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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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A TEXAS CATTLE "ROUND-UP."

Agriculture.

FARM NOTES

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.
 BY DR. A. G. CHASE,
 (Formerly Editor of the Kansas Farmer.)

NUMBER IV.

The probable price of hogs for the winter of 1875 is in its accustomed delightful state of uncertainty. The butchers and packers are now airing their thread-bare schemes to "bear" the market, and likely will be successful, as usual. The price opened out at this point at 7 1/2 @ 8c net, and then gradually declined to 6 3/4 @ 7 1/4. This is an old trick and has two ends in view. One to force, or rather induce, farmers to sell early; and, second, to assist the packers in "bearing" the price on the main crop.

Another of their schemes is to put up the plea of poverty. "Got broke up, you know, on last year's crop, and wouldn't pack at all this year, only I've got the buildings and fixtures, and can't sell, and have to borrow money at 12 per cent. to pack on; all the packers lost money last year and there is ten thousand million more hogs this year than last and corn is only worth 12 @ 15c in Iowa and Illinois and the foreign market is over-stocked with bacon and mess pork and hogs are bound to come down. Don't you see?" Of course they are. That is as plain as the man in the moon, and it must all be so for I have heard the same story every year for the past half score or more. But what are those farmers going to do that have hogs to sell? Get frightened probably and sell at the first offer. My own idea are that those who sell good hogs after the 20th of December, will get the best prices. One of the best lots in this neighborhood was sold at \$0.70 gross, fifty head that averaged over 300 pounds.

The most of the wheat looks badly. Owing to long continued dry weather fully one-third of the seed failed to germinate, and what did sprout on most fields has made a very slim growth. In conversation with one of our wheat growers a few days since, he said: "There is more money and it is easier made in growing wheat on our rich alluvial bottoms, like those of 'Stranger,' than in any other crop. If I can make fifteen bushels per acre three times out of five I can get rich. This year I got \$1,025, for my wheat crop on a place that only cost me \$1,800, three years ago. What more can I ask?"

"Don't you think," I asked, "that most of the land along Stranger would be vastly benefited by the draining?"

"I think not. One of my neighbors ditched a large field with open ditches, without material benefit. They need to be back furrowed in narrow lands, following the same 'land' two or three years in succession, until you get it raised sufficient to carry off the surface wa-

ter, and little need will be found for other draining."

I think my friend under-values ditching. I am acquainted with the case he refers to, and while the field is not benefited a great deal, it is because there are not enough ditches. A ditch cannot in the nature of things have much effect beyond twelve or fifteen feet on either side, save as it acts as a channel to carry off the surface water; but I have often noticed the good effects of a ditch, in crops growing along its banks.

In my opinion, with the illimitable "range" that we have in Kansas very much of which would otherwise be a failure, it is sheer nonsense to talk about a herd law. The matter will be urged at the coming session of the legislature. Judge Jno. A. Halderman, Senator from this county, proposes to champion it. The Judge owns twelve hundred acres of land in this county, most of it unimproved, and if he can get cattle herded off his land by law, the land will bring him a nice income for moving purposes. This land being unimproved pays a minimum of taxes. In the county are twelve other men that in the aggregate own twelve hundred acres. They by frugal industry have built houses and barns planted their orchards and vineyards and by their improvements have enhanced not only the value of their own land, but of the Judge's also, and they pay the maximum of taxes. The case is still stronger with the non-resident land owners. The citizen builds the school houses and churches, the roads and bridges, and the non-resident's land is enhanced in value as much as the resident, while he contributes but a moiety towards the improvements. If then the cattle of the resident graze upon the worthy land owners vacant quarters, it is but a fair return. A herd law is pre-eminently a rich man's law and a poor man's curse. The talk about the cost of fences is absurd. We might as well talk of the cost of the merchant's store or the mechanic's shop. They are all necessary to the safe conduct of the business, and if fences cost more than all the cities, towns and villages of the land, so be it. We trust the present legislature will remember that Kansas for the most part is inhabited by small farmers, and their good demands that no herd law be passed. If they wish to legislate for a small minority of wealthy land owners, let them by all means pass a herd law.

A notice in the last FARMER that the Leavenworth Co. Poultry Association would hold an annual meeting, etc., causes me to speak an additional word in favor of poultry raising as an adjunct to farm operations. Every farmer of course keeps poultry, but as a rule they are so kept as to be of little pecuniary benefit and not in sufficient numbers to amount to anything. An old lady near here has raised this

year over \$300 worth of chickens, turkeys and geese to say nothing of the eggs and this too without any expense to her husband in the way of buildings, for there is not an excuse even for a hen house on the place. Last spring I had occasion to pass the farm frequently and I could see the old lady fixing nests for the geese and turkeys in hollow logs and stumps, stuffing straw in under some rail piles, that the sharp eyed biddies soon appropriated, thinking that they were "stealing" their nests and by her patient care and watchfulness and with little cost she has more than clothed a large family.

But few farms are so favorably located for the business as this one and generally some expense must be incurred, usually to erect suitable buildings. These can often be built by the farmer, of stone when the material is handy, or of rough timber. It is better to make the houses small, to accommodate not more than thirty hens and ten cocks, and is better for the farmer, as they require less mechanical skill, and they should be at least one hundred yards asunder. A building eight feet wide, twelve feet long, the south wall eight feet high with two windows in it, two by four feet, the north wall five feet high the roof covered with rails or rough plank and thatched or turfed, and the north and part of the end walls banked up, makes a cheap, and very excellent poultry house giving 624 cubic feet of space inside ample room for thirty hens. The walls should be twelve inches in thickness, at least, if of stone, and if of plank it will be found economical to line studding and fill in with saw-dust or dry earth to secure warmth in winter. Four such houses as this ought to be on every 100 acre farm provided a slight attack of chicken fever can be worked up among the women folks or children. With such buildings well stocked, five hundred dollars per annum would not be too large an income to expect, and would be very handy to have about tax-paying times.

I want to speak a word too about a garden crop that will give good, honest profits each and every year, and with good culture never fails except in grasshopper times. I mean, never have had a failure, and last year raised quite a large crop. One important advantage to the farmer, is in the fact that they may be put into market at a season of the year, that he is usually short of money. Last season I had my crop all sold before the first of August, at an average of about ninety cents per bushel. It takes not far from 7 bushels of sets to plant an acre, planting them in rows fourteen inches apart, to five inches asunder in the rows. The ground should be heavily manured now for next season's crop. The planting is a considerable job, but with the improved weeders, that are now sold at prices within the reach of most every farmer, the crop is easily cultivat-

ed. One hundred and fifty bushels per acre is not about an average yield and twice this may be raised, if enough manure is used. The success of the onion crop depends upon the quantity of rich, well rotted manure that is applied, and the crop should be cultivated upon the same ground year after year. Six inches is deep enough to break the ground. The sets will probably be high in the spring, but farmers can well afford to buy and plant largely, if they are worth not more than \$7.00 per bushel. A coating of finely pulverized manure after the sets are well up adds largely to the crop, but is some what difficult of application unless the ground is laid off in narrow beds, and one has a wheelbarrow.

Easton Kansas, Dec. 16, 1875.

LABOR IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

It gives us great pleasure to call attention to a large and valuable work which has been issued from the Government Printing Office at Washington. It is entitled Labor in Europe and America; a treatise on the rates of wages, the cost of subsistence and the condition of the working classes in Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, and other countries in Europe, also in the United States and British America. The original conception was due to many of the statisticians collected, and all the collation and arrangement of the material was by Mr. Edward Young, P. D., Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics. Mr. Young's official position put him in the way of recognizing the necessity for such a work, and he which was furnished by his appointment in 1873 as delegate to the International Statistical Congress. The labor of collection then begun has been continued, apparently without intermission, until within the last twelve months, as may be seen from the dates of many of the letters and reports. In this work many of the United States Consuls and the agents of the largest importing houses have been employed, men whose intimate relations with the different industries give greater value to the statistics collected by them. The immense quantity of the statistics thus collected has been digested and tabulated in a convenient form, so that the reader can see at a glance not only the rate of wages paid but also the value of such wages as represented by the amount of food and household articles they will buy, together with the average expenditures of the workmen's families. This is of course the only way in which a comparison can be made between the inhabitants of different countries, for a man's condition can be judged not by the number of dollars he can earn in each week but by the amount of articles of necessity or luxury which those dollars will buy. To this the author has added an interesting historical review of labor and manufactures from the earliest historic times to the reign of George III., occupying 175 pages; an article of 20 pages on the Era of Machinery, followed by another 46 pages on Trades Unions and Strikes in England; a dismal tale of suffering, excesses and revolt, the explanation of which is rendered easy by the facts given in the section on the condition of the working classes in Great Britain, wherein it is made clear, that most, if not all of the 18th, misery and destitution of the men and their families is due to drink. The men

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE KANSAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MANHATTAN, Riley Co., Kan., December 15th, 1875.

J. K. HUDSON, Esq., Dear Sir:—

The Society met pursuant to adjournment at Manhattan, Kansas, December 14th, 1875. The sessions were held in the Presbyterian church, Prof. Gate, President in the chair. Geo. C. Brackett, Secretary. The usual business of the society at the opening session was transacted. Adjourned

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Society met. The committee through N. E. Van Denan, chairman, made their report on Botany and Vegetable Physiology. The substance of which was that the principal causes of injury to trees and plants during the last two years was drouth in the summer of 1874 and defoliation by locusts of same season, which so weakened the vital force of vegetation that they were not able to resist the severity of the following winters.

This report being considered the important one of the session, brought out the experience of the members. The discussion was participated in by Wm. T. Cutter, T. C. Wells, C. G. Grubb, Robert Wilson, Dr. J. Stayman, Rev. R. D. Parker, L. M. Hile, H. E. Van Denman, Rev. E. Gale, N. P. Dunning, F. Wellhouse, Col. C. B. Lines and others. Some of the members had lost thousands of trees and the greater portions of vines, except in one vineyard in Riley county. Adjourned.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Society met. Music by Prof. J. E. Platt and his choir.

The address of welcome by Rev. D. R. Parker, on behalf of the citizens of Manhattan and vicinity, and the response by H. E.

Van Deeman, were eloquent and truly appropriate. Prof. Nard, delivered an interesting and important lecture on the value of our Horticultural interests as compared with other interests. He regarded the Horticulturist as the advanced Agriculturalist. The increase of Orchard Products in Kansas in 1870 over 1860 is 24,133, of vineyards 2,492; market garden, 307; aggregate, 819; increase of horticultural over farm products, 477.

Prof. C. V. Riley, of St. Louis, the distinguished State Entomologist of Missouri, was called on and made some very interesting remarks on the injury sustained by the locusts and the bright future prospects for Kansas. Although he would not assert positively that locusts would not visit here for eight or twenty years, yet reasoning from the experience of the past, he did not think it probable that they would visit here for at least some years, if ever. His region was not their natural home, which they only left when pressed for want of food in their native place during years of scarcity. This correspondence is extensive, and aided by the signal service, he has learned that the locusts that could get there have returned to the place from whence they came, and would not return here as long as the region congenial to them could furnish food for their subsistence. So many had perished in their attempt to return to their native country extending as far as British America, that their number had so diminished it would, if he could judge by the experience of the part, be many years before they would become so numerous that they could visit Kansas as with such terrible destruction as they have in the past.

The days of the past few years of Kansas had been cloudy, yet behind that cloud the sun still shone, and he thought that the future for the Kansas Horticulturalists and Agriculturalists were really encouraging. His lengthy remarks was listened to with the most profound silence and attention. Adjourned.

Society met at 9 o'clock, A. M., 15th. A paper was read by F. Wellhouse on fencing and the herd law, which in response elicited an animated discussion pro and con, in which a large number of member stock part.

Dr. J. Stayman, of Leavenworth, read a paper on Vegetable Gardening, which he held was like fruit growing to be successful must conform to the conditions of the climate. In no country perhaps is more care required. The location should be high and dry with either an eastern, southern or southwestern exposure with a gentle slope.

The best soil for a garden is a rich, loose, sandy loam. For best results the ground should be underdrained, thoroughly and deeply trenched or subsoiled.

FOR THE KANSAS FARMER. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876. AT PHILADELPHIA.

From the Bureau of Agriculture.

BREEDING HORSES.

Mares entered as breeding animals must have foals within one year of the show, or if in foal, certificates must be furnished to that effect. All foals exhibited must be the offspring of the mare with which they are at foot. Awards will be made to respective breeds for:— Pure bred turf Stallions, six years and over. Pure bred turf Stallions, over four years and under six years. Pure bred turf Stallions over two years and under four years. Pure bred turf Mares six years and over. Pure bred turf Mares over four years and under six years. Awards will be made for:— Trotting Stallions, six years and over. Trotting Stallions, over four years and under six years. Pure bred draught Stallions, six years and over. Pure bred draught Stallions, over four years and under six years. Pure bred draught Stallions, over two years and under four years. Pure bred draught Mares six years and over. Pure bred draught Mares over four years and under six years. Trotting brood Mares, six years and over. Trotting Fillies, over four and under six years. Trotting Fillies, over two years, and under four.

RUNNING AND TROTTING HORSES.

Shall be judged according to their record up to August 15th, 1876, due regard being had to present condition. Awards will be made for:— Running Horses having made fastest record. Trotting Stallions having trotted a mile within twenty-three. Mares and Geldings having trotted a mile within twenty-five.

WALKING HORSES.

Fast Walking Horses, whether bred for agricultural purposes or the saddle, will compete in the ring for awards.

MATCHED TEAMS.

Awards will be made for:— Matched Teams having trotted a mile in twenty-three-five. Matched Stallions for heavy draught, over sixteen hands high, and over fifteen hundred pounds weight each. Matched Geldings for heavy draught, over sixteen hands high, and over fifteen hundred pounds weight each. Matched Mares for heavy draught, over fifteen hands high, and over fourteen hundred pounds weight each. Matched Mares for heavy draught, over fifteen hands high, and over fourteen hundred pounds weight each. Matched Mules for heavy draught, over fifteen and a half hands high, and over thirteen hundred pounds weight each.

BREEDING ASSES.

