

and becoming farmers, and since improved agricultural implements were just coming into general use, Chamberlain and his associate built up a thriving business that won loyal customers in towns all over northern Iowa, southern Minnesota, and portions of southwestern Wisconsin. His energy and honesty won such a following that he became President of the Norwegian Plow Company in the 1870's.

One good reason for Chamberlain's success was his belief in advertising. He recognized the need of farmers for an almanac and he determined to supply that need. Thus, during the early years of the Civil War Chamberlain published his *Farmers' Northwestern Almanac* "at the Northwestern Agricultural Warehouse, and Seed Store, No. 64 Main Street." Although he used his *Northwestern Almanac* to advertise his own numerous agricultural implements and supplies he arranged with the *Dubuque Times* to sell advertising to other firms located within a block of his own establishment on Main Street. Indeed, eight out of the ten firms included in the *Farmers' Northwestern Almanac* were in the two blocks between Jones and Second on Main Street.

Although he dealt primarily with agricultural implements of all kinds, Chamberlain appears to have engaged in other lucrative business. *The Dubuque Semi-Weekly Times* of December 29, 1863, carried the following news item:

**WHEN SKATING COMES AGAIN.**—Chamberlain, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 60 Main Street, has received an assortment of skates, which for beauty and perfect shape, cannot be excelled in this town. He has them of all styles, sizes, and for all prices, from 50 cents to \$10. Enough said.

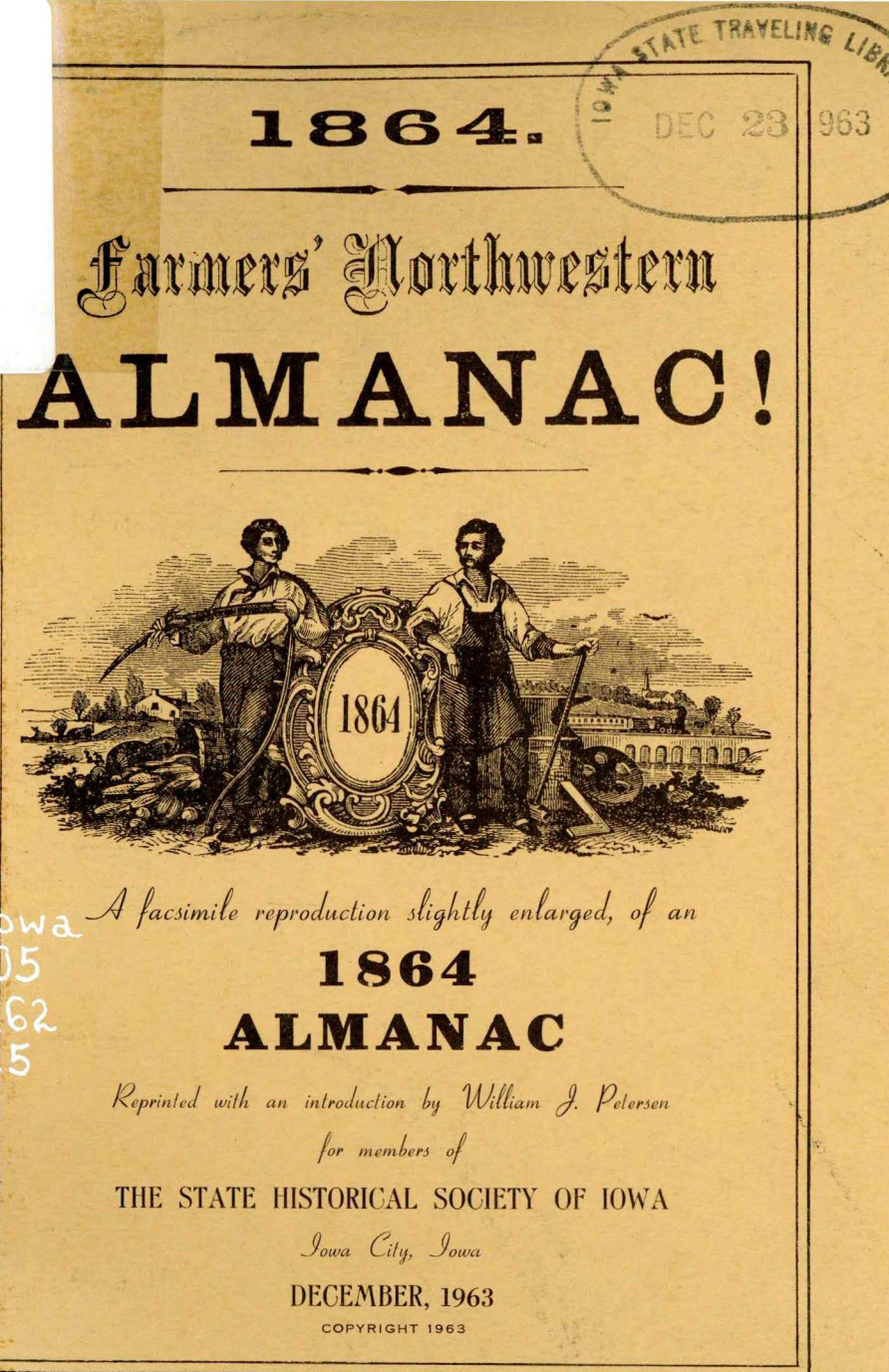
Prior to the Civil War, according to Moses Coit Tyler in his *History of American Literature* in 1878, almanacs were "the one universal book of modern literature, the supreme and only literary necessity even in households where the Bible and the newspaper are still undesired and unattainable luxuries." With this statement the renowned Douglas C. McMurtrie was inclined to agree. The authority for early imprints in every state in the Union, McMurtrie declared in the *Filson Club Quarterly* in 1943: "The printing and sale of an annual almanac was an important source of revenue for the early printers in all parts of the country. The almanac was a 'best seller' everywhere, and particularly so on the frontiers, where reading matter of any kind was scarce." It would be difficult to accurately evaluate the impact of Wm. C. Chamberlain's *Farmers' Northwestern Almanac* on the thousands of homes it entered in 1864. Since much of Iowa was relatively unsettled and most of Minnesota still lay beyond the cutting edge of civilization, it could not help but become an oft-consulted tool to the hardy farmer of a century ago.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Office of the Superintendent  
State Historical Society of Iowa  
Iowa City, Iowa



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## FARMERS' NORTHWESTERN ALMANAC (1864)

*Editor's Historical Introduction*

The variety of almanacs published in this country is revealed in a two-volume book compiled by Milton Drake entitled *Almanacs of the United States* which was published by the Scarecrow Press in 1962. After combing the holdings of 558 national, state, and larger public and private libraries, Drake counted almanac holdings of nearly 75,000 copies, out of which he listed 14,385 different almanacs with their date and place of publication, and with printer, publisher, and compilers, when available. The list included all states east of the Mississippi, plus Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas to 1850; and all the rest of the states including Iowa up to 1875. This latter period of twenty-five years was taken in order to insure at least some representation for the Western States, even though ten of them, beginning with Colorado in 1876, did not achieve statehood until after that date. The two volumes comprise 1,397 pages and represent the most complete list of American almanacs ever compiled.

New York led with a total of 3,342 almanacs and Pennsylvania was a close second with 3,316. Connecticut and Massachusetts followed, both with over 1,600 titles. Maryland had 662 almanacs to its credit, New Jersey 422, and Virginia 405. States closely associated with Iowa in the westward movement can claim relatively few almanacs: Ohio — 392, Indiana — 30, Illinois — 41, and Missouri — 59.

Iowa was one of those states west of the Mississippi whose almanacs were included up to 1875. The first printing press was set up in Dubuque in 1836 to print the *Du Buque Visitor*. The first known Iowa almanac included by Drake was printed at Dubuque and entitled *Prairie Farmer Almanac for 1848*. It was a 32-page booklet published by R. Spaulding. A copy is in the possession of the Illinois State Historical Society at Springfield. Drake included this Iowa first, and the following six titles in his list:

*Wisconsin and Iowa Farmers' Almanac* (for 1851). By George R. Perkins. Dubuque: R. Spaulding. 1850.

*Western Almanac for 1852*. Burlington: J. F. Abrahams.

*The Prairie Almanac for 1857*. Davenport: Rathbun & Orton: Luse & Co., printers.

*Iowa State Almanac and Statistical Register for 1860*. By T. D. Eagel & R. H. Sylvester. Davenport. Luse, Lane & Co.

*The New North-Western Almanac for 1864*. Dubuque: Joseph N. Waggoner.

*The Vinton Eagle Almanac for 1873*. Vinton: Hanford and Rich.

It will be noted that the above list includes the *Iowa State Almanac and Statistical Register for 1860* which was reprinted and distributed to State Historical Society of Iowa members last year. It does not include *Fisher's Improved House-Keeper's 1860 Almanac* which was the first such publication issued by the Society. It should be pointed out that *Fisher's Almanac* was printed in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore, with the Iowa bookseller's name on the front cover. In contrast, the *Farmers' Northwestern Almanac* was actually printed in Iowa for an Iowa firm, and there-

*(Continued on inside of back cover)*

# 1864.

## Farmers' Northwestern ALMANAC!



PUBLISHED BY

**WM. C. CHAMBERLAIN,**

AT THE

**NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,  
AND SEED STORE,**

**No. 64 MAIN STREET, DUBUQUE, IOWA.**

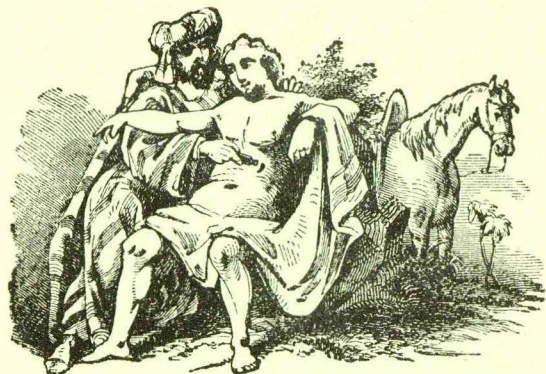
DAILY & WEEKLY TIMES PRINTING HOUSE, 56 & 58 MAIN ST., DUBUQUE.



305  
A462  
no. 5  
unb.

# GOOD SAMARITAN DRUG STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.



P. C. SAMSON, Jr.,

(SUCCESSOR TO T. MASON,)

67 Main Street, Dubuque, Iowa,

Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Window Glass and Glassware, Perfumery, Brushes,  
Sponges, Soaps, Toilet Articles, &c.

Our Goods are offered at the lowest market price, and orders in person or by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. It is our desire that any article sold from this establishment, which does not prove as represented, be returned. Customers are not to understand by this that we endorse every Patent Medicine upon our shelves.

## Farmers Northwestern Almanac.

### ECLIPSES FOR 1864.

In the year 1864 there will be two Eclipses—both of the sun. Invisible to the United States.

I. A Central Eclipse of the Sun, May 5th invisible; visible to the Pacific Ocean, and portions of Asia, Australia and Northwestern America.

II. An Annual Eclipse of the Sun, October 30th, invisible; visible to South America and Southwestern Africa.

Mercury will be Evening Star Jan. 9, April 30th, Aug. 27th and Dec. 22d, and morning Star Feb. 18th, June 17th and Oct. 9th.

Venus will be Morning Star until July 18th, and Evening Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Morning Star till May 12th, then Evening Star till Nov. 29th, and Morning Star the rest of the year.

### TO BE REMEMBERED.

To take time by the foretop in every thing which relates to gardening, and never omit what ought and can be done to-day, till tomorrow. It is hard to catch up in gardening when once behind.

To choose the best seeds to be had, and if possible to obtain them from responsible seedsmen.

Never to buy *cheap* seeds because they cost less. They may be the *dearest* in the end.

To select the best implements, brand them with your name, and never let them get *rusty*.

To stir the soil often during drought to prepare it more readily to receive and retain moisture from the atmosphere, and to prevent the plants from being stunted in growth.

Never to work the ground when it is wet and heavy. It renders it compact and lumpy during the whole season.

To perform every thing in the best manner, and to complete one operation before commencing another.

Never to suffer weeds to encumber the growing crop, or to go to seed; nor allow any sort of trash to remain in the alleys or plots to mar the *neat and clean* appearance of the garden.

