot in face, supposed to be years old. Valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Douglass, Alma Tp.Nov. 17, 1876, one white and roan steer, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.

\*12.

MARE—Taken up by Phillip Swhire, Kaw Tp, Nov. 24, 1876, one fron-gray mare colt, 3 years old, white star in forehead, white on left hind foot, about 15% hands high, no brands.

MARE—Taken up by Earnest Kemmerdjener, Wilmington Tp, Nov. 23, 1876, one 2-year old nare, dark iron gray white spot in forehead, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$25.

Also, one 2-yr old bay mare about 14 hands high,. Valued at \$30.

Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm. Knaus, Clifton Tp, Nov. 20, 1876, one roan cow about 10 yrs old, medium size, crop and two notches in right ear, crop and three notches in left ear, branded J S on left hip. Valued at \$14. PONY-Taken up by John Hagner, Verdigris Tp. Nov. 18, 1876, one sorrel pony mare, 2 yrs old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25. Also, one sorrel filly, one year old, small white spot in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25. COLT—Taken up by J. P. Wiggins, Pleasant-Valley Tp, Nov. 20, 1876, one bay mare colt, 2 yrs old last spring right hind foot white, star in forehead. Valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by N. W. Longnecker, Cedar Tp, Nov. 10, 1876, one red steer, 2 yrs old, no marks or brands perceivable

Also, one red and white spotted steer, 2 yrs old, no narks or brands. COW-Taken up by Harlon Cloud, Newark Tp, Nov.1, 1876, one red and white cow, swallow fork in each ear. 1 yrs old.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Frank Butler, Center Tp, Nov. 23, 876, one black mare, 3 yrs old, star in forehead, left hind oot white, dim brand on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. COW-Taken up by T. A. Wilson, Shawnee Tp. one roan cow 5 yrs old, splitin left ear and v z in right, hind feet white, tip of left horn off, no brands. Valued at \$20. COW-Taken up by Benjamin Vance, Wyandott City, one redish roan, milk cow, 10 yrs old, smooth crop off left ear, brush of tail lost. Valued at \$25,

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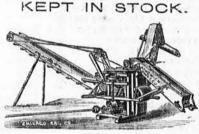
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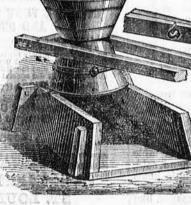
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Topeka, Kansas. Loans negociated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also County and Township Warrants bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per sunum.

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## Let us Smile.

WIDDER CREEN'S LAMENT. "I'm goin' to die! says the Widder Green; "I'm goin' to quit this airthly scene; It ain't no place for me to stay In such a world as 'tis to-day. Such works and ways is too much for me, Nobody can let nobody be. The girls is flounced from top to toe ! An' that's the hull o' what they know. The men is mad on bonds an' stock, Swearin' an' shootin' an' pickin' locks, 'Im real afraid I'll be hanged myself Ef I ain't laid on my final shelf. There ain't a creture but knows to-day I never was lunatic any way But, since crazy folks all go free, I'm dreadful afraid they'll hang up me ! There's another matter that's pesky hard-I can't go into a neighbor's yard To say 'How be you?' or borrow a pin, But what the paper'll have it in. 'We're pleased to say the Widder Green Took dinner a Tuesday with Mrs. Keen,' Or 'Our worthy friend Mrs. Green has gone Down to Barkhamsted to see her son. Great Jerusalem! can't 1 stir Without a raisin' some feller's fur There ain't no privacy, so to say, No more than if this was the Judgment day-And as for meetin'-I want to swear Whenever I put my head in there-Why even old hundred's spiled, and done

Like everything else under the sun; It used to be so solemn and slow, Praise to the Lord from men below-Now it goes like a gallopin' steer. High diddle diddle ! there and here, No respect to the Lord above, No more'n ef He was hand and glove With all the cretures he ever made, And all the jigs that ever was played. Preachin' to-but here I'm dumb, But I tell you what ! I'd like it some Ef good old Parson Nathan Strong Out o'his grave would come along, An' give us a stirrin' taste o' fire-Judgment an' justice in my desire. 'Tain't all love and sickish sweet That makes this world nor 'tother complete. But law, I'm old! I'd better be dead ; When the world's a turnin' over my head; Spirits talkin' like 'tarnal fools, Bibles kickep out o' deestrict schools, Crazy creturs a murderin' round-Honest folks better be under ground, So fare-ye-well! this airthly scene Won't no more be pestered by Widder Green. .- Shoe and Leather Reporter.

A bashful appearing man stepped into the Cincinnati Enquirer editorial room the other evening, and edging up to the table of the managing editor, hat in hand, said, n a hesitating way: "You like little items for your paper, I suppose?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Cockerill; "a newspaper, like life, is made up of little items. What have you to offer?" "Well," said the bashful man, playing with his hat band, "my name is Smith, John Smith, and I've just got home." "Glad to see you back again, Mr. Smith," said Cockerill; "been gone long?"
"I've been," said Mr. Smith, with a tremor
of pride in his voice, "to the Centennial,
and if you want to make a little notice—" "What!" cried Cockerill, springing to his feet, "you've been to the Centennial. And you've got back? Give us your hand; I'm "Your Pills are marvellous." "Your pills are marvellous." "Your pills are marvellous." "Or. Holloway has cured my headache that was abronic." duce you to John Smith. John has been to the Centennial." Spear shook hands very warmly with Mr. Smith, and then ran to the aperture communicating with the re-porters' room and shouted: "Oh! Shaunporters' room and shouted: "Oh! Shaun-nessey, come in here, quick, here's a man that has been to the Centennial!" Then O'Shaunnessey bounced in, followed by his assistants, all of whom embraced the bewildered Smith warmly, and expressed the gratification it afforded them to meet a man who had been to the great national Exhibition. Word got down stairs, somehow, and Joe McDowell, Bill Smith and Uncle Joe Shadenger came up stairs at a tearing rate to gaze upon the individual who had been to the Francisco of the skin, this Olntment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very roots of the evil. to the Exposition. It was too much for the modest man to bear, and murmuring some thing about making an item of his return if they wanted to, he hurried out just in time to meet the foreman and thirty-two compositors, all eager to get a glimpse of the man who had "been to the Centennial."

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

30 NEW YEAR CARDS, 7 styles, with name, 20c.; 30 Masonic or Odd-Fellow's Carde, with name, 20c.; 30 Ladies' Embossed Cards, with name, 20c., postpaid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Renss. Co., N.Y.

\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE.

WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubbery. Park Nur sery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. PHILLIPS.

S3 Buy the best Washing Machine. Write I. S. RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices. Sent anywhere c.o. D. for examination, Price. Great Western Gun Works, Pitteburgh, Pa.