Awards will be made to respective breeds of:— Pure bred Jacks over six years. Pure bred Jacks over three years and under six. Pure bred She-Asses over six years. Pure bred She-Asses over three years and under six.

NEAT CATTLE.

A cow will be eligible for entry, unless accompanied with a certificate that within seven months preceding the show, she had a living calf, or that the calf, if born dead, was born at its proper time. No Heifers entered as a calf will be eligible for a prize, unless accompanied with a certificate that she has been

bullied before the first of April, or presents unmistakable proof of the fact to the judges. No Bull above one year old can be entered unless he have a ring in nose, and the attendant be provided with a leading stick, which must be used whenever the animal is taken out of stall. Awards will be made for the best herd of each respective breed, consisting as follows:— One Bull Four Cows, none under fifteen months. Neat cattle, of each respective breed, will compete individually for awards. Bulls 3 years and over. Bulls over 2 years and under 3 years. Cows 4 years and over. Cows over 3 years and under 4 years. Cows or Heifers in calf, over 2 years and under 3 years. Yearling Heifers. A sweepstake award will be made for the best Bull of any breed. A sweepstake award will be made for the best Cow of any breed.

FAT AND DRAUGHT CATTLE.

Animals entered as Fat and Draught Cattle need not be of pure blood, but will compete on individual merits. Fat Cattle must be weighed, and in general those will be judged best which have the greatest weight with the least surface and offal. Awards will be made for:— Best fatted Steer of any age or breed. Most powerful yoke of Oxen. Most rapidly-walking yoke of Oxen. Most thoroughly-trained yoke of Oxen. Most thoroughly-trained team of three or more yokes of Oxen.

BREEDING SHEEP.

All sheep offered for exhibition must be accompanied with certificate to the effect that they have been shorn since the 1st of April, and the date given. If not fairly shorn, or if clipped so as to conceal defects, or with a view to improve the form or appearance, they will be excluded from competition. Awards will be made to respective breeds for:— The best pen of fine animals of same flock and including one ram, the ewes all having had living lambs the past spring. Awards will be made to respective breeds for:— Rams 2 years and over. Shearling Rams. A sweepstake award will be made for the best Ram, respectively of long, middle, and fine-wooled breeds. Awards will be made to respective breeds for:— Ewes in pens of three, all having had living lambs. Shearlings in pens of three. A sweepstake award will be made for the best pen of three Breeding Ewes, respectively of long, middle, and fine-wooled breeds.

FAT SHEEP.

Fat Sheep entered for competition must be weighed, and in general those will be judged best which have the greatest weight, with the least surface and offal. Awards will be made for:— Pen of three best fatted Sheep of each breed. Pen of three best fatted Sheep of any breed.

BREEDING SWINE.

Every competing sow above one year old must have had a litter, or be in pig, and the owner must bring proof of these facts, if required. If a litter of Pigs be sent with a Sow, the young Pigs must be sucklings, the offspring of the Sow, and must not exceed the age of three months. Awards will be made to respective breeds for:— Boars 2 years old and over. Boars 1 year old and under 2 years. Boars between 9 months and one year. Breeding Sows 2 years old and over. Breeding Sows 1 year old and under two years. Pen of three Sow Pigs between nine months and one year. A sweepstake award will be made for the best Boar of any breed. A sweepstake award will be made for the best sow of any breed.

FAT SWINE.

Fat Swine entered for competition must be weighed, and in general those will be judged best which have the greatest weight, with the least surface and offal. 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes will be awarded for:— Pair of best fatted Hogs of each breed. Pair of best fatted Hogs of any breed.

DOGS.

Awards will be made to respective breeds for:— Dogs of two years and over. Dogs of one year and under two. Pups. A sweepstake award will be awarded for the best Dog of any breed displayed by a foreign exhibitor. A sweepstake award will be awarded for the best home-bred Dog of any breed. Awards will be made to respective breeds for:— Bitches of two years and over. Bitches of one year and under two. Bitch Pups. A sweepstake award will be awarded for the best Bitch of any breed displayed by a foreign exhibitor. A sweepstake award will be made for the best home-bred Bitch of any breed.

POULTRY.

Poultry can only be exhibited in coops made after specifications furnished by the Bureau of Agriculture. Awards will be made to respective breeds for: Pairs of one year and over, of Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Swans, Pigeons, Guineas and Ornamental Birds. For pairs under one year.

FISH.

Living Fishes will be displayed in both fresh and salt water aquaria. Awards will be made for:— Largest display of Fish of each species. Largest display of Fish of all species.

BEES IN 1875.

EDITOR FARMER:—Owing to several bad seasons bee-keeping has languished in this State, in fact many became discouraged and did not take proper care of their bees so that last winter probably two-thirds or three-fourths of the bees perished and this season opened very discouragingly; in the early months of the season bees could not make a living and many perished that were short in stores in the spring unless they were fed. We confess to have nearly lost interest in the business though we are making it a specialty, on account of three successive unprofitable years. Well, we have this to say, that no year were they a loss to us. Even the poorest they paid expenses, which of course was not very much. Last year many stocks failed to store honey enough to carry them through, and owing to the scarcity of money as well as honey, we did not under the circumstances feel able and willing to go to the expense of feeding as would have been necessary to carry them all through, so this season we found our stock reduced to thirteen to commence with, and had to feed about ten lbs of sugar to each hive to carry them through till August when they began to make return. In about ten days, we extracted 1800 lbs. from about a dozen hives, the best of course, the rest yielding no surplus. Afterwards in equalizing our hives for winter we had several hundred lbs.

of honey over in combs so that we calculated our surplus this season 2,000 lbs. Our bees are now all in the cellar, put in about the 9th of this month apparently in better condition than ever before—all with plenty of honey to carry them through the Spring months except probably two or three; and let us say that it is always best to choose a warm time to put them in. We put ours in by moonlight one evening it was pretty cold with a brisk north-west wind and we found that as soon deposited in the cellar they would become excited and rush out of the hives and in a few instances for me a cluster that would reach from top to bottom of the hive on the outside. This evening we put in about one half. The next evening being warm we carried in the rest, when they scarcely showed any symptoms of being disturbed at all. Our increase in bees this season has been from 13 50, counting them worth \$5.00 a live and \$7 increase gives: \$180.00 2,000 lbs. honey at 17 cts per lb. \$343.00 Total profits for this year, \$520.00 From 13 hives counting them worth \$7.50 each would be \$97.50 capital invested. This seems like a very extraordinary profit and it is, if it could be secured every year and the honey could be readily sold. We would ask for no better business if we had a location where a yield of honey could be had every year, and we could be sure of ten cents per lb. for honey. N. CAMERON.

HORSES FOR FARMING PURPOSES. Having explained in my previous article the best way of improving our farm horses; I will make a few more remarks, hoping they may enlighten the Kansas farmer and show him his error in using small horses to do his work. What must be the motto of a good farmer? To raise as much grain and with as little labor as possible, from the smallest amount of land. How is it to be done? will be the inquiry. That is what I will try to explain. It is known by every good farmer, that the good tilling of the soil, increases the amount of grain on the acre: this admitted let us proceed. By good tilling I understand bringing the land in the best condition for cultivation: deep plowing is a necessity, but surely we can not do it if we have not the means; horses and plows must be adapted to the work we have to perform. With the teams used here, we can only make a superficial plowing and the yield of grain being in accordance, we have to use so much more land, seed and labor, the poor horses are overtaxed because they are too willing, and they have to go fast to diminish the traction; that way they tire themselves and driver and before the work is half done, man and beast have given out unless he plows more shallow yet, which makes his work worse; when the times of deep plowing comes which is in the fall, then the horses are not able to do it. The soil being only lightly turned can not stand either wet or drouth; the farmer lays his failure to the weather and the country, when he is the only one to blame. Look now at the difference with a good strong team! You can see that farmer when he puts his horses to the plow, glowing with pride and satisfaction; you notice how confident he is that his work will be done well; he can use a plow adapted to his horses and his work. Follow him to his field, see how impatient his team is to go, look how easily and nicely they make a deep furrow, they go steadily, no jumping, no running, but they walk ahead, the farmer follows radiant, he walks on easily behind, you don't see him like the farmer with the small team, jerk the poor horses because a little hard spot in the soil stops them or throws them out of the furrow, no swearing, no excitement and abusing like I have witnessed many times. No, his work is easy and he enjoys it. When his plowing is finished, look at him and at his horses, they ask for more work. He is not afraid now that rain or drouth will injure his crop, he has made a reservoir where he can keep the water till the plants need it. When the fall plowing is to be done, he is not afraid to commence it; now is his time and he will show what his team can do. He opens a furrow that will give his crops in the future, room enough to extend their roots, they won't be cramped as though in a box. Look now at the result: see if the farmer with the small team will have the same amount of grain in weight; the labor, the quantity of seed used and the harvesting will not cost so much to the acre to the farmer with his strong team; for I know by experience that twenty acres of good cultivated lands will yield more grain than twenty-five acres of badly worked soil. The benefit for the farmer will not only be in the working of his soil, it is also in the raising of colts from such stock, let him take the service of a good full blooded draft stallion. He will probably pay \$10@15 more than for a common one; but what will be the difference in raising? A colt from common stock will bring only after three years feeding, from \$75@100; while a colt from a good draft stallion will bring after two years keeping from \$300@500. Some farmers will say that some light American horses have been sold for a larger price. I will agree with you, but 1st, exception is no rule; 2nd, I can tell to those farmers that I have seen in Illinois several farmers who had been misled by that principle, glad to find employment in a livery stable, after los-

ing all their money and reducing their families to a life of misery and trouble.

A great many farmers will object, not having the means of beginning with good strong teams. Perfectly right, but let me ask you, when you go to market with a loaded wagon, and the road is bad on the start don't you make any attempt to find a better one if there is only a little change? Every one will answer that for himself. You have commenced your farming career as well as you could, but if you don't improve your condition you must resign yourself to stay always in the back ground. If you can not all buy good teams, some more fortunate can buy a Stallion with which to improve the stock of the community; it will be a great profit to himself and to his neighbors. I know a farmer in Illinois who bought a draft stallion four years ago, he stood him at \$20, colt insured; after three years service he sold his horse, who was then 7 years old, and he told me that he had made a clear profit of five thousand dollars. The gain made in that county by the raising of the colts from that Stallion was estimated at least at twenty-five thousand dollars more than if they had raised colts from the old stock, and that without any extra labor or expense. I think I have said enough on that subject, and I hope that the Kansas farmers will now comprehend their own interest. If any body wants more facts to convince him I will be at his disposal, and if parties wish to know where they can find the horses and Stallions alluded to, and the best way to procure them, I will freely give all the references they want. G. B.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

Where Did They Come From and How Shall We Get Rid of Them?

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW, Author of "Our Currency as it is and as it Should be," "Our Money Miss," "A Financial Catechism," "Repudiate the Repudiators," "Exhaustive Power of Currency," Etc.

CHAPTER XII.

WHY GOLD WAS AND IS AT A PREMIUM. "What constitutes a State? Not high raised battlements or labor'd mound, Thick wall or moated gate; Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned; Not bays and broad arm'd ports, Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride; Not starry'd and spangled courts, Where low-brow'd baseness waits perfume to pride. No; Men! high-minded Men! Men who their duties know; But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain!"

—SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Although the greenback was started, mutilated and shackled to compete with its older and petted legal tender competitor, it soon evinced such surprising power for good as to astonish and encourage its friends and dismay its enemies. Henry C. Carey says: The societary movement, in the first year of the war, was paralyzed to a degree greatly exceeding anything the country had ever known. What, then, was needed was live money to take the place of the dead that was being hourly created. To the end that this might be supplied, the nation, through its finance minister, proclaimed to all its members that it needed labor and labor's products in their various forms, and would give in exchange live money to the extent of \$400,000,000; or, in other words, money of such character as fitted it to be used for effecting exchanges of any and every kind whatsoever. At once the scene was changed, the employer being now enabled to pay cash for all the services and all the materials of which he stood in need; and the workman, in like manner, enabled to pay in cash for the food and clothing required by his family and himself. The farmer, now selling his crops for live money, was thus enabled to place the storekeeper in a position to buy for cash in the distant cities. Almost at once, and as if by magic, the usurious charges disappeared, thereby lightening the burdens of workingmen, farmers, mechanics and laborers, to an annual extent thrice exceeding the amount of greenbacks issued. Of all financial measures on record, there has been none which has so much tended toward the elevation of the laborer, and toward establishing harmony in the relations of labor and capital, as has been the case with that by which \$400,000,000 of live money, free of interest, were made to take the place of thousands of millions of dead money, for whose use our people had been paying at twice, thrice, and even twenty times the legal rates.

Gold instantly lost two-thirds of its premium, and the same six per cent. bonds which the conspirators, taking advantage of our national necessities, had bought in December, 1861, at less than 90, commanded 102 in gold within four months from the passage of the bill creating the legal tender and the 5-20 bond for its redemption. If the critical reader asks me how it happened that then (June, 1862) the greenback, convertible into a six per cent. bond, was three per cent discount, while the six per cent. bonds were at two per cent. premium, and suggests that any man in his senses, wanting to buy a six per cent. bond, would simply take his greenbacks to the treasury and demand the bond at par, rather than to sell his greenbacks at 97 or buy the bond at 102, I could only respond that the bond selling at 102 was issued when gold was the only legal tender, and therefore payable in gold and available

for European shipment, while the interest only of the 5-20's was payable in gold, but the principal was redeemable in greenbacks, thus making the 5-20 bonds, as well as greenbacks, distinctively a domestic institution, and not required for European speculation.

We will now try to delineate the successive steps taken by these organized plunderers to prostrate the power and production of this nation at their feet, in which they have so far succeeded probably, beyond their most sanguine anticipations.

In WAR, cutting off the supply of water from an enemy will bring them to terms more speedily and certainly than the more vigorous assaults.

So with money—eminent authorities, including Napoleon, assure us that the longest purse secures the ultimate victory.

On this hypothesis, our defeat was a foregone conclusion, by the bullion school, on the last day of December, 1861, when the basis of our currency (gold) vanished, and of course the superstructure tumbled.

