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FARM LABOR, ITS TRIALS, SUCCESSES AND and

To succeed, in any occupation, requires a clear knowledge of the business and tact in the cend out of ground unseen the use of the means to work out the desired by r, and come pon him unaresults. A lawyer may have a good case before the court, and utterly fail to make it appear so, for the want of a clear knowledge of law and tact to use evidence, and the opposing attorney gains the suit because of his acquired ability in kis profession to succeed. So it is with merchants, doctors, mechanics, tillers of the ground, and those in all other occupations in life. And if knowledge gives power to succeed in any one business, general knowledge, among all, should, for the same reason, give success to any increased number of laborers in any number of different occupations.

The business of the farmer to "till the ground and subdue it," demands knowledge of natural things-good, bad and indifferent. His life work is to deal with natural productions, either of the animal or veges table kingdom. Among these productions are his good friends and destructive enemies, and without a general knowledge of the habits of each, how can he feel at home, working among so many things that are beyoud his comprehension. At every turn in life he is forced to see, and often seriously teels, the damaging work of insect enemies, and never enjoys the fact that he is surrounded with quite as many species of insect friends.

The only successful way to save the rising generation from this mortifying condition, is to give to them such reading matter as will mould the early observing faculties and turn the thoughts into the proper channels for usefulness. We must furnish them with pris mary school books; teach them the nature, habits and uses of just such things as must come under the observation and into the practical work of life. As they grow up in society teach them what things are best to grow, cultivate and love, and what things to 'subdue" or destroy. Cause them to become close observers of natural things.

This kind of culture will continue to excite inquiry, and inquiry discussion, and these will urge investigation, and this give a demand for suitable books; a second series on natural history, stronger and better than the first. Wredacious insective of creation has the beginner becomes acquainted with one of creation has the beginner becomes acquainted with the creation has the beginner before the creation of the beginner becomes acquainted with the creation has the beginner before the creation acquainted with the creation has the beginner before the creation acquainted with the creation has th others of its class will be more easily understood. Make them acquainted with the objects that will necessarily come under their observation in all their future farm labor. Of grains, fruits and garden plants; what insects feed upon each; how to detect them and the best means to destroy them. Never allow that early love for flowers in our girls to become smothered for the want of encouragement and proper culture. If you do so you simply determine that the farm dwellings shall not become beautified by the deft hands

So it will continue to be with farm labor so last tw long as this class are left to find out as best incalcu they can, the mysteries of nature by their in- should dividual observation, without other encouragement or knowledge. This faculty was we hav given us to be cultivated by every means best | time, to calculated to aid us, to hold domin'on over of all d all created things. Man has the power to do this, provided he makes proper use of all the to teac means at his command to do so. Otherwise suitable he must fail. Man has been warned that the ground would bring forth to him "thorns and assured thistles." God said to man "subdue it,"- the far the ground, and "keep it" from sterility, or proper increasing enemies to its useful productions will be for the comfort of man.

We must seek the proper knowledge and wisdom to do this. I have already given my way, f plan as a safe, sure and permanent one to tain the bring about this desired remedy, through a change in our school curriculum. History is consider not without sufficient evidence to prove that proper man is fully able to do this work, when he prepares himself to use the proper means for able h the desired end sought. I will give here one of these historical facts. It will be found in variou the early history of Moses by Josephus:

The Ethiopians had invaded Egypt, conquered many of her cities, and continued to press this nation with their successful armies, until Pheraoh lost confidence in his leaders to save Egypt from ruin by the Ethiopians. In this strait Pharaoh was directed to place Moses-who was yet under the care of Thermuthis, the King's daughter—at the head of the Egyptian army. Now, directly between the main cities of these two nations, was a wide scope of country uninhabited by man, the si

too danger to attempt a it, because the numerous flying, sting kind, having thault of their libly poisonous

learned th tural habits of insects, and so those of the erous bird. h had become me by dor c care, placed of these us birds in basinfested with for the cts, in adv ore upon the ally behind) ing the Ihi nade safe assage of the By this she rip to Ethioted that