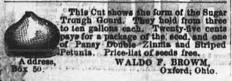
25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents Post-paid. J.B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co., N.Y, \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine,

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

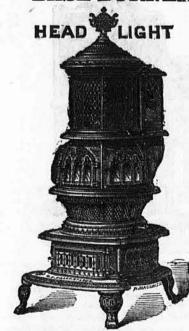
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

\$180 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent sample free. Address the Hudson Wirs Mills, 128 Maiden Lane, N.Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. Agents Wanted. 3 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER &CO., Brockton Mass. \$5 to \$20 per day at noine. Samples worth \$5 to \$20 per day at noine. Stringon & Co., Portland, Maine.



SOFT COAL BASE BURNER



(AS WE GUARANTEE FOR IT) (Perfect Combustion of Fuel and Gases,)

(Making little or no Soot or Cinder,) ( First-Rate Draft with entire control of the Fire,) (GIVING A VERY STRONG

AND UNIFORM HEAT.) nd the construction of the Stove is so simple that the parts which are exposed to intense heat can easily and quickly replaced at a small cost by emost inexperienced person. We are therere confident that the HEADLIGHT is langualled in the special points of)

Unequalled in the special points of)
(Perfect Combustion,)
(Great Heating Capacity,)
(Excellent Draft,)

(Simple Construction,) (Economy in Price.)

For Price Lists address EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMP'Y 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO. OR TO

#### Mark these Facts

Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nauses of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar: your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills by return mall, for Chills and Fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

For Cutaneous Disorders,

Invariably cure the following diseases:

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthna. Bil-

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

#### IMPORTANT CAUTION.

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

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

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

ger sizes.

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

Office, 112 Liberty Street, N. Y RICHARDSON & Co., Ag'ts, St. Louis, Mo.



To The Trade. A Choice Collection of Popular Plants or the spring sale of 1876. Send for price list, L. B. CASE, Richmond .Ind.

40 CENTENNIAL CARDS, 8 styles20 cents, 20 Fancy mixed 10c., 20 Snowflake, Bon ton o Le Beau Monde, 20c., out it 10c. GRO. I. REED & CO., 32 Wall St., Nassau, N. Y.

5000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, for sale by E. H. Harrop, Topeka, Kansas. First-class in every particular, will be sold cheap for cash, or will take a part of some other first-class Nursery Stock. For further particulars address

M. S. GREEN, Agent,
Topeka, Kansas.

Also, Hedge Plants and other Nursery Stock for sale.

FOR SALE. EES, BEES, and Light Brahms Fowls, cheap Address Mss. E.D. VANWINKLE, Pleasant Ridge, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Farm Stock Advertisements.



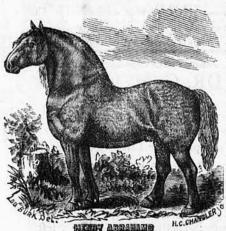
#### PERCHERON-NORMAN FOR SALE.

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.

Proprietor of Spring Valley Stock Farm,
Oct. 20, 1876.] Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa.

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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.

GEO. M. CHASE KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



BREEDER OF

### Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

None but first-class stock shipped.

### NORMAN HORSES



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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeded of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood.

SHANNON HILL STOCK



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



D. B. BURDICK,

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, book and premium animals. Prices ress D. B. BURDICK, Eairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

Devon Bull for Sale. Two years old, price \$60. Will trade for young stock. Also, Pertridge Cochina, Light Brahams and Berks hire Pigs. W. P. POPRNOE, Topeks, Kan. DEERE & Co. Moline, Illinois,

C. S. WHEELER, Kansas City, Mo.

# DEERE, MANSUR &

GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF-

FARM MACHINERY,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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



HAS NO SUCCESSFUL RIVAL IN THE MARKET.

GILPIN" SULKY

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





THE CLIMAX CORN PLANTER. The Improved Diamond Corn

IMPROVED FOR 1877, WITH OPEN HEEL. Six Chamber Rotary Drop, each chamber passing 15 inches under corn. Double jointed wrought-fron couping, Advantage Lever for raising Runners. Can be adjusted to plant any depth. Wide STEEL Runners. Strong and well finished. Most popular to the contract of the contract o Planter.

MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES-WARRANT-ED EQUAL TO ANY.

Has Open Heel. Slide Valve with Spring Cutoff, quantity planted can be changed without removing corn from box. Best Lever in use for raising runners with dropper seated. Runners can be looked either in or out of the ground. Check Rower Drill or Sod Attachments, works perfectly. See this Planter before busing.



THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON



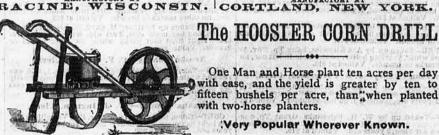
THE CORTLAND SPRING WAGON.

Has been before the public for 46 years, made by the best mechanics to be obtained in the market and not by compulsiory convict labor. Timber seasoned collar, Arch Shaped Axles, English Steel, Norway 3 to 5 years. Spokes driven in glue by powerful machinery. Patent coupling, double end gate. Financhinery. Patent coupling, double end gate. Financhinery and provided in the stocking farm wagon made. Has no leaders but many followers.

SUCCESS IS THE TEST OF MERIT.

Unrivalled as to style, strength, and price. A light draft, easy riding wagon, carrying, when required, 1000 pounds. Platform Springs, Shaped Axles, English Steel, Norway Iron, slowgrowth timber, used in construction. Patent wagon made. Has no leaders but standard conserved body, very handsome and entire the provided and price and price.

RACINE, WISCONSIN. CORTLAND, NEW YORK.



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 enlorsement 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.



THE KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO., POWER CORN SHELLER.

Shells unhusked as well as husked corn perfectly A Full Line of HAND CORN SHELLERS. THE ST. LOUIS, ECLIPSE, TIFFIN, &c., OFFERED VERY CHEAP.

THE IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT CORN and COB MILL. The best known and most popular in market.



BOY OR GIRL TEN YEARS OLD Can Work It Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outself all others, as we are prepared to prove by the figures. We have indied it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly tell the story of its merits in more hvincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular. We shall, from time to time, make further mention of other well known Implements in our line. Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Twelfth Streets, West Kansas City.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

Kansas City, Mo.

#### THE WHOLE STORY.

BY H. T. BOSTWICK Oh! yes—I'll tell you the story.

The very words that were said. You see the supper was cooking, And I was slicing some bread, And Richard came into the pan'ry, His face was exceeding red.

And he opened his half shut fingers, And gave me a glimpse of a ring; And then-Oh! yes I remember, The kettle began to sing. And Fanny came in with her baby, The cunningest bunch of a thing.

And the biscuits were out in a minute-Well, what came next? Let me see-Oh? Fanny was there with her baby, And we all sat down to tea; And grandma looked over her glasses So queer at Richard and me!

But it wasn't till after milking That he said what he had to say, How was it? Oh! Fanny had taken The baby and gone away-The funniest rogue of a fellow-He had a new tooth that day.

