



## Horticulture.

## IOWA EASTERN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL MEETING—SECOND DAY.

On the second day of the late meeting of this Society, at West Branch, the first subject discussed was Orchard Culture.

Suel Foster thought that orchards should be plowed; the blue grass sod should be kept out as much as possible. We have been taught not to let the tops branch too low, that spreading top should start four feet high, and upright growers three feet; then as the tree grows we can get nearer to it with the plow. He had twenty hogs in forty acres of orchard, which appeared of great advantage in eating the wind-falls, and rooting under the trees.

Joseph H. Budd said that Blue, or June grass, tended to increase the damage by drouth, followed by winter-killing. He practiced plowing in weeds in June, which kept the soil light and in good condition.

H. W. Lathrop recommended surface manuring as well as plowing. Late fall plowing often killed a great many insects.

## REVIEWING THE LIST OF APPLES.

Some tender and slow growers it was better to top work. J. S. Budd said the Gros Pomme was one of the best stocks to top work. It appears that this variety is identical with the Haas.

The following list of apples was recommended for general cultivation:

Summer—Tetofski, Goldenberg, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, Williams' favorite, Bononi, Early June.

Fall—Maiden's Blush, Clider Quince, Baily Sweet, Dyer, Fameuse, Fall Orange, Gros Pomme, Uter's Red.

Winter—Jonathan, Domine, Tolman Sweet, English Golden Russet, Rawley's Janet, Iowa Bush, B. N. Davis, Willow.

For Trial—G. F. Wealthy, Iowa Russet, Stark, Sheriff Walbridge, Lansingburg.

Small Fruit—Strawberries—Wilson, Green Profithe, Bird's No. 30, Charles Downing, Kentucky Downer.

Raspberries—Davidson's Thornless, Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle, Philadelphia, Turner.

## HEDGING.

Essay by C. W. Gurney, of Jones county.

The Osgae had been successful in that and Jackson counties. The White Willow was also a success. Some hedge had been made of the Barberry, but the Honey Locust had failed.

Mr. Budd thought the Honey Locust they used was from imported seed. He had succeeded in making a strong, tight, permanent hedge of native Honey Locust. So had Abner Bronson, of West Branch. Let our nurserymen be careful where they get their seed for Honey Locust hedges.

## ILLINOIS STATE HORT. SOCIETY.

The twenty first annual meeting of this society convened in the Hall of the Union Hotel, in Galesburg, Tuesday morning, Dec. 12th, with a moderate attendance. President A. C. Hammond, of Watsega, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. A. Gardner, of Galesburg, when Prof. J. V. N. Standish, welcomed the society to the hospitalities of the city, in a most happy manner, and was responded to in a few well chosen remarks from the President, when the regular business of convention commenced.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hammond, read his annual address, which was quite lengthy, but was listened to with close attention. He made touching reference to the deceased members of the society, referred to the popular spirit of unrest pervading the rural population, and the need of higher intellectual culture of this class in their calling, and the better adornment of home to make it attractive.

The address was referred to a committee who reported upon it as follows:

"Your committee appointed to report on the President's address would respectfully report that we consider the excellence and earnest thoughts of the address, such as do credit to our worthy President. The spirit of 'unrest' so characteristic of the American people is very ably treated. While it is true that it is through this spirit of unrest that our people have reached their present place of progress, it cannot be doubted that if more encouragement should be directed to a love of home and homestead improvements, that spirit of unrest would be properly directed and not discouraged.

Home ornamentation, so ably discussed, should be assisted by the practical teaching of Botany in our common schools, by devoting a portion of the school house grounds to the cultivation of ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers, thus, bending the infant twigs in the proper direction, and the efforts will appear in more tasteful and congenial forms."

## MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—INTERESTING ESSAYS AND DISCUSSIONS.

The Kentucky Horticultural Society met in the parlors of the Central Hotel, on the 12th of December, and was called to order by President Key at 11 o'clock A. M. The attendance was small and discouraging to those who have labored so faithfully for the advancement of horticultural knowledge throughout the State, and who have done more for the correction of errors in fruit culture, for the dissemination of new and profitable varieties, and the exclusion of old and worthless ones, than all other causes combined.

Officers:—Thos. J. Key, President, Louisville, Ky. Mark C. Hila, Vice-President, Milton, Ky. A. D. Webb, Vice-President, Bowling Green, Ky. J. W. Lee, Vice-President, Pitts Point, Ky. J. S. Batty, Treasurer, Simpsonville, Ky. Isaac Fawcett, Cor. Secretary, Edwardville, Ind. J. Decker, Recording Secretary, Fern Creek, Ky.

Executive Committee:—W. H. Campbell, Louisville, Ky. S. L. Gaar, Anchorage, Ky. M. S. Conab, S. Sephardville, Ky. I. Fawcett, Edwardville, Ind.

## THE MICHIGAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This society met in annual convention at Coldwater, Dec. 5th and 6th, with a good attendance, and held an interesting session. The display of fruits was large and fine. The President, Mr. T. T. Lyon, who was chairman of the Centennial Fruit Committee, gave an interesting account of the exhibition, and in detail. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, T. T. Lyon; Secretary, Prof. C. W. Garfield; Treasurer, H. Dale Adams; an executive committee and a vice-President for each county.

The KANSAS FARMER is a journal worthy of the patronage of the people of Kansas, being ably edited and conducted, and better than other paper of its class adapted to the wants and necessities of our State.—Washington Republican.

## Farm Stock.

## STOCK FEEDING.

The enormous corn crop of the present year suggests the question, How shall the general farmer dispose of his corn and get the very best returns for his crop? We answer unhesitatingly, by feeding the crop in good part to cattle and hogs, and by carefully storing away the remainder against the possible short crop of 1877, the result of such contingencies as drouth and grasshoppers. The farmer, as a rule, can ill afford to play the part of the speculator even with his own crops; but, with corn at twenty cents, the chances are all in his favor, and to hold the present crop until the next can be seen is only to follow the dictates of common prudence.

The limits of this article forbid anything like an extended discussion of the relative advantages of the different methods of feeding. We only desire to call attention to a few facts which experience and careful feeders have brought out within the recent times. In purchasing animals for feeding no farmer can afford to ignore the superior value of pure bred animals and their crosses. We know of no accurate experiments made for the purpose of testing the relative values of the different breeds; but the experiments of Dr. Miles, of the Michigan Agricultural College, made for another purpose, throw much light upon this branch of the subject. These experiments were made with pigs, and were carried on through a series of years with great care for the purpose of ascertaining general data which should furnish the basis for more extended operations.

In 1870, of the pigs experimented upon, five were Suffolk, three were Essex, and four "natives." In the tabulated results of this experiment we see that the Suffolk required in feed 4.58 pounds of corn meal to produce one pound of increase of live weight; Essex, 4.81 pounds; while for every pound of increase of the "natives" 6.13 pounds of meal were required. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a like difference would be shown in the feeding values of natives and pure-bred cattle.

It is now very well understood, by those who have given attention to this subject, that young animals, providing they are able to digest the food given them, are more profitable feeders than middle-aged, or aged animals. In the experiment quoted above, forty-two animals were experimented with, the experiments being carried on through the years 1868-69-70-71. In summing up the results of other experiments, Dr. Miles has shown that during the first twelve weeks of the experiment, taking the entire series, those pigs under six months consumed 4.08 pounds of meal for one pound of increase of live weight; while others over six months consumed 4.23 pounds of meal for each pound of increase. It may be said that the difference in results is very slight in these two cases, but it must also be remembered that the difference in the ages of these animals was very slight also, many of the animals on the one side being seven months old, and on the other five months. Of course, if the pigs "under six months old" had all been say five months old, and those "over six months," a year and a half old, much more marked results might have been expected.

Finally, the degree of ripeness of an animal has an important influence both on the amount of food consumed per hundred pounds of live weight, and the cost in feed of producing one pound of increase. All the experiments with which we are acquainted, including those of the celebrated Lawes & Gilbert, of England, agree in this, that as the animal becomes fat, the amount of feed consumed per one hundred pounds of live weight diminishes, while the amount of feed consumed to produce one pound of increase of live weight progressively increases. Thus, in one of the tables of the Michigan experiment we find that in pigs one and three during the first four weeks of the experiment 3.89 pounds of meal gave one pound of increase; whereas, during the last months of the experiment, 7.9 pounds of meal were required to produce one pound of increase. In other pens the results were even more striking than those above.

In conclusion, then, we say to the farmer who contemplates purchasing animals with which to feed, off this surplus corn: first, purchase thrifty graders in preference to the native sort; even if a larger price must be paid; second, let the animal be young and thrifty rather than aged or even fully matured; and in feeding it should be remembered that animals well fattened cost the feeder more pound for pound than animals in moderate flesh.—Prof. Shelton in Industrialist.

## RESULTS OF SHORT-HORN SALES IN 1876

That the readers of the Journal may have some data to determine the standing of Short-horns in the markets of America, we have condensed from our files and sales published in 1876 and find that in Illinois there were sold 1,151 head, for \$395,805; in Kentucky, 1,011 head, for \$378,830; in Iowa, 751 head, for \$232,475; in Canada, 145 head, for \$117,825; in Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, 220 head, for \$61,295. In all 3,278 head were sold at auction for one million one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and thirty dollars, an average of more than \$360 per head. We regret our inability to furnish a complete list of sales made during the present year, both at auction and privately; yet, we can arrive at a fair conclusion by comparing the result of sales above with the reports of sales published by Cols. Judy and Kidd for 1875. In them we find 3,324 animals were sold for one million three hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars, an average per head of \$411. The average of \$41 more per head last year than this is mainly attributable to the increased number of important animals sold then, and also to the Ross of Sharons, bought mainly to cross the Atlantic. When we take into consideration the depressed state of finances, the great decline in beef cattle, in real estate, and all classes of quadrupeds, save blooded cattle, we are more than ever convinced that there is no business connected with stock raising in the West and Southwest that has yielded, or will continue to yield any more satisfactory returns than the rearing and breeding of Short-horns.

We have no doubt many parties selling this year have been disappointed in their expectations of realizing large profits. The time for wholesale speculation has passed. The prospect of investing with a view to realize a profit by selling in six or twelve months, is not bright; but the time for earnest, patient, plodding farmers to buy good animals is the present. Select carefully the best formed young cows, of good lineage, and secure a bull of straight pedigree and of individual worth, and take care of them. In six or eight years, by judicious care and attention upon your part, you will have increased your capital to at least more than double the sum invested.

This is the sure road to success in the business. Several hundred new breeders have been enrolled this year, and all with whom we have conversed are more hopeful than they were at midsummer as to the future of the Short-horn interest. In 1876, more private sales were made than in any previous year within our remembrance. There is, undoubtedly, a growing demand for the best cattle, both in England and America, and many years of prosperous breeding must necessarily elapse ere the supply can meet this demand.—National Live Stock Journal.