“Plough thorough and deep while sluggards sleep,  
And you shall have corn to sell or to keep.”

Buy your Seeds of Chamberlain, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 64 Main St. Dubuque. He is very particular to get the best and have them thoroughly tested before sold.



## JANUARY.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	2	2	55 mo.
New Moon	9	3	1 mo.
1st Quarter	15	6	22 ev.
Full Moon	23	5	18 ev.
Last Quarter	31	7	43 ev.

M	W	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
1	F	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	S	7 30	4 39	morn.
3	S	7 30	4 40	0 13

## 1. 2d Sun. after Christmas.

3	S	7 30	4 41	1 15
4	M	7 30	4 42	2 20
5	T	7 30	4 43	3 26
6	W	7 30	4 44	4 31
7	T	7 29	4 45	5 33
8	F	7 29	4 46	6 32
9	S	7 29	4 47	sets.

## 2. 1st Sun. after Epiphany.

10	S	7 29	4 48	8 56
11	M	7 28	4 49	8 12
12	T	7 28	4 50	9 26
13	W	7 28	4 51	10 38
14	T	7 27	4 52	11 47
15	F	7 27	4 54	morn.
16	S	7 26	4 55	0 54

## 3. 2d Sun. after Epiphany.

17	S	7 26	4 56	1 58
18	M	7 25	4 57	2 59
19	T	7 25	4 58	3 56
20	W	7 24	5 0	4 48
21	T	7 23	5 1	5 34
22	F	7 23	5 2	6 15
23	S	7 22	5 3	rises.

## 4. Septuagesima Sunday.

24	S	7 21	5 5	6 11
25	M	7 21	5 6	7 9
26	T	7 20	5 7	8 7
27	W	7 19	5 8	9 5
28	T	7 18	5 10	10 4
29	F	7 17	5 11	11 4
30	S	7 16	5 13	morn.

## 5. Sexagesima Sunday.

31	S	7 15	5 14	0 6
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## FEBRUARY.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon	7	1	26 E.
1st Quarter	14	8	40 M.
Full Moon	22	0	17 E.

M	W	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
1	M	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	T	7 14	5 15	1 10
3	W	7 13	5 16	2 13
4	T	7 11	5 18	3 15
5	F	7 10	5 19	4 14
6	S	7 9	5 20	5 8
7	S	7 8	5 21	5 56

## 6. Quinquagesima Sunday.

7	S	7 7	5 23	sets.
8	M	7 6	5 25	7 0
9	T	7 4	5 26	8 15
10	W	7 3	5 27	9 28
11	T	7 2	5 28	10 38
12	F	7 0	5 29	11 46
13	S	6 59	5 31	morn.

## 7. 1st Sunday in Lent.

14	S	6 58	5 32	0 50
15	M	6 56	5 33	1 49
16	T	6 55	5 34	2 43
17	W	6 54	5 36	3 31
18	T	6 52	5 37	4 14
19	F	6 51	5 38	4 51
20	S	6 49	5 39	5 23

## 8. 2d Sunday in Lent.

21	S	6 48	5 41	5 53
22	M	6 46	5 42	rises.
23	T	6 45	5 43	7 0
24	W	6 43	5 44	7 57
25	T	6 42	5 46	8 57
26	F	6 40	5 47	9 58
27	S	6 38	5 48	11 0

## 9. 3d Sunday in Lent.

28	S	6 37	5 49	morn.
29	M	6 35	5 51	0 2

## MARCH.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	1	8	28 mo.
New Moon	7	11	15 ev.
1st Quarter	15	1	23 mo.
Full Moon	23	5	40 mo.
Last Quarter	30	5	36 ev.

M	W	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
1	T	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	W	6 34	5 52	1 3
3	T	6 32	5 53	2 2
4	F	6 30	5 54	2 56
5	S	6 28	5 55	3 44
6	S	6 27	5 57	4 27

## 10. 4th Sun. in Lent.

6	S	6 25	5 58	5 5
7	M	6 24	5 59	sets.
8	T	6 22	6 0	7 1
9	W	6 20	6 1	8 14
10	T	6 18	6 2	9 25
11	F	6 17	6 4	10 34
12	S	6 15	6 5	11 37

## 11. 5th Sunday in Lent.

13	S	6 13	6 6	morn.
14	M	6 12	6 7	0 34
15	T	6 10	6 8	1 25
16	W	6 8	6 9	2 10
17	T	6 6	6 10	2 49
18	F	6 5	6 12	3 24
19	S	6 3	6 13	3 55

## 12. Palm Sunday.

20	S	6 1	6 14	4 24
21	M	5 59	6 15	4 52
22	T	5 58	6 16	5 20
23	W	5 56	6 17	rises.
24	T	5 54	6 18	7 52
25	F	5 52	6 19	8 53
26	S	5 51	6 20	9 55

## 13. Easter Sunday.

27	S	5 49	6 22	10 56
28	M	5 47	6 23	11 55
29	T	5 45	6 24	morn.
30	W	5 44	6 25	0 49
31	T	5 42	6 26	1 38

## APRIL.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon	6	9	5 mo.
1st Quarter	13	7	24 ev.
Full Moon	21	8	35 ev.
Last Quarter	28	11	50 ev.

M	W	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
1	F	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	S	5 40	6 27	2 22
3	S	5 39	6 28	3 1

## 14. Low Sunday.

3	S	5 37	6 30	3 37
4	M	5 35	6 31	4 11
5	T	5 33	6 32	4 44
6	W	5 32	6 33	sets.
7	T	5 30	6 34	8 11
8	F	5 28	6 35	9 18
9	S	5 27	6 36	10 20

## 15. 2d Sun. after Easter.

10	S	5 25	6 37	11 15
11	M	5 23	6 39	morn.
12	T	5 22	6 40	0 4
13	W	5 20	6 41	0 46
14	T	5 19	6 42	1 22
15	F	5 17	6 43	1 55
16	S	5 15	6 44	2 25

## 16. 3rd Sun. after Easter.

17	S	5 14	6 45	2 52
18	M	5 12	6 46	3 18
19	T	5 11	6 47	3 44
20	W	5 9	6 48	4 12
21	T	5 8	6 50	4 43
22	F	5 6	6 51	rises.
23	S	5 5	6 52	8 49

## 17. 4th Sun. after Easter.

24	S	5 3	6 53	9 49
25	M	5 2	6 54	10 46
26	T	5 0	6 55	11 37
27	W	4 59	6 56	morn.
28	T	4 58	6 57	0 22
29	F	4 56	6 58	1 1
30	S	4 55	6 59	1 37

## MAY.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon	5	7	30 ev.
1st Quarter	13	1	36 ev.
Full Moon	21	8	40 mo.
Last Quarter	28	4	37 mo.

M	W	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
1	S	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	M	4 53	7 1	2 10
3	T	4 52	7 2	2 42
4	W	4 51	7 3	3 15
5	T	4 49	7 4	3 49
6	F	4 48	7 5	sets.
7	S	4 47	7 6	8 3
8	S	4 46	7 7	9 2

## 18. Rogation Sunday.

9	M	4 45	7 8	9 54
10	T	4 43	7 9	10 40
11	W	4 42	7 10	11 20
12	T	4 41	7 12	11 55
13	F	4 40	7 13	morn.
14	S	4 39	7 14	0 25
15	S	4 38	7 15	0 52

## 19. 1st Sun. after Ascension.

8	S	4 45	7 8	9 54
9	M	4 43	7 9	10 40
10	T	4 42	7 10	11 20
11	W	4 41	7 12	11 55
12	T	4 40	7 13	morn.
13	F	4 39	7 14	0 25
14	S	4 38	7 15	0 52

## 20. Pentecost—Whit Sun.

15	S	4 37	7 16	1 18
16	M	4 36	7 17	1 44
17	T	4 35	7 18	2 12
18	W	4 34	7 19	2 42
19	T	4 33	7 20	3 15
20	F	4 32	7 21	3 52
21	S	4 32	7 22	rises.

## 21. Trinity Sunday.

22	S	4 31	7 23	8 38
23	M	4 30	7 24	9 32
24	T	4 29	7 24	10 20
25	W	4 28	7 25	11 2
26	T	4 28	7 26	11 39
27	F	4 28	7 27	morn.
28	S	4 27	7 28	0 13

## 22. 1st Sun. after Trinity.

29	S	4 26	7 29	0 45
30	M	4 26	7 29	1 17
31	T	4 25	7 30	1 50

## JUNE.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon	4	6	56 mo.
1st Quarter	12	7	4 mo.
Full Moon	19	6	10 mo.
Last Quarter	26	9	31 mo.

M	W	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
1	W	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	T	4 25	7 31	2 25
3	F	4 24	7 32	3 3
4	S	4 24	7 33	sets.

## 23. 2nd Sun. after Trinity.

5	S	4 23	7 34	8 34
6	M	4 23	7 34	9 17
7	T	4 23	7 35	9 53
8	W	4 23	7 35	10 25
9	T	4 22	7 36	10 54
10	F	4 22	7 36	11 21
11	S	4 22	7 37	11 47

## 24. 3rd Sun. after Trinity.

12	S	4 22	7 37	morn.
13	M	4 22	7 38	0 14
14	T	4 22	7 38	0 42
15	W	4 22	7 38	1 12
16	T	4 22	7 39	1 45
17	F	4 23	7 39	2 25
18	S	4 23	7 40	3 14

## 25. 4th Sun. after Trinity.

18	S	4 23	7 40	3 14
25 4th Sun. after Trinity.				
19	S	4 23	7 40	rises.
20	M	4 23	7 40	8 14
21	T	4 23	7 40	8 59
22	W	4 24	7 40	9 39
23	T	4 24	7 40	10 15



## JULY.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon	3	7	40 ev.
1st Quarter	11	1	7 ev.
Full Moon	19	1	52 mo.
Last Quarter	25	4	2 ev.

M W	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 F	4 27	7 40	2 30
2 S	4 28	7 40	3 21

27. 1st Sun. after Trinity

3 S	4 28	7 40	sets.
4 M	4 29	7 39	7 53
5 T	4 29	7 39	8 25
6 W	4 30	7 39	8 55
7 T	4 31	7 38	9 24
8 F	4 32	7 38	9 52
9 S	4 32	7 37	10 18

28. 1st Sun. after Trinity.

10 S	4 33	7 37	10 44
11 M	4 34	7 36	11 12
12 T	4 35	7 35	11 44
13 W	4 35	7 35	morn.
14 T	4 36	7 34	0 20
15 F	4 38	7 34	1 3
16 S	4 38	7 33	1 53

29. 8th Sun. after Trinity

17 S	4 39	7 32	2 52
18 M	4 40	7 32	4 0
19 T	4 41	7 31	rises.
20 W	4 42	7 30	8 13
21 T	4 43	7 29	8 47
22 F	4 44	7 28	9 21
23 S	4 44	7 28	9 55

30. 9th Sun. after Trinity

24 S	4 45	7 27	10 29
25 M	4 45	7 26	11 5
26 T	4 47	7 25	11 45
27 W	4 48	7 23	morn.
28 T	4 49	7 22	0 30
29 F	4 50	7 21	1 19
30 S	4 51	7 20	2 12

31. 10th Sun. after Trinity

31 S	4 52	7 19	3 8
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## AUGUST.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon	2	9	49 mo.
1st Quarter	10	1	13 mo.
Full Moon	17	8	52 mo.
Last Quarter	24	1	20 mo.