We were standing under the plum tree, Aud Richard said something low, But I was tired and flustered, And trembled, I almost know: For old Red is the hardest of milkers, And Brindle so horribly slow.

And then-let me see-where was I? Oh! the stars grew thick overhead And we two stood under the plu n-tree Till the chickens flew up to bed. Well he loves me, and we're to be married, And that is-about what he said !

CORN TRIAL OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR. Early in the past spring Mr. Conrad Wilson of New York, publicly made certain offers to induce competition among farmers in this, the Centennial year of the Republic,in attain. ing the best results in growing oorn. At an early stage in the competition which followed, some alterations were found necessary in the original programme which were duly announced to competiors. The offers did not necessarily require the products to be exhibited, provided the statement of facts were satisfactory, as the prime object sought was to obtain facts which would be of interest and value to agriculture. The statements, where they were satisfactory, were submitted to a committee of the American institute, who examined them and made the decision of awards The report is at hand, but it is scarcely worth while to publish it in full. Mr. Wilson has, however, submitted some explainations of the results, to the Farmer's Club, which are interesting and may prove useful. They are as

In the recent award of premiums in corn culture, as decided by a committee of this club, some of the facts and figures presented were of a more than usual interest, and are entitled by their importance to further eluci-dation. A large yield of any staple crop is always a matter of interest to the farmers, but alarge yield of corn is of still greater mo-ment, for it means increased abundance of other products of higher value. There is however, another question of even more im-portance than the yield. It is the cost of production. This is in truth, the great problem of the farm that underlies all the others. When Dr. Parker produced his crop of 200 bushels per acre, great as the yield was it lacked one essential point of interest. The GAR. cost of production was not stated, and proba-bly was never known. But when Mr Nelson of Nebraska, produced 91½ bushels per acre, at a certified cost of \$4,75; and when still later, G. W. Stephens, of Mount Pleasant, Kan., in the cost of \$4.62, both of these products, though the yield of each is less than the doctor's and though the statement of cost in each is defective and incomplete, yet they are, as agricultural facts, of more interest to practical farmers than, the larger yield which leaves the cost entirely in the dark.

The crop of G.W. Stephens, of Mount Pleas.

ant, Kan., in the cost per bushel, is given at 5½per c. Of course, practical farmers will be slow to accept this figure as the real cost for a bushel of corn, Yet the statement of Mr. Stephens is well certified, and the facts he has presented are no doubt literally correct as far as they go. They do not, however, cover the whole cost of the crop, and the truth is, there are very few statements on this subject in which the entire cost of production is correct. ly given. But the facts in this case are striking and deserve attention. Eighty-three bushels of corn from an acre of inverted sod, without the aid of the cultivator or hoe or mai nure, and without a stroke of labor between the planting and the harvest, admitting it to be an exceptional case, is still a significant agricultural fact. Although the calculation of Mr. Stephens when properly corrected will show the cost to be in reality over ten cents a bushel, this figure is still low enough to indicate that corn-growing at the West can be made to pay a handsome profit on the invest, ment by those who are wise enough to feed it out on the farm.

Crop of M. B. Baldwin, of Chemung, N. Y .: This was on a field of six acres, yielding 70 bushels per acre, at a cost of 11½c per bushel. bushels per acre, at a cost of 11½c per bushel. In the middle of July it was prostrated and badly broken by a severe storm, which was followed in August by a severe drouth. But for these disasters the crop, it is believed, would have reached 100 bushels per acre. The cost per bushel as given by Mr. Baldwin, is more nearly correct than in the case of Mr. Stephens, but still needs further correction, which would make it over 13c.

which would make it over 13c.

The crop of D. A. Compton, of Hawley.
Penn., gives a yield on twenty rods of his
field at the rate of 181 bushels per acre, and
the cost, as given by him. was eighteen and
two fifths cents per bushel. But this, by a
more correct calculation, will be reduced to
sixteen cents. In order to fully realize the merit and value of this crop the following

facts should be understood. First—The seed was a new variety originated by Mr. Compton, and was the earliest of

ated by him deed seedlings.

Second—The corn was planted on a sandy loam, where wheat and clover seeded the previous season had both failed from poverty of soil. This, of course made costly manuring indespensable.

Third—Six two horse loads of barn manure from a covered yard were applied per acre, and in addition to this, 800 pounds of bone flour, and 300 pounds of superphosphate. Fourth—The corn was covered, contrary to Fourth—Ine or four inches deep, by a man who did not understand his work, which fact who did not understand the work, which fact was not discovered till the planting was near.

ly done.

Fifth—The drouth that prevailed during nearly the whole period of this crop was very

severe, only two showers having fallen between planting and harvest.

tween planting and narvest.

From these and several other adverse causes, fully explained by Mr. Compton, it is evident that the success of this crop was not due to favorable conditions, nor in any sence the product of accident or luck. It was the result of careful effort and generous treatment of the soil, and though not free from mistakes and disasters, clearly shows that intelligence can win success in spite of difficulties. It is the opinion of Mr. Compton and others who saw the crop, that under ordinary conditions the yield would have been one-third larger. It was intended, he informs us, to apply ashes in the hill, as the soil is deficient in potash. But for some reason it was unfortunately neglected. In view of all the facts there is little reason to doubt that with the addition of potash, and other conditions favorable, the increase claim-ed would have been realized. In that case the yield would have been the largest on record,

and the cost undonbtedly lower than now.

The product obtained from twenty rods by Mr. H. G. Allen, though slightly ahead of Mr. Compton in the number of bushels, is not so well attested, nor so fully explained in its details, and gives no information in regard to the cost. It is by combining these two important factors of yield and cost in a very unusual degree, that Mr. Compton has given to his achievement a very exceptional interest and value. Many others have produced corn at a lower cost than his, and a few have surpassed him in the yield per scre. But in no instance within my knowledge have these two elements of profit been so remarkably combined

in the same crop. If we now compare the profit of these crops as resulting from the yield and cost, assuming the yield of corn to be sixty cents at the West and eighty cents in New England, it will show the following result:

show the following result:

Crop of Mr. Stephene, 8314 bu., worth \$49,95;
cost \$8,57; profit \$41,38.

Crop of Mr. Baldwin, 8314 bu., worth \$46,73;
cost \$92714; profit \$41,38.3

Crop of Mr. Compton, 181 bu., worth \$144,
80; cost \$28,96; profit \$115,96.

These figures need no comment; every farmer can see their meaning at a glance. There are other results of this competition, no less important than the above, but the discussion of them may better be deferred to a future

#### C. G. FOSTER,

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

> THE HOMESTEAD -AND-

# WESTERN FARM JOURNAL.

A Paper for the Farmer AND THE-

Farmer's Household.