We have seen how desperately every enemy of the republic fought against the inauguration of the people's money—hand to hand—step by step—until the mutilated greenback was evolved and sent on its mission, manacled and ham-strung.

Gold, being thus demoralized, became simply merchandise and subjected to the same laws of supply and demand which control the prices of every other production.

It was evident to the holders of this metal that the modes of manipulation, entirely familiar to every speculator, employed to corner any other article would be entirely available with this.

These modes of manipulation practiced by the Bulls, or those working for an advance, are two, to wit:

1st. Removing, as far as possible, the supply from the market.

2d. Increasing the demand.

The gold speculators found the United States Senate a most convenient tool for their purposes in both those regards, as by their mutilations of the House bill, which they rigorously insisted on, the power of the Government was pledged to create an artificial demand for and thus deplete the market of their commodity by constantly withdrawing it to pay custom dues.

No other purely speculative ring ever had such ready and powerful co-operation. The natural result was:

1st. The formation of what may be termed a circus, a ring, or a whirlpool of gold traveling in a circle, thus:

A—From merchant to Custom House for duties.

B—From Custom House to Treasury.

C—From Treasury to bond-holder for interest.

D—From bond-holder to Gold Room, where it would start again on its travels.

This funny and useless whirligig arrangement absorbed about 50,000,000, and was very useful to those wanting to corner the market.

The second result was a large accumulation of gold in the U. S. Treasury, frequently running as high as \$100,000,000.

Those two institutions, holding \$150,000,000 from the market, could not help producing the desired advance.

Of course the conspirators, having secured such results, could quietly await the logic of events, trusting to the United States Senate and the future.

But they were not entirely idle, but whiled away their luxurious leisure in debauching the professors of political economy in our schools and colleges, the editors of our metropolitan dailies, and, too often, our clergymen in their pulpits and religious publications to teach their trusting pupils that a nation's progress to emulgence or destruction was accurately controlled and measured by its possession of the precious metals.

Of course that fallacious bubble could easily be pricked by simply pointing to Spain, Mexico and Asia, where societary disintegration was produced and is perpetuated by the practical acceptance of that theory, but the avenues which greedily opened themselves to the poison were hermetically sealed to the antidote.

A minute's thought will show the reader that though the aggregate of our gold interest bearing bonds was increasing at the rate of more than \$2,000,000 per day, its effect would not be perceptible on the gold market until the semi-annual interest appropriation, which was for the first 5-20's, May 1st and November 1st.

It will also be seen that as our debt was increasing at the rate of \$600,000,000 per year the same annual interest for each six months would be at least \$18,000,000 more than for the six months immediately preceding it,—thus creating a mathematical necessity for a continued rise in the price of gold in almost a fixed ratio of the increase of the increase of our debt, solely because our Congress had legislated for the little speculative gold rings of a few hundred gamblers rather than for the forty millions of our other people. The advance in gold was a result as entirely disconnected from the stability or instability of our Government, as was the advance to double the previous rates in the price of flour on the declaration of the Crimean war, years before.

Another disastrous result soon appeared in the gold market. The competition among the merchants to purchase gold to pay their duties with was sufficiently sharp to sustain a constantly rising premium, but whenever the Government was induced for any reason to get

on the market, already over-strained, to gold, it was sure to set it kiting.

The first semi-annual payment of interest on the 5-20 bonds was November 1st, 1862, and gold had crawled up to a premium of 31 per cent.

The next payment was May 1st, 1863, and the premium was 51 per cent.

Such results so soon accruing from the depreciation by the Government of its own currency, should have caused the Government to recede at once from its suicidal course, but our Congressmen seemed to rather like it, in fact, committeemen and secretaries were in a most remarkable way transformed from poor men to heavy capitalists, so suddenly as to make us think that the visions of Alladin were no illusion, but a demonstrable possibility.

On the 3d day of March, 1863, ANOTHER TURN OF THE SERPENS was determined on, and the nation tore from the people the element of convertibility of the greenback, and added to the former depreciation referred to,

THE COLD-BLOODED INFAMY OF REPUDIATION. Our next chapter will advert more in detail upon this monstrous iniquity, it being the sharply defined result of the fourth campaign of the plunderers against the people—the parasites against the producers.

*This circus arrangement is at this point broken, in the case of the foreign bond-holder, when gold starts off at a tangent and don't stop until under lock, key and military guard at Bank of England or other European strong box.

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FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The Kansas State Grange met at the Grange Hall in Emporia, Kan. Dec. 13th, at 10 o'clock a. m. and was called to order by the Worthy Master M. E. Hudson, and opened in due form.

The following Officers were present: M. E. Hudson, W. M.; W. Sims, O.; W. S. Hanna, L.; C. S. Wyeth, S.; J. Coffin, Asst. S.; E. J. Nason, C.; J. Boyd, Treas.; P. B. Maxson, Sec. Sister B. A. Otis, Ceres; Sister Rippey, L. Asst. S.

On motion of Bro. Otis, a committee of five on credentials was appointed consisting of Brother Plumb, of Lyons, J. Harwood, of Clay, I. C. Cuppy, of Allen; Beck, of Atchison; Pierce of Sumner; A synopsis of the proceedings of the National Grange was given by the Worthy Master, after which the Grange adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m.

AFTER-NOON SESSION. The committee on credentials reported the names of 61 Delegates, the report accepted the Delegates were allowed seats. The Worthy Master delivered a very eloquent Address, which on motion of Bro. Hanna, was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Bros. D. D. Marquis, J. S. Bean, E. F. Williams, W. E. Reid and W. H. Beck. Bro. A. T. Stewart, on behalf of the Ex. Committee read their report which was referred to a committee consisting of Bros. A. G. Newey, S. H. Houser, John Rairy, Peter Hamilton, J. N. Hamilton.

Bro. G. Y. Johnson, Sec. Patrons Life Insurance Association made a report which was extremely well received, and referred to the committee on Insurance. Bro. S. A. Downs, Sec. of the Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Association made a very full report, of the transactions of the Society since its organization, which report was referred to a Committee on Insurance.

Bro. P. B. Maxson made a report as State Agent which was referred to Committee on Co-operation. Also a report as Sec. State Grange, referred to Finance Committee.

Bro. John Boyd, Treas. made a report, referred to Finance Committee, adjourned till 7 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION. The President of the Normal school on behalf of the Faculty extended an invitation to the officers and members of the State Grange, to visit the school to-morrow at 9 o'clock a. m. which was on motion, accepted.

The Delegates on call of counties then gave a brief synopsis of the results and successes of the county agencies, in their respective counties which gave in many counties very satisfactory results.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, Dec. 15.—Grange met pursuant to adjournment, at 8 o'clock. The Worthy Master announced the following committees. AUDITING COMMITTEE—T. E. Tabor, A. S. Williams, W. H. Boice. FINANCE COMMITTEE—J. G. Otis, W. L. Delano. JOHN BAILEY, W. L. Fleck, I. C. Cuppy, APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.—H. G. Reynolds, D. A. Buck, W. D. Rippey, A. M. Durand, Geo. Army. MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.—A. W. Plumb, W. Hepler, H. S. Makison.

GOOD OF THE ORDER. H. W. Beck, William Roe, A. Bonhannon, S. W. Fisher, D. C. Spurgeon. CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS.—D. D. Marquis, A. J. Pettigrew, M. W. Halsey, W. W. Woodruff, Wm. White. PUBLICATION.—L. M. Earnest, E. R. Wolverton, F. J. Cochran, W. W. Daniels, Jacob Beck. CO-OPERATION.—

W. H. Pierce, E. St. John, W. H. Jones, F. W. Kellogg, J. M. Wandler.

The Grange adjourned at 9 o'clock a. m. and proceeded in a body to the State Normal School, and again re-assembled for business in the Grange Hall at 10 o'clock a. m. On a call of counties a large number of Resolutions were offered and referred to their appropriate Committees.

The Grange then adjourned till, Thursday at 9 a. m. in order to let the committees have time to perform their duties.

No part of gardening requires more care than the selection of seeds, not only in regard to their purity, but the varieties suitable to the various seasons as well as being adapted to the climate. Perhaps there are more failures from this cause than from any other; when the seed is sown the soil must not be wet or dry, but loose and pliable.

Another very important rule of gardening is thorough cultivation. Dr. Stayman, not only referred to the frequent stirring of the soil, but also to deeply plowing the ground as well as enriching it with suitable fertilizers.

The Doctor noticed at too great a length for a report, the utility and method of using hot beds.

Prof. Gale, read a paper on forest tree culture. He thought it did not enter into the minds of the law-makers who framed and passed the "timber act" by which a man may secure a farm by planting 40 acres of timber so that it shall not stand more than 12 feet apart that trees should be planted closely, as we learned by experience in 1874. Prof. Gale, argued that trees should be planted close for several reasons.

1st. For the mutual protection of the trees.

2d. For economy in culture.

3d. For immediate protection.

4th. For the purpose of securing available timber trees.

5th. For the purpose of securing early returns from our planting.

It is to be seriously questioned whether the present shape our timber act may not be such as to hinder rather than promote the interests of forestry on the plains. The manner in which the trees must be spread over 40 acres of land will in a vast number of cases defeat the object aimed at.

Because 1st. The cost of planting 40 acres will be far more than the quarter section is worth. 2d. Very few of those who go to the frontier will find it in their power to support their families and comply with the conditions of the act. 3rd. The danger arising from open plantations, so that all the trees are liable to suffer from the vicissitudes of our peculiar climate. 4th. Trees thus planted will not serve the purpose of a forest but become an open orchard. Col. C. B. Lines, had a neighbor who planted a cottonwood plantation about six years ago, when he plants were one fourth inch in diameter, now they measure six inches.

The society then elected the following officers, or rather unanimously re-elected the old ones. President, Prof. E. Gale, Manhattan; Vice President, R. Milliken, Emporia; Secretary, George C. Brackett, Lawrence; Treasurer, J. Wellhouse, Leavenworth; Trustees, H. E. Van Deman, George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, D. B. Skeeles, Galesburg.

Prof. C. V. Riley, gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on Entomology, after which the society adjourned.

In my next I will give you a report of the doings of the remainder of the session with some remarks and suggestions of your humble reporter, which are also entertained by many with whom he talked.

Truly, &c., A. M. BURNS.

THURSDAY, MORNING SESSION. Grange opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. Report of Committee on Master's Address read—approved—and ordered to be printed.

The following Reports were referred to the Auditing Committee, and Brother S. N. Wood was added to said Committee.

Finance Committee's Report. Report of Committee on State Agent's Report, and Report of Committee on Ex-Committee's report.

On motion of Brother Reynolds the subject in reference to an official organ was made a special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The Committee on Co-operation made a lengthy report, which was referred to the Ex-Committee. The report recommends a plan similar to the Rochdale Plan. After a careful examination of the above plan, by the Ex-Committee, they also recommended its passage, and on motion to adopt, it received the hearty and unanimous vote of the Grange.

Adjourned till 1:30. AFTER-NOON SESSION. Grange opened at 1:30 P. M. The Committee on needed legislation reported a large number of resolutions—memorializing the Legislature. The following received the endorsement of the State Grange:

To pass a law recommending the Legislature to leave the question of the Herd law to the several counties more directly interested, for local action.

To pass a law authorizing a cheap edition of the session laws.

To pass a more stringent law in regard to prairie-fires.

To pass a law reducing the rate of toll of mills. Also one on Equity of Redemption; also one recommending economy in public expenditures; also one, making the Board of County Commissioners a court, instead of Agents of the County.

To pass a law making awards of Arbitrators

binding. To pass a law for the immediate sale of the lands belonging to the Kansas State Normal School, University, and State Agricultural College.

To pass a law regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

EVENING SESSION. The conferring of the Fifth Degree in form and exemplifying the secret work of the first four Degrees occupied the evening; no other business being.

FRIDAY, MORNING SESSION. Grange opened at 9 A. M. The Committee on Appeals and Grievances make a final report which was full and clear, and was unanimously adopted.

The Amendments to the National Constitution were then taken up and were all adopted with the exception of Sections 2, 6, and 14. See amendments in last weeks Farmer.

The Committee on Milage and per diem. made a final report, which was adopted.

AFTER-NOON SESSION. Grange opened at 1:30 P. M. The special order of business for this hour, being the subject of the Official organ, Brother Wood offered a resolution that the Ex-Committee be instructed to have 15,000 copies of the Gleaner published monthly for gratuitous distribution among the Patrons without expense to the State Grange, and also accepting the offer of the KANSAS FARMER and the Spirit of Kansas.

On roll call of members, 30 voted Aye and 24 No. Adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION. Grange opened at 7 P. M. The Committee on Insurance recommended to the State Grange to publish 2,000 copies of the Constitution and By-laws of the Patron's Life and Fire Insurance Associations in pamphlet form, including the very instructive reports of the Secretaries of the above Associations.

The committee also report that they find the books of these Secretaries in most excellent condition. Report unanimously adopted.

The salary of the Secretary was raised to \$1,000 per annum, to include clerk hire.

The Master's salary was fixed at \$700 and expenses. The Lecturer's salary was raised to \$3 per day while traveling for the good of the order.

The Master was by vote added to the Executive Committee, and requested to visit the several counties in the State to instruct the Patrons in the written and unwritten work, and to work up the general business of the order.

Bro. Cramer's bill of \$40, for postage and stationery, was allowed. Adjourned.

SATURDAY—MORNING SESSION. Grange opened at 8 o'clock. The subject of the official organ was again called, and on motion the whole subject was referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Bros. Rainey, Tabor, Earnest, Reynolds and Plumb, who reported a resolution which was substantially the same as one heretofore offered by Bro. D. B. Long:

Resolved, That we recommend the State Grange to accept the offer of the editors of the KANSAS FARMER and the Spirit of Kansas, and also recommend that, in addition to the duties of the Secretary of the Kansas State Grange, he may publish a paper for the good of the order as long as it is self-sustaining, and no expense to the State Grange, in time of officers or money.

The above report was adopted. The Committee on Good of the Order made a final report, which was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Otis, a committee of five was appointed, whose duties shall be to publish a Grange programme of exercises monthly. The following were appointed on said committee: Sisters M. F. Stratton and C. A. Wilkinson; Bros. Beck, Boise and Long.