## OUR DANGER AND OUR REMEDY FROM INSECTS.

I wish to add some facts and suggestions to what the press has been saying on the subject of our danger from insects and the remedy. There can be no question about the increase of our insect enemies. Even the chintz bug has been increasing on the whole during the last ten years. I saw more butterflies of the army worm during the last summer than ever before in our history. It only requires a favorable season, and conditions for this insect to become a formidable foe to our agriculture. Tree-borers are also alarmingly on the increase. I noticed them in large numbers in groves during the last season, where they were never before seen. Many other instances of the same kind could be given. The vast number of grasshoppers that occasionally sweep down on our plains are too familiar to need discussion. It should be recollected also that the amount of damage done in a year through the United States by insects, is not less than four hundred millions of dollars. Illinois alone has suffered to the amount of seventy-three millions in a single year. The poverty and retardation of settlement in Nebraska, produced by grasshoppers is familiar to all. In fact these insect plagues bear heavily on every one.

We do not need to go far to ascertain the cause of this general increase of insects. The balance of nature has been interrupted in Nebraska. Insects are increasing with the decrease of insectivorous birds. This decrease of birds is traced directly to the agency of man. As few persons deny the agency of birds in keeping down insects, I will give a few examples from my note book. In May and June 1875, I examined the stomachs of a great many prairie chickens, which I had shot for that purpose, to ascertain definitely the nature of their food. No. 1, had 58 grasshoppers and nine other insects in its stomach. No. 2, had 61 grasshoppers, and 16 other insects and worms. No. 3, had 75 grasshoppers, and nine other insects. Besides these insects, there was a large mass of the same kind of materials that was too much macerated to be counted. The stomachs of quails contained from 40 to 50 grasshoppers and other insects, besides a large mass that could not be distinguished in previous years, when the migrating grasshoppers were not in the State, the contents of the stomachs of these birds were still largely made up of various kinds of insects.

No families of birds are so little appreciated for their insectivorous qualities as plovers and snipe. They are represented in Nebraska by at least 16 species. The number of insects which they destroy is enormous. I have found 30 to 45 insects and worms in the stomachs of one small species. (*Aegialitis semipalmatus*) Many of these plovers and snipe spend the cold months in the Gulf States, and come North in the spring to hatch. Formerly, they were exceedingly abundant in the State, but they are now becoming reduced very fast by murderous hunters.

Our thrushes, blue birds, wrens, swallows, etc., all feed almost entirely on insects. The blackbirds and orioles that are charged with confiscating so much grain will be found on examination to make insects at least nine-tenth of their food.

Now suppose the insectivorous birds were left to increase until there were 1,000 to the square mile. Each bird, at a low calculation, would require 100 insects for food each day. This would destroy 100,000 insects per day on each square mile, and in a month 3,000,000, and in five months 15,000,000. But insectivorous birds really consume nearer 200 than 100 insects each day, and at this rate 500 such birds to the square mile would accomplish the same result. If birds are increased to the number proposed, there will be insects enough to furnish them food for many years. When once the insects are properly reduced in number the birds will of their own accord, if left alone, betake themselves to other regions. If they must be killed by carnivorous man, let the point of over-supply be first reached. But let it be remembered that our forests and cultivated trees in Nebraska alone are preyed on by about 140 species of insects. Apple, pear and plum trees have about 100 species of insect enemies. Fifty species of insects interfere with grape culture.

There are at least 35 insect enemies of our gardens. Most species of insects have a marvelous fecundity. One pair of grain weevils will produce 6,000 young between April and August. According to Reaumur, an aphid or plant louse (these aphids are found on almost all kinds of plants) may become the progenitor in a single season of six thousand millions. The single wasp produces in one season 30,000. (Packard) The white ant produces eggs at an average rate of 60 to a minute. Our own wild silk worm (*Attacus Cecropia*) which feeds so largely on our wild plum produces from 600 to 1,000 eggs per season. But I need not multiply these common instances of the enormous increase of insects. The entomologist, whose eye is accustomed to look for insects, sees almost every foot of ground swarming in summer time, with insect life. If the naked eye does not perceive them the microscope bears but a small portion of the burden

brings them to view. No one need therefore to fear that such an increase of insectivorous birds as is proposed would produce a famine among them. The fact is we must get them or suffer immeasurably more in the near future from insect depredations than we have ever yet done in the past. No agent of destruction is so potent as bird-dogs. When trapping was made illegal, hunting dogs should also have been forbidden. The farmer is seldom able to hunt during the busy season, and when he can go gunning on his own fields the young game has been so reduced in numbers and made so wild by young men and dogs, that little can be obtained. Better forbid by statute the killing of birds for three years, and after that permit it only for a month, by shooting without the aid of dogs. This would make all equal before the law on this subject, and work unspeakable good to the state. Surely sporting men will, for the sake of the public good, be willing to abandon their favorite amusements.

The objection is sometimes made that a large increase of prairie chickens and quails would endanger the crop of the farmers. I believe that this is a mistaken view. In examining the stomachs of these birds that were killed on wheat stubble after harvest, I almost invariably found more insects than grains of wheat. The only exception to this experience was the occasional finding of an almost exclusive meal made on prairie grass seeds and berries. But surely the few seeds and grains that they confiscate will not be grudged to them, in view of the many insects enemies which they destroy.—Samuel Aughey, in Omaha Republican.

## THE FARMER AND THE GRANGE.

The necessity that exists for a more thorough system of co-operation is beginning to awaken the American farmer to a true sense of the situation, and though many have been disappointed in the good resulting from the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, expecting that the order would have revolutionized and reformed all the evils of society, particularly those that pressed the heaviest on the farming class, yet few will give up full measure of credit to the good that the order has accomplished, and the indirect advantage that all the farming community have derived from the action of the Patrons. The pork packers in convention decided to pay from \$3 to \$4 for hogs in Chicago for the winter of 1875-76. The Patrons told them that that price would not do, and if they attempted to carry that programme out they (the Patrons) would pack the farmers' pork and allow them all they could obtain for it at paying expenses.

In this county we used to pay as high as \$140 for farm wagons. The Patrons started a wagon, plow and implement factory and sell the best farm wagon for \$65, plow 14, walking plow \$18 and sulky horse rake \$25, causing a reduction from 33 to 100 per cent, and all our work is made upon home. We started a mutual fire insurance company with the happiest results—in these yet met with only two small losses. But what we have saved money for ourselves, we have saved money for all the farmers in the county; for the cost of insurance is 50 per cent, or only one half of what it used to be, and all articles we manufacture have caused the price to fall in every instance.

But though we have accomplished much, yet there is a great deal to be accomplished in the future. The Patrons should be the leading interest in the nation representing the most intelligent element, the working classes. They should act with the greatest prudence and win the confidence of the masses. Though a non-political organization, they should make themselves felt as power for good, and by holding the balance power force the party hacks and politicians to act with caution and some degree of honesty. The action of the National Grange, in demanding an acknowledgment of husbandry by demanding the formation of a Bureau of Agriculture, is a move in the right direction. The farmers should demand a fair representation in all the councils of the Standard Nation, and not tamely yield their mood and independence into the hands of a few tricky lawyers, who have nothing in common with the farmer except to skin him as long as there is any hide left. When we take the fact into consideration that the farmers represent 6,000,000 of the working men of the nation, not to mention the millions of mechanics and laborers, yet the lawyers, only representing 40,000, run every caucus, fill the Congress and Legislative halls, place the Judges on the bench, and in fact furnish nearly all the salaries for every position of honor and trust the gift of the people. Is it any wonder our laws are a conglomeration of absurdities? Our courts of justice are humbug halls, the schemer and sharper rule every class society, whilst the farmer, with all his education and intelligence, serves for nothing but a piling horse on whose back may be placed burdens no other class would submit to carry. Recollect that outside of the lawyers 85 per cent. of the taxes are paid by farmers, and those taxes must be paid or forfeit all his property. The State is a homestead law for the protection of poor man and his family, yet there is not a horse lawyer in the State but will draw a depriving the poor man of the protection the law and constitution gives him and his family, and the State sets the example by selling the poor man's homestead out for some debt, and the Shylocks, who fatten on in summer time, with insect life. If the naked eye does not perceive them the microscope bears but a small portion of the burden

themselves. There is no subject that the farmer should investigate more thoroughly than legitimate taxation. The piling on of the burdens of taxation on the land is killing the landed interests and driving our most enterprising farmers to other pursuits, whilst it deprives many that stick to the farm of all energy. The enterprising farmer can't borrow money at a fair interest, and if he is ever induced to give a mortgage on his farm his fate is sealed. Whilst our Government manifests the most extraordinary liberality in granting the nation's credit to the national banker as a gratuity, exempting him from taxation that is eating like a cancer into other industries, there is no effort to relieve the farmer, and he must go to those shaving shops to borrow what money he wants to carry on his legitimate business.

Now, view the contrast. While the farmer is a blessing to society, and his labor, like that of the bee, adds honey and wealth to the common hoard, the banker is a curse, blighting all that comes within his baleful influence. But the question will arise, How can men obtain the necessary money to carry on the business of the nation? I say from the nation itself direct. The farmer has as good a right to the national credit—that is, based on his property—as the national banker. Now, were there national loan offices established in every town where a national bank is, where the farmer, manufacturer, mechanic, etc., etc., could obtain the money they would require to carry on their business for 2 or 3 per cent, on the same security that the banks require, what a revolution it would cause in our financial circles. Our worthy bankers would find their occupation gone; Shylocks would die of exhaustion; and bar money-shavers would have to go to sawing wood for a living, and the poor lawyers would starve out. Selah!

But some will exclaim, this is all chimerical; all very fine in theory but impracticable in reality. Not so fast, my friend! This system of national loans has been in force for some time in France, with the happiest results. Whenever there is a tightness in the money market, the French government steps forward and advances the money needed (on good security) till the pressure is passed, and by loaning the national funds at a low percentage to the industrial classes they force the banks and money brokers to loan at the same figure, or stop their business.

Another movement I see in the European schools, that might be copied with advantage here, is the introduction of savings banks for the scholars, thus inculcating a desire to economize and save for future emergencies that will be productive of the happiest results in the future. To be sure, the faith of our people has been a good deal shaken in savings banks since the collapse of the Freedman's Savings Bank and the unparalleled robbery of the poor deluded colored men. And the failure of our savings banks and the banks of deposit all over the nation don't prove the system wrong, but that our laws for the suppression and punishment of fraud are not properly administered, and the more than regal powers placed in the hands of the Executive is productive of an immense amount of evil to society. Why, a notorious counterfeiter who was sent twice to the penitentiary, and who has been recently pardoned, openly declared that he procured his pardon the first time for \$1,500. What the second pardon cost he did not state, but the fact is too apparent that there is too much one-man power in our Government, and it often tends to defeat the ends of justice. Here is where the Patrons could make themselves felt, and their influence and example be productive of the happiest results.

But as this article is too long already, I shall close with kind wishes towards all the Brothers and Sisters of the order, and a sincere hope that the organization will prove a permanent blessing to the nation, and remain as ever the friend of equal rights, etc.

Muscataine, Iowa.

SAMUEL SINNETT.

## WEARING FLANNEL.

Put it on at once, first week in November, good substantial, old-fashioned, home-made, loose, red, woolen flannel shirt, and do not lay it aside for a thinner article, at least until the first day of May, even in the latitude of New Orleans.