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OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PAPERS In the West, having been issued regularly for Twenty-One Years. Is a popular, Reliable and Entertaining Paper for the

GARDENER, STOCK RAISER,

And ORCHARDIST. For Country and Town, For Young and Old.

About to enter its 22d year. Continues to avail itself of all means within its reach, by which its stand-ing before the public will be strengthened. It is the

Largest Paper of its Class in any State. And furnishes, on an average, ferty Columns of Reading matter weekly.

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Single copies, postage free. \$ 2.00.
Five copies 8.00.
Ten copies 15.00. An extra copy to persons who will act as agents in making up clubs. Papers sent to different post-offices if desired. Additions to Clubs once formed may be made at any time, at club rates, without regard to the number sent. No special asthority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money. Canvassing documents, specimen copies, &c., sent free upon application. Always give name of old as well as new office in ordering your address changed. Remittances at our risk, if by draft, post-office order, registered letter or express.

Address WESTERN FARM JOURNAL,

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A Weekly Agricultural and Household Journal, for Town and Country, for Old and Young,

Published at Chicago, Ill.

Recognized authority throughout the United States upon matters of

General Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Stock-Raising, Poultry, Bees, Etc.

To which are added Departments of General News, Record of the Season, Youth's Miscellany, Household, Literature, Markets, etc.

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These lands belong to the University of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the State, and are see that the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabaunsee, Osage and Allet. They have been appraised by authority of the State and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms:—One-tenth down and the remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Ag't University Lands, Enterprise, Kansas.

### D. H. FORBES,

198 KANSAS AVENUE, Topeka, Kansas,

Hardware, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, CUTLERY.

POWDER SHOT. We Mean Business.

Look to Your Interests!

BOOTS<sup>A</sup><sub>n</sub>SHOES

At Grange or Bed Rock Prices. Call and examine my Goods and Prices.

No Trouble to Show Goods. At the Old Shoe Store,

BOOT UPSIDEDOWN. 188 Kansas Avenue,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Prime Enjoyment for a Year! LESS THAN FOUR CENTS A WEEK.

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE! BY INTRODUCING THE

### Saturday Evening Post,

Which for more than 50 years has been the

Best Story, Sketch and Family Paper, As is well known all over the United States.

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ILLUSTRATED MACAZINE Devoted to Domestic Animals.

The Recognized Authority on the Horse, and the Organ of American Breeders. Uncompromising hostility to gambling and fraud of every description. Thorough in the investigation and exposure of fraudulent pedigrees and all shams.

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10 Pieces Table Damask 75 cents, former price \$1.50.

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100 Extra Heavy Felt Skirts 75 cents, former price \$1.50.
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200 Ballmoral Skirts 50 cents, former price, \$2.75.

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100 Good Corsets 50 cents, former price, 85 cents.

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## What the Press Says.

Nice Paper for the Youngsters.

It is a nice paper for the youngsters. We have taken this copy home to our little girl and she is de lighted alike with the pictures of dogs and donkey and with the nice stories.—Patron's Helper, De Moines, Iowa.

One of the Best and Most Interesting.

The West has long been in want of a first class paper for young folks and we are glud to announce the fact that the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, published at Topeks. Kansas, fully supplies the demand. It is one of the best and most interesting papers we have seen and we advise all the young folks to save up their nickles and subscribe for it as soon as possible. -Weston, Mo., Commercial.

Interesting and Instructive.

Judging from the first numbers, it will be an interesting and instructive little sheet, in fact just the thing for boys and girls.—Council Grove Republican. Sold at a Low Price.

It is a monthly, neatly printed, well illustrated with engravings, ably edited and sold at the low price of 50 cents a year.—Wabaunsee News. Amusing, instructive and useful boys' and girls' paper.—Burlingame Chronicle.

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Will be sent at the low rate of 50 cents per year. It is brimfull of interesting matter for children, and well worth the amount to any family.—Cowley Co. Telegram.

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ography which is more than worth the price of subscription.—Cherokee Index.

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Fine illustrations, is handsomely printed, and contains very creditable contributions from boys and girls. It is a genial, fresh and attractive publication and cannot fall to with hosts of friends where known. It is published by J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas, at fifty cents a year.—Practical Farmer, Philadelphia.

Expositor.

The American Young Folks, published by J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, Kansas, is a sprightly little sheet. The April number come (10 is with a very neat engraving entitled "The Little Farmers" on the first page. We wish Brother Hudson success in his enterprise.—Husbandman, New York.

The American Young Folks, published by J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, Kansas, is a sprightly little sheet. The April number come (10 is with a very neat engraving entitled "The Little Farmers" on the first page. Husbandman, New York.

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This is one of the best juvenile papers with which we are acquainted; and ought to be found in every household where children are.—Neosho Co., Journal.

### The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

#### MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS HORSE BREED. ERS' ASSOCIATION.

held on Dec. 22d at the Grand Pacine Hotel.
There were present; E. Dillon, Normal;
James L. Owen, Mokena; A. Z. Blodgett,
Waukegan; M. W. Dunham, Wayne; John
Virgin, Fairbury; Thomas C. Sterrett, Warrensberg; C. Snoad, Joliet; Dr. B. R. Westfall, Macomb; Col. L. F. Ross, Avon; David Dunham, Wayne; F. B. Vaughn, John Mc-Elroy, Kankakee; N. K. Johnson, Chicago; D. McDermot, Kane county; John B. Leque reasonable rate. Kankakec; Edmund Burke, Chicago; S.

Clarkson, N. P. Cooper, Joliet.
James L. Owen, of Mokena, occupied the chair, and J. H. Sander of the National Live-Stock Journal, was selected as Secretary. The subject of the classification at the State Fairs was the principal object of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolution to give expression to the views of the meeting. B. R. Westfall, Macomb; Charles Snow, Joliet; M. W. Dunham, Wayne; John Virgin, Fairbury and E. Dillon, Normal.

The committee reported as follows:

Resolved, that the Convention appoint a committee of three to confer with the State Agricultural Board at it next meeting and recommend

1. That the class known as "horses of all work" be abolished, and a class known as And sews up the rips in a fellow's old "horses for agricultual purposes" be substituted in its stead.

2. That the general sweepstakes premiums on horses be abolished. 3. That each class of horses shall have a sweepstakes premium, showing horses with

five colts and mares with two colts. The object of the above changes is to avoid the conflict and consequent hard feeling engendered among exhibitors of different breeds exhibiting in the same ring.

The committee would also recommend that measures be taken by the Convention

Mr. Snoad moved to amend the by adding that the premium be awarded to the best

considered in the award of premiums, though the horse itself should be the particular standpoint to judge from.

Mr. Sanders was in favor of leaving the moved that the report of the Committee be training. laid upon the table.

After considerable debate Mr. Snoad's

amendment was lost. Mr. Dunham moved to amend the report and leave it "premiums for general sweep

Mr. Sanders moved several others amendments, which took in Mr. Snoad's views, and the report as amended was then adopted after which the meeting adjourned.