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For county school office.

rm and build up comfortnded with all the recessary adernmake life pleasant includes stock, etc., which may be herea

W. W. TPTON.

OM SOUTHERN K NSAS. Perhaps a few weds from this o State may be of interest to

We quite a severe winter, so far as

had become very hard, dry and smooth. The doubt as to the practicability of building season for the winter. The lateness of this "cold snap" and the beautiful weather which of distress severe physical exertion.

The office of food in the animal economy, if themselves and stock into winter quarters, save in some cases of tardiness, (you know, of the main Mr. Editor, that some peeple are constitution-

Now that winter is upon us and a warm and saved have an excellent opportunity for storing our minds with knowledge that may be of use to minds with knowledge that may be of use to lean, but if, in addition to this evil, the same lean, but if, in addition to this evil, the same room at home is our pleasantest resort, we considered a us in the future. Now we may review our early evident labors of the past season, mark the failures sult of using and successes, and write them down on the harmonious Dr. or Cr. side of the ledger for future refer-It was sime ence. We may also talk with our neighbors willingness concerning their experiences and opinions on too often the case that a farmer's winter days ais through are spent in loafing about some town, smoknown means, ing. cracking jokes, spinning yarns and havwas, for the ing a jovial time. We like to see men pleas become co- that is stuffed with such material to the althe welfare most entire exclusion of better knowledge. leisure moments,

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to ask your opinion hole, amply has a small but very good young peach orchard. Acting under advice of another neighrts powers bor, he procured a quantity of sawdust with worces, in- which to mulch his trees. I met neighbor B. nordinate and upon mention of the matter I held and ents, and as a mulch, on the ground that it was a nsities of breeder of bugs and worms, and also had a tiong the tendency to injure the soil by creating a mold. e smaller Neighbor A. upon hearing of my position, irds, and called upon me to exchange views. While I still believe I am right I would like to hear feeds of corn, with chaff, are allowed daily. ton destruction and Chirds and horticulturists of the State. We all know

Can you, or some of your readers tell me w, the example Moses where I can get seed of the Chuia or Earth as meat to man, and upon oats the groom chiefl example—to ome co. Almond. I want to experiment a little with e Wisdom, to rere what that crop. If peanuts can be grown so such so continue to end of cessfully here, why not the Chufa also.

The prospect for a wheat crop is reasonably good, considering the lateness of the sowing lated establishments, never do. Good oats are educational lead neglect here. Corn is selling at 15 to 23 cts per bush- recognized by the thinness of their husk sweet dren, or provide em with el, and hogs 41/2 to 5 cts per tb. Il farmers ness of smell, and freedom from dust and must could feed their corn to hogs, they would realize much more from it. Hogs are very sample contains the elements of nutrition in ter condition of ings for scarce hereabouts, and instead of trying to ins abundance, and consequently is composed of crease the stock, it seems to be the endeavor food calculated to produce fine condition. in their work dife, they of most of our people to decrease the amount of corn to suit the hogs. True, we have many disadvantages to contend with in breedthe successful weer in this ing hogs in this country, but we think every of all, can be r less cer- farmer might keep a small lot always on hand to breed from or fatten, as the market price It I will refer to further seemed to indicate as most profitable. But for tion, "Do you bruise your oats?" The treathis part of farm lear to the the present enough. More anon.

STABLE ECONOMY.