M W	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 M	4 53	7 18	4 5
2 T	4 54	7 17	sets.
3 W	4 55	7 15	7 29
4 T	4 57	7 14	7 55
5 F	4 58	7 13	8 21
6 S	4 59	7 12	8 48

32. 11th Sun. after Trinity

7 S	5 0	7 10	9 15
8 M	5 1	7 9	9 45
9 T	5 2	7 8	10 18
10 W	5 3	7 6	10 56
11 T	5 4	7 5	11 42
12 F	5 5	7 3	morn.
13 S	5 6	7 2	0 36

33. 12th Sun. after Trinity

14 S	5 7	7 0	1 33
15 M	5 8	6 59	2 46
16 T	5 9	6 57	3 59
17 W	5 10	6 56	rises.
18 T	5 11	6 54	7 18
19 F	5 13	6 53	7 54
20 S	5 14	6 51	8 29

34. 13th Sun. after Trinity

21 S	5 15	6 50	9 6
22 M	5 16	6 48	9 45
23 T	5 17	6 47	10 28
24 W	5 18	6 45	11 16
25 T	5 19	6 43	morn.
26 F	5 20	6 42	0 7
27 S	5 21	6 40	1 2

35. 14th Sun. after Trinity

28 S	5 22	6 39	1 59
29 M	5 23	6 37	2 57
30 T	5 24	6 35	3 54
31 W	5 25	6 33	4 49

## SEPTEMBER.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon	1	1	24 mo.
1st Quarter	9	1	6 mo.
Full Moon	15	4	25 ev.
Last Quarter	22	2	10 ev.
New Moon	30	5	59 ev.

M W	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 T	5 26	6 32	6 26
2 F	5 27	6 30	6 52
3 S	5 28	6 28	7 19

36. 15th Sun. after Trinity

4 S	5 30	6 27	7 48
5 M	5 31	6 25	8 20
6 T	5 32	6 23	8 57
7 W	5 33	6 22	9 39
8 T	5 34	6 20	10 28
9 F	5 35	6 18	11 25
10 S	5 36	6 16	morn.

37. 16th Sun. after Trinity

11 S	5 37	6 14	0 28
12 M	5 38	6 13	1 37
13 T	5 39	6 11	2 49
14 W	5 40	6 9	4 4
15 T	5 41	6 7	5 19
16 F	5 42	6 6	rises.
17 S	5 43	6 4	7 0

38. 17th Sun. after Trinity

18 S	5 44	6 2	7 39
19 M	5 45	6 0	8 23
20 T	5 46	5 59	9 11
21 W	5 47	5 57	10 3
22 T	5 49	5 55	10 58
23 F	5 50	5 53	11 54
24 S	5 51	5 52	morn.

39. 18th Sun. after Trinity

25 S	5 52	5 50	0 51
26 M	5 53	5 48	1 49
27 T	5 54	5 46	2 47
28 W	5 55	5 45	3 44
29 T	5 55	5 43	4 41
30 F	5 57	5 41	5 38

## OCTOBER.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
First Quarter	8	10	53 mo.
Full Moon	5	1	31 mo.
Last Quarter	22	6	43 mo.
New Moon	30	0	41 mo.

M W	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 S	5 53	5 39	5 51
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40. 19th Sun. after Trinity

2 S	6 0	5 33	6 24
3 M	6 1	5 35	6 59
4 T	6 2	5 34	7 39
5 W	6 3	5 33	8 25
6 T	6 4	5 31	9 18
7 F	6 5	5 29	10 17
8 S	6 6	5 27	11 21

41. 20th Sun. after Trinity

9 S	6 8	5 25	morn.
10 M	6 9	5 24	0 29
11 T	6 10	5 23	1 49
12 W	6 11	5 21	2 54
13 T	6 12	5 19	4 8
14 F	6 14	5 18	5 22
15 S	6 15	5 16	rises.

42. 21st Sun. after Trinity

16 S	6 16	5 15	6 13
17 M	6 17	5 13	7 0
18 T	6 18	5 11	7 51
19 W	6 19	5 10	8 43
20 T	6 20	5 8	9 44
21 F	6 22	5 7	10 42
22 S	6 23	5 5	11 40

43. 22d Sun. after Trinity

23 S	6 24	5 4	morn.
24 M	6 25	5 3	0 38
25 T	6 26	5 1	1 35
26 W	6 28	5 0	2 32
27 T	6 29	4 58	3 30
28 F	6 30	4 57	4 28
29 S	6 31	4 56	5 27

44. 23d Sun. after Trinity

30 S	6 33	4 54	sets.
31 M	6 34	4 53	5 37

## NOVEMBER.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
1st Quarter	6	7	9 ev.
Full Moon	13	0	49 ev.
Last Quarter	21	2	32 mo.
New Moon	29	2	33 mo.

M W	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 T	6 35	4 52	6 23
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45. 24th Sun. after Trinity

2 W	6 36	4 51	7 14
3 T	6 38	4 49	8 11
4 F	6 39	4 48	9 14
5 S	6 40	4 47	10 21
6 S	6 41	4 45	11 29
7 M	6 43	4 45	morn.
8 T	6 44	4 44	0 38
9 W	6 45	4 43	1 49

10 T

6 S	6 41	4 45	11 29
7 M	6 43	4 45	morn.
8 T	6 44	4 44	0 38
9 W	6 45	4 43	1 49
10 T	6 46	4 42	3 1
11 F	6 48	4 41	4 13
12 S	6 49	4 40	5 24

46. 25th Sun. after Trinity

13 S	6 50	4 39	rises.
14 M	6 52	4 38	5 36
15 T	6 53	4 37	6 30
16 W	6 54	4 36	7 28
17 T	6 55	4 35	8 28
18 F	6 56	4 35	9 28
19 S	6 58	4 34	10 27

47. 26th Sun. after Trinity

20 S	6 59	4 33	11 25
21 M	7 0	4 33	morn.
22 T	7 1	4 32	0 22
23 W	7 2	4 32	1 19
24 T	7 4	4 31	2 17
25 F	7 5	4 31	3 15
26 S	7 6	4 30	4 14

48. 1st Sunday in Advent

27 S	7 7	4 30	5 15
28 M	7 8	4 29	sets.
29 T	7 9	4 29	5 6
30 W	7 10	4 29	6 2

## DECEMBER.

## MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
1st Quarter	6	2	50 mo.
Full Moon	3	2	28 mo.
Last Quarter	21	0	18 ev.
New Moon	28	4	37 ev.

M W	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.

1 T	7 11	4 28	7 5
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49. 2d Sunday in Advent

2 F	7 12	4 28	8 12
3 S	7 13	4 28	9 21
4 S	7 14	4 28	10 31
5 M	7 15	4 28	11 41
6 T	7 16	4 28	morn.
7 W	7 17	4 28	0 51
8 T	7 18	4 28	2 0
9 F	7 19	4 28	3 9

10 S

4 S	7 14	4 28	10 31
5 M	7 15	4 28	11 41
6 T	7 16	4 28	morn.
7 W	7 17	4 28	0 51
8 T	7 18	4 28	2 0
9 F	7 19	4 28	3 9
10 S	7 20	4 28	4 17

50. 3rd Sunday in Advent

11 S	7 20	4 28	5 23
12 M	7 21	4 28	6 25
13 T	7 22	4 29	rises.
14 W	7 23	4 29	6 12
15 T	7 23	4 29	7 13
16 F	7 24	4 29	8 13
17 S	7 25	4 29	9 12

51. 4th Sunday in Advent

18 S	7 25	4 30	10 10
19 M	7 26	4 31	11 7
20 T	7 26	4 31	morn.
21 W	7 27	4 32	0 4
22 T	7 27	4 32	1 1
23 F	7 28	4 33	2 0
24 S	7 28	4 33	3 0

52. Christmas

25 S	7 28	4 34	4 0
26 M	7 29	4 35	5 0



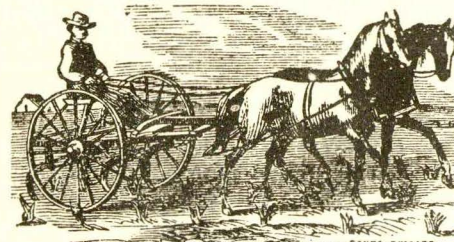
## JUDGE NOT FROM APPEARANCES.

A few years since a party of ten or twelve clergymen went on an excursion on South Bay, Long Island. They had been cooped up in the city during the year, and wisely thought a week or two of recreation would prepare them to work with more vigor. They were dressed for the occasion with coarse clothing, thick boots and straw hats. They hired a sloop and enjoyed themselves highly for a week, sailing up and down the bay. When Saturday night came, the sloop was anchored near a small village. In some way a few of the inhabitants learned who they were, and next morning a committee invited each of them to preach in one of the neighboring churches, which they accordingly did to the great gratification of the villagers. On Monday one of the number who was cook for the company, went ashore to buy some milk and eggs for breakfast. He stopped at a farm house and stated his errand. "I've no eggs nor milk," said the lady of the house. She spoke quite short, and with a scowl that seemed to say, "I don't want to deal with a suspicious looking man." The coarse coat somewhat blackened by cooking, the tattered straw hat, and sunburnt face certainly were not prepossessing. After a little parleying she asked, "Who are you in the boat?" "We are a good set of fellows, having a little fun," was the reply. "Humph I should think so," said the lady. "Have you got any rum on board?" added she spitefully. "Why madam we are a company of ministers." "I guess you'll make me believe that," was the answer. "I believe you heard me preach yesterday," quietly remarked the gentleman. "Why is that you!" exclaimed the woman, throwing up both hands. "You shall have all the eggs, and all the milk, and any thing else you want." And after that there was nothing lacking in her hospitality. The clergyman gave her a gentle hint that clothing was not always a safe standard by which to judge of a man, and left her, greatly amused with the incident.—*Am. Agri.*

**FEEDING SWINE.**—Mr. Taggart, of Wayne Co., at the last annual meeting of the Ohio State Board, said he was not in favor of feeding hogs long, to make them weigh large weights. He kept his in the clover field till the beginning of September; then, when the corn begins to harden, cuts it up, both ear and stock, and feeds it to them. "One bushel of corn in September, will fatten more than one and a half in December." Mr. T. recommended killing by the 15th of November, as being the most profitable time, for then there has been little expenditure of carbon for the production of heat, when, if left for another month, the cold, wintry storms make this necessary.

**DR. SAMSON** at the Good Samaritan Drug Store, No. 69 Main St. will carefully attend to all of your wants in his line. He stands high in the estimation of Physicians and all who appreciate carefully prepared prescriptions and pure Drugs.

## STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR.



The engraving represents another of the recent improvements in agricultural machinery, which so much lessen the labor and increases the productions of the farmer. Now-adays the farmer by the judicious selection of good machinery and implements, makes many of the old tedious and laborious operations of the farm comparatively light and pleasant. Who would have thought twenty years ago of riding in a sulkey to plow out corn. Mr. Stafford the inventor of the valuable machine above named, claims when he perfected it he had in view the following points; First, that the Cultivator should work well and thoroughly; Second, that it should be easily guided and managed by the operator; Third, simplicity of construction; Fourth ease of draft; Fifth riddance of manual labor. The driver controls the direction of this Cultivator with his feet in a very simple and effective manner, having both hands free at all times to manage his team. It will cultivate ten or fifteen acres per day.

Attached to the cultivator is a *fender*, which effectually prevents the small corn from being covered. This is so constructed as to be readily put on or taken off, as the size and growth of corn may demand. This Fender is self-adjusting, accommodating itself to uneven ground, and to the direction the Cultivator may be guided.

A Scotch minister was once busy catechising his young parishioners before the congregation, when he put the usual first question to a stout girl whose father kept a public house. "What is your name?" No reply. The question having been repeated, the girl replied, "Nane o' your fun, Mr. Ministe', ye ken my name well enough. D'ye no say, when ye come to our house on a night, 'Bct, bring me some ale?'" The congregation forgetting the sacredness of the place, were in a broad grin, and the parson looked daggers.

Why should the highest apple on a tree be a good one? Because it is a "*tip-top*" apple.

THERE'S NO USE in your ever taking a lazy man to *task*. He won't perform it if you do.

Williams & Son, Dry Goods dealers, No. 130 and 132 Main Street, have a large stock—keep good goods and will sell cheap.

Waller & Christman's is the oldest hardware house in Dubuque. Their stock is large and complete, and prices low.