Bro. Otis offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we thank the different R. R. companies for the reduction of fare to delegates to this State Grange.

On motion, a committee of three on Education was appointed, consisting of the following Brothers: F. G. Adams, of Shawnee county; Stephen M. Wood, of Chase county; and H. G. Reynolds, of Marshall county; who shall report at the next meeting of the State Grange.

A committee on Constitution and By-Laws of Pomona Granges was appointed, who reported a Constitution which was adopted by a unanimous vote. Committee consisted of Bros. Wood, Tabor, Plumb, Reynolds and Long.

A vote of thanks was extended to Sister M. F. Stratton, of Emporia Grange No. 613, for the very excellent music furnished by her at this session of the State Grange.

The Auditing Committee made a final report, which was adopted.

Bro. John G. Otis offered a resolution which was adopted without a dissenting vote, viz:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this State Grange, that the Executive Committee shall immediately appoint a State Agent, who shall take charge of the State Grange warehouse, at Topeka, for a State Agency Headquarters. The Agent shall immediately sell the stock of implements now on hand, and collect the money for those already sold, and proceed to use the funds in forwarding the best interests of the commercial business of the Order.

The minutes of the session were read and approved.

After a few closing remarks by the Master, the Grange closed in due form. W. W. C.

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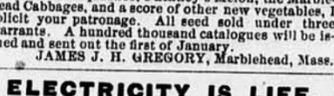
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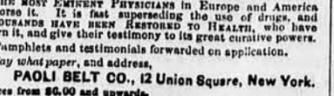
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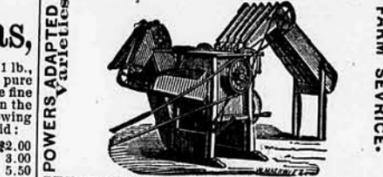


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Packing done well in moss and no charges made for it. Terms cash. Orders to send C. O. D. must be accompanied by one-third of the amount in cash. SAUER & RAUE, Nurserymen and Florists, Kansas City, Mo.

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It is to the interest of the people of Kansas to know that the undersigned has the

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The Triumph Truss Co. ask no advance payment for curing Rupture, and offer \$1000 Reward for any Case they cannot cure. THEY employ a first-class lady Surgeon. Their chief Surgeon has had 30 years' unflinching success. Examination and advice confidential and free. Orders filled by mail or express. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet to

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A. HOUSTON & CO., State Agency Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois, For the sale and purchase of Farm Products, family supplies, and Farming Implements, No. 394 North Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Consignments of GRAIN solicited.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFER

Over 2000 columns of reading matter, postage paid for \$1.25. We offer neither bulls, jack-knives, washing machines, cheap jewelry or dabs, called chromos, for premiums. The FARMER is given for the lowest possible cash price and every subscriber can keep the money, he would upon the premium plan, give to buy somebody else a present. We pay the agent getting up the club over 100 cents. The FARMER 1 year (52 numbers) postage paid, in clubs of 10 for \$1.25 per copy, WITH AN EXTRA COPY TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB. Address, J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

THE FACTS CONCERNING THE \$18,000 OF FORGED SCHOOL BONDS NOW IN THE KANSAS STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

It is doubtless well known that there is a Board of Commissioners provided by the constitution of the State for the investment of the State Permanent School Fund, which at present amounts to nearly \$100,000 annually. This Board consists of Gen. John Frazer, Supt. Pub. Instruction; A. M. F. Randolph, Attorney General; and Thos. Cavanaugh, Secretary of State. Near the last of August a letter from S. Whitcomb, St. Joseph, Mo., was received by the Board of Commissioners, inquiring the price paid for School District Bonds. This letter was answered in the usual way, and about the first of September, among other bonds, a package of over \$5,000 of Mitchell county school district bonds was received by mail. A day or two after, the Commissioners were informed by the State Treasurer that he had received a letter from Mr. Whitcomb, informing him that the aforesaid bonds had been sent to the Commissioners, and requesting him (Mr. Lappin) to receive and remit the proceeds by exchange. In due time the bonds were examined, accepted and purchased, and orders were drawn on the State Treasury in accordance with these instructions, and delivered to the Treasurer. Some time after this transaction, in the course of business, a number of other bonds, purporting to be issued by school districts in Jewell county, were received from Thos. Manford, St. Joseph, Mo. These bonds, with others, were examined by the Commissioners, and, as no doubt was entertained as to their genuineness, or desirability as an investment, were purchased, and orders to the amount of the proceeds issued on the Treasury and mailed to Mr. Manford, at St. Joseph, Mo. These orders, we learn, were presented at the office of the State Treasurer by Mr. Manford in person, and the money paid to him by the Treasurer himself. Early in November, certain other bonds were received, purporting to be issued by school districts in Republic county, from Richard Milner, Kansas City, Mo. These bonds also bore all the evidences of genuineness, and were in due time examined and purchased, and orders issued, which were mailed to Mr. Milner, Kansas City, Mo. The money on these we understand was also paid to Mr. Milner at the office of the State Treasurer. The amount thus paid for the aforesaid bonds amounts to near \$18,000. On the 8th of Dec., other bonds, amounting to \$6,500 and purporting to be issued by school districts in Osborne county, were received from J. S. Kibby, Kansas City, Mo. About the same time a letter was received from D. J. Parkhurst, of Kansas City, Mo., offering \$8,000 more bonds. On the examination of the Osborne county bonds, the Secretary of State discovered peculiarities which excited suspicion that all was not right; this

with an obvious similarity in the style of writing in the letters of Kibby and Parkhurst, led to an investigation, which soon satisfied the board that the Osborne county bonds were all forgeries. The suspicions thus excited led to a re-examination of the letters received, and of bonds purchased during the year, which resulted in the discovery that the above mentioned bonds of Mitchell, Jewell and Republic counties are also forgeries.

The facts were at once made known to the Governor, who, with the commissioners, immediately set to work to discover the perpetrators of these stupendous frauds. The best detective talent was at once employed, and it is hoped the guilty parties will be speedily detected, convicted and punished.

Treasurer Lappin's resignation was asked for by Governor Osborne; and the resignation was at once tendered and accepted. John Francis, of Iowa, the former efficient State Treasurer who honestly earned a re-election, but was swindled out of it by the trickery of a nominating convention, has been appointed, and we learn has accepted and will immediately qualify and enter upon the duties of his office.

This is certainly one of the boldest and most skillful forgeries that has been perpetrated for many years. The whole thing was boldly and skillfully conceived, and adroitly managed. The bonds are so well executed as to deceive those who have had large experience in dealing in this class of securities.

This should be a salutary lesson to the Legislature to spend less time in squabbling over political differences, and more in passing such laws as will enable State officers to do their duty as to prevent in the future the perpetration of such disgraceful frauds.

Let a law be passed immediately, the coming session, requiring the seal of every county and the certified signature of every county officer to be filed with the Secretary of State, and the record of every school district bond issued in the State to be filed in the proper offices of the State Department. Let a law be passed requiring a certified official report, with post-office address of the School District board of every School District in the State, to be placed on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Such measures would place within the reach of the officers whose duty it is to make these investments, knowledge which will almost preclude the possibility of similar frauds being perpetrated in the future.

It will be said that this will require extra clerical help, and consequently involve extra expense. This is true, but "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!" \$18,000, with the probable expense of the detection and conviction of the guilty parties, in the transaction referred to above, would furnish all the extra clerks necessary for many years, and still leave a large balance in the Treasury. We sincerely hope the coming Legislature will give this matter their serious consideration.

THE OFFICER'S ORGAN OF THE STATE GRANGE.

The "Gleaner" which the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange has endeavored to force upon the patrons of the state is now permitted by a vote of the State Grange to be edited by said Committee, providing it does not consume the time of any officer, to the neglect of his official duties, and further that it shall not be a tax upon the State Grange Treasury. This effectually squelches this fraud, and unless the ring have enough at stake to undertake the publishing business as a private enterprise the organ will soon cease to blow. The FARMER by its outspoken independence on Grange subjects has won the most bitter and determined opposition of this ring, which is doing more to destroy the order in Kansas than all outside influences. The fact that the State Grange treasury was empty, that fifteen hundred dollars had to be borrowed on individual account, to pay the expenses of the late session of the State Grange, that the Executive Committee could present little or nothing to show for the expenditures of the funds of the order is proof that there was reason in the suggestion of this Journal, that the Kansas State Grange needed a new, competent Executive Committee. If the patrons of Kansas need one thing more than another it is an independent outspoken journal that is not afraid to place the humbug pretensions of incompetent officials where they belong.

The question asked by Patron's to-day is, what has the State organization accomplished? The time has passed for officers to longer blind the membership by pretensions to superior loyalty to Grange principles as a fitness for great official trusts.

The FARMER in the future as in the past will be a firm supporter of Grange principles with a well edited Grange department. The Patrons of the West may have the fullest confidence that it will be outspoken and independent upon all subjects which affect the people's interest. It is not the organ of any ring or party in the Grange or out of it.

THE SEED BUSINESS AND THE DETROIT SEED COMPANY.

It is not surprising that such a firm as the Detroit Seed Company, with a full capital and skilled and efficient business management, should grow into one of the most important distributors of seeds of all kinds throughout the Union.

The Detroit Seed Company was originally established by the well-known nurserymen, the Hon. Wm. Adair, and Charles Cameron, who has managed the business from its con-

ception to the present time. After a short time Mr. Adair retired. Then a company was organized, of which Mr. Cameron became the Business Manager, and its success has been such that now its business instead of being confined to the few counties in the immediate vicinity of Detroit, has extended over the whole Union. Its reputation for the quality of its seeds has gone on increasing until it now stands on a par with firms that have been a much longer time before the public. This enviable position has been owing largely to the complete thoroughness with which every department of the business has been superintended by the skill and experience of Mr. Cameron, acquired by a long apprenticeship and business relations with the best seed firms of England and Scotland.

The illustrated catalogue which this house has in preparation for the season of 1876, and which will be ready for distribution early in December, will contain the names of a large number of the new varieties of vegetables which have been approved by the certified sanction, after several years of trial, of the great Horticultural Societies of Great Britain, France, and Germany.

AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, No. 1.

We send our readers this week, No. 4 of AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS. We have fulfilled our promise to send four numbers free to every reader of the FARMER. With January, we begin the publication monthly, at the low price of 50 cents per year. Each number has grown handsomer and better, they tell us. Upon the Christmas number, presented today, we shall make many improvements. Is there a family in all the west where there are growing children that can not afford 50 cents for a year's subscription? Every mail brings the subscriptions from the East, West, North and South. Make up the clubs at once and send them along. Whatever back numbers remain on hand, we will send out to clubs free. We give no premiums, except the best paper for the least money. Every boy or girl sending a club of five and \$2.50 will receive an extra copy to pay for their trouble.

CHRISTMAS WEEK.

We wish our readers all a merry, merry Christmas. We hope there will be in every family a joyous, happy Christmas, where the children may receive such tokens of love and remembrance that through all their lives they will remember that in their childhood days, there was in all their holidays none dearer than Christmas. Of all the year, it belongs to the children and by some slight token we want them to cherish old Santa Claus as the happiest romance of childhood. Whatever the economies may be, don't let them crowd out a recognition of Christmas.

We call your attention to the Advertisement of W. W. C. in this week's issue. His Plants are warranted.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Cincinnati Gazette, which appears in this paper. The Gazette is too well known as a sterling family paper to need any further recommendation from us. The agricultural matter published regularly in the Gazette is alone worth more than the subscription price.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

The agency for Shawnee County for the Christian Union one of the ablest religious papers in the country has been tendered to Mr. C. H. Barton, of Topeka, who will canvass the County for subscriptions.

A HAND BOOK FREE.

To any Grange sending a Club at Hard pan rates we will send to each member of the Club--when requested, a copy of the Patrons Hand Book Free.

The Advertising Firm of C. A. Cook & Co., of Chicago, Ill.—This agency was established in 1863, by the present proprietor, Mr. Charles A. Cook. The gentleman in question at that time was also agent for several proprietary articles, which under his advertising management soon became widely known, and are now among the staple articles of the day. Prior to assuming the agency for these parties, Mr. Cook had been for many years connected with the world renowned J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., a firm which has probably done a larger amount of judicious newspaper advertising than any other house in the country. The experience thus obtained by Mr. Cook was invaluable and inimitable. It gave him the true principles of successful advertising, which has since redounded to the success to many great firms throughout the U. S. Success and years are irrefutable proofs of ability, and these have been creditably attained. Compactly stated and in plain English, "He understands his business." This gives his agency an unqualified lead over all imitators and competitors; this is what commends him to the absolute esteem and confidence of those who place advertising in his hands.—Chicago Times.

Coughs—A Medicinal Preparation in the form of a lozenge is the most convenient. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," allay irritation which induces coughing giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

Prose. Laura (who is still a trifle romantic); "Don't you think there is something very solemn about the fall of dead leaves, Reginald?" Reginald, her husband (who has outgrown his romance); "Very." (Pause). "Talking of dead leaves, what the deuce and all have I done with my tobacco?"

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

KANSAS FARMER NOTES AND ITEMS—No. 1.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Nearly every number of the FARMER contains articles which give food for thought, and many a time have I thought that I would read, with pen in hand ready to jot down such "further suggestions and others that may come up in the mind from our experience and observation. So here I go at it and send you a specimen.

THE FARMER FOR DEC. 1st.

This Number is certainly a valuable one to me. It contains so much that is valuable and suggestive. First we have a suggestive sense of life on a cattle rancho. Everything looks natural enough except those trees, which appear too much like those which have been developed by the skill of an intelligent cultivator. Next

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS

contain valuable ideas.

Hay—It appears to me there is no part of farm work done up in as shiftless a manner as that of putting up prairie hay. Reason and common sense would teach us at the time when grass affords the best pasturage, is the time it makes the best quality of hay. Hence that hay should be made as early in the season as it has grown to a size sufficient to allow it to be cured and gathered. Experience proves that it is almost worthless when left till its juices have developed into woody fiber, or frost has killed it. There is no doubt in my mind, in the absence of proof, that prairie hay thus made and properly cured, will not be inferior to ordinary timothy hay.