ON FEEDING HORSES. Peculiar views are expressed on the treatment, and particularly or the feeding of horses. Fortunately, most opinions entertained are based upon practical observation, and if science and practice go hand in hand in the matter we may rest satisfied that our cattle will be

has been frozen now for about a month, though others the cross-country rider seeks to produce. previous to the present fall of snow the roads bad become very hard dry and smooth. The tive matter, caused the animal so fed to become uncertainty of good snows in this country has thin; and on the other hand that good food, discouraged the manufacture of sleds and given in superabundance, produces the consleighs, and even now our people are in amonst stock at our prize cettle shows. In feeding hunters and all horses required for fast purposes, the great effort of horsemen is them for present use, lest a day or two of to feed so as to obtain that condition most calsouth wind might be the end of the sleighing culated to produce great muscular development, to ensure the existence of a system capable of performing, without showing symptoms,

it be thoroughly suitable it the requirements is two-fold; it must contain those elements calculated to re-supply waste, and carbonace, ous matters and compounds capable of uniting with the oxygen of the air, in order to main tain the heat necessary to the heat of the body. The food usually given to the horse posses

animal be confined in an impure atmosphere, such as a badly drained and ventilated stable, then we may anticipate the production of ununsound structures. Good food and an abundance of pure air will promote all we desire-viz., great vital and physical energy; and in order to render such a ith the Authe thousand-and-one farm topics, and get
ourselves generally "posted." It is clearly
waste and supply should always be preserved. Upon this maxim is founded the basis which teaches us how to feed our horses. Meadow hay is the staple food of all horses, and stands in the same relation to the horse as bread does to man; it should always be free from dust have, to cular, even to jovility, but we abhor a mind and possess the newly made smell, and light become contact that is stuffed with such material to the aling-viz. : in being flabby and soft to the touch dark colored, and smelling fusty and mouldy. This is one, we think, of the prime objects of Hay semetimes becomes mow burned or charthe Grange—to furnish useful employment for red, which is occasioned by having been put together too green, when fermentation takes place in the rick, and causing the charred apearance known as mow-burnt hay, which is upon a certain topic. One of my neighbors fit for little else than litter, as such hay when eaten by the horse is productive of many mal-adies, such as diabetes and diseases of the digestive organs. The same may be said of any kind of bad hay; it is more profitable to throw such on the dunghill than use it as provender for cattle, as it contains little or no nutriment, and is a fruitful source of broken wind and tained by expressed views adverse to the use of sawdust other diseases which originate in the alimenta-

The quantity of hay each horse requires depends entirely on circumstances—upon the size constitution, and kind of work that has to be hogs than ever before, and they will no doubt, performed; but as a rule two trusses of hay for each horse per week is sufficient, when three centers. From the information we have from

It is a common plan to chop hay combined the intervention of the field of other that insects are one of our greatest enemies, if not our greatest, in growing fruit trees in this State, and anything that can be construed into a breeder of these enemies should be carefully avoided. If, on the other hand, it is much have been who have the field of the them. This spaid as a mulch we ought all to know it. es of hay to one of straw. This system answers ith natural him Dir said, as of the original he lit Imony of saw dust as a mulch for small fruits, but in this I may be wrong. For fruit trees I prefer the ignorance of folly of solutions of wood ashes or even coal the particles of hay, etc., above mentioned, a light coating of wood ashes or even coal the grain, and for this reason plenty of long that in grain and for this reason plenty of long chaff, together with good oats, in the proporbolted as in the case where none is supplied; chaff, together with good oats, in the proporin grainen e-as, fruited useful straw or barnyard litter. If I am wrong in the front tion of four parts of chaff, by measure, to one of oats, should be given as a feed. of oats, should be given as a feed.