## BOYS, STAY ON THE FARM.

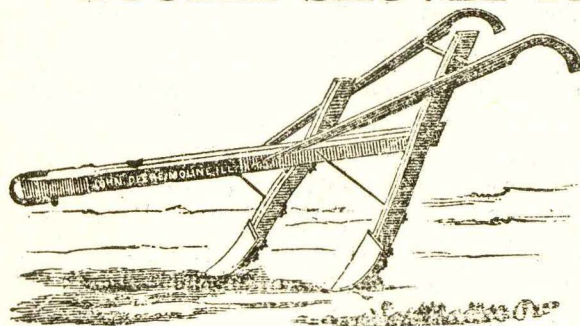
"Every time we see a young man coming to the great cities for employment, leaving a loving family and an honorable and promising occupation for the uncertainties and cares and failures of business life and destined to breast the social vices that corrupt all cities, perhaps to fall under their pernicious influence, we always feel like whispering in that young man's ears, 'stay on the Farm.'

When we see a merchant advertise for a smart young man to aid him at a few dollars per month, in his business behind the counter, and see a hundred or more applicants per day, present themselves—applicants too many of whom, spent their youth in the country, and see how eagerly they accept the pittance offered them, while they should be sure of a competency at home, we always wish to tell them, 'Boys, stay on the Farm.'

When we see quack advertisements of agencies paying 75 to 150 dollars per month, and know that the advertisers receive hundreds of letters weekly, from young men in all parts of the country, and know that his office is daily crowded with those whom his tempting but unreliable offers have drawn to him, only to be disappointed, we always feel like saying, 'Boys, stay on the Farm.'

In these times above all other times stay on the farm. You are needed there, you can make money there, it is your duty to remain there."—*Prairie Farmer.*

## DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOW



DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOW

The annexed cut represents the most approved style of this common and very useful implement. The blades should always be made of the best steel polished, and experience has shown that the blade slightly curved and of flat surface instead of rounded surface is the best form.

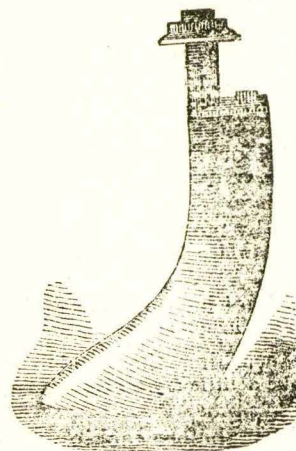
SOME men keep savage dogs around their houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to "get a bite" may get it outside the door.

A SICK cobbler must be regarded as being well when he begins to mend.

ALWAYS remember Chamberlain when you want good Harvest Tools or Machines, or any Machines that nobody else ever thought of keeping. Come and see the Redjacket Scythes and Batchelor Hay Forks.

## DON'T STAKE ALL ON ONE CROP.

Farmers are frequently speculators. The farmer who, because oats happen to be high, sows nothing but oats, is a speculator, and a speculator's fate awaits him. One farmer in a hundred may succeed by watching the times and making his calculations the same as a speculator, and raise crops that always bring extra high prices.



PATENT CULTIVATOR TOOTH.

But as a class, farmers will not succeed in that way any more than speculators as a class succeed. Many times a farmer in embarrassed circumstances, wishing to relieve himself by one effort, will risk his whole year's labor on one crop, and finds himself ruined. Sound rules applicable to business, are also applicable to farming. Take no great risks, but make frequent and varied ventures. A mixed husbandry for this region is the true course. Raise everything that can be raised to advantage. If wheat is low, pork may be high; and if corn is cut off, oats may turn out well. Farmers may in certain circumstances turn their attention to a single branch of farming or a single crop; have their speciality with profit in the long run; but if there is reasonable prospect of success, they should patiently follow their speciality year after year, and not be changing every season or two—then they will be sure to reap the benefit of seasons of high prices as well as low.

L. E. O.

As inspecting officer, in glancing along the lines of the Army of the Potomac lately arrived at Washington, took a musket from the hand of a soldier, and after a brief examination, said: Patrick, your musket is very rusty!" "Indade it is sir," said Pat, "but you ought to see me spade!"

A MASSACHUSETTS Judge has decided that a husband may open his wife's letters; on the ground that "the husband and wife are one, and the husband is that one."

A Lady asked her gardener why the weeds always outgrew and covered up the flowers. "Madam," answered he, "the soil is mother to the weeds but only step-mother to the flowers."

Remember George G. Johnson the skillful Artist when you come to get Photographs, Ambrotypes or anything in the picture line. Rooms cor Main & 5th Streets.

CUMINGS AND REMINGTON manufacture excellent Threshing Machines. Their sales are deservedly large and increasing.



## FAMILY RECIPES.

**MRS. D.'S CORN BEEF PICKLE.**—For 100 lbs beef take 2 ozs salt peter, 2 quarts common salt, 1 pint molasses, and 2 gallons of water. Boil the whole together, and let it be well skimmed. When cool, turn it upon the beef, which should be packed close in the cask and covered close with a cloth cover.

**TO TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN.**—Dip the spotted part in pure melted tallow; then wash out the tallow and the ink will come out with it.

**HOW TO FATTEN FOWLS.**—Confine your fowls in a large airy enclosure, and feed them on broken Indian corn, Indian meal, or mush, with raw potatoes cut into small pieces, not larger than a filbert, placing within their reach a quantity of charcoal broken into small pieces.

**MOSQUITOES.**—Attach a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread made fast to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the mosquitoes will leave the room.

**RANCID BUTTER.**—This may be restored by melting it in a water bath, with some coarsely powdered animal charcoal which has been thoroughly sifted from dust, and strained through flannel.

**APPLES** intended for dumplings should not have the core taken out of them, as the pips impart a delicious flavor to the dumpling.

**CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS.**—Instead of washing the hands with soap, employ oat meal, and after each washing take a little dry oat meal and rub over the hands, so as to absorb any moisture.

**TO BROIL FISH.**—If salt soak several hours before cooking, then lay flat on gridiron skin side down. When nearly cooked lay a dish on it and turn by inverting the gridiron. Broil slowly and butter on dish, but never pile one fish upon another on the dish.

**TO CRUMP FRESH FISH.**—Cut in slices and lay them for three hours in salt and water and a glass of vinegar, then fry or broil.

**APPLE SAUCE.**—Boil peeled tart apples and add butter and sugar to your taste.

**TO BOIL POTATOES.**—Wash but not cut them; put in boiling water, enough to cover them; add a little salt, boil steadily, and when cooked pour off the water and let them stand till dry, before peeling. Old potatoes should be washed over night and peeled before boiling.

**BROWN BREAD.**—One quart of rye, two quarts of Indian meal, half a tea cup of molasses, two teaspoonsful of salt, a tea cup of yeast, make as stiff as it can be stirred with a spoon, by adding warm water. Bake five or six hours. It is delicious.

**RYE BREAD.**—A quart of water, and as much milk, two teaspoonsful of salt, a tea cup of Indian meal and a tea cup of yeast. Make stiff with rye meal, and bake moderately.

**FRUIT CAKE.**—3 pounds of butter, 3 pounds sugar, 4 pounds raisins, 4 pounds currants, 4 pounds flour, 24 eggs, half a pint of brandy, 1 ounce mace, 3 nutmegs, a little molasses to make it dark, cloves, cinnamon and allspice to the taste. You must bake a little and try it, and you can add to it if it is not right. You will have to be particular in baking, as that is a great deal if you make the whole quantity. I would send it to the baker, and have it baked. It will keep as long as you wish. We have a piece of it now, and it is just as good, if not better, than at first.

**LEMON PIE.**—For two pies, two lemons, juice and rinds, two cups sugar, one cup milk, two tablespoonfuls common starch, six eggs, save the whites of two and beat with eight tablespoons of white sugar, for the top of pie. Spread over the top when the pie is baked and set it in a warm oven a few minutes. Do not put the milk in until the juice of lemon and sugar are well mixed. Grate the outer part of lemon fine.

**PLUM PUDDING.**—Four cups of flour, one cup of suet chopped fine, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, one cup of raisins, one small teaspoonful of cream tartar, half spoon of soda, boil four hours, a little salt.

**POTATO PUDDING.**—Take eight ounces of boiled potatoes, two ounces of butter, two eggs, one gill of cream, one spoonful of white wine, a morsel of salt, and the juice and rind of a lemon; heat all to a froth, sugar to taste, and bake. Sift the potato, and omit the wine if it be wanted plainer.

**CUSTARD PUDDING.**—Allow eight eggs to a quart of milk, omitting the whites of four. Sweeten and season to suit. Strain it after mixing. Butter the dish in which it is cooked, and set in hot water. Do not let it boil, or it will be spoiled. The mixture may be turned into custard cups and these set in hot water. When they are firm they are cooked sufficiently.

**PLAIN CHEAP PUDDING.**—Take four cups of flour, one of molasses, one of chopped suet, one of milk, one of raisins, and a teaspoonful of soda sifted in the flour. Boil three hours in a pudding cloth or tin-shape. This makes a large pudding and is much liked. Sauce to suit.

When cold, slice and fry it in the remains of the sauce.

**AN ECONOMICAL PUDDING.**—Take half a pound of flour, half a pound of raisins stoned, half a pound of fine chopped suet, four ounces of molasses, and milk sufficient to make a batter as boiled rice. Boil five hours in tin pudding shape. Sauce to suit.

**PRESERVED MELON RIND.**—Take Water Melons not over-ripe, pare off the outside skin, cut the rind into narrow strips, boil in a little water until it can be penetrated easily by a fork, then put in one pound of loaf sugar to each pound of fruit, and boil together fifteen or twenty minutes, skim out the rinds and put them in a jar; continue to boil the syrup about half an hour longer, and pour on the fruit while hot; flavor when cold with oil of lemon, or boil a lemon with it.—This can be relied upon as equal to, if not better than, the best citron preserve.

**DOUGH NUTS.**—Three cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of butter, one pint of buttermilk, one cup of cream, one nutmeg, saleratus sufficient for the buttermilk; mould with flour.

**SEED CAKE.**—One tea cup of butter, two cups of sugar rubbed into four cups of flour; mix it with milk hard enough to roll, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, and seeds to your taste.

**WAFERS.**—One pound of flour, quarter of a pound of butter, two eggs beat, one glass of quince preserve juice, and a nutmeg.

**SHREWSBURY CAKE.**—One pound of flour, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, four eggs, one nutmeg.

**CLOVE CAKE.**—Three pounds of flour, one of butter, one of sugar, three eggs, two spoonsful of cloves; mix it with molasses.

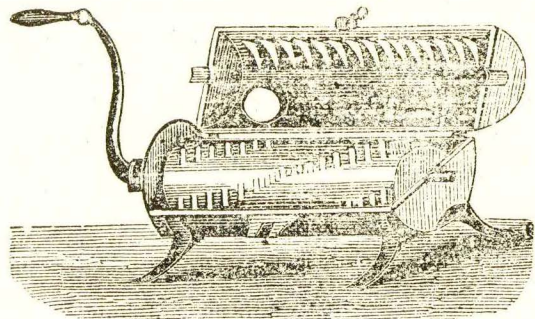
**WONDERS.**—Two pounds of flour, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, nine eggs, a little mace and rose water.

**SHOE BLACKING.**—Take eight ounces of ivory black, six ounces of molasses, six tablespoonful of sweet oil, and three of oil of vitrol; mix all together with a quart of vinegar, and bottle it.



## IRON MEAT CUTTERS.

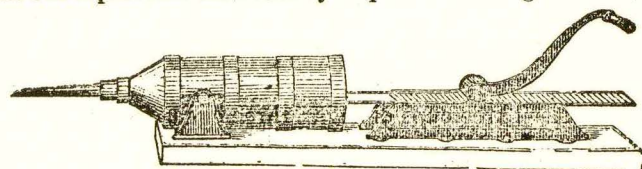
These machines are labor-saving, and being made of iron are durable, and soon will be in use in every family.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Fasten the machine firmly to a level form or bench, by screws through the legs. Cut the meat into pieces the size of an egg, free from bone and feed it into the hopper, at the same time turning the crank as fast as it will clear. If the meat is frozen, or cold and stiff, it may be made pliable by dipping it into warm water.

This cut represents the recently improved Sausage Stuffer, which



farmers will find a great improvement over the old breast smashing stuffer. This kind is sometimes made with tubes that can be attached and taken off by a screw, and differing in size, fit large and small skins.