#### OX BEEF-ITS FOOD VALUE.

In a valuable article on this topic, published in a late issue of the *Journal* of the Chemical Society of England, J. Leyder Pyro alluded briefly to the work done by Lawes and Gilbert, showing, says the Tribune, the modifications taking place in the animal organism during the fattening process as, represented in the Journal, viz.:

That the quantity of dry material is notably increased, and that while in oxen in chick'ns. I sed dey wuz Coachin' Chyniz, moderate poor condition the material is about an' he sed dey wuz Alabamar pullets and I moderate poor condition, the water is about two-thirds of its total weight, in a fat ox it is only a half; also, that the more nutritious character and superior taste of the flesh of a fat animal are due to this increase of dry material. But of this increase two-thirds consist in fat; the increase of proteine is only from 7 to 8 per cent., and of inorganic ma-terials 12 per cent. This relation between the assimilated material first becomes perceptible in the last month of the fattening. At the outset the increase of fixed materials is only from thirty to forty per cent., and according to J. Huhn, the production of a living kilogramme costs twice as much at the end of fattening as it does at the beginning. From a variety of analyses which are given, the flesh of the fat animal in every case is richer in fixed material than that of the lean animal; and though the flesh of a lean animal possesses a more uniform quality than that of a fat one yet the poorest parts in the fat one possesses a higher nourishing. value than the best in a lean animal.

LE	AN COW.	-	1	- 1
onstituent.	Neck	Leg	P'nch	L'n
aterixed ma.erialatuscle Substancesh calculated as one pe	p c 76.49 23.51 1.28 21.23	p c 77.09 22.91 92 20.99	DC	p c 76 58 23 42 2 62
. F	AT OX.			

FAT OX.	5-00		
Water.         77.97           Fixed material         22.03           Fat         95           Muscle substance         20.08           Ash calculated at 1 per cent         1,00	74,98 25,02 4.00 20.02 1.00	76,80 23,20 4,83 17,87 1,00	70.60 23 40 7.96 20.44 1.00
· VERY FAT COW		PA III	dock.

 Water.
 76.15
 73.26
 67.81
 67.34

 Fixed material
 23.85
 26.84
 32 19
 32.65

 Fat
 2.82
 5.76
 8.812
 12.86

 Muscle substance
 20.03
 19.98
 22.378
 18.79

 Ash calculated at 1 per cent
 1.00
 1,00
 1,00
 1,00

The animals experimented on were a lean ten-year old cow, a fat five-year-old Flemish ox, and a very fat seven-year-old Glaner cow The authors noticed a great loss of weight during the transports of the meat from Brusduring the transports of the meat from Brussels to Gembloux—parcels which weighed in Brussels 225.3 grams., weighed in Gembloux only 192.2 grams., indicating a loss of 13.65 per cent. of water. The nitrogen was determined in the average samples, and the figures given are the average of two determinations in each. Nitrogen: lean cow, 14.0 per cent.; fat ox,14.88 per cent.; very fat cow

15.9 per cent. What may be learned from the table is that the best piece (loin) in the fat ox and the very fat cow contains from twenty-one to twenty-eight per cent, more fixed materi-

als than the corresponding piece in the lean one. The difference in the composition of the different pieces of the lean cow is but small; in the piece containing most water (paunch) and that containing least (neck) it is less than five per cent., and curiously enough, the worst piece is richest in fixed material. The flesh of the neck improves The meeting of the agricultural and draft horse breeders of the State of Illinois was held on Dec. 22d at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were present; E. Dillon, Normal; Consider the method in England of dividing James L. Owen, Mokena; A. Z. Blodgett, the food into tour classes of corresponding the food into tour classes of corresponding values of good one. If the first be represented by one hundred, the second would be seventy-four, the third sixty-one, the fourth forty-two, and while the richer classes pay more highly for the better parts, the poor are enabled to obtain the others at a more

#### WHAT IS EXPECTED

The following poetical advertisement indicates humorously, but very truthfully, how much a man expects of his wife: Wanted-A wife who can handle a broom

To brush down the cobwebs and sweep up her room; Can make decent bread that a fellow can

Not the horrible compound you everywhere meet;

Who knows how to boil, to fry, and to Make a good cup of tea and a platter of

toast:

woman that washes, cooks, irons and stitches,

clothes, And makes her own garments—an item, too, which is

So horrid expensive, as every one knows: A common-sense creature, and still with a

mind To teach and to guide—exalted, refined; A sort of angel and house-maid combined.

The man who can build a fire in the morning, not spill any ashes, nor make gridirons on his face with soot, and repeat the ten commandments, while his wife yells to have a bill brought before the Legislature securing protection to owners of breeding animals for the services of such animals.

down stairs: "Don't forget to fill the teakettle." "Don't put too much coal on." "Turn the damper down." "Shut the stair door." "Don't make such a horrid racket" "Now get mad and smash the lids." "Set horses and mares of any age regardless of colts. The report and amendment evoked considerable discussion. Mr. Snoad was opposed to a second premium in the sweepstakes at all.

Mr. Dunham thought that colts should be considered in the award of premiums, though the horse itself should be the particular stands. clear out; I'd rather make the fire three times myself. A man can never do anything without getting mad and turning the house upside down," need have no fears that whole matter to a committee of five, to lay it there is anything else in this world that can before the State Agricultural Society, and make him forget his early Sunday-school

> An elderly gentleman, accustomed to indulge," entered the room of a certain inn where sat a grave friend by the fire. Lifting a pair of green spectacles upon his forehead, rubbing his inflamed eyes, and calling for hot brandy and water, he com-plained to his friend that "his eyes were getting weaker and weaker, and that even spectacles didn't seem to do them any good." "I'll tell thee, friend," replied the Quaker, "what I think. If thee was to wear thy spectacles over thy mouth for a few months, thy eyes would get round

A gentleman caught a negro carrying off some of his fancy poultry the other night.
"What are you doing with my chickens?"
he yelled. "I wuz gwine fer to fetch 'em back, boss. Dere's a nigger 'roun' here what's bin 'sputing' longer me 'bout dem chick's I said do www. Cochick' Chair.

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Every Teacher in the land should take the Largest, the Chaptest, the Best Educational Paper in the World.

World. wuz jes takin' 'em 'roun' fer ter 'stablish my nollege. Dey don't lay no aigs, does dey, boss? If dev does, I'm mighty I'm mighty 'shamed er hustlin' uv 'em 'roun.' Aigs is

The only House in Kansas that Duplicates St. Louis and Chicago Prices on Dry Goods, Carpets, Yankee Notions, Ladies and Gents furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels, Jeens, Cassimeres, Gloves, Hosiery, Blankets, Cottons—in fact anything usually found in a first class Dry Good Store. The Store is 120 feet deep, three floors devoted to the above goods. There is never a time that you cannot procure some goods at about one-half their real value. Two thousand pieces of Ribbons, all widths, are now being offered at one price, 20 cents a yard, running from two to six inches wide; one case Shirting Flannels, 10 cents per yard; one Hundred Dozen Mittens and Gloves at reduced prices. Call in and examine the stock, or send for samples and see what this house can do. C. F. KENDALL, 157 Kansas Avenue, Topeka Kansas.