SILK RAISING IN KANSAS.

Thanks to Bardillo for this timely and suggestive article. It has made us resolve to try the business. Hence we long for more information on the subject until we shall be favored with the promised Manual.

NEIGHBORLY TALKS.

Should be read again, for the valuable hints it contains, in relation to planting and caring for a young orchard. What has been done by one can be done by another. Kansas is yet too young to have proved, as some think, that it will never produce fruit. I have seen young orchards started under favorable circumstances which seem to give evidence, that he who will engage in the business with a knowledge of its requirements, will succeed.

MARKET GARDENING FOR PROFIT

The reading of this article reminds me of the old anecdote which told us how one farmer came to his neighbor and inquired of him why he was so much more successful than he was under seemingly the same circumstances, who was told "I always say to my boys come we will go, and do so and so, while you always say go and do it. My boys are stimulated by my presence and assistance, while yours do not care. I get my work done in less time and in better condition than you do." Here is the key to success. Give an intelligent, cheerful, assistance and direction to your work.

FARMER FOR DEC 8—FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

The fence question is a perplexing one. Lumber and timber fences are almost out of the question in the homestead portion of Kansas, and stone fences cannot be built out on the prairie, where they would have to be hauled many miles. The orange is liable to be destroyed, in patches, in northern Kansas. So the question comes up "what shall be done?" Has anyone tried the honey locust? It is a native of Kansas and why should it not succeed? Can any one say. I mean to try it.

Here where we have the Herd law, we can not do without it, and I see that those who had fences are letting them go down. Some remove them around a pasture lot.

MANURES, ETC.

Well will it be for the West when its farmers will set a just value upon the manure which they can manufacture at home and apply them industriously to their soils.

CULTURE OF SMALL FRUITS.

The readers of the farmer, as surely I will, should highly appreciate the series of articles, promised by Mr. Burns.

THE HORSE OF ALL WORK.

G. B. makes out his case well.

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

The second number makes a fine appearance, but if it is intended to only, "Give the Young Folks of the West" these good things, it should be called The Western Young Folks. Offer the Young Folks of America these things from the West. S. B. KOKANOUR. Clay Center, Kansas.

LABOR AND WAGES.

From a recent work on this subject, by D. Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, we take the following facts in regard to labor and wages in Europe and this country. These statements possess more than common interest from the fact that they are the most reliable that have been presented on this subject. Besides the extensive resources at his command, in the statistical department, Dr. Young has spent much time in a personal investigation of the subject, among the shops and factories of various European countries. In regard to farm labor in this country, the following statistics are given:

Number of persons engaged in farming, males, 5,525,508; females, 396,968; average daily wages with board in 1874, \$1.55; lowest in Virginia, 40 cents; highest in Nevada, 2.50. The average without board was 2.10; in Virginia, 80 cents; in Nevada, 3.50, the two extremes. The average daily wages in other branches of labor in 1874, was as follows: Blacksmiths, 4.23; masons, 5.05; cabinet makers, 3.57; plasterers, 4.90; shoemakers, 3.59; stone cutters, 5.29; tanners, 3.50; cooper, 3.05; carpenters, 4.29; painters, 4.25; stonemasons, 3.93; wheelwrights, 5.15; tailors, 3.81. From this we see that the average farm labor-

er receives nearly \$3.00 less per day than the average mechanic.

Passing to Great Britain, we find that farm wages range from 40 to 52 cents per day, for males, and 20 cents for females. Working peoples there labor more hours than they do here, but accomplish less, interference being the principal cause. In 1873 the average weekly wages of blacksmiths was \$6.53; carpenters, 7.23; plasterers, 7.03; masons, 7.74; painters, 5.53; shoemakers, 5.33.

In France the number of males engaged in agriculture is 9,737, 295; females, 9,860,720. These figures astonish us both in magnitude and proportion. 123,625 more female laborers than males, and nearly twice as many as male laborers in this country. In the vicinity of Nice, experienced hands got 40 cents per day; others 25 cents. Board is \$1.75 per week, for men, and 1.50 for women. The earnings and expenditures of two laboring men at Marseilles are given as an illustration. The families consisted each of two adults and two children. One earned 3.20 per week, and wife 90 cents. The other, 4.80, and his wife 90 cents—making total weekly earnings 4.20 and 5.70, respectively. The expenses are given in detail, and foot up 3.10 in one case, and 4.32 in the other. At the end of the year, No. 1 had saved 33.20, and No. 2, 21.74. In Germany, farm laborers, experienced, get 65 cents per day in summer, and 60 cents in winter; ordinary hands, 60 cents in summer and 57 cents in winter. Female servants get 1.70 per month and board. Blacksmiths get 41 to 92 cents per day; cabinet makers, 65 to 72 cents; carpenters, 75 to 92 cents; cooper, 60 to 75 cents; plasterers, 70 to 95 cents, and laborers get an average of 4.93 per week working 12 hours per day.

In Sweden and Norway, farmers get 46 cents per day, working 7 to 10 hours in winter, and 66 to 80 cents; carpenters, 80 cents; machinists, 86 cents; bricklayers, 95 cents, and common laborers, 33 to 53 cents.

The standard wages in Belgium, taking all degrees of labor into consideration, is insufficient to satisfy the legitimate wants of the laboring population. The average daily wages of mill operatives do not exceed 40 cents a day. Setting aside Sundays, holidays, and days on which the operatives remain idle, either on account of the stoppage of work, or by his own default, the working days will hardly exceed 250 in the year, making a maximum income of 500 francs or \$100; 8.40 a month. In case of a married operative, with wife and three children, one franc a day may be earned by some other member of the family, making a weekly income of 3.30 for the support of the five. The total weekly expenditure of a family of five persons is estimated at 9.47 in ordinary seasons, and 4.08 in a dear season. It is supposed there are from 10,000 to 20,000 working men's families in Belgium who are unable to make both ends meet.

The California Farmer says:

If the only good that a boy ever did about the farm was to repair the pump, hang gates, make mole traps, put in rake teeth, file the saw, and hang the grindstone, and he did these things well, obviously the farm is not the place for him—but a machine shop is. If a boy will walk a half-dozen miles, after the day's work is done, to hear a political speech, if he takes time from play to attend trials before a justice of the peace, and sits up half the night when he is going to school to hear declamations which bring down the house at spelling schools, most likely he will do the world more good if you put a law-book and not a manure-fork into his hand. If he earns more money in trading jackknives and fish-lines on rainy days than he does in hoeing potatoes and cutting grain in fair weather, give him a chance at the yardstick, and not have him around troubling the other boys who are handling horse-rakes and pitchforks, and the like employments. Again, if a boy is skillful in skinning small animals and stuffing small birds; if he practiced making pills of mud when he was a child and extracted teeth from the jaws of dead horses with pincers when he got older; if he read physiology while his brothers are deep in Robinson Crusoe, he will be far more likely to succeed with a lancet than with a scythe.

Small farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money wanted in proportion to labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is better tilled; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, a stew, a fret, all the time; there's not so much fear of a drought of weather, of frost, of small prices; there's not so much money to be paid out for agricultural implements; our wives and children have time to read, to improve their minds. A small farm is soon curried—and the work on a small farm is always pushed forward in season. Give us small farms for comfort; give us small farms for profit.—Ez.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of the first salutation, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a cold in my head." True; but that cold is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage at the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all Druggists.

Commercial Reports.

From Butler County. Dec. 5.—A few farmers have all their corn in cribs, but most are still harvesting.

From Clay County. Dec. 15.—Weather excellent fine for middle of December. Markets, No. 2 winter wheat, 80 to 90 cts.

From Pottawatomie County. Dec. 13.—Winter wheat and rye are beginning to suffer on the uplands, for want of rain.

From Washington County. Dec. 13.—Fall wheat looks well, rye medium. Cattle look well, fat cattle in good demand.

Dec. 13.—We are selling at this date winter wheat flour at \$3 per cwt. Spring at \$2.75 per cwt.

From Jewell County. Dec. 11.—Winter wheat very little sown looks very well, rye looks well, acreage twice as large as last year.

From Republic County. Dec. 6.—Acreage of winter wheat light, fields sown looking well.

From Ellsworth County. Dec. 5.—Winter appears to have come upon us at present writing it being quite cold and cloudy.

From Nemaha County. Dec. 18.—Wheat and rye generally look well, more rye sown than common.

From Coffey County. Dec. 15.—Corn good, never better sowed. Not over an average of fall crops sown.

From Harvey County. Dec. 16.—Early sown wheat looks well, late looks as though it would not amount to much.

From Jefferson County. Dec. 15.—Corn drying out nicely. Yield in my fields beyond my expectation.

stock. It is hard to estimate the value of a good well. I have one. J. N. I.

From Franklin County. Dec. 15.—All kinds of stock in No. 1 condition. I hear much of hog cholera.

From Cass County Missouri. Dec. 13.—Fall wheat and rye is in good condition, the acreage sown is about the same as the last three years.

From Elk County. Dec. 13.—Wheat looks well, crops rather larger than last year. I think about 1/4 at least.

From Doniphan County. Dec. 9.—Roads are in excellent condition. Weather dry and cool, just the thing for late corn.

Two lawyers in a country court—one of whom had gray hair, and the other, though just as old a man as his learned friend, had hair which looked suspiciously black.

A show-case containing fancy cards, etc., "specimens of the work done inside," stands in front of a Trenton, N. J., printing house.

As a colored resident of Detroit was breathing the storm, with a new umbrella over his head, he was halted by a friend and brother.

The Patrons Gazette for Dec. gives the following concerning the New York Market. Ohio X and XX Fleeces have met with a somewhat irregular sale.

GRAIN MARKET OF KANSAS CITY MO. We quote the following from the Kansas City Times. GRAIN.—Inspections yesterday were 1 car No. 2 winter wheat, 6 cars No. 3 red winter wheat.

PROGRESS OF PORK PACKING. [From the Cincinnati Price-Current, Dec. 16.] The aggregate movement of hogs to market during the past week at leading points has shown a moderate gain upon the corresponding week last year.

GRANGE JEWELS. Of Latest Improved Style, Silver-Plated on White Metal. Complete Set, 25 Pieces. \$8.00.

Reduced Prices. And to any Grange wishing to purchase a set, I will send, when ordered under Seal of Grange, with privilege of returning at my expense if not satisfactory.

JAS. MURDOCK, JR., 125 State St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Send for Complete Reduced Price List, Descriptions and Illustrated Catalogue of SUPERIOR GOODS.

the packing to date is 200,000 behind last year. St. Louis 150,000 behind, Louisville 110,000 behind, Milwaukee 60,000 behind and Indianapolis 40,000 behind.

Table showing packing statistics for various cities: Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, Indianapolis. Columns for To Dec. 15, To same date—1875, To same date—1874.

Market Review.

Topeka Grain Market. Corrected weekly by Keever & Fouch. Wholesale cash prices from commission mon. correct ed weekly by Keever & Fouch.

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies & Maspecker.

Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 21, 1875. GRAIN. The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men.

PRODUCE. Apples, Broom Corn, Butter, Beans, etc.

LIVE STOCK. Extra, Prime, Fair, Medium, Native stockers, etc.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE! For 1876.

The Leading Independent Republican Newspaper of the West. Receives a Welcome in 100,000 Homes in America.

The GAZETTE has no superior As a Complete Newspaper on the continent. As an Agricultural paper it ranks among the best, and this department alone is worth the subscription price many times over.

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

MAILED FREE! FLORAL GUIDE. Contains over 1,500 varieties Vegetable and Flower Seeds. COLORED PLATES. Elegant wood-cuts of vegetables and flowers.

"9999" MONEY FOR ALL. Only two Dimes. Only two Dimes. "It is always darkest before day."

MISSING. ON the 5th of Dec. from his home at Dover, Kan., Jacob Atwood. Description:—Height, 5 ft. 9 in.; light brown eyes; weighs about 150 lbs; age, 30.

WANTED. To Exchange For Sheep. A NEW HOUSE AND LOT in the city of Meadville, Pa. Price, \$1,000 is rented now, and pays 10 per cent clear of the taxes.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ALL ABOUT KANSAS? SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PARSONS SUN.

"It Shines for All." THE INDIANAPOLIS SUN. The leading Independent Reform Weekly political newspaper in the Union; the special advocate of National Legal Tender Paper Money.

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Best and Cheapest SEEDS in America or Money Refunded. Buy direct from the Grower, postage or express paid, and get fresh, true and reliable seeds.

For Sale at a Sacrifice. The Most Valuable Property in Kansas. 320 or two 160 acre Farms handsomely improved.

W. H. BANKS & CO., Manufacturers of BROOM MACHINERY. Lever Hay & Hop Presses.

FARM MACHINERY, SEEDS, and Hardware Specialties. 24 & 30 SOUTH CANAL ST., (Cor. Washington,) CHICAGO.

NOTICE. STRAYED—From D. H. Hines, on the Republican river, near Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co., Kansas, on the 1st of October, 1875, one small sized bay mare mule.

CHEAP JOB PRINTING. CHEAPEST JOB PRINTING HOUSE IN THE STATE connected with the office of the KANSAS FARMER. Send in your orders for job printing.

THE COMMONWEALTH. Do you want a paper from the Capital? Do you want a paper that has a full digest of State News? Do you want a paper that publishes the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature?

ADVERTISERS: Do you want to reach the business men of all parts of Kansas? Do you want your advertisement in a paper that reaches nearly every post-office in the State, and is on the table of nearly every hotel?

WEDDING, Visiting and Business Cards, in every style, and at lowest prices, at the KANSAS FARMER Job Printing office, Topeka, Kansas.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. OUT OF MEETING—A PRAIRIE BALLAD BY GEORGE H. PICARD.