**HOW TO HAVE NO WEEDS TO PULL.**—Stir the ground often and they will never get big enough to pull. A loose top soil can be stirred up a dozen times with a hoe in the time it would take to go over it once in the pulling process. The growth of all plants will be greatly promoted by frequent stirring of the soil.—*N. W. Farmer.*

DR. CLARKE, Dentist, over the Post Office, performs all the operations of his profession in the best style, and gives great satisfaction—prices and all,

V. HERANCOURT, No. 90, Main St., is the oldest furniture dealer in Dubuque, and can supply all your wants in his line.

## SEIBERT'S PATENT SELF-RAISING AND SELF-SUSTAINING GANG AND SUB-SOIL PLOW.

Among the astonishing improvements recently made in Agricultural machines, Self-raising Gang Plows may be reckoned of equal importance with any. An engraving of this machine will be found on the 3d page of the cover. Machinery of this description, during the present scarcity of farm laborers, is very much in demand, and is of the greatest benefit to the country, enabling operators to perform a much increased amount of work, and also making valuable and efficient help of many of our brave volunteers who return home maimed for life. Success to the patentees of all useful farm machinery that lessens the labors and increases the amount of the productions of the farmer. The inventors of the Gang Plow named above claim for it the following advantages: First—Its simple mode of raising out of the ground by turning the team around without an effort of the driver. Second—Its strength and durability. It is so constructed a boy can plow with it that would not be able to plow with any other power, and do better work and more of it than two men can do with single plows. The beams are so arranged they can be spread or closed by means of screw bolts or studs for wider or narrower plows, as is required; also, the plows are attached to the beams by brackets, set screws and latches, so any boy can set them in or take them off in two minutes. The draft is exceedingly light.

**MATRIMONY.**—A lively female who found the cords of Hymen not quite so silky as she expected, gives vent to her feelings in the following regretful stanzas. The penultimate line is peculiarly comprehensive and expressive:

When I was young I used to earn  
My living without trouble;  
Had clothes and pocket-money too,  
And hours of pleasure double.  
I never dreamed of such a fate,  
When I, A-LASS! was courted—  
Wife, mother, nurse, seamstress,  
cook, house-keeper, chambermaid,  
laundress, dairy-woman, and  
scrub generally, doing the work  
of six,  
For the sake of being supported!

GENERALLY speaking, the beggars most ashamed of begging are those who have to *beg pardon*.

Gilbert & Taylor keep the most extensive stock of Books &c., in the city.

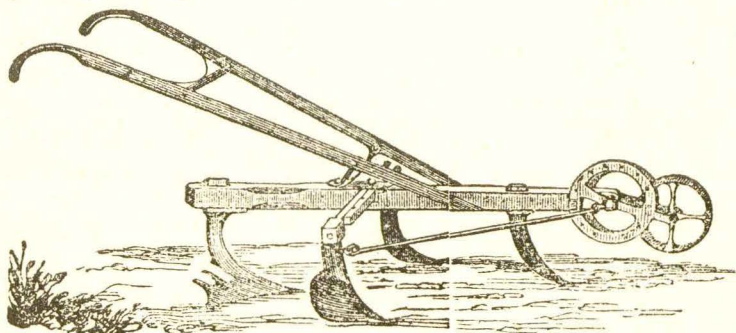
Go to Bowen & Co's for your Crockery, Glassware, &c. Mr. Raymond will give you goods at low prices.



## THE FARMER'S POSITION.

HON. W. A. DAVIS, of New Hampshire, in an Agricultural address, said :

"Let us not forget, that our profession is the foundation of all others ; that we are not only to support ourselves and our families, but the whole non-producing portion of the community is dependent on us for the means of subsistence. Our mission is one of benevolence and usefulness. Nearly the whole animal creation is looking to us for the means of life. Do we realize the importance of our position ? Let us resolve to be not only farmers, but *men, thinking, acting men* ; men of knowledge, men of usefulness, men of influence. Away with your drones in this business. Let us press onward till the objects of our wishes are consummated ; and the voice of honest industry, and the song of contentment and happiness shall be heard ascending in harmonious notes from every valley, every hill top and every hamlet in our beloved States."



KNOX'S HORSE HOE.

**KEEP HOUSE PLANTS CLEAN.**—A writer in the London Cottage Gardener relates an experiment showing the advantages of keeping the leaves of plants free from dust. Two orange trees, weighing respectively eighteen ounces and twenty ounces, were allowed to vegetate without their leaves being cleaned for a year; and two others, weighing nineteen ounces and twenty and a half ounces, had their leaves sponged with tepid water once a week; the first two increased in weight less than half an ounce each, while of the two latter, one had increased two, and the other nearly three ounces. Except the cleansing, the plants were similarly treated.—Agriculturist.

It is a good thing to see that fodder is not scattered about under foot—for cattle do not relish their food if it has been trodden upon with dirty feet; much is often wasted in this way.

SOL. RAUH & CO. is one of the oldest houses in Dubuque ; Their stock of Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots, and Shoes is large and can be had at the lowest rates.

TABLE OF POUNDS PER BUSHEL, as provided by the present law of the State of Iowa:

A Bushel of	Wheat	60 pounds.
do	Corn (shelled)	56 do
do	In cob	70 do
do	Rye	60 do
do	Oats	33 do
do	Barley	43 do
do	Potatoes	60 do
do	Beans	60 do
do	Bran	20 do
do	Clover Seed	60 do
do	Timothy	43 do
do	Flax seed	56 do
do	Hemp	44 do
do	Buckwheat	33 do
do	Bluegrass seed	14 do
do	Castor beans	45 do
do	Dried peaches	33 do
do	Apples	24 do
do	Onions	57 do
do	Salt	80 do
do	Stone coal	80 do
do	Sweet potatoes	46 do
do	Sand	130 do
do	Lime	80 do
do	Hungarian grass seed	45 do
do	Millet	43 do
do	Osage orange	32 do
do	Sorghum seed	30 do
do	Broom corn	30 do

**HOW THE TURKEY WAS NAMED.**—An English writer says that in the time of Henry the Eighth, every thing new and fashionable was called "turkey ;" as the richest goods were imported by merchants whose vessels sailed up the Mediterranean, and who were called Turkey merchants. When the noble American bird was served up on English tables, its excellency gave it the fashionable name "turkey" which has remained unchanged to the present.—*Agriculturist.*

"WHERE do you come from?" said Wilkes to a beggar in the Isle of Wight. "From the lower regions." "What is going on there?" "Much the same as here." "What is that?" "The rich taken in, and the poor kept out."

**ABUSING HIMSELF.**—A certain green customer, who was a stranger to mirrors, and who stepped into the cabin of one of our ocean steamers, stopping in front of a large pier glass, which he took for a door, he said: "I say, mister, when does this here boat start?"

Getting no reply from the dumb reflection before him, he again repeated: "I say, mister, when does this here boat start?"

Incensed at the still silent figure, he broke out:

"Go to thunder, you darned sassafras colored, shockheaded bull calf; you don't look as if you knew much any how."

BEEBEE'S Nurseries supply healthy vigorous Trees and Shrubbery. Don't go farther and fare much worse.



**PRESERVATION OF TURNIPS.**—We want nothing better for this purpose, of course, than a good root room, or cellar in connection with the barn. But not one farmer in ten, has any such convenience, and the roots are stored in the house cellar, an inconvenient place, and often too warm for them. Turnips may be kept quite as well out of doors. Select some dry sheltered spot near the barn where they will be wanted for feeding. Make a floor for the heap, by raising the ground about six inches above the surrounding level. The floor should be about six feet wide, and as long as needful to accommodate the turnips. Pile the turnips upon this, running them up to a peak like the roof of a barn. Cover first with straw, hay or refuse matter, two or three inches thick. Then put on from six inches to a foot of earth, according to the severity of the climate, and pat the roof smooth with a shovel. Leave holes for ventilation once in six feet along the peak. In severe weather, as the Winter advances, stop these holes with straw. The turnips, ruta-bagas, or white French, will keep safe until Spring. If they are wanted before, one end of the heap can be opened and the hole stopped with a pile of straw.

CONNECTICUT.

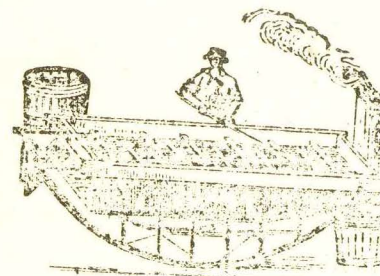
**DO REAPERS PAY?**—Many well informed persons contend that they do not. It is a fact that many of the reapers now in use are expensive and unprofitable to farmers. They may be *beautiful* machines and work well when they are new, but the wear and tear of the harvest field and exposure soon use them up. A reaper to be profitable ought to last nearly ten years with but little repairing.—How few last five? It is asserted the McCormick reaper is the most durable of any. Many of them have been used a dozen years, and are good yet, and with the recent improvement for quality of work it can't be beaten. Farmers keep the McCormick in remembrance.

**HOW TO VENTILATE STACKS.**—British farmers ventilate their stacks as follows: They fill with straw a bag, say 3 1-2 ft. high and 20 inches in diameter; place it vertically in the center, and stack around it. As the stack rises, they lift the sack, and so on to the top. In this way a chimney is formed in the center of the stack, into which the steam and gasses generated, find their way and escape readily. This way might be adopted with advantage in stacking corn fodder.—*Agriculturist*.

**PAINTING HOUSES.**—Paint applied to the exterior of houses late in autumn or winter will endure twice as long as when applied in summer, or hot weather. In the former case it dries slowly and becomes very hard like a glazed surface not easily affected afterwards by weather or worn off by the beating of storms. But in very hot weather the oil of the paint soaks into the wood at once as into a sponge leaving the lead nearly dry and ready to crumble off.

## Farmer's Sons.

When the farmer's son arrives at a certain age he is much too apt to forsake the calling of his fathers, and seek for wealth behind the counter of the merchant. He sees that if he works as his father has done he will not be rich, and with praiseworthy intentions he seeks some other employment in which he can wield a greater influence and make his name more widely known. In the folly of youth, he looks only upon the dark side of the picture, and lets health happiness and domestic comfort be weighed down in the balance by gold—that magic talisman of the world. If his brightest prospects are realized he retires from business, and settles with his wife and children in the country. Upon his children are the marks of sickness, and he often wonders why *his* children should be so sickly, while his country neighbor's are so strong and active. Easily might he find the answer in his own bad health and nervous and excitable temperament. Often does it happen that the rich merchant ends his days miserably, in spite of his wealth, vainly regretting that he spent health and happiness for the accumulation of a few thousand dollars.—*Homestead*.



COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

He that buys superfluities may be obliged to sell necessities.

A lady promised her servant five dollars as a marriage portion. The girl married a man of very low stature, which somewhat surprised her mistress. "Why Mary what a little husband you have got." "La, Missus" replied Mary "what could you expect for five dollars."

EVERY farmer should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details as is that of the lawyer or physician with a knowledge of the science of law or physic.—*N. W. Farmer*.

SOME people who go to church are puzzled to find the "collect for the day." There is no difficulty about it; it begins when the plate goes its round.

Go to Chamberlain's for your new plow, or any other agricultural implements. He keeps the very best.

Geo. H. Fry, under the Julien House, keeps a large stock of Stoves, at low prices, and has a great rush for the celebrated "P. P. Stewart Cook Stove."



**HOG CHOLERA.**—In the Patent Office Report for 1861, the following will be found in relation to the prevention of this disease which has caused so much loss to hog growers the past season.

The general cause existing in the atmosphere cannot be removed, nor can it be avoided, except by the removal of the animals beyond the limits of its existence, and this is not usually practicable. But the local causes can, to very great extent, be removed, and without these the general cause cannot produce any very serious results.

The hogs can be removed from their filthy pens and can be kept clean; they can be removed from low ground to more elevated places; they can be separated and isolated as far as possible; they can be allowed an abundance of pure air and of pure cold water; and they can be supplied with nourishing, healthy food. In a word they can be placed in the conditions which common sense shows to be essential to health, whether of hogs or of other animals. When this is done, everything is done that is necessary or possible for the prevention of this as well as other similar diseases.