Wear it only in the daytime, unless you are very much of an invalid; then change it for a similar one to sleep in—letting the two hang alternately on a chair to dry in a warm room.

But why wear flannel next to the skin, in preference to silk or cotton? Because it is warmer; it conveys heat away from the body less rapidly; does it so slowly that it is called a non-conductor; it feels less cold when we touch it to the skin than silk or cotton.

A good deal has been said and written about silk being best on account of its electrical agencies; but all this is guess-work. We are blind leaders of the blind when we talk about that sub-agent; and until we know more of it, it is the greater wisdom to be guided by our sensations.

Another reason why woolen flannel is better is, that while cotton and silk absorb the perspiration and are equally saturated with it, the woolen garment conveys the moisture to the outside, where the microscope, or a very good eye will see the water standing in innumerable drops. This is shown any hour by covering a profusely sweating horse with a blanket, and letting him stand. In a short time the hair and inner surface of the blanket will be found dry, while the moisture will be felt on the outside. If we would be wise we must use our senses and observe for ourselves.

Some persons prefer white flannel, which may be prevented from falling up if first washed in pretty warm soap-suds, then rinsed in one water as hot as can well be borne by the hand. After being once made, a white woolen flannel should never be put in cold water, but always washed as above, not by putting soap on it, but by washing it in soap-suds, not very hot.—Dr. Hall.







## The Kansas Farmer.

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

### THE CLOSE OF VOLUME 14 OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

With this issue we close vol 14 of the KANSAS FARMER. We have given our most earnest thought, and unceasing labor to make the paper worthy the continued confidence and support of the farmers of the West. We are pleased at this time to be able to say to its friends that its increase in business is of a permanent and prosperous character. We enter upon the work of 1877 with no great promises. We shall in the future, as in the past, give our undivided attention to the work of making the paper strong, practical, and valuable to all its readers. Our columns will be enriched the next volume by contributions from among the best writers of the country, upon topics appropriate to the various departments of our paper. From the hundred contemporary journals, co-workers in the good cause of agricultural progress, social, mental and moral culture, we shall glean the best and choicest thoughts and contributions. The work of the farmers, fruit growers and stock breeders paper, is to receive from all over the State and the territory in which it circulates the every-day experience of men, pruned, select and arranged for the benefit of all concerned. It is the work of the editor to go over the whole field of agricultural literature, selecting here and there the best, most appropriate and timely contributions, and present to his readers an intelligent survey of what is written and printed, that may possibly be of profit and interest to them. This is the work of an editor of a journal of this kind, and if it is done with care and conscientious labor as it should be, the result will be the making of a paper worth to every reader a hundred times its cost. Friends we greet you all with a "Happy New Year."

### THE CLUBS ARE COMING.

From the East, the West, the North and the South they come, bringing good long lists of names. Letters, full of pleasant, generous, good cheer. Kind words of encouragement are sent from those we have talked with every week. While we can not personally reply to all these pleasant letters, we assure you they are appreciated, each and every one of them.

A friend from Douglas county writes: "I thought I could do no better than to raise a club for the old FARMER on Christmas day."

Send them along; there is room for more. Take a copy of the paper, or send to us and get some extra ones, and go to your neighbors—stir them up to taking a live farm paper, one too that does not neglect giving the mothers and daughters a department, where they have all their own way. Go for the neighbors who don't believe in "reading"—get through their old foggy crusts—get their names on your club lists. That's missionary work. Then go for those who "don't want to take the paper," but are sure to borrow it every week and have it away when you most want it. [And while you have the harness on, and feel like doing your country further good, go for the fellows who "can't afford" to take a paper, but loaf around the grocery and saloon spending for tobacco and whiskey every month enough to pay for the FARMER for years. Keep on and look up the man with a large family who believes in letting the boys and girls get along as he did—without papers and books. And while you are at it, go for the man who has "no time to read." You will find, nine times ten, out of the wife and daughters of the last mentioned class overworked and needing just such a paper as the FARMER.

A dollar is a small sum of money for a large weekly paper.

Roll up the clubs and help us double our list in 1877.

### THE NEWLY ELECTED MASTER OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Major Wm. Sims, of Shawnee county, was elected Master of the Kansas State Grange at the late annual session, held at Manhattan. The delegates of the late State Grange have done themselves honor and accomplished a valuable service for the organization in Kansas in the selection of Major Sims as Master. As a presiding officer he is prompt, courteous and thoroughly competent. As the head of the order we believe he will prove himself equal to the task of building up again the present dismembered and disorganized organization.

Major Wm. Sims was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1831. In 1861 he entered the army as a private in the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out as Major of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry in 1865. In 1867 he moved to Dewitt county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming. In 1871 he moved to Kansas, settling on a farm seven miles west of Topeka. He has served one term in the Kansas State Senate, representing Shawnee county.

He has served one term as Master of Capitol Grange and three years as Overseer of Kansas State Grange.

In all the positions he has been called to fill he has acquitted himself honorably, and is respected as a citizen and a neighbor. A successful farmer and a good business man, it is not unreasonable to expect the order in Kansas to be very much benefited in his election.

### DISEASE OF SWINE.

We earnestly solicit for our readers in every part of this State and out of it, that they contribute their experience in preventing and treating the diseases of domestic animals. There is no doubt but a more intelligent knowledge of the most successful methods of combating these diseases can be secured. Give closely observed facts and actual practical experience. How animals were taken sick, their symptoms before, and their actions during the time, and the result of treatment, minutely. Nothing of real value can be arrived at without correct data to begin with. Let the farmers of Kansas and the West through this, their paper, have a little practical co-operation on a subject which means dollars and cents to every farmer who owns stock. We can get at this without going round by Europe.

We give a note of inquiry from our old time friend, Dr. Chase, who can give us some valuable hints on this subject.

EDITOR FARMER: In the last FARMER I notice extracts from Miami Republican, and Olathe News Letter that deserve more attention from our Kansas hog raisers than they are likely to get. The extracts speak of the ravages of diseases in the two counties, that is fearful, if correct. The News Letter speaks of the disease in Johnson county, as cholera, while the disease described by the Republican in the adjoining county of Miami, is wholly and entirely different. Through the FARMER I would like to ask some of your Miami county readers, if any intelligent examination has been made after death? If so, the result. And from your Johnson county readers, the symptoms before, and appearance after death of their "hog cholera." I have a theory that diseases of hogs can be successfully treated if we once find out what the disease is.

Respectfully,  
A. G. CHASE.

### CAPT. KING'S PREMIUM CHRISTMAS STORY.

The Kansas City Times offered \$250. for the best Christmas story. Out of 34 competitors, the story of Capt. Henry King of Topeka, was awarded the honor of being the best. The title of the story is "A Kansas Pilgrim." It is rich in local, as well as general interest. It is peculiarly a Kansas production, the scenes so graphically portrayed reaching back only three years, to the troubles of drouth and grasshoppers. We shall begin its publication in next week's FARMER. Like all of Capt. King's stories, it will pay a careful reading.

### PARTICULAR NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

According to the present postage law, a publisher cannot send his paper, to a person not a subscriber, without paying postage at transient rates and placing stamps for the amount on the wrapper. It will thus be seen that to enable us to send the FARMER to subscribers whose time expires with this number, we should have to stamp every paper thus sent, as none are subscribers for 1877 whose time expires with 1876. Our readers will please to bear in mind, that to begin with the new volume, the subscriptions should begin at once. No publisher has a right to continue sending a paper longer than it was contracted for by the subscriber, without violating the postal law. Our first edition for 1877 will be large enough to supply all our old subscribers and several thousand new ones. Make up your clubs at once and send them in, and begin with the new year. Every paper will be well worth reading and preservation.

### GRANGE EDUCATION.

The following resolutions on the subject of education, were adopted at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this State Grange, the following legislation is needed for the advancement of common school education in Kansas:

1. Provision by law for the framing of a specific course of study for the common schools of the State.

2. Provision by law for a system of County Normal Institutes; that students educated free at the State University and Agricultural College, should be detailed to give instruction at these Normal Institutes. And that all money appropriated by the State for Normal education, should be appropriated to the support of these Normal Institutes.

3. That the educational interests of the State should be under the supervision of a State Board of Education, who should have charge of these Normal Institutes and of all the educational institutions except the Agricultural College, and that our common schools and Normal Institutes should be organized and conducted with a view to secure the greatest efficiency with the least outlay of money.

4. That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the Legislature on this subject; and that said committee be instructed to further investigate those matters of education as set forth in the instructions to the educational committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the State Grange; and also to devise a course of systematic, educational work for use in the subordinate Granges, and to report at the next annual meeting of the State Grange.

The educational Committee is composed as follows: F. G. Adams, Shawnee Co., J. L. Zimmerman, Sedgwick Co., and C. S. Wyeth, Ottawa Co.

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

President Grant's Views on the Political Situation

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 24.—President Grant, in the course of a conversation with the representative of the Associated Press to-day, said, in a reply to a question, that he had no knowledge of the Democratic armed conspiracy South or West, as had been reported; that he had information merely of organized clubs outside of the State militia, but he was not apprehensive of armed collisions in connection with the presidency, no matter what might be the fears of others. It seemed to him that the people desired only a fair count of the electoral vote in the Southern contested States, in order to be satisfied of the result. The report of the several committees now there would shed light on the true condition of affairs and have a tendency to solve existing affairs and difficulties. It was certainly desirable

able to establish actual fact of the election of either Hayes or Tilden, for neither could feel satisfied if any doubt remained of his election, because in such case his position as President would not command the requisite general support. The President remarked that no one could suppose that he had any connection with or relation to the declaration as to who was elected. That was not a matter for him to determine. He was anxious for the coming of the fourth of March, when he could gladly give way to his successor, and be freed from official cares, and before re-establishing himself at his home in Galena, Illinois, he proposed making a voyage to the West Indies, visiting Havana and other points of interest. He had deferred his voyage to Europe till June. The President, referring to the recent election, remarked that he should promptly recognize whoever should be declared his successor. With this his political feelings would have nothing to do. It would be recollected that several years ago, during a gubernatorial contest in the State of Arkansas, and with both parties represented in their respective camps in Washington, he recognized the Democratic preference to the Republican, because by legal representation the former was entitled to the position.

### SPECIAL MESSAGES.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 26.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a message enclosing a report and the journal of proceedings of the committee appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation bill of last year, to treat with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of their right to the Black Hills, and he calls the special attention of the Senate to the articles of agreement between the Commissioners, as among the other advantages to be gained by them is the clear right of citizens to go into the country of which they have taken possession, and from which they cannot be excluded. The report of the Commissioners has already been published.

### FOREIGN WAR NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 9, VIA HAVANA, December 26, 7

The Iglesias government is established at Queretaro. Iglesias has about 12,000 good troops, while Diaz has 18,000 of every grade, but he is well provided with artillery, in which Iglesias is deficient. On the 6th inst. 6,000 troops, with twenty field howitzers and ten rifled cannon, left Mexico for Queretaro. Iglesias has about 7,000 troops in Queretaro, with six pieces of artillery. This force is sufficient to garrison the place, which is strong and easily defended. All parties are anxious to be recognized by the United States. Gen. Diaz was to leave on the 10th for the army, and confer his authority of acting President upon the celebrated Indian chief, Mendez. Gen. Mejia has been banished from the country by Diaz. Everybody is anxiously awaiting a turn in affairs.