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

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147 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water Proof Blacking received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exhibition.

#### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

DY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27.
1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ntdays after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farner, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven here, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such strayshall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from he time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

If he owner of any stray may within twelve months from he time of taking up prove the same to the householder to the owner, on the order of the same to t

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00.

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, 25 for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith.

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case at The Justices tees in any one case shall not be greater than, 1.50 Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case

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1061 ACRE RM. With stock, mules, wagon, er and farm implenents: Twenty-five miles n Topeka, Good house and all fenced; timbe water. Cheap.

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In Wabaunsee county, at to dollars per acre.

640 ACR Prairie land; ten miles from ulroad station; five miles from county seaf. In I for county. Only \$1,650. Must be sold. If for nly \$1,500—lowest cash. A bargain.

6,000 ACK Of fine valley lands, inters sed with creeks, timber, etc., etc. One of the firs Only twenty-five miles from lections of the State. eka. A rare chance This land will be for some one to make a barga exchanged for a stock of d goods or hardware. No second hand or hard stock fould be entertained. This land is worth \$10 per ace as it runs, varying from \$7 to \$15, according a location. \$60,000 takes the pile. One-fourth tsh; balance on ten years time, with interest at 5 pr cent. This land is bound to be worth \$20 to \$25 er acre.

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Choice bottom land farm, 2 miles from city; good hewn log house, frame addition, good stone milk house, stabling, corn cribs; all well fenced (board, post and rail); plenty of timber and bottom. Price \$4,756.45 cash; balance on long time at 10 per cent. 80 ACRES,

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

Choice slope land; all fenced (board aud wire); good house, stable, well; 100 acres under cultivation. Six miles from city. Price 2,500; cash and time. 160 ACRES Choice farm, 5 miles from city; one and a half story

buildings, orchard, stone house; 100 acres bottom and timber les southeast from running water, stabling; twelve acre orchard; plenty gain. of coal; one of the finest farms in the county; all well fenced with good hedge. Price \$6,035.50 cash and time-cheap. 170 ACRE FARM.

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ROSS & MCCLINTOCK.

### he Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

Korticulture.

Third: To retain the tilth of soil, to prehard surface, a compact soil, without po-

e extreme of cold.

First: During winter and fall after growth is over. This of course would be preparation for the next season. Its application at this time would give different effects, and like that of any other time may have a different relation to different form work at

ferent relation to different farm work, etc. Second: In the spring, when growth beeffect not generally desirable in most fruits, viz., retaining excess of moisture and frost

effect not generally desirable in most truits, viz., retaining excess of moisture and frost too long in the ground.

Third: During the growing season. Suppose the surface of the ground around the apple tree to be given clean culture during May and first part of June, allowing the sunshine to warm the soil and start the tree into vigorous growth. About the middle of June the weather becomes quite warm and drought often sets in. This we deem the most favorable of all times for applying mulch, as it will protect against the extremes of summer heat and drought, and will not that way. We consider such a man (if one can call him a man), about the meanest and too long in the ground.

Third: During the growing season. Suppose the surface of the ground around the apple tree to be given clean culture during May and first part of June, allowing the sunshine to warm the soil and start the tree into vigorous growth. About the middle of June the weather becomes quite warm and describe of the sate in. This wa doen the of summer heat and drought, and will not have been applied so soon as to prevent the benefits of spring sunshine.

Concerning material for mulching, pracice also differs.

First: Tree leaves, nature's mulching,

ss of barnyard litter, etc. The application of barnyard manures to fruit trees has always been more or less a mooted question. Our observation and experience in his climate is, that it is very injurious, and sooner or later will result in the total loss of we do not went any of our readers to come

the trees to which it is applied. Third: Earth, such as muck, loam, &c. This is often an important modifier and use-

Fifth: Wood chips, sawdust, tan bark, etc. If you want to have your trees infesled with borers, etc., use old chips and you won't wait long. Our observation and experience is adverse, to the use of chims. perience is adverse to the use of chips on that account and because they seem to mould and mildew the soil below. Conerning tan bark we have no experience,

but think none of these on decaying would give such congenial fertility as vegetable manures. Sixth: Mineral fertilizers, such as lime, ashes, etc.; not so much as a mulching proper, however, as a sort of modifier and accompaniment of the foregoing. Lime is especially useful in fruitage and for assistng in giving health, and ripening up each

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IFTY

eat, of es and ates of Libra-tional with list of rators stand Evarts' on at Ward Rome, Bacon,

ummer's growth. Ashes act more like an-mal manures in having a stimulating ef-When mulching is applied, care should be taken to protect against vermin, both in-sects and rodents, for many such may har-bor in the material used. To protect against of the tree and bank with clean earth a foot igh.—A. L. Hatch, in Transactions Wis. ort. Society.

Belknap, it is reported, is writing a count of society and politil life in Washington, during the past six VATE.

World letter : "Mrs. Blaine is still in Augus-She will return after the holidays, accom-anied by her witty and brilliant cousin, Gail amilton, who adds so much to the attractive-as of the most delightful home in Washing-

THE CAUSES OF FAILURE IN BUSINESS. One reason why so many failures occur in business, is that so many lack a practical knowledge of book-keeping. For this deficiency there is no excuse, for every man can, by application, readily learn how his books should be kept, and either keep them himself or see that they are kept properly, so that he can at all times know how he stands and thather he is making or losing money. Any MULCHING FRUIT TREES.

Material applied to the surface of the round around trees as a sort of coating is remed mulch. Mulching is resorted to for arious purposes:

First: To retain moisture. This is one of the prime uses of all mulching, and always be considered.

Second: To shade the ground during sumer so as to prevent excessive heating by the sunshine. It is said that heating the pots of trees above 70° is injurious; a atement we fully credit. Where the sun hines directly on clean, dark-colored soil it often heated to a much higher degree, and that to the depth of several inches, in Il probability. With the mercury at 95° in he shade we found it to rise to 120° very uickly in the sunshine, a heat altogether hoompatible with healthful growth of a ree in this climate, or proper retention of the control o

wife, and is anxious that she shall move in the circle that she has been accustomed to move ent baking and hardening of the surface. in, and in order that she may do so, he lives hard surface, a compact soil, without po-sity or zeration, is not congenial to plant of his business will warrant. He trenches osity or æration, is not congenial to plant rowth. That mulching prevents hardening of the surface is well known.