**BREAKING HALTERS.**—It is a serious fault for a horse to pull at his halter. An animal of this character was tied to a stake on the bank of a stream with his tail turned towards the water; he snapped the halter, tumbled over the bank, floundered in the water to his hearts content and was afterwards content to "remain at his post."

How sublime the virtue that still plants without the expectation that it shall ever reap. He most emulates the Deity who plants trees for future generations.



PRUNING SAW AND CHISEL.

THE N. E. FARMER says common hard soap applied to the end of recently pruned vines will stop their bleeding.

It is a good thing to "be subject unto the powers that be" to love our country, and to live peaceably with all men—the reason is obvious.

If an empty purse had the power to speak, what loving sentiments would it express? "You will find no change in me."

LUNCHEON, says Thackeray, is base ingratitude to breakfast and premeditated insult to dinner.

THOUGH men boast of holding the reins, the women tell them which way to drive.

JONES calls crinoline the *large circle* of his female friends.

WHEN do 2 and 2 not make four? When they are 22.

## SHEEP.

SHEEP are liable to contract colds when compelled to lie upon damp, unwholesome ground in wet seasons; also in autumnal fogs, when confined to such situations; and colds thus contracted not unfrequently terminate in rot. They should have as wide a range of pasturage as possible, by that means they have a choice of food. Shelter at this season should be avoided, as it frequently confines them in damp, foggy, pestilential air. Sheep have been known to take rot from being pastured on bad land for a few hours; for sheep when hungry being turned on fresh pasture, eat voraciously and without discrimination in the selection of their food; they are liable to pick unwholesome, even poisonous herbage.—*Prai. Farm.*

**HOW TO TAKE OUR MEALS.**—The tables of the rich and the nobles of England are models of mirth, wit and bonhomie; it takes hours to get through a repast, and they live long. If anybody will look in upon the negroes of a well-to-do family in Kentucky, while at their meals, they cannot but be impressed with the perfect abandon of jabber, cachination and mirth; it seems as if they could talk all day, and they live long. It follows, then, that at the family table all should meet, and do it habitually, to make a common interchange of high-bred courtesies, of warm affections, of cheering mirthfulness, and that generosity of nature which lifts us above the brutes that perish, promotive as these things are of good digestion, high health, and a long life.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

It is said, the resident of Richmond goes to market with his money in his basket, and returns with his marketing in his purse.

## IOWA HOMESTEAD.

1864.

The Best Agricultural Paper in the West.

LIBERALLY ILLUSTRATED.

Every stray animal taken up in the State must be published in the Homestead.

**TERMS**—Single copy, \$2; Three copies, \$4.50; Ten copies, \$13; Twenty-five copies, \$25, with one extra to the Agent.

Address:

**MARK MILLER,**  
Des Moines, Iowa.



## MCCORMICK REAPER AND MOWER.

Wm. C. Chamberlain, Agent.

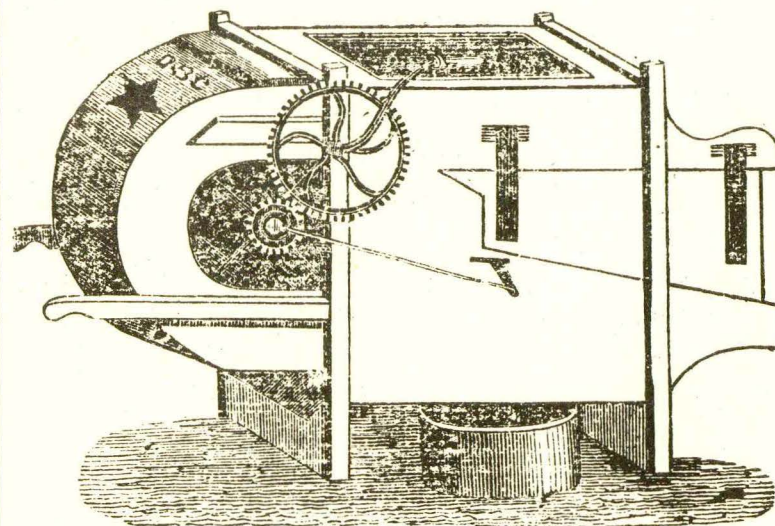
This machine has now more friends than any other. *There are more McCormick Reapers in use than any other made.* The reason is, it can always be relied upon for durability, quality of work, and all the requisites of a good machine. Both HAND AND SELF RAKES supplied the coming season. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Don't buy any other machine, then you will have no trouble in harvest. Below is a list of persons who have recently purchased McCormick Reapers, and we refer to them:

Wm. McClean, Dubuque.	Cornelius Kenealey, Garry Owen.
J & Philip Larkin, "	Daniel Ahern, "
Thos Gaimor, "	Michael Henneberry, "
David Dillon, "	John F Smythe, "
John F & C J Klotz, Jefferson.	A H Peaslee, Anamosa.
John McDonnell, Wapeton.	Thomas McLaughlin, Derranane.
Philip Wetter, Sherrills t.	Michael Nolan, "
John Louenspach, "	Thomas Teuch, "
Christian Fill, "	Martin Bradshaw, "
Enoch J. wet, Tivoli.	L McEvoy, "
Wm O'Connor, "	R Patterson, Cascade,
Michael Quirk, "	James Mann, "
John Christoph, Dyersville.	Geo Snowden, "
Franklin An on, Peosta.	Robert Snowden, "
Thos W & J M Moore, "	Philip Divine, "
John Sullivan, "	John Kissinger, "
G & E Alstott, "	Jacob Gosden, "
Elias McCants, "	Lewis Winters, "
S A Dutcher, Epworth.	Jno & Edna'd Ellis, "
J & Wm Dewhirst, "	John Dawson, "
J A D ngherty, "	Michael Garrigan, "
John Wenger, "	Henry McMullen, "
Wm Bradford, "	Wm Crohan, "
W H May, "	Geo McLee, "
Alonzo Willard, "	James Harrington, "
Wm ason, "	E S Blodget, "
W G Rufcorn, "	Seth W Flint, "
W J Hiron, "	Michael Walsh, "
Edwin Horsfield, "	Alonzo Macomber, "
David Armstrong, "	Michael Flannigan, "
Patrick Donahue, Buncombe,	Charles Wilkins, Worthington,
Young Daugherty, "	Samuel Pittman, "
Edmund & P Walsh, "	Henry Gould, "
James McKeemans, Rockdale.	D S Long & Bro., "
John Bradley, "	Christopher Russell, Prairie Creek.
John Mc anus, Tara.	Wm Curoe, "
Wm Drummer, Ogden,	Joseph Callahan, "
John Cunningham, "	Bertholomew Lennahan, New Mallery.
James McDermott, Filmore.	Daniel Callahan, "
Thomas Baker, Farley.	E & J West, "
John Finnegan, Garry Owen,	Hudson Acker, "
James Carroll, "	John Cheshire, "
Patrick Keenan, "	James Larkin, "
Dennis Murphy, "	Joseph Jones, Mosalem.
Dennis Delay, "	B McGovern, Pin Oak.
Wm McCarty & Bros, "	

Priees and Terms as Favorable as Possible.

WM. C. CHAMBERLAIN, 64 Main St.

## STAR FANNING MILL.



### THE "PRIDE OF THE WEST."

It has never failed to please every purchaser. It cleans Oats from Wheat, better and faster than any other Mill made. A large number have been sold in the vicinity of Dubuque, and persons wanting Fanning Mills are referred to the owners of these Mills.

Don't fail to buy the GENUINE ARTICLE. The reputation of the Star has caused unprincipled persons to hawk mills about the country calling them "Star mill," or the same as the "Star," etc., etc. There are no other mills made precisely like the "Star," nor any that are so well adapted to the use of the Northwestern farmer.

ALL STAR MILLS ARE PAINTED BLUE, branded with a large Star, and are manufactured only for the NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, in Dubuque. All other mills purporting to be "Star," are bogus. First Premium at the State Fair.

[COPY.] The Iowa State Agricultural Society awarded this Diploma to E. C. DOOLITTLE, for the best Fanning Mill (Star) at the October meeting, 1862.

J. H. WALLACE, Sec'y. GEO. G. WRIGHT, Pres.  
[COPY.] Diploma of the Dubuque County Agricultural Society awarded to DOOLITTLE & CHAMBERLAIN for the best Fanning Mill. Dubuque, Sept. 20, 1860.

MARK MILLER, Sec'y. JOHN KING, Pres.  
[COPY.] Diploma of the Dubuque County Agricultural Society awarded to DOOLITTLE & CHAMBERLAIN for the best Fanning Mill (Star.) Dubuque, Sept. 6, 1861.

MARK MILLS, Sec'y. R. BONSON, Pres.  
For Sale Wholesale, and Retail, by  
WM. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Dubuque.

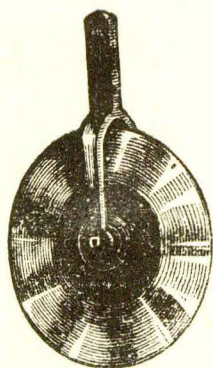


## Farmers Headquarters in Dubuque.

—AT—

WM. C. CHAMBERLAIN'S  
**AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE,**  
 No. 64 Main Street.

Here is the place to find all the improvements in **AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND TOOLS**, and here is the place to find reliable Garden, Flower and Field SEEDS of every description.



Anything the farmer needs to carry on the operations of the farm or dairy, can be supplied by this establishment, of the best quality and lowest prices.

**Plows, Plows, Plows!**—Always come here for a good Plow. Every description of plows used in this region sold, and from at least half a dozen different makers. The celebrated *Cast Cast Steel Plow*. Every Plow sold fully warranted. A great variety of Cultivators, Shovel Plow Blades, Cultivator and Harrow Teeth. Harrows ready made.

**HAYING AND HARVESTING TOOLS**, of all kinds. The Red Jacket Mowing Scythes and Batchellor's Hay Forks, can only be

found here.

**HAND AND HORSE CORN PLANTERS,**  
**TWO-HORSE CULTIVATORS,**

*Sulky or Gang Plows,*

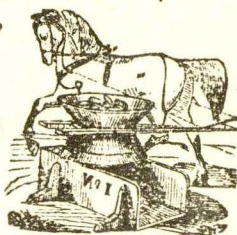
GOOD PUMPS FOR FARM PURPOSES,

**CORN AND COB MILLS,**

Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters,

SPINNING WHEELS FOR FLAX AND WOOL,

Weavers' Reeds & Wool Cards.



**SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!**

Pure Southern Sorghum Seed.

Thoroughly ripened and vitality tested.

Clover, Timothy, Red Top and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed, on hand.

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## WILLIAMS & SON,

130 and 132 Main St.,

DUBUQUE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

# DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

GOODS RECEIVED DAILY FROM NEW YORK.

We have a partner in New York all the year, which gives us an advantage over others in the trade, and can frequently sell goods much below current prices. We keep at all times a full assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

Dress Goods of the Most Fashionable Styles,

WHITE GOODS,

Table Cloths, &c.,

HOSIERY, WOOLEN GOODS,

A Full Line of Men's, Women's and Children's

# BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM MADE GOODS, ALL GRADES,

to the finest goods made.

HATS AND CAPS OF ALL KINDS.

Our motto is—"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."  
 Give us a call and examine our large stock before buying.

WILLIAMS & SON.



## WESTERN TREES FOR WESTERN ORCHARDS!

Fruit Trees and Plants should be Planted in 1864.

### BEEBEE'S NURSERIES, At Dubuque, Iowa,

Are largely stocked with Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry trees, as well as Grapes, Currants, Strawberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Raspberries, together with a large lot of Evergreens and other Ornamental Trees and Plants—all for sale very low in large or small quantities.

Bearing Grape Vines and Currants in very large supply. 100,000 Grape Cuttings and 200,000 Apple Scions for sale; also Grafts for Spring planting, if ordered before March 1st.

All orders promptly filled, and packing done in boxes with moss, so as to endure a month's time of transportation, if desired, at a small additional charge. If teams from a distance would come prepared with upper side boards, or hay rack and suitable ropes for fastening the load, quite large or bearing trees could be as safely carried and planted as smaller trees.

His *Treatise on Fruit Growing* in this climate, and Catalogue of Nursery Stock, with prices, will be forwarded by mail on receipt of postage stamp and address.