### Proposals Rejected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 26.—It is understood that all the plenipotentiaries will leave here should the Sultan reject the proposals submitted to him to-day. Reports are current that the Turkish council of ministry decided to reject the proposals, and that in the event of war the Porte will arm its Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian and Christian subjects.

### To be Governed by Foreigners.

LONDON, December 26.—The Daily News, Constantinople dispatch says: According to the project of reforms presented to the Porte by the Powers, the insurgent provinces may have foreigners for governors.

### British Ultimatum.

LONDON, December 27.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Marquis of Salisbury will demand to-day from the Sultan his acceptance of the proposals agreed upon by the Powers. Should the Sultan refuse, Lord Salisbury is instructed to leave Constantinople, and order the British fleet to quit Turkish waters.

### KANSAS AND THE KANSAS FARMER.

BY AN EX-AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Would not the noteworthy triumph of Kansas at the Centennial suffice? Was it not enough for your State to excel all others in its remarkable exhibit at Philadelphia, without this apparently successful attempt to manifest superior enterprise in Agricultural Journalism? Have you no respect for senior States and Journals—you, the people of Kansas and you, the editor of its FARMER? Do you propose to outdo Alexander, and place yourself in a weeping attitude? I was once a Western man, hence proud of the achievements of the West and its indomitable people. I have some State and sectional pride, and don't fancy the idea of a junior star in the galaxy of the Union, eclipsing such brilliant seniors as the "Empire" "Keystone" "Backeye" "Old Dominion," and other notable commonwealths. Certainly it was a good advertisement for you (and "judicious" advertising always pays you know,) to show the best products of your rich valleys and broad prairies, prepared and arranged in the most attractive and artistic manner—for it enlisted the attention of millions of people, causing them to imbibe new, and more favorable views of Kansas, its soil, climate, people and inexhaustible agricultural resources and wealth. Those who had regarded Kansas as a sterile, drouth-burned, grasshopper-eaten region, must have opened their eyes in amazement on witnessing her grand display at the Centennial, and changed their preconceived and prejudiced notions, for "seeing is believing." Indeed your magnificent demonstrations must have proved a caution and eye opener to other States in the West and South bidding for immigrants, for you evidently thereby secured inside track in that regard.

But I proposed after alluding to Kansas and its exhibits, to speak more particularly of the KANSAS FARMER, and as the remarks may be somewhat personal, you Mr. Editor, will please consider yourself absent. What most surprised me was the ability of an agricultural journal to issue for weeks, if not months, in

succession, an extra sheet or supplement during an existing Presidential campaign and general stagnation of business. This would certainly be a great achievement at any time indicating marked industry and enterprise, but to accomplish it in the midst, and in spite of, hard times, and the fierce heat of party politics, exhibits Napoleonic energy and ability. If you can thus "push things" under adverse circumstances, what may we not expect when this vexed Presidential question is settled, the country again "saved," and people go to work with a will to inaugurate an era of general prosperity? Why, if you receive your deserts, you will then be sustained by ten times the number of people who now take the FARMER, and your influence and usefulness be correspondingly augmented. The agriculturalists of Kansas, especially, should second your strenuous and laudable efforts in their behalf, and in furtherance of the natural interests of the whole country. And the present is the most appropriate season for all who favor the paper and its objects, to manifest their interest in it, and your prosperity. The FARMER is helping the people and State vastly, and its aid and value should be substantially recognized by all interested, and particularly the rural population. One such journal as the KANSAS FARMER is of more value than scores of merely political organs, for whoever is Governor, (even my old friend Anthony,) or President, (be it Hayes or Tilden,) or whatever party may be in power, can must be grown and various branches of business transacted in order for the proper maintenance of individuals, families and communities.

Years ago, when I contributed my mite to the relief of the suffering in Kansas, (giving papers, of which I had many, instead of money which was not plenty in my house,) I little dreamed then it would so soon become prominent as a producer, or attract world-wide attention and encomium. May it, and the FARMER—and all its farmers, date increased prosperity from the Centennial which both have so worthily celebrated and honored.

D. D. T. M.

## Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

There was a serious fire in Stanton township Tuesday last. By some means fire got out into the prairie and the wind being very high it was uncontrollable. W. J. Philo had about fifty tons of hay and a large amount of fencing burned. Mr. Longhecker and Mr. Oyster suffered a little loss, but nothing serious. —Miami Republican.

Some travelers set the prairie on fire north-west of Cherokee which spread and burned Fred Russell's house and barn and horse; burned property for Joseph King, a Mr. Blackburn and Bryant Burton. Parties swore out a warrant and Constable John Jenken went in pursuit at three o'clock on Tuesday morning. —Cherokee Index.

The hedge fences in the country are in great danger of being destroyed by fire. The tumble weeds have filled them up for about two feet, and have made a perfect mat. A fire touched to it, the fence would completely destroy it, as the weeds are light and dry. The only way to obviate the danger is for the owner to pull the weeds out. —Neosho Free Press.

J. A. Kennedy shipped two car loads of fat hogs week before last, and last week, in company with John Stockwell, five car-loads more were shipped. Many of them were too fat to walk, and had to be hauled to the depot. Mr. Stockwell purchased one hog that weighed nearly 800 pounds. They have been paying five cents gross. Capt. Kennedy will again resume the shipment of fat cattle in January. —Burlington Patriot.

Mr. F. H. Clarke informs us that the building for the cheese factory on Otter Creek is nearly completed. It is stone 30 by 50 and two stories high. The work will all be done by Christmas. The building will then be ready to set up the machinery which, we understand, is ready to ship. The intention is to make cheese in the summer and butter in the winter. The factory has capacity to use up the milk of a thousand cows. —Eureka Herald.

There is a fatal malady existing among the hogs in Minia Co., Three or four hundred have already died with it, and many more are afflicted. The symptoms are mattering in the eyes; legs lank and stiff; no appetite; neck and ears swollen; ears burst open and bleed; bleeding at the nose. The affected hogs stand on their feet and squeal until they drop dead. —Osage Chronicle.

PRAIRIE FIRES.—Two conflagrations of this kind have occurred south of Fall river this week. One in Rainbow valley Monday evening destroyed a half mile string of fence and eight or ten tons of hay for J. C. G. Smith, and grain, fence, hay, etc., for several others whose names and exact losses we have not been able to learn. A fire near the Elk county line Tuesday night burned hay, grain and fencing for Dr. Wm. Brown, and a number of his neighbors met similar losses. Mr. Wood, who works at Knapcap's water mill, being one of the victims. —Wilson Co. Citizen.

We have to record a disastrous prairie fire. Messrs. Lee & Son kept an ash barrel, which was set on fire during a driving southwest wind. The fire caught in the grass and in a very short time reached Mr. G. M. Williams' corn crib, stables and shops, burning up seven hundred bushels of corn, one hundred bushels of small grain, reaper, mower, cultivator and other tools. The house was barely saved. Total loss, \$700. Mr. Williams is a hard-working man and loses his entire summer's work. No blame attaches to any one. —Osage City Free Press.

Stevenson & Shaw in conducting their grain business exhibit an energy and enterprise that cannot fail to result in success. Since taking charge of the elevator they have done a heavier grain business than ever before attempted in the city. On Thursday last they took in twenty-five hundred bushels of corn, shelled it and loaded two thousand bushel in the cars—and could have loaded more had a sufficient number of cars been furnished. At one time in the day thirty-five wagon loads of corn came in at once. —Olathe News Letter.

Last year I had twenty ewes which brought me thirty lambs. I sheared the ewes last spring, and they averaged me five pounds of wool each. The wool brought me twenty-three cents per pound in the fleece. The twenty fleeces returned me \$23. The thirty lambs are worth \$60. This foots up to an income of \$83 upon the \$40 invested in the twenty ewes, over one hundred per cent. I cannot tell just how much it cost me to winter them, for they foraged off of my straw stacks and subsisted themselves until lambing time which was about the first of March. From that time until grass came I fed them. It cost but a trifle to winter sheep, if lambing can be kept off until the first of March. Another feature in the sheep business is the fact that it cost less to ship a hundred pounds of wool to market than it does two bushels of wheat. This is my experience and observation as to sheep raising. —Cor. in Council Grove Democrat.

A prairie fire originated near the house of Mrs. Macklin, (on Tuesday), who lives one mile north of Union Centre. It appears that a pan of live coals and ashes were thrown into the prairie by Mrs. Macklin. The wind was blowing almost a gale from the southwest, and instantly the grass ignited, the flames spread with such rapidity as soon to be beyond the control of immediate help.

Finding it impossible to control the flames, land-holders turned out to protect themselves by building backfires, which of course increased the extent of the conflagration. Miles on miles of prairie were burned over, and a great many persons were obliged to remain up all night to save their property from destruction. The principal losses, occurred on Rock Creek, where, beginning with Mr. Wm. Hall, two hundred bushels of corn, three large ricks of hay, stabling, etc., were destroyed, which entailed a loss of nearly two hundred dollars. Then came Mr. J. Massey, whose loss in fencing alone amounted to one hundred dollars. Jacob Liden, lost his stabling and a large amount of fencing. Mr. George Simpson, who had considerable feed on the premises, is also a loser to a considerable extent. Many others lost small amounts but their names are not at hand. —Elk Co. Ledger.

### BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

The local grain trade has been quiet during the past week, albeit prices have ruled very irregular. Notwithstanding the English grain buyers are so apathetic about where future supplies are to come from, remembering that the world's wheat crop is considerably short this year, grain dealers on this side of the water regard the money put into sound grain at present prices as a very good investment. Indeed, some of the most sanguine bulls on 'Change, who sing Moody and Sankey hymns, (and are always on the winning side) vehemently asseverate that the price of No. 2 wheat will be \$1.40 to \$1.50 before next harvest, in the Chicago markets. And they are able to adduce some convincing statistics for the faith that is in them.

Yesterday a new tariff went into effect for all freight from Chicago to the seaboard. The following are the new rates per cent. of grain:—From Chicago to New York, 30c; to Philadelphia, 27c; to Baltimore 26c; to Boston 35c. As a general thing, shippers hail this advance with delight, if the roads will now only furnish empty cars to move the grain forward, which they have entirely neglected to do lately. This had a most depressing effect upon the trade in sample grain, since it excluded the shippers from the market, and hence the local speculators were the only buyers, and of course the offerings were greatly in excess of the demand. Considerable of the track grain had to be stored in order to save demurrage. Of course this state of affairs had a tendency to depress the value of sample grain below what it would have been worth if it had been promptly forwarded. And this one of the reasons why bona fide shippers rejoice at the termination of "war." Ocean freights are very quiet, with room scarce; to London, 9d, to Liverpool, 8d; to Glasgow, 9d; to Cork, for orders, 6 1/2d.—Western Rural.