Corn stands in the same relation to the horse ly relies in obtaining that condition for his horses designated by as "'ard as nails." course bad oats, like bad hay are productive of disease; those light in weight, damp or musty, should never be permitted to find their way to the horse's mouth, and, in well reguiness, and by their weight, which should never be less than 40 lbs to the bushel. Such a Some horses require more corn than others, but in the usual way, for a hunter, four feeds per diem is a sufficient allowance, and upon it most hunters are able to galop hard after hounds twice weekly. Each feed should contain 3½ lbs of oats, together with chaff, as above directed. There are persons who have written and talked much upon the vexed quesprime of life and health, who usually crush with nature's grinders the grain more completely than the oat-bruiser. To crush oats for such animals would be attended with evil, for it is a well-known fact that bruised corn does not require so much mastication as when whole, consequently such food would not become so thoroughly insalivated, because, during the acts of mastication, a great amount of saliva is poured into the mouth to be mixed with the food, and it is a fact well known to properly treated. But in order to thopughly physiologists that unless the mouthful of understand the difference between good and provender be saturated with saliva, when in bad feeding, it will be necessary to invistigate the stomach the gastric juice (a secretion presthe teachings of physiology and chimistry. the stomach the gastric juice (a secretion preswhich teach us what foods are calculated to upon it, and therefore the first process in diproduce good condition, how they are to be gestion is interfered with, and constantly dis-

sequently insalivating their food; and what is was common years ago, but since the introduction of the nose bag, cases of indigestion have been less frequent. The horse possesses a small stomach but very large intestines, and consequently the former requires to be constantly suppled with food in order to afford sufficient aliment to the latter, and for this reason a horse cannot, with impunity, be kept any length of time without proyender. young horses masticate their corn, when sup-plied with plenty of chaff, but there are some who, even under this system, bolt their oats, and certainly, when this is the case, crushed oats are necessary to the well-being of such animals; also colts, in whose mouths the process of dentition is going on, and old horses, thrive better upon crushed food. There are many advocates for crushed oats, and as many of an opposite opinion. The gist of the matter lies, however, in a small compass—to de-termine the best means by which to ensure thorough mastication and insalivation, and consequent digestion of food. That this takes place the observant eye of the owner must de-"the eye" which is said "to fatten the horse." If oats escape whole in the droppings perhaps a more plentiful supply of chaff will remedy the evil; if this fail, common sense dictates the use of crushed corn. When nature fails in an operation she must be supplemented by art; the oat-crusher must assist the horse's grinders.

Those persons who have only one prescribed mode of treatment, often lack observation, for as one medicine acts differently on different persons, so certain foods agree with some systems, but disarrange others, and so with the horse, and for this reason crushed and uncrushed oats are both equally good when properly applied. Nature is always our best guide, therefore watch carefully her operations, so as to be enabled to aid her by art when she demands assistance, and to learn when artificial interference would effect injury .- James Irvine Lupton, M. R. C. V. S. in Live-Stock Journal and Fancier's Gazette.

We believe that a big reward would fail to produce a specimen of the scrub or wind splitter hog in this country. The drouthy year of '74 effectually played out the stock of poor porkers, and in re-stocking the farmers were wise enough to select the best breeds to be had in the East. Last year the Kansas hogs were quoted higher in the Kansas City market than the hogs of Missouri or Iowa, and we are confident that we can market better pork and live various part of the country.the product is quite large. Every day from five to ten wagons drive into the city with Poland-Chinas, Chester-Whites, Berkshires, Sussex and their crosses, weighing from three to five nundred pounds, and find a lively demand for them at five cents which, with corn at eighteen to twenty-two cents, makes the business of hog raising sufficiently remunerative to encourage the farmers to renew efforts in this line .- Wichita Beacon.

Mr. Pfeiffer, of Padonia, who called Monday informs us that he once lost seven head of cattle in one day, and accounts for the loss in the following way: He turned his cattle into a fresh husked field of corn, they are to excess, became torpid, refused to go and drink, fever ensued and they died. He says it will not do to turn cattle into a field as soon as the corn is husked even when there is water in it, and expect them to drink of their own accord, especially if it should turn cold, but says cattle must be driven to water; this will help to circulate the blood and the water will help to digest the food. That if allowed to drink or refuse water they will always refuse if there is a sudden change of weather, as they huddle together and become lifeless. Pfeiffer says, drive your cattle to water, and allow them but two or three hours in the field each day, and you will lose no cattle. And we believe he is right. -Brown Co. Herald.