New Nurseries just starting will be supplied with young stock on the best of terms.

**EARLY ORDERS ARE ALWAYS PREFERRED.**

### Industrious & Energetic Young Men

Who may desire a knowledge of the Nursery business, will find an opportunity to labor in the Nursery during the season, on fair terms, by applying in person or by letter.

### AGENTS WANTED,

*Both Traveling and Local.*

N. B. Those desiring any of the First Class Sewing Machines will find Mr. Beebe prepared to advise and supply the cheapest and best. He is also Agent for the "Universal Clothes Wringer."

Address : **W. W. BEEBEE,**  
Dubuque, Iowa.

City Agents:

Wm. C. CHAMBERLAIN, of Feed Store, 64 Main street; Messrs. MORRILL, corner of Main and Tenth streets; JOHN MELHOR, near Central market; and E. CARRE, at Boat Store on the Levee.

## SOL. RAUH & Co.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

# CLOTHING

Boots, Shoes,

## HATS AND CAPS,

NO. 87 MAIN STREET,

And will remove to North-West corner of 4th and Main Streets,  
on the 1st of March, 1864.

SOL. RAUH,  
MOS. LIPMAN.

**DUBUQUE, IOWA.**



# QUEENSWARE.

The Largest Stock and Lowest Prices

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**BOWEN & Co's**

85 Main Street,

Importers and Dealers in

# CROCKERY, CHINA,

Glass & Britannia Ware, Looking Glasses,

SPOONS, KNIVES AND FORKS,

# COAL OIL, LAMPS, &c

FARMERS will consult their interest by examining our Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

**THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT LOWEST RATES.**

85 Main Street, between 4th & 5th.

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1st PREMIUM FOR BEST CARD PHOTOGRAPHS  
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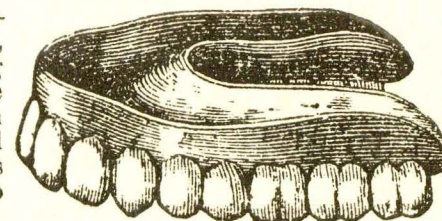
**AWARDED TO JOHNSON**

at the late State Fair.

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**Dr. E. L. CLARKE,**

OFFICE, South-west corner of Main and Eighth sts., Dubuque, Iowa. Having provided himself with all the Modern Improvements in Dental Science, Dr. C. will be happy to meet at his Dental Rooms, all those who need the aid of a Dentist.



By many years of close application to his profession he is enabled to refer to more than three thousand persons who are wearing artificial teeth of his manufacture. He keeps constantly on hand the

**LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH**

Of any Dentist in the West, and is, therefore, better prepared to construct without delay Artificial Dentures in the most approved modern styles, regarding nature in beauty, usefulness, comfort and durability.

Dubuque, January 1st, 1864.



**WALLER & CHRISTMAN,**

Dealers in

**HARDWARE, IRON,**

Steel, Nails,

**BLACKSMITHS' & MECHANICS' TOOLS,**

Springs, Axles, Thimble Skeins, Feloes,

**SPOKES AND BENT STUFF.**

No. 68 Main Street,

**DUBUQUE, - IOWA.**

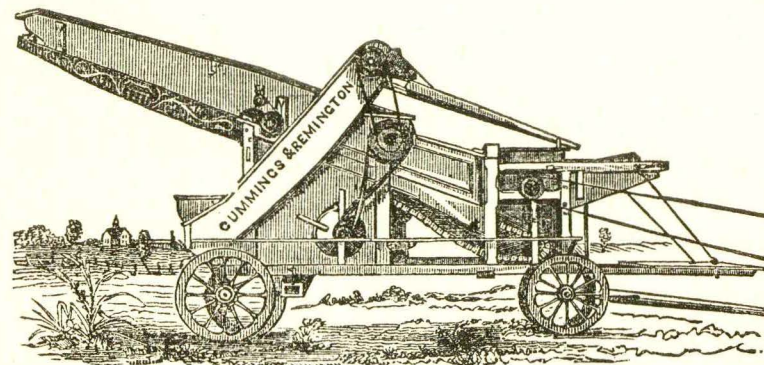
AGENTS FOR

**FAIRBANK'S SCALES,**

AND THE

**DUBUQUE SHOT MANUFACTURING CO.**

**DUBUQUE  
THRESHING MACHINE SHOP.**



Our Machines for the season of 1864, will be made of the best seasoned lumber, and put together so as to make them strong and durable. One thing to which we desire to call special attention of farmers is, that our Machines this season have been constructed with a view of thoroughly

**SEPARATING THE GRAIN FROM THE STRAW,**

And when properly run, will do clean work and prevent the waste of grain by being carried out and thrown away with the straw.

We shall be prepared to furnish Machines with or without trucks; also, Straw Stackers, if wanted. We confidently believe that if Threshers will take the trouble to examine our work, they will be satisfied that it will be for their interest to buy Machines of us, rather than to send East for them.

**Repair Work done Promptly on Reasonable Terms.**

**CUMINGS & REMINGTON.**

DUBUQUE, January 1, 1863.



**G. W. VAN BRUNT & Co's**

PATENT BROAD-CAST

**SEED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR  
COMBINED.**

We take pleasure in offering you an implement second in importance to none other, and destined to supercede the old, laborious mode of hand sowing. The experience of our best Farmers has proved beyond a doubt that

**BROAD CAST SEED SOWING**

is the best and most certain in its results, as the success of the crop depends almost entirely upon its being put in early, or as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The machine that the Farmer wants is that which will do the work in the least possible time, and in the most perfect manner. This, we have no hesitation in saying, can be done with our COMBINED MACHINE, as the evidence of our best Farmers show it conclusively.

**It Sows the Grain Perfectly Even,**

on all uneven surfaces, up hill or down, sidling or level, wind or calm, and in quantities to suit.

**THE CULTIVATOR**

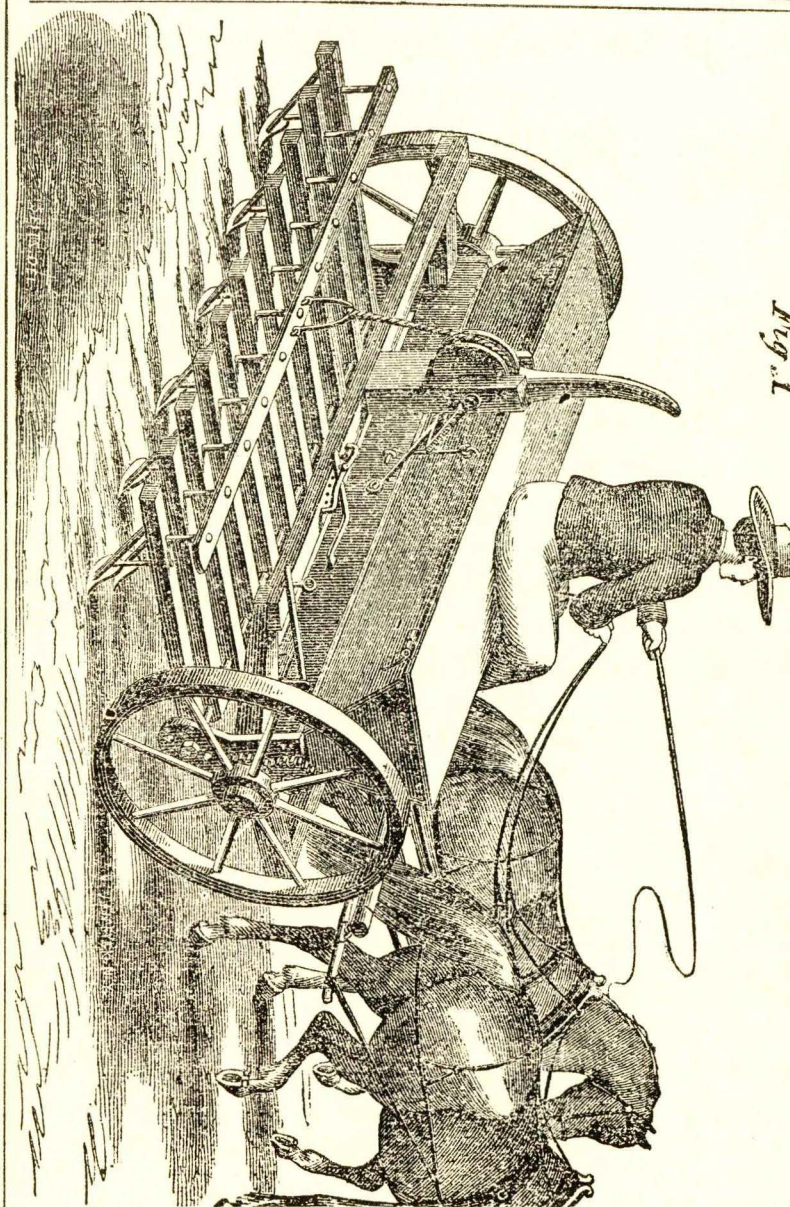
Is acknowledged by all to be the BEST IN USE, as it covers the seed more perfectly, and with less draft, than any other device cultivating the same width. The draft of the whole machine is not heavier than a common nine-tooth Cultivator. For proof of the above statements, we refer you to any man who has ever used our machine. There were *over six hundred and seventy in use last Spring*, and all gave the most perfect satisfaction.

**PRICE, \$65—Half Cash and Balance Oct. 1st, 1864.**

*Farmers must order immediately if they want machines.*

**WM. C. CHAMBERLAIN,**  
Agent, Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 1, 1864.



G. W. VAN BRUNT & CO'S BROAD-CAST SEED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR.

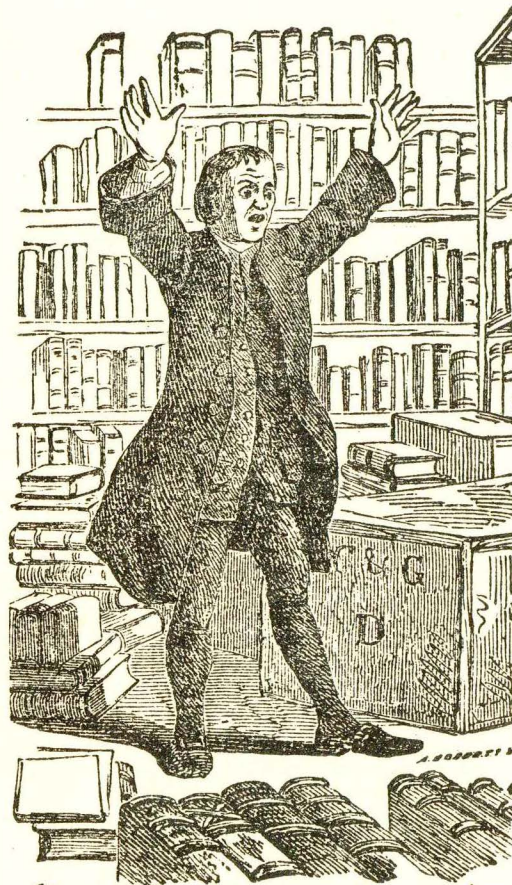


**GILBERT & TAYLOR,**

NO. 110 MAIN ST, DUBUQUE,

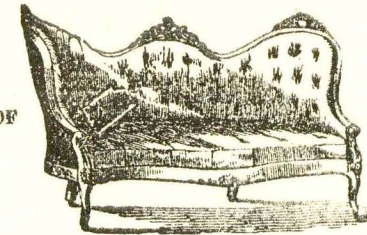
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School Books.  
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 Writing Paper,  
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 Pianos and  
 Melodians,  
 Music'l Instrum'ts.

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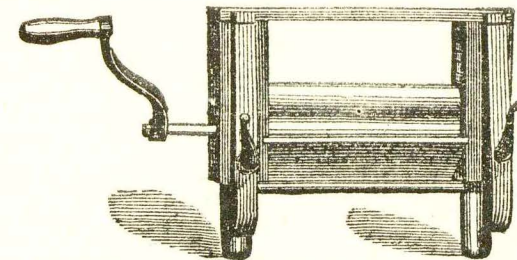
MANUFACTURER OF

ALL KINDS OF

**FURNITURE.**

No. 90 Main Street.