### THE PRODUCE MARKET.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and milder, with indications of rain. Owing to the accumulation of freight at Belmont, caused by the ice blockade at that point, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad stopped receiving freight until further notice. Flour was firm, and corn meal steady. Wheat was higher. No. 2 red sold at 35 cash, 1 3/4 bid for December; January sold at 37; February was offered at 1 1/4, 1 1/2 bid. Corn was higher. No. 2 mixed sold at 39 1/2@40c cash, and December sold at 40 1/2@40c and February at 42c. Oats were steady; sales of fresh at 32c. December was offered at 32c, and January at 33c, 34c bid. Rye in good demand and lower, and Barley was dull. Hay was quiet and unchanged. Highwines sold at 1 08.—St. Louis Nat. Live Stock Reporter, Dec. 22.

### HARD TIMES.

Hard times continues to be a prevailing feature in the business affairs of our country, and it is a remarkable fact that the same condition of affairs has been present since our trouble began to a greater or less extent in nearly all the commercial nations of the earth. We have had during the past two years a very large number of failures among our business men, including firms and individuals that have been engaged in all kinds of trades and callings, involving losses in the aggregate amounting to over \$400,000,000, and while this condition of things has existed, heavy failures have been reported in all branches of trade in Canada and England. Austria, Germany, and Russia are suffering severely under the same kind of commercial embarrassment, and several other countries are suffering in less degree. How is it that all the foremost commercial nations of the world should be stricken by paralysis in their important business affairs during the same period of time. In our country all the regular banks have been afflicted during this pressure with a plethora of money that they have been unable to find employment for and as a matter of course they have not been able to pay dividends to stockholders out of the regular current earnings; and we see it stated lately that the banks in some of the largest cities are taking steps to reduce their capital to the extent of nearly one-half for the reason that they cannot afford to pay taxes on banking capital that they cannot not use. Various causes have been assigned by different writers and speakers for this strange condition of things in the world's affairs. Among all the reasons that have thus been advanced, the one that sets all the trouble and embarrassment referred to the account of the credit system of doing business, especially in our country, that has been so much in vogue during the past twenty years is no doubt the true one. It is probably impossible to form any correct estimate of the whole aggregate of indebtedness that now rests upon the General Government, State Governments, cities, towns, and counties in our country included, and, besides all this, vast sums of money have been expended in building and in all kinds of railroad enterprise, and in addition private business firms and individuals all over the country have gone beyond the bounds of all prudence in the matter of contracting indebtedness, and from all this load we must be relieved before we can hope for an assured return of prosperous times. It has been claimed by high authority that a return to specie payments would bring about an era of sound prosperity in all the business affairs of the country. This would, no doubt, lay the foundation for a return to prosperity in future years, but in itself it would not operate to pay the debts of any of the States, cities, counties, or towns in the country; and while a large number of these organizations are loaded down with indebtedness to such an extent that they are barely able to pay maturing obligations by making new borrowings, and many of them under the necessity of borrowing money to pay interest, it can-



not be expected that we shall see a retro-prosperous times. It is estimated that the amount of our bonds, including those of the Government with the State bonds, city bonds, and railway bonds, are now held abroad, amount to about \$1,500,000,000—this requires a heavy amount of interest to be paid annually to foreign countries, constituting an important item in the way of depleting upon the industrial energies of the country; has now come to be a well known fact that many people in the world are more grievously taxed with taxation than are the people of the United States. This is especially the case in all large cities, and this burden even now seems to be weighing on. Some of our cities with a large population and doing annually an immensely large commercial business are nevertheless under the necessity of borrowing money to pay current expenses and interest, and this is especially the case in all large cities, and this burden even now seems to be weighing on. Some of our cities with a large population and doing annually an immensely large commercial business are nevertheless under the necessity of borrowing money to pay current expenses and interest, and this is especially the case in all large cities, and this burden even now seems to be weighing on. Some of our cities with a large population and doing annually an immensely large commercial business are nevertheless under the necessity of borrowing money to pay current expenses and interest, and this is especially the case in all large cities, and this burden even now seems to be weighing on.

#### PROGRESS OF PORK PACKING.

At this date the packing at the six cities is about 225,000 head greater than last year, and the returns which were received from about 230 interior points, including those published in the Price Current last week, indicate a total increase in the West to date amounting to about 350,000 head. It will be remembered, however, that packing operations were somewhat backward last year in the early part of the season, and it may also be borne in mind that the evidences now appear to be as favorable, if not more so, for supplies during the remainder of the season, as at corresponding date last year.

The following table shows the approximate packing to date at the six cities named:

To Dec. 14.	Same date.	Season.
Cincinnati.....	215,000	270,000
Chicago.....	280,000	320,000
St. Louis.....	205,000	140,000
Louisville.....	142,000	135,000
Milwaukee.....	110,000	80,000
Indianapolis.....	143,000	140,000
	1,625,000	1,400,000
At interior points.....		1,666,513
At all points in the West.....		1,890,133

#### Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27, 1870.	
PRODUCE.	
BEEF—Per lb.....	.28
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	.15 to .18
CHEESE—Per lb.....	.12 to .13
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....	7.00 to 8.00
EGGS—Per doz—Lard.....	.25
TALLOW.....	.12 to .13
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.....	.40 to .50
PRIME LIVE GEESSE.....	2.50 to 3.00
FLOUR—Per wt—Rye.....	2.10
XXX.....	2.50
CORN MEAL—Per wt.....	3.00
KIN dried, per bbl.....	2.00 to 2.10

#### Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by A. C. Keever.	
WHEAT—Per bu., spring.....	.75
No. 1.....	1.05
No. 2.....	.95
CORN—Per bu.....	.25
White.....	.25
Yellow.....	.25
OATS—Per bu.....	.18
BARLEY—Per bu.....	.35 to .40
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.....	3.00
No. 1.....	2.70
No. 2.....	2.50
No. 3.....	2.30
CORN MEAL—Per wt.....	.91
CORN CHOP.....	.80
RYE CHOP.....	.80
CORN & OATS.....	.90

#### Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.	
Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
APPLES—Per bushel.....	1.00 to 1.40
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.....	2.00
Medium.....	1.50
Common.....	1.00
Castor.....	.50
BEEF—Per lb.....	.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	.15
Medium.....	.12
CHEESE—Per lb.....	.10 to .15
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....	.20
HOMINY—Per bbl.....	5.25 to 5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal.....	.30 to .35
POTATOES—Per bu.....	1.75 to 2.00
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.....	.05
Dressed, per lb.....	.10
Turkeys.....	.10
Geese.....	.10
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu.....	.40 to .50
ONIONS—Per bu.....	.50
CABBAGE—Per dozen.....	.75 to 1.00

Frank Miller's Harness Oil received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exhibition.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1870.

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 interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country. This company has just published a beautiful 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. Louis.

#### LEVEL BEST.

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

#### MONEY! MONEY!!

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

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.

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

#### THE "IRON TRAIL."

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan Guide, maps and time tables of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all the 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'l Passenger Agent, TOPEKA, KAN.

You who lead sedentary lives—Printers, Tailors, Shoemakers, &c., will find a great relief for the constipation from which you so often suffer, by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is a simple, harmless, vegetable compound, sure to relieve you, and can do no harm.

The names of victories may be erased from battle flags; but SILVER TIPPED SHOES never become obsolete. They are a national institution. Also try Wire Quilted Socks.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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



A beautiful, colorfully illustrated, and containing 1,000 colored Floral Plates with the first number, also only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for the first issue in German and English. VICK'S FLORAL & VEGETABLE GARDEN, in paper, 50 cents; with cloth covers \$1.00. VICK'S CATALOGUE—300 Illustrations, only 2 cents. Address: JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.



1877 Seed Catalogue and Circulars of Blooded Live Stock FREE. Offer the best and most reliable Garden, Field and House Seeds. 6 sample pkts farm seeds free for 10 cent stamps. BENJ. BURPEE, Philadelphia, Pa. Seed Warehouse 11 Church St.

#### Berkshires, Fancy Chickens.

W. F. Swift, of Topeka, Kansas, has made sales as follows: One sow pig to Henry Leary, of Ottawa, 1 row pig to Miller, Ottawa, 3 pigs to D. Miller, Ottawa, 2 pigs to D. J. Jennes, Ottawa, 2 pigs to Aug. Johnson, &c. 1 partridge cockin to J. Disant, partridge cockins to Geo. D. Stinebaugh, 3 partridge cockins to H. Edgeworth, 1 partridge cockin to Geo. D. Stinebaugh, 1 partridge cockin to Geo. D. Stinebaugh, 1 partridge cockin to Mr. Alken, 1 to F. B. White, 1 to Calvin Leonard, 1 to C. Mechem, &c. &c. all of Ottawa. He has at present some Chickens and Pigs for sale at fair prices. W. F. SWIFT.

30 NEW YEAR CARDS, styles, with name, 50c; 30c; 30 Ladies' Embossed Cards, with name, 20c, postpaid J. B. HUSTON, Assen, Rene, Co., N. Y.

**SEEDS.**  
WE SELL FINE SEED  
\$2.00 Worth  
For ONE DOLLAR.  
WHY? BEUSE  
We have no heavy taxes. City expenses to pay. Illustrated Catalogue 10c, which amount is allowed on freight.  
Burleigh Co.,  
Field, Conn.

#### IT PAYS TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Western Agriculturist!

The Agriculturist is now well established in its ninth year, and is the leading Agricultural Journal in West, devoted to the financial interests of Western Farmers. The Agriculturist is an illustrated Journal, handsomely printed on fine book paper, in neat pamphlet form.

#### Our Seed Premium for Everybody.

With Each Subscription for 1877, \$1.00, we will send ten packages of choice, new and reliable seed, either vegetable or flower seed, or half each, post paid.

#### AGENTS WANTED.

In every neighborhood. Liberal cash commissions and valuable premiums. Specimen copy sent free to be applied on subscription. No fee copies free.

T. BUTTERWORTH, Publisher,  
320 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

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Specialties.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Will hereafter supply the increasing demand throughout the West for Fine Address, Calling Cards, Invitations for Weddings, Ball Tickets or Invitations for Social Parties. The latest and most fashionable styles of Envelopes, Cards of every shade and size, will be printed in the very best manner at reasonable prices. New and beautiful type, the best of industry and superior workmanship will secure for this company the reputation for fine, first class work.

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#### Fine Commercial Printing.

In plain black, fancy colors or bronze. Circulars, Price Lists giving styles of various kinds of wares, prices, including expressage, or postage when sent mail. Address

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Post Master, Topeka, Kas.  
State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kas.

#### MAILED FREE FLORAL GUIDE

Contains over 1,200 varieties Vegetable and Flower Seeds. COLORED PLATES. Elegant wood-cuts of vegetables and flowers. Handsome Guide Published! Send for it. DETROIT SEED CO., Detroit, Mich.

We will send either of the following collections for 25c, or all for \$1.00: 10 pkts. choice Flower Seeds, Annuals; 10 pkts. choice Ornamental Climbers; 10 pkts. choice Perennials; 10 pkts. choice Everlastings & Ornamental Grasses; 10 pkts. choice Vegetable Seeds. A sample packet of the above seeds and our catalogue mailed free. INNISFALLEN GREEN-HOUSES, Springfield, Ohio.