Fourth: To render the soil fertile and to etain fertility. This arises from the decomposition of the material used, from the reulting porosity and prevention of evaporation.

osity or æration, is not congenial to plant upon his capital in order to keep up the style upon his capital in order to keep upon his capital in order to keep upon his capital in order to keep upon his cap Fifth: To prevent extreme freezing of the round, and to protect against sudden freezing and thawing. Anything to protect from extremes or sudden changes of temperature consider beneficial, but more particularly taste for fast horses, fast women, drinking and taste for fast horses, fast women, drinking and sambling, and sinks out of sight in a short time, never to recover his standing in the prevent too early a start in the spring. Many mulch with this object in view, but our observation and experience is, that it will make no practical difference. When warm weather comes, the buds will start in spite whether comes, the buds will start in spite another, draws the money out of his business another, draws the money out of his business world. make no practical difference. When warm weather comes, the buds will start in spite of mulching, even though the ground be rozen below. The idea that sap flows with warm weather, during winter, in an apple tree is erroneous. Fruit trees are not like naple trees in this respect. The sap of ruit trees does not circulate until spring tomes. During winter, when thawed, there comes. During winter, when thawed, there can be supplying of the moisture that has the proportion of the moisture that is vitally necessary to its successful conduct, struggles along paying a large interest on borrowed money, or a larger interest for credit, pays large prices for the goods that he buys and does not pay for promptly, and just manages to keep his head out of water for a time. Presently some active, energetic manages to keep his head out of water for a time. time. Presently some active, energetic than its a re-supplying of the moisture that has been dried out during preceeding freezing, dry weather; something we deem quite essential to successful wintering of fruit trees. Concerning the time of applying mulch, practice differs. Regard must be had to circumstances, and what effect is desired. First: During winter and fall after growth is over. This of course would be preparation for the next season. Its application at this time would give different effects, and heedless man, the man who "sends warming-pans to India," but does not meet with the same success as the hero of that memorable exploit—a good, whole souled, clever fellow, that draws all his friends in with him and makes them lose money, sometimes ruining them through his speculations; he makes a

can call him a man), about the meanest and lowest of God's creatures, and there are thousands of criminals in our prisons who are his peer. We can, and do, sympathize with the individual in most of the other kinds of fail-Tree leaves, nature's mulching, ure, but the man who makes such a failure as are superior to any other, but these this last described, should be shunned by

under either of the classes which we have described, but if misfortune should overtake any of them from errors of judgment, let him Fourth: Vegetable mannre in the form of talf rotten straw, fresh cut weeds; clover, etc. Doubtless the most practical and appropriate of any material.

Creditors with a true statement of the causes that led to his misfortune, and an honest account of what he has to pay with. Let him make them an offer that is fair, and if his record is what it should be, in ninety-nine times out of a least of be honest, frank and bold; go frankly to his creditors with a true statement of the causes make such terms as will enable him to go on with his business. This being arranged, let

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It will require no mean effort to maintain its present standard.—W. Elyea, Olequa, Washington Territory.

I think your paper possesses real merit and will find a large circulation here.—L. C. Vandemark, Lu Verne, Minnesota.

It is a valuable paper, I will try to get up a club.—Agne. Bracker. Estes Brook. Minnesota.

The scholars were very well pleased with your paper and I hope your subscription will be increased from here.—Lizie P. Anderson, Hillsdale, Iouca.

I have thoroughly read it and unhesitatingly say it is what the age and the children demand. I hope and trust that every home in the wide West will take and read it.—Marion H. Purker, Tygh. Valley, Wasco Co, Oregon, We are much pleased with the paper .- C M Owen, Bear Valle

There will be no trouble in getting a club for your paper.—R. 2. Hunt, Scotland, Minnesota. Hunt, Scotland, Minnesota.

I like your paper better than any other of its class that has appeared for some years. It seems peculiarly fitted to fulfil the mission announced at its mast head, viz: the announced at its mast head, viz: the announced at an armounced at its passed of the capacities of the boys and girls of America. The selections are without an exception elevating and refining in their tendency, yet so happily adapted to the capacities of youths that it cannot full to please. We predict for it a brilliant future.—F. M. Riddle, Vermillion, Marshall Co. Kansas.

I think your paper an excellent one .- A B Orr, Golden , Colore The children likelyour paper .- W G Gilbert, Rossville, Kansa I was pleased with the copy sent, and I heartly commend you for the good work in which you are engaged.—J. W. Jones, Searcy, drkaneas.

arkansas.
My own children are much amused by the paper.—B. H. Maton Lewisburg, Arkansas.
I am well pleased with it.—R. H. Knapp, Ponca, Nebraska, Accept, please, our thanks for your very interesting paper .-. W. Vincent, Elk Falls, Kansas. I am well pleased with the American Young Folks.—W E Stover, Cortine, Utah.

The children attending the school had all an opportunity of examining your paper and from what I heard said in its favor I believe you will gain many subscribers in this vicinity.—Allie I Bushby, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

I am highly pleased with the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, and the pupils are delighted with the number received.—M. R. Trace Sauk Rapids, Minnesota. I am sure it will be highly valued .- C B May, Wameyo, Kan

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[] like your paper very much.—W J Haggard, Sturgeon, Wisconstn. I like the paper well, so do my pupils.—Lucius W Peck, George, Uath, George, Cam,
I am pleased with the raper and would be pleased to have every
pupil in myschool read it.—Haggie A Murphy, Edwardseille, Ks.

I shall do all I can to encourage the circulation of your paper. I shall do all I can to encourage the circulation of your paper. I think it is superior to anything of the kind that I have yet examined.—Wm. A Short, Fort Skaw, Montana Ter.

To say I am pleased with it, will not begin to express my admiration. It is well calculated to entertain and instruct the youth of our State and will in a great measure take the place of novels and trashy literature.—A P Warrington, Glenvood, Kansas. I am pleased with your paper.—C M Pinkerton, Desoto, Iowa I like the American Young Folks very much and have recomended it to our scholars and their parents.—H C Kellerman Barlington, Kansas.

Another year you will get clubs from here.—Katie A Leverett I consider it suitable for young people to read.—A W Harvood Biven's Grove, lowa.

I will use my influence to have a club raised.—S C Rogers Kingston, Mo.