Milking-time was over and in meekness stood the patient cows, And the fowls, with great precision had ranged themselves in rows, Upon the beams and rafters, that bore the soft and fragrant hay, While the bright red path-way of the sun proclaimed the closing of the day; The sweet prim-rose in the garden-beds had lately bloomed anew; And the spicy fragrance of the musk-plant and the Marvel-of-Peru, Came drifting like an incensed cloud, through the broad and open door, Into the great farm-house kitchen, with scrubbed and polished floor; Where, in the mellow twilight of the labor-serving summer day, Sat Friend, and Mother Allen, their Rose Ann, and the hired help, Robert Gray. A wondrous clock that bore a flemish legend on its brazen dial-face, Stood on the oaken chimney-piece,—the watchful guardian of the place; And, save its measured ticking, no other sound fell in the room, For, lost in contemplation, each one was silent as a tomb, Until at last, when the daylight had disappeared from sight, Friend Allen said it: "If these wishes, Mother, I will rise, and make a light; "Though to see God's great moon arise, is far pleasanter, I ween, Than to sit beside the smoking of a lamp of kerosene!" Then spoke the artless Rose Ann, in a voice quite soft and sweet: "If these wishes for a light, dear father, pray do not leave thy seat; "But if,—as thou hast said,—these finds the moon so fair, I'm sure we're well-contented to keep sitting as we are." II. "Now right here, Friend Allen," said the hired help, Robert Gray, "I'll speak about a matter I've been putting off from day to day: "I've dared to love your daughter, Rose Ann, and I furthermore would say, That if you'll take me for your son-in-law, your hired-help, Robert Gray, "I'll serve you e'en more faithfully than did Jacob long ago Serve Laban, cruel Laban, who abused and vexed him so!" III. Now it was, the great farm-kitchen grew still, or than it ever had before, Even the crickets held their breath, beneath the oaken floor! But at last, Friend Allen moved a bit, with a little nervous start, And a sad and long-drawn sigh from the bottom of his heart; With his voice quite broken, quite filled with hidden grief, Spoke, as if in speaking he might chance to find relief: "So thee wants to wed our daughter, Rose Ann, does thee, Robert Gray? And thee chooses then to say it at the closing of the day? "Well lad, it is a question which requires a deep consideration, For in this thing, I scarcely know mine own determination. "I know thee for a likely lad, a brave lad, and a true, That thou hast not overmuch of world's goods,— I do not hold in view; "But there is one thing, lad, that grieves my heart this day,— That makes me wish thee had kept silent, had not spoken, Robert Gray; "And sitting here by Mother, her hand clasped in mine, I'll tell the fond ambition toward which my heart inclined.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON. A CHRISTMAS DINNER. Our Grandma used to tell a story of an old London inn-keeper, who would ask his butler every day when the dinner was being carried in, "Have ye brothed the clarks?" And he never allowed the dinner to be served, until all the clerks who boarded with him had eaten their broth, for, said he, give them a good plate of broth and they will not eat half as much roast. And upon this hypothesis we object to serving soup to friends at the commencement of a Christmas dinner, though it be oyster soup, it dulls the appetite for turkey, and if oysters must be had we prefer them in pie as a side dish, then with plenty of good vegetables, macaroni, cold-slaw, celery, and pickles we have a dinner much more suited to the taste of Americans than are three or four courses of different kinds of fish, meat and game. Our recipe for cold-slaw we would like to give because we have never seen one that was so universally liked by those who have tried it, both among those who do and do not like cooked cabbage. Cut in very fine slices as much cabbage as you think you will require, make a dressing in the proportion of one egg to half a teaspoonful of vinegar and half a cup of cream, either sweet or sour. If a large dish of slaw is needed it will require double this quantity of dressing and if you have no cream use milk and a small piece of butter; put the seasoning of pepper and salt into the dressing, boil all together and pour over the cabbage, and mix well with it while hot, but do

IV. "Thee knows I married Mother, from out the gay world's people, Stood up before a hiring priest, in a house with glittering steeple.

"T'was much against the Friends advice, they knew that I was young, And came to say how it behooved that I should choose among The maids that sat on First Days, so proper and so still, While our preachers humbly waited for the spirit and the will; But in vain,—for I persisted,—my heart was set upon it, And I saw no face like Mother's peep out from "At last, the overseers themselves, with best wisdom over-running, Came to warn me of the censure that I knew would be forthcoming; But I told them, there, most plainly, that my mind was full determined, And they went away quite angry that in vain had been their errand. "Not long had we been married, e'er the Yearly Meeting came around, And while the Friends were shaking hands, to my sorest grief, I found, That the young men turned away from me, the elders looked severe, The maidens to my greeting, turned a deaf and silent ear. "Throughout the long, long years, my peace I've tried to make, But I've never quite regained,—what I lost for Mother's sake! "Now all these same long years I have fondly hoped the while, That my child, my Rose Ann, would one day help to reconcile The friends; and I've prayed that she might wed One of our chosen ministers, by spirit and best wisdom led, So that if her poor old father, moved by a concern, Should chance to break the silence of the meeting, in his turn, The friends may not gainsay him, and the elders unavail To stop his words by dint of pulling on his new drab-cloth coat-tail." The old man's voice died away in a sort of sorrowful wail, As he spoke of the indignity that had happened his drab coat-tail. "However," he went on,—as both thy hearts seem quite inclined their way,— I don't know,—But first, let's hear what Mother's got to say!"

V. The Mother, thus adjured, spoke in a sweet and trembling voice: "Eben, it seems to me thou could'st not more rejoice Than I, to see our Rose Ann set thy wrongs aright, To see thee once more standing up a pillar, and a light, Among the plain peculiar people, who but for the sake of me, Would own thee with delight, and a blessing prove to thee! But,—as thou hast said,—if both their hearts incline this way,— I'm sure it don't behoove me, Eben,—to say —nay." VI. The crickets chirped in the door-yard, and under the oaken floor, The buzzing bugs and millers flew in at the open door; The whitened moonbeams flecked the steps, and fell on the window-sill, Yet within, the farm-house kitchen was dark and shadowy still, Till Friend Allen,—tired of the moonlight, it would seem,— Took a match, and lighted the lamp of kerosene. Too soon for the happy lovers, Robert and Rose Ann, Sitting content in the chimney-place with hand clasped tight in hand.

VII. Said Eben, dryly: "If thee'll marry out of Meeting, daughter, I will say, Thee can likely do no better than to marry Robert Gray." Silver Lake, Shawnee County, Kansas.

not put the cabbage on the stove; never add mustard to this slaw unless you are sure all like it, for while it is an improvement for some it spoils it for others, and our experience is that nearly everybody likes it best without mustard, and those who prefer can add it from the castor. Apple sauce, cranberry sauce, and jelly is as nice a variety of fruit as any one need wish, and either one alone will suffice very well. For desert we prefer pies and coffee to plum pudding; it is so much more convenient for the ordinary housekeeper to have mince and pumpkin pies baked beforehand so that on the day of serving a big dinner, the desert will need no attention but to warm the mince pies; one of the best of pies to serve with mince is an Irish potato pie, and it keeps fresh and nice for a number of days if in a cool place. We use 1 lb of sugar, eight eggs, one-half lb of butter, two lbs of potatoes cooked and mashed through a colander, three pints of milk, one nutmeg, and the grated yellow rind of one lemon. Everybody likes to have some nice cakes on hand for the holidays and we add a few recipes from the "Kansas Home Cook Book," which we have tried and found to keep well for a couple of weeks, if wrapped well in paper after they are cold, and every time they are set away. COMBINATION CAKE.—Whites of five eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two and a half cups flour, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoons of baking powder, flavor with vanilla. Take out two table-spoons of the above mixture, add half a cup of raisins and a few currants, half a cup of flour, half a cup of molasses. Bake the white mixture in three layers,

and the dark in two, spread all but one with jelly and put them together, a white one first, dark next, and so on, leaving the one without jelly for the top. A plan of our own is to alternate layers with fruit cake or with sponge cake, putting icing on the fruit cake, and jelly on the sponge, and in this cake, putting a fruit cake with icing on top. CHOCOLATE CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three and a half cups of flour, the yolks of five eggs and whites of three, two teaspoons of baking powder; bake in two chocolate tins, and ice while hot with the whites of two eggs, one and a half cups of powdered sugar, and six table-spoons of grated chocolate; dissolve the chocolate in the whites, after they are beaten and then stir in the sugar. JUMBLES.—Two eggs, one cup of sugar, one of butter, one of sour milk, with soda enough stirred in to make it foam, half a nutmeg, flour enough to roll; sift sugar over before baking.

UNITED BY A GHOST. "I don't know what you will think of the story," said my cousin John. "I would not tell it to any one whom I thought could possibly doubt my veracity. I have faith that you will believe every word I say." "To the least syllable," I answered; "a romance of real life, I suppose." "Yes, with an additional element of unreal life," he answered; "in fact, more of the latter than the former."

We sat together in the library, for John Endicott was a professional man and spent much time in study. It was a luxurious apartment, and stretched at full length on a lounge before a jolly openfire, while he sat opposite in a large armchair, I felt in just the mood to listen to the story he had promised. In the years that had elapsed since our last meeting, he had married a lovely woman, and judging from his changed face and manner, he found life a more agreeable thing than when we parted. He was then inclined to be cynical and at odds with himself and the world; now every trace of that former disposition had vanished and he was a genial, hopeful, happy man.

"Allan Macallister and myself were roommates at college," he began, "and became fast friends during our first year. He was a Southerner, with all the passionate, impulsive temperament of his race. With me it was a case of semi-attachment, if I may call it so—that is, I heartily liked one part of his nature while I disliked the other. He was generous in money matters, but selfish as regarded his personal ease; liberal in sentiment, but narrow in practice; gifted with brilliant talents, but too indolent to make use of them. I never hesitated to speak my mind freely to him, and he was as ready to acknowledge his faults as I was to reprove them."

"He paused for a moment and then resumed— "I suppose it is an understood thing that all young men must have one or more seemingly serious love affairs before they settle down into a permanent affection. So it will be no reason to my wife to acknowledge that I was at one time interested in a Miss Helen Marshall. After visiting her several times, I discovered that Allan Macallister was also attached to the same lady. This was about the middle of our senior year. The revelation came about in a manner which disturbed me greatly and roused that distrust of my friend which was never long laid at rest. I had been speaking of him to her with a good deal of enthusiasm when she interrupted me with— 'It is strange you have never chanced to meet Mr. Macallister here, for he calls quite often. I should like to have you become better acquainted.' "Better acquainted?" I echoed.

"Yes, I have spoken to him of you, and he said he had always desired to know you, though the casual meetings of the class-room gave one very little opportunity. "I listened dumbly to her proposed arrangement that I should meet him at her house the next evening, and went home in a sort of stupor. Allan was in our room, smoking and reading a novel. He threw down his book as I entered. "Where've you been, old boy?" was his question.

"To call on Miss Marshall, if you are really anxious to know." "Ah! He picked up his novel again as if equally anxious to avoid the subject. I lit a cigar and sat down opposite. "Allan." "Yes." "Miss Marshall proposes to do me a great favor—give me an opportunity to form your acquaintance. She appreciated also your desire to know me, a knowledge which the casual meetings of the class-room has failed to give you."

"Allan Macallister grew white to his lips. "John" he said, when after walking once or twice across the floor he came and stood opposite to me, "don't be hard on me, don't! He laid his hand on my shoulder and all my bitterness of spirit seemed to die at the touch. "I've been mean, and miserably jealous of you, John. I was afraid of you, for you are a thousand times more a man than I can ever be. You don't care for her as I do. You don't know what she is to me. Don't try to win her away from me, for oh, John, I love her, I love her!"

"His voice rose and he struck his hands together as he always did when excited. If you had known Allan Macallister you would better understand the effect his words had on me. Under the spell of his superb beauty and strange, subtle magnetism, I could have gone to the stake and counted it all joy to suffer and die for him. He had read my thought in my face, before I said—"I will not stand in your way, Allan. She is a noble woman. Let her own heart choose between us."

"Only a few weeks remained before graduation, and Allan grew more restless and moody as the days went on. For myself I had settled down into what I considered a state of negative content. I would never yield to the longing which sometimes possessed me to see her face once more, and grew in time to believe that I had outlived regret and desired only my friend's happiness.

"Class-day Commencement came and went, and on the afternoon of the latter I received a note from him by special messenger—"Forgive me and congratulate me." Not till that moment did I realize how completely my heart had been divided against itself and how it had clung to a hope which received its agonizing deathblow in those few words. I could send neither of them a syllable in reply, and by night was speeding away as fast as cars would

carry me to that great West which seemed a land of promise to all young adventurous spirits, and where I had long before determined to make my first experiment. It was a few months after that, that I met you in Denver City. You remembered me probably, as I was then morose, cynical, despondent. Though successful beyond what I had hoped, life seemed to have lost all charm and a thing to be relinquished at any time without regret.

"In the most matter-of-fact way I decided to marry, believing that I should be more comfortable in a home of my own than in a boarding-house. In the same deliberate manner I paid my addresses to a Miss Annie Mowrey, the only child of one of my wealthy patients. While it sometimes occurred to me in a dull sort of way that I was doing her a great wrong, I silenced all scruples by a consideration of my great respect for her, her attachment to me, and the utter impossibility that I could ever love again.

"One night, as I was about to take leave of her, she drew back from me with a low, gurgling cry, and a look of horror on her face, her hands thrown up and held as if paralyzed, they followed the direction of her eyes. They were resting upon the blank wall opposite, and I could see nothing to cause any fright.

"What is it?" I asked. "She crept close to me, shivering. "John, I've seen a ghost, truly. Don't laugh at me," she continued, as she saw me smile. 'I've seen it three times already. I tried to think it was imagination before, now I know better.' "Try to believe that this is also imagination, I said, trying to soothe her, 'or better, that it is effect of the morphia which, in my role of physician, I administered. I must be more judicious in my choice of medicines.' Though I saw that my words had no weight, she made no reply as we separated.

"She had taken cold a few days before, and when I next saw her she was lying upon a lounge, coughing slightly. My anxiety was roused. She was of the temperament to whom such an attack is apt to prove fatal, and I looked with alarm at the blue veined temples and flushed cheeks. "She smiled a little as I came in, but, as I drew nearer, sprang from the sofa with a shriek and sank back almost fainting. I held her close in my arms till her agitation had in a measure passed away, then spoke to her as calmly as possible.