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50 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. WESTERN CARD CO., Topeka, Kas.

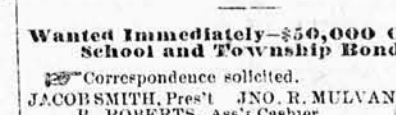
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—AND—  
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State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$219,000.  
Wanted Immediately—\$50,000 County, School and Township Bonds.  
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1877 Seed Catalogue and Circulars of Blooded Live Stock FREE. Offer the best and most reliable Garden, Field and House Seeds. 6 sample pkts farm seeds free for 10 cent stamps. BENJ. BURPEE, Philadelphia, Pa. Seed Warehouse 11 Church St.

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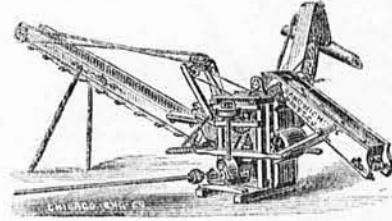
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A Large Line of  
SANDWICH  
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The Sandwich Shellers stand at the head of the list, and with the new improved feed it is far ahead of any other. Send for Catalogue Price List. We also have a large stock of HAND SHELLERS. Edipps' Hand Sheller, delivered at depot on receipt of \$12.00, with fan \$15.00. The above is the best hand sheller in the market. Kansas Hand Sheller delivered at depot on receipt of \$11.00, with fan \$14.00. We attach fans to all our Hand Shellers, which is a great improvement and is money in the farmer's pocket. It cleans your corn nicely for meal, raises the grade in the railroad market, thus securing you 1 to 3 cents more per bushel. EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A GOOD HAND SHELLER.

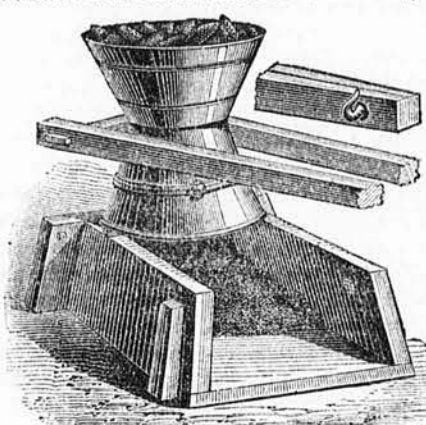
Will soon save the price of 10c in handling corn to market.

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

THE ONLY  
MILL

THAT  
WILL GRIND CORN  
WITH SHUCK ON

Without  
EXTRA EXPENSE.



THE ONLY  
MILL

GRINDING  
Corn and Cob  
Successfully.

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

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We are also General Agents for The Aultman & Taylor Thresher, Taylor Hay Rakes, Canton Clipper Plows, Parlin Cultivators, Cole's Stalk Cutter, Champion Reaper and Mower, Superior Grain Drills, Grand DeTour Plows, New Departure (tongueless) Cultivator, Selby's Corn Planter, &c., &c.

Send for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue (to be sent soon) containing cuts and prices of goods in our Agricultural Implement Department, Wagon and Carriage Department, and Seed Department.

Address TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

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Can be  
Attached



to any  
PLOW.

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market. It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to use on either right or left hand plows. It is adapted to plow, either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be set stationary in finishing lands when desired. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years.

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

SMITH & KEATING, Gen. Western Agents,  
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Best  
WAGON

Wheels.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

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Skinner's Improved Plows, Fish Bros. Wagons, Vandiver and Quincy

Corn Planters, Adams and French Harvesters,

OHIO SULKY RAKE.

Examine these Implements before buying.

## Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

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KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf

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

DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark,  
LAND COMMISSIONER,  
Fort Scott, Kan.

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In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in Ameri-

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Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West,

on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 20

per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

Free Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address, A. S. JOHNSON,  
Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.



**AGE'S WANTED EVERYWHERE  
FOR OUR NEW CENTENNIAL**

We have just read a Christmas story of a little girl who stood gazing into a gay shop when a burly policeman reminded her that those bright things were not for such as she, and told her to go home and hide her rags as nakedness, but her frightened and appealing face, as she turned it up to him, touched a tender memory in his heart, and he followed her home, stopping every few minutes to add to other parcels to his laden arms, until he had food and clothing enough to make a poor widow and her little ones happy for a month. Let us dream to-night that every little child not visited by Santa Claus may meet so kind a friend.

PRUE PERLE.

—♦—

THEY SAY

Just then Mrs. Rowe sat down again and laid her sunbonnet on the stand beside her. "I'll tell you women, what it is," said she earnestly, "let us turn over a new leaf. Now you know that the best way to get on is to hear anything friends, and that is the way good intimate friends, and that is the way good gossip gets started. People do not come to tattle, they don't want to berate their neighbors, or talk about them, but we all talk too much, and the less we know the more talk. Of course we must talk something. Now I believe if people resolved to read more, to think more, and babble less, the stream of tattle would run very low."

We all agreed with Mrs. Rowe. She said clearly, Dr. Holland says more culture will make less gossip; that gossip comes from emptiness of mind. It is well to think ab-

## RECEIPTS.

**PLUM PUDDING.**—1 cup of beef suet chopped very fine, 1 of sugar, 1 of bread crumbs, seeded raisins, 1 of currants,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cit 1 of sweet milk, 4 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, flour enough to form a stiff batter. Steam two hours.

There is nothing so clear-sighted. It exalts our natures to their highest capability, enabling us to decipher truths which are illegible to the ordinary mind. It is the fountain of sublime wisdom to the dullest; moments of impassioned quiescence to the coldest. We are strong when we love, because love is not of the most energetic but the most elevating passions. We see most clearly then, because our perceptions are all intensified by the intensity of the feeling. We are affected and mesmerized, and love is the clairvoyance of the heart. But there is always a meaning in the shadows, and the blind are blind to it as a truth. The blindness spoken of is blindness to all consequence, disregard of all calls, reckless oblivion or contempt of what is foreign to it. The intensity of the shadow is proportioned to the intensity of the thought. Everything which comes within the rays of love is too drowsily vivid; the rest is too obscure. Love sees all it cares to see. It is a blind; but it is not blindness which blinds us. And to prevent his seeing whatever grows at his side, All energetic passions act, blind us

Full Faculty of Competent Teachers. Complete course of study in Classical Mathematics, Modern Literature, General Science, Civil Engineering, Natural History, Chemistry and Manual Instruction. Tuition Free. Contingent Fee \$5 per session. Write to State University, Lawrence, Kansas.

Your valuable medicine,  
Simmons' Liver Eucator,  
has saved me and Doctors  
here. I use it for everything.  
It recommends and never  
er knows it to fail. I have  
used it in Cattle and Grubs,  
with my Maltese Horses,  
riding them about half-  
blood at a time. It has not  
lost one that I have it to  
you can recommend it to  
every one that's Stomach as  
well as the medicine  
known for all complaints that Horse flesh is held to.

E. T. TALON, Agent for Grangers of Georgia

**WALKER'S  
LIVER  
REGULATOR**

**Horse, Cattle and All Poultry**

raising during the last two or three years has been doing so, and the loss of life by cholera is being reduced by the use of every means adopted falling to stop to the ravages of the dread Cholera, we also tried Simms' and are so glad that it has been found that the cure is so simple and so effective, that the cure of cholera is now no longer a desperate sick chills are convalescing, and the best evidence we have is that no signs of being sick. Those, to whom sick children, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. And there, mix the "Regulator" in water and feed. Try it.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

"It is a very valuable rem-dy for dyspepsia, sickness, biliousness, indigestion, flatulency, and all the other ailments of the stomach, and is especially useful in cases of cholera, when danger, torpid liver and such like diseases."

W. S. FOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co. of Georgia.

With just 90000 Stitches in a Minute

**BICKFORD  
AUTOMATIC  
KNITTER**

Will last a Lifetime!

**A Family Knitting Machine.**

Now attracting universal attention by its astonishing performance and its great practical value for every family use. It knits almost every piece of woolly plain or fancy work.

**With Almost Magical Speed,**  
and gives perfect shape and finish to all garments.

**WILL KNIT A PAIR OF SOCKS IN FIFTEEN MINUTES!** Every machine of this wanted pattern.

**What is it worth it represented.**

A complete instruction book accompanies each machine.

No. 1 Family Machine, 2 cylinder, 61 & 71 needles.  
No 3 " " " " 61, 72 & 100 " "

A sample machine will be sent to any part of United States or Canada, (Where we have no agents express charges are paid) on receipt of the price.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City, Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made.

Address, BUCKFORD KNITTING MACHINE CO.,  
Sole Manufacturers, BEAUFORT, N.C.

**AGENTS WANTED for the CENTENNIAL**  
**WAZETTEER** OF THE **UNITED STATES,**  
 giving the grand re-nal of our first 100 years  
 to everybody here, it agents make from \$100.00  
 \$200 a month. Also, for the new historical work, **OUR**  
**WESTERN BORDER**—a complete  
 and graphic history of American pioneer life  
**20 YEARS AGO**—its thrilling conflicts of red and  
 white for so, exciting adventures, captivities, forays,  
 scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths,  
 camp-life, and sports—a book for old and young.  
 Send for circulars. Enormous sales! Extra terms.  
 J. C. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis,  
 Missouri.

Every body has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in the market for the last 25 years, and worn by the highest classes of the population. Still, it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON GOLD from VIRGIN GOLD. We send for the next thirty days—ONLY the following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents:

ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, retail,.....	\$1
ONE SET SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS, retail price	
ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN, retail	
ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WAIST HOOK, retail	\$1
ONE COLLAR BUTTON, retail price,.....	
ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, retail price	\$9

**A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!**  
**SAVE YOUR EYES!**  
 Restore your Sight!  
**THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,**  
 By reading our Illustrated  
**PHYSIOLOGY**  
**AND ANATOMY of the**  
**EYE SIGHT.** Tells  
 how to Restore Impaired  
 Vision and Overworked Eyes; how  
 to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and  
 Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Dis-  
 eases of the Eye.  
**DO NOT LOSE MONEY by ADJUSTING**  
**HUGE GLASSES on YOUR NOSE and DIS-**  
**FIGURING YOUR FACE.** Pamphlet of 100  
 pages called Free. Send your address to  
 us also.



**Agents Wanted**

**American Bible Society.**  
Clergymen and Sabbath School Superintendents  
connected with any branch of the Christian Church  
supplied with Bibles and Testaments for gratuitous  
distribution to the needy, on application to  
REV. C. S. MARTINDALE,  
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**BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP**

Unrivalled for toilet and the bath. Nonirritating and obviates offensive odors cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment

offers to the public "the FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World."  
Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.

**For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.**  
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box containing a cake of soap 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

Address **H. T. Rabbit**, New York City  
or For Sale by all Druggists.