I wish your paper great success .- Jno. D Brown, Protte City I am satisfied it will have favor here, I shall highly recomment. — W. H. Wilcox, Manchester, Iowa. I think the paper splendid -Lula A Clark, Lenexa, Kana

## The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan

FAULTY CHEESE-HOW AVOIDED. A correspondent who has a dairy of 27 cows, and who is making cheese on the farm. writes us that he is having some trouble this fall in getting his cheese down firm and solid. 'It is disposed to be loose and spongy, and

what is the remedy?" etc. If a detailed account of the method pursued in manufacture were given, we should be better able to point out faults and make sug-gestions for their correction; but in the absence of anything more definite than the above, we should say that "the milk is made up too sweet." During fall and spring, when weather is cool, milk is slow to take on an acid condition, and where the manufacture of cheese is carried on from day to day, the curds required acidity is not obtained for several hours under the usual manipulation, and if the curds be removed to the hoop before the acid is sufficiently developed, the cheese will be losse and spongy and the whey will not rence during the change from hay to grass, or from grass to bay, and the cheese, of course, does not sell well in market. The remedy is to hasten acidity by the use of sour whey. It may be added to the milk at the time of putting in the rennet, or later, while the curds are scalding. Old cheese-makers, who can judge very correctly as to the condition of the milk when ready to start heat in the morning. prefer to add sour whey at the same time with the rennet; but in case the cheese maker is rather inexperienced, perhaps it may be as well to use the sour whey while the curds are scalding. No particular rule can be given as to the quantity to be used, as this depends upon the condition of the milk. If the milk is quite sweet, from one to two gallons is not unirequently used for thirty gallons of milk. If used in the whey while the curds are scalding, it can be added in small quantities, from time to time, until the required acidity is produced. This condition of the curds is best known by applying the hot iron test.

Take a handful of curd from the vat, press out the whey and bring it in contact with a piece of iron heated so that it will "siss." Then, on withdrawing the curd from the iron, if small threads are formed, or in other words, if the curd "spins" out into threads, the acid is properly developed. The threads should spin out from one half to three-quar-

ters of an inch in length.

The sour whey to be employed should bave been previously prepared as follows:
Take any quantity of sweet whey and raise it to near the boiling heat. The oil and albuminous matter will then rise to the top and may be skimmed off. The where the form may be skimmed off. The whey thus freed from impurities is set aside in a cask or other convenient vessel until it becomes distinctly acid, when it is ready to be used.

In factories there is generally not so much necessity for using sour whey in cheese-mak-ing as there is at farm dairies, because the milk, coming from different herds and carted to the factory in cans, which are not always perfectly sweet, will have a tendency to start well on toward acidity. When the acidity is once begun, the subsequent heating and manipulation of the milk and curds hasten its development, and hence, in many factories sour whey is not employed. In small factories, however, when the milk is kept very sweet, it is used with advantage.

Acidity in cheese-making is one of the leadmilk, coming from different herds and carted

Acidity in cheese-making is one of the leading features of the cheddar process. It assists the curds to readily part with the whey; it imparts a solid texture to the cheese, prevents porosity, and helps the cheese to develop that sweet, nutty flavor so much sought after by our English customers. A soft, spongy cheese does not readily part with its moisture. The surplus whey which remains in the cheese, soon decomposes during the curing process which the cheese undergoes, and gives the cheese a bad flavor. So well is this understood abroad that a porous, spongy cheese is avoided, even though it may be of good flavor at the time, because it is known that such a cheese are not rate in a great flavor long but cheese cannot retain a sweet f must soon turn bad and rot down.

The art of making good cheese depends largely upon management in the development of acidity. If not carried far enough, the cheese will be porous and fall into decay; if carried too far, it will be hard and crumbly but when tempered to the golden mean, we have perfection of flavor and long-keeping qualities, The process can only be learned by experience.

Enough, perhaps, has been said to guide our correspondent in his operations, so as to correct the fault complained of in his cheese, and we trust our suggestions may help others who may be laboring under difficulties similar to those named.—Moore's Rural N Y.

#### THE DAIRY ASSOCIATION IN ILLINOIS SOME INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS.

At the late session of the Illinois Dairy Association, the subjects of improving the dairy interests, and summer butter were discussed:

Mr. J. Boles read a short paper on "How shall we Improve the Dairy Interests of Illinois?" The question lay in a nuishell, he said. We should keep better cows and take better care of them. On an average, cows throughout the northwest did not produce more than 3,000 pounds of milk each year, but it cannot pay men to milk with such returns. Some men do better, and how? No dairy should produce less than 7,000 pounds per cow each year, on an average, and to secure that result all poor milkers should be sold to butch ers, and we should strive to keep up the quality of the herd and take better care of them also. Now, it takes about 11 pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese; 27 pounds of milk make one pound of butter. It should be that nine pounds of milk make one of cheese, and 23 one pound of butter. Then the dairy would pay better. The best and cheapest feed keeps up the supply of milk during the sum-

C. W. Kingsley had but little to say, but he had used drill corn and Hungarian as early as possible, and until they could be procured

us d corn meal and bran very freely.

Thos. Bishop doubted whether it paid to Five subscribers for.

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10 00 keep up the supply during the summer. So long as milk only brought 5 to 7 cents per gallon he believed it better to produce less an i get better prices. C. C. Buel dissented from the latter speaker, as did other gentle-

J. Boles said all his cows came in in the fail, so they did not feel any drouths as they were then dry; but some of his neighbors used 1, 1877, will extend to Jan. 1, 1878.

with excellent effect, green sweet corn. He said cows should have plenty of good food, and there would be no trouble with the supply of milk. If the farmer had not feed, then buy it or sell the cow.

SUMMER BUTTER.

The next topic was; "Can summer butter be so handled and packed that it will retain its freshness and sweetness for winter use?" Mr. C. Buel read a short paper on the above

subject, taking the ground that summer but ter could not be so kept. When we understand why butter possesses that fresh, sweet Briggs of Iowa. aroma we would not attempt to maintain it He said there were three points to be looked at; first, storage, the place should be cool, not above 60 degrees; a cellar made of dirt was better than a place cooled by ice. The package can be of any size or material, if only the air is kept from the butter, which can be done ING-By Horace Greeley. by entirely surrounding it with strong brine. The best, cheapest, and most acceptable package for trade was an old oak firkin, properly soaked in hot, then in cold brine. that nothing but butter is put in this package, will require to lie a longer time in the vat than during summer. Not unfrequently the rancidity. To sum up, he would say keep it cool and always immerse ! in brine.

N. Eldred also read a paper on the same subject, in which he said the first essential was well-made butter; second, it should be be loose and spongy and the whey will not readily separate and pass off in pressing. These spongy curds are of frequent occurrance divisor the change from lay to great and contains impusities which causes butter to spoil; third, it must be so packed as to ex-clude all air; fourth, the temperature must be low for though air may be excluded, unless the temperature be low butter will spoil.

J. Smallwood said he packed 200 pounds of well-made butter in jars, covered the butter with cloths soaked in strong brine, covered the cloth with a quarter inch of salt, kept in place with a round board, then buried the jars in the earth in May last. He took it out a week ago, and it was just as sweet as when put in, but had lost just a little of its fresh aroma. In regard to the keeping qualities of washed or unwashed butter, J. Boles said the latter was the best keeper.

C. C. Buell had washed butter in strong brine, instead of fresh water; liked it much.

you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

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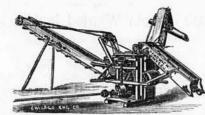
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