"You are very nervous, Annie. I am alarmed about you." "Nervous! Oh, John; listen to me. I know what I saw and what I am saying. When you came in, he was close behind you." "He! Who?" I asked. "That man—the man I have seen before. When you came up to me he stepped in between us. Oh, John, what does it mean?" "There never lived a human being less tolerant to all kinds of supernatural business than myself. I was positively angry with the child, as I said petulantly— "What shall I do to bring you to your senses?" "Ignoring my words she said slowly— "I will tell you just how he looked. He was tall and very straight, a very handsome man, with a mass of black curling hair, great black eyes, a scar on one cheek, like a deep dimple, and on the little finger of his left hand a seal ring with a monogram cut upon it. He put out his hand to keep you away from me. Do you know any one like that, John? There he is now," she added, pointing with her finger.

"I can't quite tell how her words affected me. I, who had no sympathy with nervousness, was shivering like a frightened boy. I distinctly saw the figure myself. He seemed to grow out of space before my very eyes—Allan Macallister, as I had known him two thousand miles away. He held out to me an open letter. Throwing Annie back upon the sofa, I sprang to my feet to grasp it, but clutched only the empty air. "Annie Mowrey failed rapidly. Perhaps the strain upon her nerves told upon her strength, but I had felt from the first that she was doomed. In my stolid condition I experienced only small regret. 'Perhaps it is better so,' I thought. 'I had no right to her life and love.' The apparition had ceased to trouble her. She accounted for the fact in her own way.

"Something was wrong, John, and your friend tried to keep us apart; but death will separate us before long, and he leaves us these last few days in peace. She died in my arms a week later, happy, trustful, peaceful. "A few days after, a stranger called upon me, and presented a letter with this explanation: "Mr. Allan Macallister, a former client, died at a hospital in San Antonio two months ago. Before his death he wrote this letter, and knowing your address, begged that that I would exert myself on my return to my home in Chicago to find you in some western city, where he believes you to be settled. It has been a comparatively easy task," he added courteously, "and I consider it my fortune in being able to serve an apparently heart-broken man. 'Perhaps you would like to see the note,'" said my cousin John, and going to a small writing desk, he drew it forth from a recess and placed it in my hands.

"Helen Marshall cared nothing for me. I have reason to believe that she loved you. Maddened by her refusal and my jealousy of you, I wrote you the note intended to deceive you and prevent you from winning the woman whom I loved. This confession is the only statement which I can make. Forget the miserable man who in return for your friendship tried to wreck your life."

I looked up in astonishment. John Endicott was gazing into the fire with dreamy eyes. "But Miss Marshall?" I asked in perplexity. "She is up stairs," he answered in reply, "probably wondering what keeps us up so late." "And has this experience modified your opinions of the supernatural?" I asked. "He smiled significantly as he replied—"It has at least taught me not to sneer at things I cannot understand.—New York Sunday Times.

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C. G. FOSTER, Journalist & Special Advertising Agent 409 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending Dec. 23

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Calvin E. Thompson, Cottage Grove Tp., one gray mare, 12 yrs old, blind in left eye, right hip knocked down, double letter "C" branded on left shoulder, 14 hds high. Valued at \$25.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Milton Boyd, Ozark Tp., one sorrel mare, 4 yrs old, three white blaze in forehead, has sucking colt, no other marks or brands.

FILLY—Also, by the same, one bay filly, about 4 yrs old, no marks or brands. Value of the two, \$30.

MARE—Taken up by John Moloney, of Reeder Tp., Nov 9, 1875, one brown pony mare, 3 yrs old, 13 hds high. Valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Jessa Sutton, Walker Tp., Nov 17, 1875, one dark bay filly, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Harrison, of Reeder Tp., two red heifers, 2 yrs old, branded with the letters "S C".

COW—Taken up by J. G. Hiatt, of Garnett, Dec 1, 1875, one red roan cow, 6 or 7 yrs old, no marks or brands perceivable. Cash value, \$10.

STALLION—Taken up by Hiram Hull, of Rich Tp., Nov 10, 1875, one stallion, with white in face, left hind foot white, supposed to be 2 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by S. Spencer, Nov 20, 1875, Indian Creek Tp., one dark bay filly, 3 yrs old past, white spot in forehead.

FILLY—Also, one light bay filly, with a small lump before the right eye.

HOESE—Also, one iron gray horse colt, white stripe in face, left fore and right hind foot white, 5 yrs old past.

COLT—Also, one bay mare colt, both hind feet white, star in forehead, 1 yr old past.

COLT—Also, one bay mare colt, star in forehead, left fore and left hind foot white, one yr old past, no other marks or brands visible. The five animals valued at \$65.

STEER—Taken up by W. Z. Carpenter, Hoek Creek Tp., Nov 29, 1875, one red steer, 3 yrs old, white on belly, both ears cropped.

MARE—Taken up by Hugh Reed, Putnam Tp., Nov 22, 1875, one dark brown mare, supposed to be 3 yrs old, right hind foot and leg white, 13 hds high, left hind foot white, foot white, small white spot on nose, collar marks. Valued at \$25.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. Scherer, of Padonia Tp., Nov 6, 1875, one red cow, 3 yrs old, in forehead, white belly, right ear white. Valued at \$10.

STEER—Also, one red steer, 1 yr old, white belly, no marks or brands.

FILLY—Taken up by Samuel Huston, of Mission Tp., Oct 14, 1875, one bay filly, 2 yrs old past, white face and nose, fore legs white, small white spot on left side of white half way to gambel joints, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

FILLY—Taken up by Geo C. Hardin, of Mission Tp., Nov 1, 1875, one sorrel filly, 3 yrs old, 16 hds high, hind legs white nearly up to gambel joints, white strip in face, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Also, one black filly, 2 yrs old past, white hind feet, white on belly, 13 hds high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Also, one black filly, 3 yrs old past, 13 hds high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Also, one black yearling stud colt, white spot in face, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J. B. Breneman, of Padonia Tp., Nov 19, 1875, one red and white spotted steer, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Also, one chestnut roan mare pony, branded "C" on left shoulder, left fore foot white, 5 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Nathan Justice, of Padonia Tp., Nov 6, 1875, one dark iron gray mare, 3 yrs old, about 14 hds high, small white spot on nose, left ear white in forehead. Valued at \$10.

HOESE—Also, one roan horse, of J. Jones, Jr., of Padonia Tp., Nov 3, 1875, one brown horse, supposed to be 7 yrs old, about 14 hds high, scar on right side. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Also, one roan mare, about 3 yrs old, 13 hds high, "L" on left shoulder, about 14 hds high. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Geo W. Seaman, of Mission Tp., Nov 9, 1875, one bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, slim built, white spot in face, white on belly, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

COLT—Taken up by Amos Graybill, of Hamlin Tp., Nov 18, 1875, one bay horse colt, supposed to be about 18 months old, white right foot and white strip between the eyes about 10 inches in length, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Samuel Howson, of Irving Tp., Nov 18, 1875, one red heifer, 2 yrs old with crop out and neck under slope of right ear, 2 yrs old, roan head and legs, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Kelly Burk, of Walnut Tp., Nov 1875, one dark iron gray filly, 2 yrs old, about 14 hds high, few white hairs in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Brigham, of Padonia Tp., Nov 18, 1875, one dark brown mare, 8 yrs old, star in forehead, both hind feet white, 13 hds high. Valued at \$40.

COLT—Taken up by J. B. Fox, of Padonia Tp., Nov 2, 1875, one black mare pony colt, 1 yr old. Valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by A. Leonard, of Hamlin Tp., Nov 6, 1875, one brown steer, 1 yr old, white strip in face, white hind legs, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up by R. P. Smith, of Padonia Tp., Nov 11, 1875, one small white cow, 3 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

COLT—Taken up by John Maglott, of Hiawatha Tp., Nov 1875, one black colt, 1 yr old, valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Edwin Smith, of Hiawatha Tp., Nov 1, 1875, one bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, right fore foot and hind foot white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Cherokee County—Ed McPherson, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Silas W. Davis, of Pleasant View Tp., Oct 25, 1875, one red steer, 6 or 7 yrs old, portion of tail off, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Chauteau County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Appleby, of Jefferson Tp., Nov 18, 1875, one red steer, white spot, supposed to be 2 yrs old, last spring, branded with "W" on left side with a "P" reversed of a figure "3". Appraised at \$12.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Ernest W. Gustenburger, of Eudora Tp., Nov 12, 1875, one red and white cow, 3 or 6 yrs old, hind legs and white spot in forehead. Valued at \$10.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Gage, of Twin Grove Tp., Nov 1875, one black mare, 3 yrs old, small star in forehead, 13 hds high, white on belly, 13 hds high. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Also, one bay horse colt, about 18 months old, white right foot and white strip between the eyes about 10 inches in length, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Also, one deep bay filly, 1 yr old last spring, small star in forehead, about 13 hds high. Valued at \$10.

STEER—Also, one iron gray steer, 2 yrs old last spring, white spot in face, white on belly, 14 hds high. Valued at \$10.

COLT—Taken up by G. E. Thrall, of Janesville Tp., Nov 19, 1875, one bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, 12 hds high, hind feet white, star in forehead, and saddle marks. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by A. S. Helm, of Salt Springs Tp., Oct 22, 1875, one bay horse colt, 1 yr old, right fore foot white, white on nose. Valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by John Mills, of Fall River Tp., Nov 20, 1875, one yearling steer, white on forehead above the eyes, white on back and legs, both hind feet white, end of tail white. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. G. Dewese, of Janesville Tp., Dec 2, 1875, one red heifer, 2 yrs old, without any visible marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. Dills, of Janesville Tp., Dec 5, 1875, one light bay horse colt, 3 yrs old, a little white hair on right hind foot, a star in forehead, 15 hds high. Valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Mike Kennedy, and posted before John F. Adams, of Easton Tp., Nov 20, 1875, one small red steer, some white on shoulders, 3 yrs old, marked with a split in left ear. Valued at \$11.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. Brake, of Neosho Tp., Nov 6, 1875, one dark brown cow, about 5 yrs old, a little white on tip of tail, no marks or brands visible.

COLT—Also, one dark red cow about 4 yrs old, branded "L" on left hip, no marks or brands.

COLT—Taken up by Horace Morehouse, of Diamond Tp., Nov 19, 1875, one 3 yr old mare colt, with star in forehead, no marks or brands.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. Young, of Miami Tp., Nov 1, 1875, one red and white spotted yearling steer, red head and under.

STEER—Also, one roan yearling steer, small size, no marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Chadwick, of Oage Tp., Nov 24, 1875, one red yearling steer, hind back and neck, two underlines in each ear.

STEER—Taken up by W. A. Mobley, of Miami Tp., Nov 23, 1875, one red yearling steer, tail white half way up.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Jackson, of Miami Tp., Nov 20, 1875, one red heifer, 2 yrs old, half crop of left ear, large tail, white hind foot.

STEER—Taken up by N. G. Averill, of Mount Tp., Nov 11, 1875, one red steer, 2 yrs old, two underlines in right ear, end of tail white.

STEER—Taken up by Henderson Rice, of Mount Tp., Nov 15, 1875, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. McKee, of Westmore Tp., Nov 1875, one red steer, 3 yrs old, white in flank, branded "S" on left side.

STEER—Also, one white yearling steer, no marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Walton, of Middle Creek Tp., Nov 1875, one roan steer, 3 yrs old, branded on left hip with "H".

STEER—Also, one gray colored steer, 3 yrs old, branded on left hip with "H".

STEER—Taken up by J. Carson, of Padonia Tp., Nov 11, 1875, one blue roan yearling steer, no marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by B. H. Saunders, of Sugar Creek Tp., Nov 1, 1875, one yellow roan yearling steer, split in both ears, no other marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by Jesse Potts, of Valley Tp., Nov 13, 1875, one dark red cow, 5 yrs old, some white on tail, belly, with a sucking red heifer calf.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Hilley, of Valley Tp., Nov 13, 1875, one white steer, 3 or 4 yrs old, with a swallow fork under and under slope in right ear, branded with "M".

HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Walz, of Valley Tp., Nov 19, 1875, one white yearling heifer, red ears, marked with "H".

HEIFER—Also, one blue and white yearling heifer, marked with smooth crop of each ear and two splits in right ear.

HEIFER—Taken up by Albert Whaley, of Sugar Creek Tp., Nov 15, 1875, one black and white yearling heifer, crop of left ear, two underlines in right ear, branded on left hip with "W".

HEIFER—Taken up by Lee Mayfield, of Sugar Creek Tp., Nov 15, 1875, one red heifer, 2 yrs old, crop and split in right ear, upper slope of left ear, branded with letters "S C".

MARE—Taken up by John Dyer, of West Tp., Nov 22, 1875, one dark bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, spot in forehead, and branded with "B" on left shoulder.

COLT—Also, one bright bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, branded with "S" on left shoulder.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm. Shannon, of Sugar Creek Tp., Nov 15, 1875, one sorrel filly, 2 yrs old, blaze face, both hind feet white, hind foot and ankle white nearly to the knee.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. Wassmond, of Rock Creek Tp., Nov 1, 1875, one bay mare, 5 yrs old, left hind foot white, collar marks on withers. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by W. Z. Carpenter, Hoek Creek Tp., Nov 29, 1875, one brown 3 yr old filly, a few white hairs in forehead. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by C. J. Holden, of Rock Creek Tp., one red cow, 5 yrs old, white on the end of tail, (calf by her side). Valued at \$25.

COW—Also, one red cow, 2 yrs old, white on back, belly and legs, (calf by her side). Valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Also, one yearling white heifer, crop of the left ear.

COLT—Taken up by C. C. Austin, of Rock Creek Tp., Nov 5, 1875, one dark bay horse colt, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Stewart, of Clear Creek Tp., Nov 5, 1875, one dark brown mare, 14 hds high, 4 yrs old, small star in forehead. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Also, one white yearling heifer, with red ears, small star on the neck. Valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. C. Johnson, of Nemaha Tp., Dec 9, 1875, one sorrel pony mare, 12 or 14 yrs old, white face, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Also, one sorrel colt, with white face, about 6 months old, supposed to belong to the storesaid mare. Valued at \$20.