**CHEAPEST AND BEST!**  
 Only 50 cts. per Year, postage paid.  
**American Young Folks**  
 A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly  
 For Boys and Girls.  
 Sample Copies sent for two 3c stamps.  
**J. K. HUDSON, . . . Topeka, Kan.**

Commencing with the December Number, the

# The American Young Folks

**WILL BE SIXTEEN PAGES!**

Every subscription received before January 1st, 1877, will be entitled to receive the December number of 1876. It will be a fine, large, story paper, Christmas Stories, Fun, Pictures, and good things.

The AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS has been  
nized by teachers and parents throughout the  
west of the Mississippi River, where it is now  
taken, to be a useful and entertaining Boys' and  
paper—one that may be safely placed in the hands  
children. It is filled with visions and bio-  
graphic stories of heroes, thieves and murderers  
bright, elevating and helpful paper.

[illegible]



THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Dec. 27, 1876.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.

STERE—Taken up by W. Spindler, Wa. kor 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, belly white, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.00.  
STERE—Taken up by G. G. Heston, Lincoln Tp. Dec. 12, 1876, one steer, 3 years old, black and white spotted, in right ear, brand O on right hip, all cut under neck. Appraised at \$15.  
STERE—Taken up by Patrick Agnew, Reader Tp. Dec. 4, 1876, one white steer, 1 year old, red ears and roan spots on neck, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised at \$15.00.  
STERE—Taken up by W. A. Clark, Monroe Tp. Nov. 27, 1876, white steer supposed to be two years old, ears red, crop and all 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 P. O.) Nov. 15, 1876, one red cow, 4 years old. Valued at \$15.00.  
HEIFER—Taken up by John Klapp, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt. Pleasant P. O.) Nov. 21, 1876, one white heifer 3 years old, underbit in right ear, sawtooth fork in left ear. Valued at \$17.  
HEIFER—Taken up by G. C. Roscoe, Centre Tp. (Atchison P. O.) Nov. 15, 1876, one roan heifer 3 years old, right horn drooping, with brass knob on end, branded C H on left hip. Valued at \$15.  
MARK—Taken up by D. D. High, Klamona Tp. (Vinton P. O.) Nov. 3, 1876, one speckled, roan 3 years old. Valued at \$20.  
STERE—Taken up by C. J. Ketch, Klamona Tp. (Vinton P. O.) Nov. 2, 1876, one white steer with white spots and white face, 1 year old. Valued at \$12.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Reece, Grasshopper Tp. (Vinton P. O.) Nov. 27, 1876, one black cow, 4 years old, white hind feet, 3 ears old. Valued at \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. C. Meyer, Walnut Tp. (Tyler P. O.) Nov. 25, 1876, one black cow 4 years old, star in forehead, branded A on left hip, point of light horn. Valued at \$17.  
Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by M. M. Piper, Rosalia Tp. Nov. 6, 1876, one cow and calf, both black, cow 4 years old, calf 1 year old, both with white spots, no marks or brands. Both valued at \$20.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Jarvis, Toledo Tp. Nov. 16, 1876, one dun, mare colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail, black legs, small white spot in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Lack, Clay Centre Tp. Nov. 15, 1876, one heifer, described as follows: 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.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. D. Nance, Sherman Tp. one bay horse, 14 hands high, white feet and face, shed, supposed to be 12 years old, harness and saddle marks, seen in right shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Douglas County—Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Bernard Schmitz, Wolf River Tp. one red heifer, 1 year old, white face, white feet to first 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 feet, star in forehead, spot on nose. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by A. Perry, Centre Tp. Nov. 17, 1876, one black cow, 2 years old, 14 hands high, some white hair on left fore leg about 10 inches. Worth \$25.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Hinchbaugh, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Cyrus Jones, Centre Tp. Oct. 3, 1876, one bay mare about 3 years old, 14 hands high. Valued at \$20.

STERE—Taken up by Asa Darnell, Centropolis Tp. Nov. 1, 1876, one brown, yearling steer, medium size, white face and white spots on back and in fly, under bit in right ear, and white spots on hind legs, two white spots in left ear. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by G. F. Cook, Centre Tp. one 1 year old stud colt, dark bay, legs mane and tail, white stripes in face. Valued at \$20.

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

STERE—Taken up by John Howell, Harrison Tp. one red and white, yearling steer, good size. Valued at \$12.

MAIRE—Taken up by E. G. Jones, Ottawa Tp. Nov. 1876, one brown mare about 12 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20.

Also, one brown mare, about 11 or 12 years old, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.

Greenwood County—W. T. Reece, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Jacob Bangham, Lane Tp. Nov. 7, 1876, one dark bay filly 2 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.  
Also, one black bay filly 1 year old, red roan, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

MAIRE—Taken up by John J. Swine, Salem Tp. Dec. 5, 1876, one light bay mare, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew Osborn, Lane Tp. Nov. 14, 1876, one red roan heifer, 1 year old last spring, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

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

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Robert Anderson, Soldier Tp. (Smithland P. O.) one bay mare, 12 years old, star in forehead, 2 years old, branded L on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Fairbanks, Grant Tp. one large, white cow, roan spots on her hind legs or six brown spots on her nose. 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.

MAIRE—Taken up by John M. Herron, Oswake Tp. Nov. 1, 1876, one bay mare about 4 years old, both hind feet white, little white in forehead.  
Also, one bay mare 2 years old next spring. No marks or brands.

COW—Taken up by Adam Weller, Nov. 1, 1876, Rock Creek Tp. one light roan mare colt, small rupture on the belly, one year old last spring, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

STERE—Taken up by Jacob Donnell, Jefferson Tp. one red and white spotted steer, 1 or 2 years old, branded on left hip cannot be described. Valued at \$15.

STERE—Taken up by R. H. 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 heifer 2 years old, shallow swallow fork in each ear. Valued at \$8.

MAIRE—Taken up by Harvey Walker, Jefferson Tp. one dark bay mare 3 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white to pastern joint. Valued at \$20.

MAIRE—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 \$20.

MILK—Taken up by Isaac Edwards, Delaware Tp. Nov. 3, 1876, one dark iron gray horse, (not altered) about one year old, about 11 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Augustus Baumgart, Delaware Tp. Nov. 10, 1876, one brown horse colt, about 2 years old, small white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$13.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Granville Hedrick, Gardner Tp. Nov. 1, 1876, one roan horse colt, two years old, past medium size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

LYON COUNTY—J. B. Craig, Clerk.

MAIRE & COLT—Taken up by Robert E. Burnham, Waterloo Tp. Nov. 20, 1876, one 3-year old half pony mare, jet black, small size. Valued at \$25.  
Also, one sucking colt about 5 months old, black, small size. Valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Nancy Carey, Waterloo Tp. Nov. 17, 1876, one iron gray filly, 14 hands high, branded O on right shoulder. Valued at \$15.

Also, one iron gray, 15 hands high, branded O on right hip, has enlargement of left forward knee. Valued at \$25.

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

PONY—Taken up by J. J. Swan, Reading Tp. Nov. 19, 1876, one dark bay pony mare, 3 years old, has a low white hair in forehead. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by S. S. Tweedy, Elmendorf Tp. Nov. 30, 1876, one light brown, crop off left ear, supposed to be 3 years old (has calf). Valued at \$20.

Remona County—W. J. Ingram, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos. M. Durand, Home Tp. Oct. 14, 1876, one bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, one white hind foot, supposed to be 6 years old and sound. Valued at \$10.00.

COIT—Taken up by Frederick Weger, Home Tp. Nov. 17, 1876, one mouse colored mare, colt, 2 years old, medium size, white spot in forehead. Valued at \$5.00.

FILLY—Taken up by John H. Barto, Home Tp. Nov. 24, 1876, one filly 2 years old, stripes around right hind foot, mostly on inside near the hoof, no brands or marks. Valued at \$45.00.

COW—Taken up by Hiram F. Schultz, Richmond Tp. Nov. 21, 1876, one red and white cow, right horn broken half off short tail, split in both ears. Appraised at \$20.00.

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

Orange County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.

MAIRE—Taken up by Geo. Warren, Valley Brook Tp. Sept. 21, 1876, one bright bay mare, 3 years old, two white hind feet, white stripe in forehead, 13 1/2 hands high.

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

Forty Years Before the Public.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the

edge of the ribs, increases on pressure;

sometimes the pain is in the left

side; the patient is rarely able to lie

on the left side; sometimes the pain is

felt under the shoulder-blade, and it

frequently extends to the top of

the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken

for a rheumatism in the arm.

The stomach is affected with loss of

appetite and sickness; the bowels in

general are constive, sometimes alternative

with lax; the head is troubled

with pain, accompanied with a dull,

heavy sensation in the back part.

There is generally a considerable loss

of memory, accompanied with painful

sensation of having left out some

something which ought to have been

done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes

an attendant. The patient

complains of weariness and debility;

he is easily startled, his feet are cold

or burning, and he complains of a

prickly sensation of the skin; his

spirits are low; and although he is

satisfied that exercise would be beneficial

to him, yet he can scarcely

summon up fortitude enough to try it.

In fact, he distrusts every remedy.

Several of the above symptoms

attend the disease, but cases

have occurred where few of them existed,

yet examination of the body,

after death, has shown the LIVER to

have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when

taken with Quinine, are productive

of the most happy results. No better

cathartic can be used, preparatory

to, or after taking Quinine. We

would advise all who are afflicted

with this disease to give them a

FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and

as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on

the lid, with the impression DR.

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER

PILLS bear the signatures of C.

McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the

wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or

storekeeper giving you the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared

by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists

and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any

part of the United States, one box of Pills for

twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE Foe OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF

FORTY YEARS.

There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness

it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that

affects the human body, or the body of a horse

or other domestic animal, that does not yield

to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c.,

50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a

human being, and restored to life and usefulness

many a valuable horse.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!

Young and Old! A NEW INVENTION

just patented for them, for Home Use!

Free and Scrolling, Grinding, Turning,

Boring, Drilling, Planing, Polishing,

Scoring, Cutting, CORN SHELLING,

Churning, Washing, Hay Cutting, Meat

Chopping! All on one Cabinet Lathe

using but one tool! Price \$5 to \$20.

For Pamphlet send stamp and address

EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH.

Earliest, Hardest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Halo's, highly

colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred.

Express \$5 per 1000.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

5000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, for sale by

K. H. Barron, 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.

40 CENTENNIAL CARDS, 8 types 20 cents, 30

Fancy mixed 10c. 30 5c. on lower, Bon ton on

Le Beau Monde, 20c. 10c. 10c.

GEO. I. REED & CO.,

32 Wall St., Nassau, N. Y.

To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants

for the spring sale of 1876. Send for price list.

L. E. CARR, Richmond, Ind.

Pike County Nurseries

Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835

Large and complete assortment of thirty, well grown

stock and lower prices than ever before. Quality

extra; warranted genuine and true.

For price list and descriptive list free,

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

Also, Trees, Small

Fruit, &c. Larger

stock and lower prices

than ever before. Quality

extra; warranted genuine and true.

For price list and descriptive list free,

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

Don't Contract

Advertising

in Western and Southern Newspapers until you procure a copy of our book on

ADVERTISING

AND HOW AND WHERE TO DO IT.