The oldest established Cabinet and Chair Factory in Dubuque.

**NEW WORLD CLOTHES WRINGER.****Farmers Wives, Attention!**

These labor saving-machines are for you, and give your husbands no peace until they obtain them for you. The NEW WORLD, the latest and (in my opinion the best), a perfectly self-adjusting, simple and durable Wringer, has already hosts of friends. My sales are now large and constantly increasing. The machines give the best of satisfaction. Many persons do not realize their utility until they have used these Wringers—therefore a fair trial will be given before purchasing, if desired.

**PRICES—\$5 75, \$6 50 and \$8 00.**

Address :

**WM. C. CHAMBERLAIN.**



# A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF STOVES, TIN-WARE,

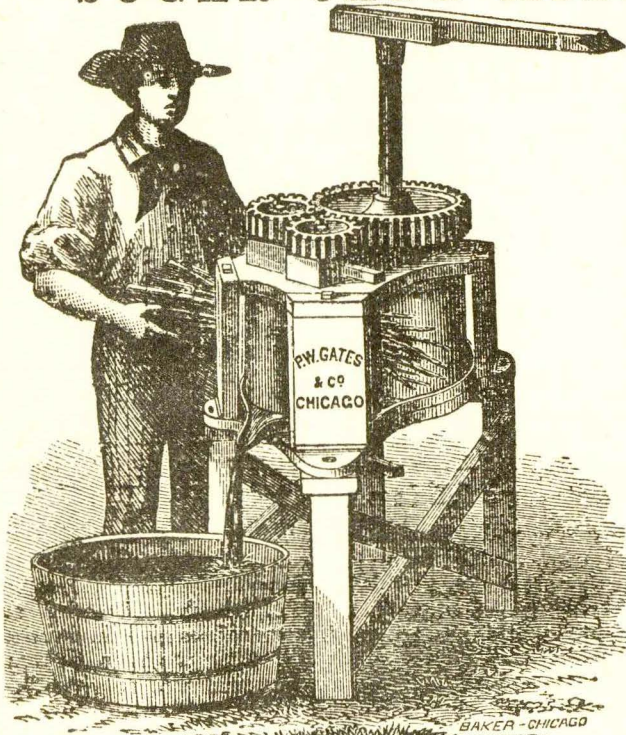
And House-Furnishing Goods,

Particularly adapted to Farmers' use, can always be found at the  
Farmers' Head-quarters,

W. C. CHAMBERLAIN'S, 64 Main Street.

Not to be Undersold.

## SUGAR CANE MILLS.

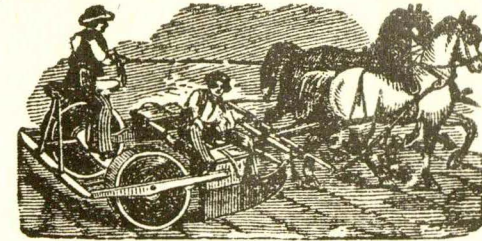


And EVA-  
PORA-  
TORS. Hav-  
ing had the  
most expe-  
rience of any  
one in this  
region in  
furnishing  
Sugar Cane  
Machinery.  
Don't fail to  
call on me  
before mak-  
ing arrange-  
ments for  
what you  
may require.

Several  
different  
kinds kept  
on hand.

W. C. CHAMBERLAIN, 64 Main St.

# BROWN'S ILLINOIS CORN PLANTER



## The Great Western Invention For Planting the Prairies

This Machine is acknowledged by thousands of the most intelligent and experienced farmers in the West, to be without an equal in all the qualities which render such a machine useful, viz: In the certainty with which it deposits the seed in the ground—the number of acres it will plant in a given time—the careful manner in which it covers the corn (pressing the earth on the seed, thus causing it to come up quicker,)—the simple and convenient way in which it is worked—its strength and durability, not being liable to get out of order, and mashing the clods, thus leaving the ground in better condition for plowing. In fine, it is one of the greatest labor-saving machines now used on a farm. Any farmer planting fifty acres of corn, will find that the money paid for the machine will be returned to him each year, in the increased facility and care with which it deposits the seed. Although the Illinois Corn Planter has been extensively manufactured, and its sale principally confined to Illinois, yet these planters have been introduced to some extent, in sixteen different States, with an increasing demand wherever known. Not one of these Planters made and sold, has been returned.

PRICES OF THE PLANTER AT THE MANUFACTORY.

Steel Runner Planter, \$45—Wood or Cast Iron Runner Planter, \$40.

Planters must be ordered early to prevent disappointment.

WM. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Agent, Dubuque.

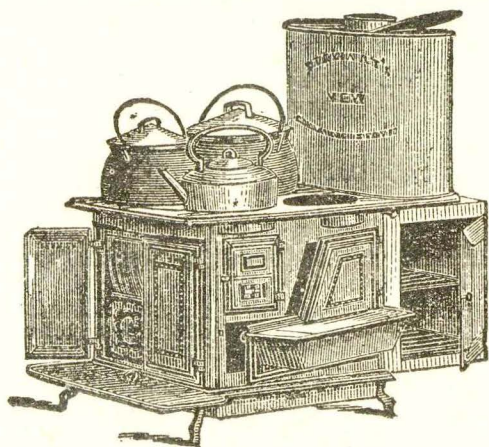


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 AT RETAIL.

SOLE AGENT FOR

P. P. STEWART'S

SUMMER AND WINTER



LARGE OVEN, AIR TIGHT

**COOKING STOVE.**

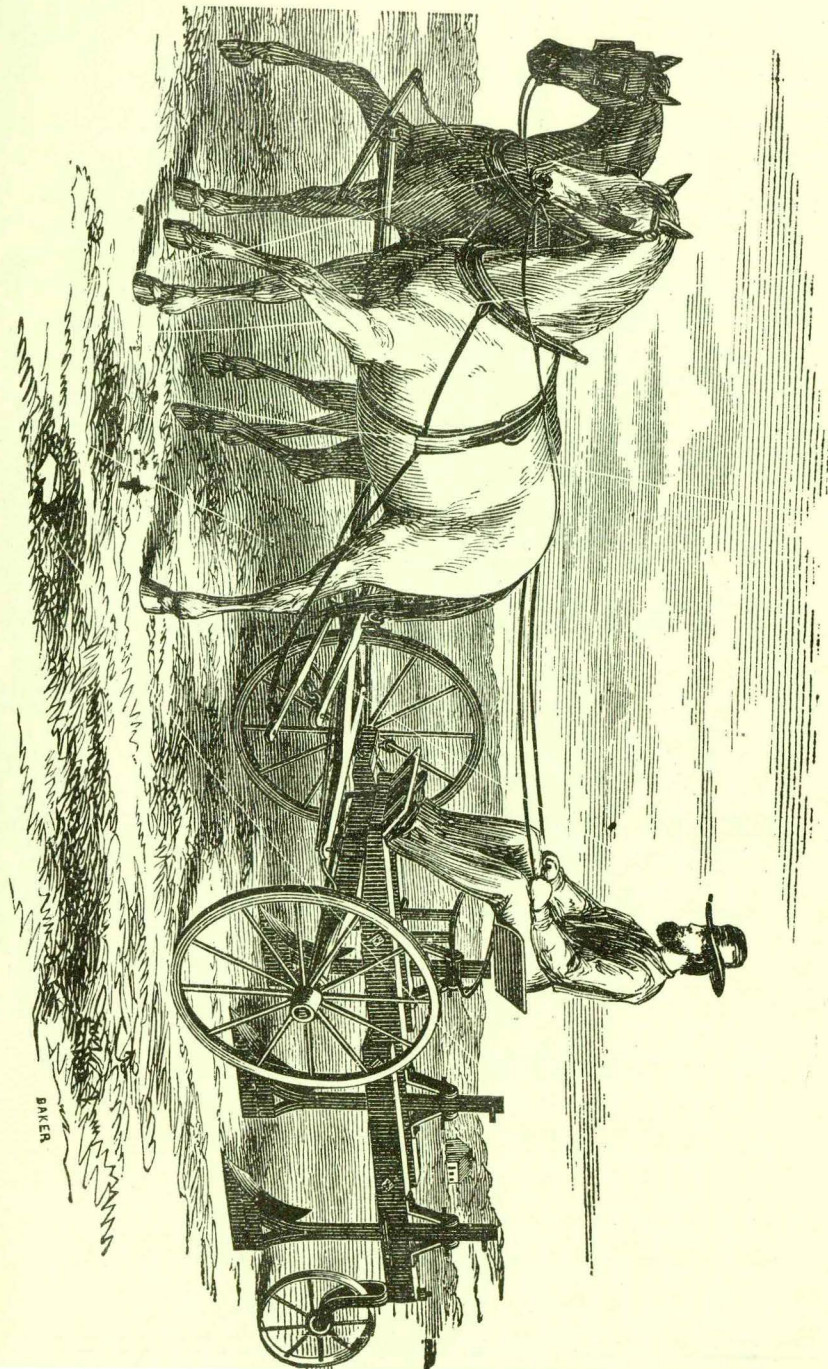
A LARGE STOCK OF STOVES ALWAYS ON HAND.

COOK STOVES,  
**PARLOR STOVES,**

School-House Stoves, Church Stoves.

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GEO. H. FRY, AGENT,  
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and becoming farmers, and since improved agricultural implements were just coming into general use, Chamberlain and his associate built up a thriving business that won loyal customers in towns all over northern Iowa, southern Minnesota, and portions of southwestern Wisconsin. His energy and honesty won such a following that he became President of the Norwegian Plow Company in the 1870's.

One good reason for Chamberlain's success was his belief in advertising. He recognized the need of farmers for an almanac and he determined to supply that need. Thus, during the early years of the Civil War Chamberlain published his *Farmers' Northwestern Almanac* "at the Northwestern Agricultural Warehouse, and Seed Store, No. 64 Main Street." Although he used his *Northwestern Almanac* to advertise his own numerous agricultural implements and supplies he arranged with the *Dubuque Times* to sell advertising to other firms located within a block of his own establishment on Main Street. Indeed, eight out of the ten firms included in the *Farmers' Northwestern Almanac* were in the two blocks between Jones and Second on Main Street.

Although he dealt primarily with agricultural implements of all kinds, Chamberlain appears to have engaged in other lucrative business. *The Dubuque Semi-Weekly Times* of December 29, 1863, carried the following news item:

**WHEN SKATING COMES AGAIN.**—Chamberlain, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 60 Main Street, has received an assortment of skates, which for beauty and perfect shape, cannot be excelled in this town. He has them of all styles, sizes, and for all prices, from 50 cents to \$10. Enough said.

Prior to the Civil War, according to Moses Coit Tyler in his *History of American Literature* in 1878, almanacs were "the one universal book of modern literature, the supreme and only literary necessity even in households where the Bible and the newspaper are still undesired and unattainable luxuries." With this statement the renowned Douglas C. McMurtrie was inclined to agree. The authority for early imprints in every state in the Union, McMurtrie declared in the *Filson Club Quarterly* in 1943: "The printing and sale of an annual almanac was an important source of revenue for the early printers in all parts of the country. The almanac was a 'best seller' everywhere, and particularly so on the frontiers, where reading matter of any kind was scarce." It would be difficult to accurately evaluate the impact of Wm. C. Chamberlain's *Farmers' Northwestern Almanac* on the thousands of homes it entered in 1864. Since much of Iowa was relatively unsettled and most of Minnesota still lay beyond the cutting edge of civilization, it could not help but become an oft-consulted tool to the hardy farmer of a century ago.

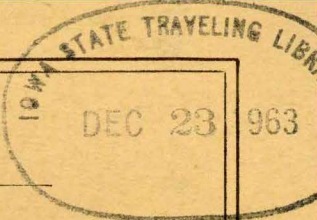
WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Office of the Superintendent  
State Historical Society of Iowa  
Iowa City, Iowa



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1864.



# Farmers' Northwestern ALMANAC!



Iowa  
305  
AL62  
no.5

*A facsimile reproduction slightly enlarged, of an*

## 1864 ALMANAC

*Reprinted with an introduction by William J. Petersen  
for members of*

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

*Iowa City, Iowa*

DECEMBER, 1963

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