Hiley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up Nov 1, 1875, by S. A. Sargent, of Madison Tp., one 2 yr old bay mare, black mane and tail, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Snyder, of Williamsport Tp., one bay mare, 2 yrs old, 14 hds high, three small collar marks on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20.

STAG—Also, one roan stag, about 6 or 7 yrs old, ring in nose. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Coker, of Williamsport Tp., one 3 yr old heifer, red and white calf by her side. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Oliver, of Williamsport Tp., Nov 20, 1875, one dark bay mare, about 3 yrs old, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Strays for the Week Ending Dec. 15.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Clirn, of Freedom Tp., one white and red pied cow, supposed to be 6 yrs old, tip of one horn broken off, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Perkins, of Franklin Tp., one spotted, branded on the left hip with a dim letter supposed to be "W", no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Demetrius Owens, of Scott Tp., one 3 yr old, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Also, one bay mare, 3 yrs old last spring, branded "L" on left shoulder with mule shoes or Texan brand in forehead, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Chas. Wigham, of Freedom Tp., one 3 yr old colt, supposed to be 2 yrs old, about 13 hds high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$15.

Barbour County—J. S. Shepler, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. B. Fox, of Medicine Lodge Tp., Nov 6, 1875, one bay pony mare, white strip in forehead, tip of nose white, supposed to be 4 yrs old. Appraised at \$10.

MARE—Also, one sorrel pony mare, light mane and tail, all four of her feet white, white face. Supposed to be 4 yrs old past. Valued at \$17.

Davis County—C. H. Troit, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Joseph Johnson, of Liberty Tp., Nov 1875, one black filly, about 2 yrs old, 14 hds high, white strip down the face. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Michael Lennon, of Jackson Tp., Nov 21, 1875, one light bay mare, 3 yrs old, small star in forehead, both feet white half way up to the knee, a dim brand on the right fore shoulder, 14 hds high. Valued at \$25.

Elsworth County—C. C. Sprigg, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up Oct 18, 1875, by E. A. Powers, residing on the Smoky Hill river, 12 miles south-east of Ellsworth City, in the following described colt, to wit:

One red steer, branded "H M". Appraised at \$20

One dun "H M O Y". "20

One "S & W". "20

One "Y L R S". "20

One red steer, no marks or brands.

In addition to the brands mentioned all the above colts (except the last mentioned) are branded with a figure "2" placed in a horizontal position.

Franklin County—G. C. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. B. Wharton, of Centropolis Tp., Nov 2, 1875, one dark brown or black mare, about 14 hds high, white hairs interspersed, some saddle marks, about a few hairs supposed to be 3 yrs old, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by H. H. Cook, of Oulter Tp., Oct 24, 1875, one black cow, white on tip of tail, small white spot on right hip, about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. E. Speers, of Richmond Tp., Nov 21, 1875, one red and white spotted steer, 1 dim brand on right ear, and a slope off of under side of left ear, 1 dim brand on right side.

STEER—Taken up by Ludwig Schmidt, of Ohio Tp., Nov 9, 1875, one 2 yr old steer, white face, white spots on belly, upper slope of right ear, underlines in left ear, branded with "S" on left shoulder.

COLT—Taken up by G. P. McClellan, Nov 7, 1875, one dark bay horse colt, 3 yrs old, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Andrew Sandeen, of Lincoln Tp., Nov 1875, one red and white spotted cow, 1 yr old, left ear "S" branded on right horn. Valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Hanna, Nov 19, 1875, one good sized cow, dark blue roan color, considerable white on head, about 7 yrs old, ear tips off, nitch under left ear. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Geo W. Hinkle, of Peoria Tp., Nov 19, 1875, one red and white spotted cow, marked with underline in each ear, supposed to be 3 years old. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Geo R. McClure, of Peoria Tp., Nov 19, 1875, one 1 yr old horse colt, color gray, blaze face. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. W. Pearson, Nov 9, 1875, one red 2 yr old heifer, some white on belly and on hind feet, white stripe on rump and shoulder, marked with a hole in ear, branded with the letter "H" on right side. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Alfred A. Cook, of Ohio Tp., Nov 1875, one 2 yr old heifer, crop of left ear, white stripe on left side. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J. D. Bodley, one sorrel mare pony, white stripe in face, white spots all over the body, about 10 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Also, one colt of above mare.

HEIFER—Also, one gray horse, 1 year old. Valued at \$15.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. Fowler, of Union Tp., one heifer, 2 yrs old past, red and white speckled, half crop out of upper part of the right ear, and a swallow fork in the same ear. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by W. H. Clark, of Oskaloosa Tp., one 2 yr old steer, red and white belly, line back, short tail, underlines on left ear, under half slope off of right ear, branded on right hip, supposed to be "S" but not certain. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up Nov 6, 1875, by J. Donnell, of Jefferson Tp., one red and white spotted heifer, spots small, 1 yr old, valued at \$11.

HOESE—Taken up Nov 9, 1875, by N. J. Dalton, of Jefferson Tp., one sorrel horse pony, white strip in face, three white feet, about 10 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up Nov 15, 1875, by Perry Brown, of Delaware Tp., one red steer, about 1 yr old, white on belly, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

COLT—Taken up Nov 12, 1875, by R. H. Crosby, of Delaware Tp., one dark brown horse colt, 2 yrs old, about 14 hds high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

COLT—Also, one dark bay horse colt, about 2 yrs old, about 16 hds high, blind in right eye, harness marks on his sides, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up Nov 8, 1875, by John C. Horning, of Kaw Tp., one 2 yr old horse colt, light bay color, two left feet white. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up Nov 29, 1875, by Elijah Taylor, of Rock Creek Tp., one iron gray mare, 6 yrs old, 14 hds high, collar and saddle marks, branded "D" on left shoulder.

MARE—Also, one dark bay mare, 14 hds high 6 yrs old, collar and saddle marks, branded "D" on left shoulder.

STEER—Taken up Nov 16, 1875, by David Ward, of Rural Tp., one brindle steer, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$15.

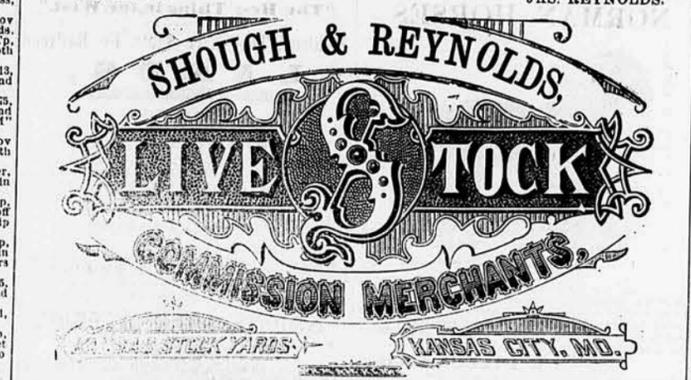
STEER—Taken up Nov 23, 1875, by Thos. Gallager, of Rural Tp., one red and white spotted yearling steer, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$10.

COLT—Taken up Nov 6, 1875, by A. J. Kitchins, of Kaw Tp., one bay mare colt, supposed to be 1 yr old past, pony built, fair size, no marks or brands of any kind. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up Nov 6, 1875, by J. S. Coffman, of Kaw Tp., one white cow, with red hair, mark of blue glass smooth crop of each ear, 3 or 4 yrs old, no brands. Valued at \$15.

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MARE—Taken up Nov 29, 1875, by James H. McLaine, of Fairview Tp., one brown mare, with black mane and tail, a

Let us Smile.

The best way to keep house—Don't put a mortgage on it.

Under a recent Supreme Court decision California uncles may marry their nieces if the latter will have them.

Guthord, it is said, will be one of the characters in a new play soon to be produced. Here is all the material for big rows and big items in the gallery. Bring on the play.

A bill of sail—Tweed—[New York Commercial]. Adieu Bill—That for \$6,000,000.—(Chicago Times). A Billy—"do"—That of Tweed on the officers.

TEACHER—"What is the definition of flirtation?" Intelligent young pupil—"It is attention without intention."

When a Chinese sea captain wants to sell his ship, where would he take it? Why to the junk dealer, of course.

"I'm married now," was the excuse a Chicago youth gave a florist for not buying as many bouquets as in former years.

"He was one of our energetic trustees," says a village paper in an obituary notice, "and we trustees happy."

State papers mention the suspension of the Afon Eagle. That must be a soar subject for the editor.

There is a man in Indiana who takes thirty-two newspapers, and you might as well try to ride a whirlwind on a sidesaddle as to attempt to impose upon that man.

This is the season of the year when country papers announce that printers must have rest, and so suspend publication during the holidays.

The Canadian Agricultural Society has offered a prize for the best bread made and baked by bachelor; a very subtle design to get rid of females altogether in Canada.

John Bright has written a letter against expensive funerals and expensive mourning, recommending the practice of the Society of Friends to the imitation of all true friends of society.

It is bracing to read the statement in the newspapers to the effect that King Mtesa was pretty much out of pantaloons and things, but according to Stanley, he had a great deal of dignity.

The officers lately in charge of William Tweed, escaped, will not buy their country seats and town houses and set up their carriages for a week or two yet. It's got to "blow over" a little.

Country bookseller to Fourth street woman—"Yes; but the work is both instructive and humorous. Fourth street woman—"That ain't the point. You see my husband has crippled so many agents and you're a nice-looking young man, and I hate to see you hurt! That's him comin' in the back way!" The young man said there was nothing compulsory about it, and was gone.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil is no new and untried experiment, but a standard article, which has stood the test of years of use. Ask your saddler for it, and don't be humbugged with an inferior article.

BUCK'S BRILLIANT STOVES. Buck's better; burn less fuel; give better satisfaction, and are the standard Stoves of the day. Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

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100 page Book free if you write to-day Glines Rubber Roofing being very elastic and requiring no tar or gravel, is strongly recommended by Architects, Builders, and leading men in this section, for new steep or flat roofs; can also be laid over old shingles, felt and plastic roofs. Simple directions how to re-roofing. STOP LEAKS EFFECTUALLY & CHEAPLY in roofs of all kinds, or lay new ones; mailed any one stating where they saw this notice. Write at once. N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., 8 Cedar-st., N. Y.

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Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad LANDS,

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Kansas Land Agency.

DOWNS & MERRILL. WE place on sale, WILD LAND and IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas.

Parties desiring of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records. We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas.

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KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

Grand Real Estate Distribution

AT ATCHISON, KANSAS, MARCH 28, 1876.

2,664 Pieces of Property, Valued at \$770,800.00.



[The above represents "Price Villa," with 12 acres.] THE KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION

IS an association composed of Capitalists and Business Men, residing in Kansas, duly incorporated by the authority of the State, with a Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided into Two Hundred Thousand Shares at Five Dollars Each.

The Charter of said Association is for the Term of Twenty-One Years, and confers upon its corporators and their successors full power and authority to transact business in any of the States and Territories of the United States for the following purposes: the promotion of immigration; the organization and maintenance of Boards of Trade and business exchanges; the accumulation and loan of funds; the erection of buildings, and the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of these general purposes, and more especially to encourage immigration to Kansas and to aid in the erection of a City Hall and Board of Trade Rooms in the city of Atchison, the "KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION" has, in its corporate name and capacity, purchased the 2,664 pieces of Real Estate named below, valued at \$770,800.00, and will, on MARCH 28th, 1876, at Corinthian Hall, in the city of Atchison, make a distribution of the same.

Every share, wherever and by whomsoever held, will be equally represented in the Distribution, and will be entitled to any one piece of said property that may be awarded to the same. But the particular manner of such award will be decided upon by a majority of the Shareholders present at the time in person or by proxy, and the Members of the Association will not directly or indirectly vote or participate in the meetings of said Shareholders in deciding the same.

Table with 2 columns: NO. OF PIECES, VALUE. 1-"PRICE VILLA" \$75,000.00, 2-"GLICK'S BLOCK" 30,000.00, 10-"RIVER AND FARM RESIDENCES" 47,500.00, 3-"IMPROVED FARMS" 41,000.00, 12-"IMPROVED FARMS" 167,500.00, 118-"OF 20 ACRES EACH" 61,800.00, 300-"OF 40 ACRES EACH" 25,000.00, 1,999-"ATCHISON CITY AND EAST ATCHISON LOTS" 218,000.00

2,664 PIECES OF PROPERTY VALUED AT - \$770,800.00. PRICES OF SHARES. The price of a single share is FIVE DOLLARS, but to insure a speedy sale of all the Shares and the Distribution of our Real Estate on March 28th, 1876, WITHOUT POSTPONEMENT, we offer the following liberal rates to clubs when ordered directly from our office:

Table with 2 columns: Shares, Value. 11 Shares for \$50.00, 22 do 100.00, 55 do 250.00, 118 do 500.00, 299 do 1,000.00

All orders for Shares will be filled in the order in which they are received, until all are taken. That all applicants may be supplied, and to avoid delay and disappointment, orders should be forwarded early. To insure against mistakes and delays, Correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly. Active and reliable agents wanted. References required. Liberal commission allowed. Circulars and terms sent on application. Remittances can be made by Express, Draft, or Post Office Money Order. For further particulars concerning the manner of Distribution, for endorsements and references, circulars will be sent on application. All communications must be addressed to JOHN M. PRICE, General Manager, Atchison, Kansas.

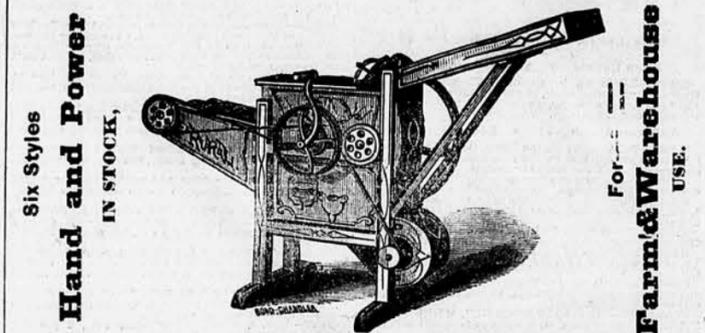
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