CONTAINING

A list of the best papers for local circulation in



A Boston merchant complains that the arrivals of the males from the West, now a days, are not so regular as their robberies!

Did you ever notice this remarkable peculiarity of debts, that their expanding power continues to increase as you contract them?

An editor out West has discovered a very simple way to prevent eggs from spoiling. His method is to eat them while they are fresh.

The latest way of dying for love, down East, is by no means very startling to contemplate. It consists of turning red hair into black.

Snodgrass boldly declares that he has known women not only too weak to bear food, but actually too weak to bear contradiction.

We have frequently observed that a rich man's son begins where his father leaves off, and ends where his father commenced—penitently.

After all is said and done, is it not a singular fact that people never seem to think of committing suicide until they are unfit to die?

The man who comes late into church with squeaky boots is the only thing in America that can even for one moment divert the minds of a fraction of the American people from the election returns. They may seem to be rather hard on the sermon, but it's a fact all the same.

"It was a popular notion of the ancients," said a showman, "that this 'ere animal, as we call a leopard, can't change his spots; but it's now known that he sleeps in one spot one night and in another spot another night, and is continually a-changin' his spots."

"Yes, fun is fun," the man said, as he brushed away a tear, and wildly clutched his pantaloons—the portion in the rear; "But putting crooked pins and such in a person's easy chair is rather more I s'pose to gosh, than mortal man can bear."

One of the old settlers at the Isle of Shoals seeing the name of Psyche on the hull of a yacht, the other day, spelled it out slowly, and then exclaimed: "Well, if that ain't the dumbest way to spell fish!"

An old man who owns a stall at the City Hall Market took a notion a few days since to use his spare hours in bettering his education. Procuring a spelling-book, his face was seen behind it whenever trade was dull. He tired however, of spelling the words to himself, and engaged the services of a boy about thirteen years old, having the next stall, to hear his lessons. Everything passed off all right for two or three days, and then a storm arose and a climax came. Holding the book in both hands the boy observed:

"We now come to the word 'welcome.' How do you spell it?"

"Well, Sir, I spell it w-e-l-k-u-m."

"Not correct."

"K-o-m, then."

"No, Sir."

"Then it's K-i-m."

"No, Sir."

"Boy, don't you lie to me."

"I guess I'll resign my office," replied the lad, as he laid the book down. "I've let you go and spell 'cat' with a k, 'horse' without any e, 'boy' with a double o to it, because you are old, and I didn't want to hurt your feelings. But when you call me a liar, and don't know how to spell the word, it's time for me to resign."—*Detroit Free Press.*

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Mark these Facts.

Testimony of the whole World.

#### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**  
Invariably cure the following diseases:  
**Disorder of the Kidneys.**  
In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they are 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, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Delirium, 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 Throat, Stone and Gravel, The Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, etc.

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

"Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1, each."  
"There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes."

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.  
**Office, 112 Liberty Street, N. Y.**  
**RICHARDSON & Co., Ag'ts, St. Louis, Mo.**

**\$552 \$77** a Week to Agents. Samples FREE.  
**P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.**

**WANTED AGENTS** to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubs. Park Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas.  
**P. P. PHILLIPS.**

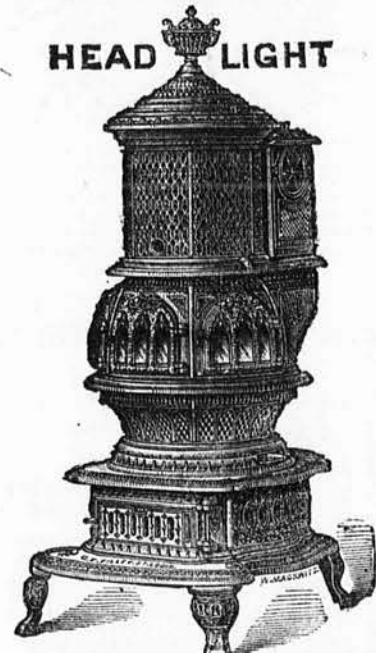
**\$3** Buy the best Washing Machine. Write L. S. RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards**, with name, 10c. post paid. L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

**GUNS** Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices. Sent anywhere c. o. d. for examination. Price List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## (DON'T YOU BUY) (OFFICE OR PARLOR) (HEATING STOVES)

(Until you have seen and tried our new)  
**SOFT COAL  
BASE BURNER.**



**HEAD LIGHT**

(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.)

And the construction of the Stove is so simple that the parts which are exposed to intense heat can be easily and quickly replaced at a small cost by the most inexperienced person. We are therefore confident that the HEADLIGHT is (Unequalled in the special points of)

(Perfect Combustion.)

(Great Heating Capacity.)

(Excellent Draft.)

(Simple Construction.)

(Economy in Price.)

For Price Lists address

**EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**

612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main Street,

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

OR TO



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

Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

**EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.**



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

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

**Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners**

"AUTOCRAT" and "JUPITER."

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

**BUCK'S STOVE CO.,**

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

**GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE**

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 vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marbled Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a Specialty.

**JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Mass.**

**25 FANCY CARDS**, all styles, with name, 10 cents Post-paid. J. B. HURST, Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

#### Farm Stock Advertisements.



#### PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES FOR SALE.

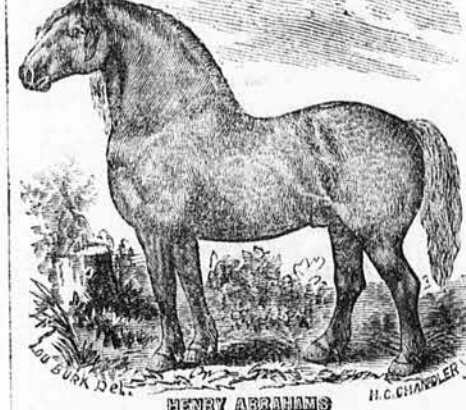
Eight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed arrived at my stables Sept. 28th, direct from France. I selected them myself, and they are good ones; all stylish animals, with extraordinary action for such large horses. Send for descriptive catalogue, prices, terms, etc.

Proprietor of Spring Valley Stock Farm, Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa.

**G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.**

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**NORMAN HORSES.**



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

#### GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



BREEDER OF

**Thoroughbred English**

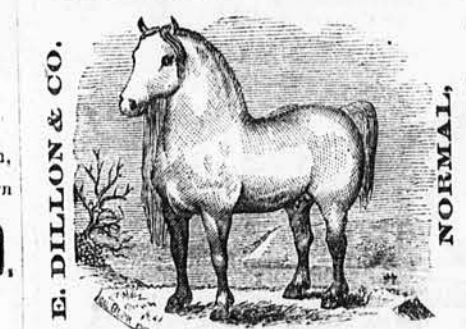
**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

—ALSO—

**Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.**

None but first-class stock shipped.

#### NORMAN HORSES



Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 30 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

**E. DILLON & CO.**

**SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.**



**ATCHISON, KANSAS**

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not skin.

Address **GLICK & KNAPP.**

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

#### SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

—AND—

**POLAND CHINA PIGS.**



**S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo.**

Breeder and Shipper of Short-Horn Cattle and Poland China Pigs. Bulls for sale. Fine Pigs \$10 to \$30 each.

#### PLUM CREEK HERD.



**D. B. BURDICK,**

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

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE,**

of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Leone Elm Prince, from Meador Lark, Prairie Flower, Nellie and other herd-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address

**D. B. BURDICK,**

Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

DEERE & Co.,  
Moline, Illinois.

A. MANSUR,  
St. Louis, Mo.

C. S. WHEELER,  
Kansas City, Mo.

## DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

### FARM MACHINERY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

We desire to call the especial attention of Kansas 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, Purchasing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequalled in the West. We respectfully solicit your trade and will be pleased to send you our "Farmer's Pocket Companion" for 1877, free by mail on application. It is not a cheap Advertising dodge, but a handsome Diary and Pocket Book, replete with valuable information.

—We refer below to some of our leading Implements, among them—

### The JOHN DEERE MOLINE PLOWS



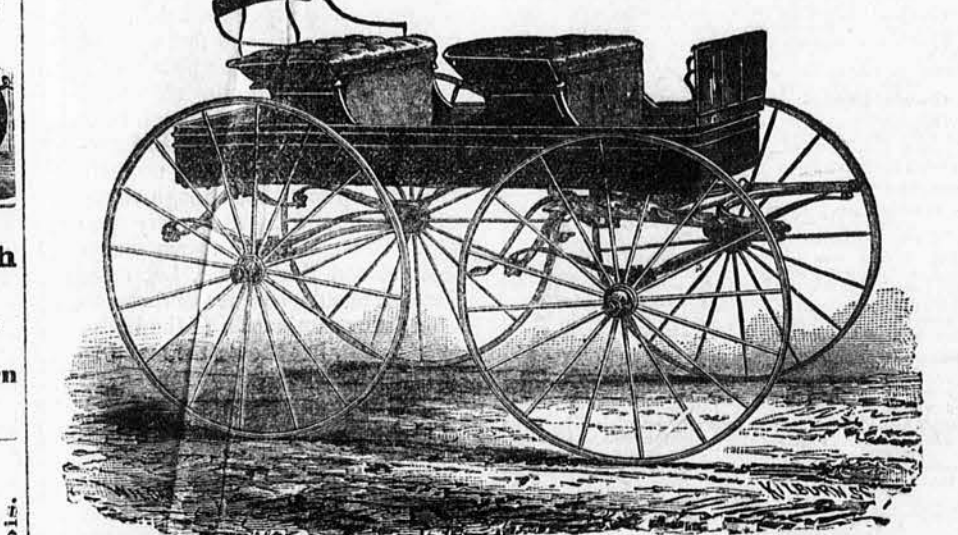
HAS BUT ONE LEVER. SIMPLE. STRONG. DURABLE.

HAS NO SUCCESSFUL RIVAL IN THE MARKET.

The "Gilpin" Sulky Plow.

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

### THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON.



The "Cortland" Spring Wagon.

Superior to any other in market, in style and strength. Send for special Catalogue.

The CLIMAX CORN PLANTER. Deservedly the Most Popular now in Use.



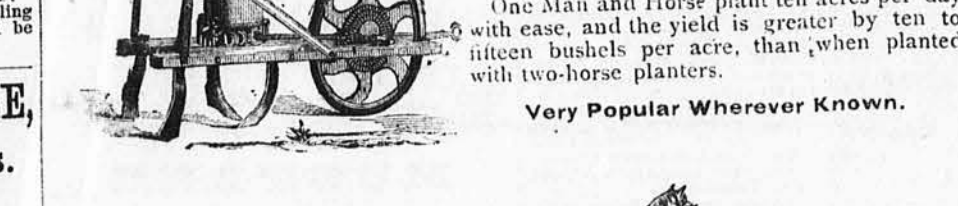
The Diamond Corn Planter.

Greatly Improved. Works Perfectly with Cheek Rower. Be sure to see this Planter before Buying.

### The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

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

Very Popular Wherever Known.



With TWENTY OIL TEMPERED Spring Steel Teeth.

A BOY OR GIRL TEN YEARS OLD Can Work It Easily.

### The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

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

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

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

## DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.