Our warm hearted friend, Wm. Bartley, who live in Cottage Grove township, recently had the misfortnne to be taken quite sick. sickness caused him to get behind with his work, and on Thursday of last week a large number of his neighbors turned out, put his erib in order for receiving corn, built a new one, and then went into the field and hueked nearly four hundred bushel of corn and cribbed it. Their kind and neighborly action will long be remembered by the grateful heart of Mr. Bartley .- Humboldt Union

J. H. Bayer was in town last week, and he tell us that he has been harrowing his open ground in order that he might destroy the grasshopper eggs. He says that when the ground is thawed out so that he can run the harrow he can drag out eggs so thick that they almost cover the ground, and that it makes a fine place for the chickens and other birds to get a good feed. We hope that others of our farmers will do what they can to destroy this great pest .- Woodson. Co Post.

Since our last report wheat has been very active and ruled high, especially for the better grades, which are wanted for the Eastern millers, and sell at from 90 to 95c. We quote common spring at 85 to 90c. Fall wheat about the same as spring, unless extra in quality the earth, is the largest in southern Kansas during in southern Kansas during are experience. The ground the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the intermediate (the plethoric state, neither the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the intermediate (the plethoric state, neither the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast the fat states are alike to be avoided; whereast those people who keep horses without food eight or nine hours of the day; on their arrival home they eat so voraciously as to incapacity the case supervenes. This fact is made evident to shelled 28 to 30c. Bye in good demand and higher, 42 to 45c as to quality. Oats 20c. Dressed hogs, 5½ to 5½c. Live hogs 4½ to 45c as to quality. Oats 20c. Alive hogs 4½ to 45c as to quality. Oats 20c. Dressed hogs, 5½ to 5½c. Live hogs 4½ to 45c as to quality. Oats 20c. Dressed hogs, 5½ to 5½c. Hastings (Nebraska) Gazette. which brings as high as 98c. Corn, ears 25c

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GROWING CORN IN DRY SEASONS.

I will tell you how I made 50 bushel of corn per acre on an upland field, some years ago, few good, genuine harrowings, with an iron tooth harrow. I do not remember how often I plowed and harrowed the ground before planting, but I kept up the process of plowing and harrowing until the ground was well pulverized and much resembled an ash bed in appearance, and then it was planted. Scarcely a drop of rain came until the corn was up; then I plowed it while dry, and in a short time plow-

The weather remained dry, scarcely a drop of rain falling. So I gave my corn another

good plowing while dry weather continued.

I went through it, I believe the fourth time while the ground was almost burning and scorching hot, then laid it by to rest, and fight its own way the remainder of the season alone.

shriveled up at a fearful rate, and looked like day after day with mighty power, and great heat. But before my corn ceased to live there came a refreshing rain, and the corn put on new life, and the kinks came out of it, and it grew with new vigor.

els per acre, and all because the ground was put in good condition before it was planted, and then because it was tilled during the dry weather which followed through the summer. The corn was ready to silk and tassel when the The corn was ready to silk and tassel when the first rain of the reason came, of much importance. Hence I demonstrated the feet t ance. Hence I demonstrated the fact that it and of fair yielding qualities. It is in every pays well to prepare ground properly before way good, but I have discovered nothing exseed goes into it, and also that it pays well to traordinary about it. tend your corn all the same or more so, if possible, when the season is dry.

This corn was not manured, and the ground was only moderately good and productive in common seasons. Had I not properly prepared the ground before planting, and then had I not given my corn proper cultivation during the dry weather, which ensued, I certainly would not have raised a half crop. But we find by experiment that good cultivation, generally if not always, pays best. Then we say to farmers and gardeners to see that your ground is well plowed and harrowed and put in proper con-dition for growth of crops of all kinds before your seed goes into the ground. Certainly half the battle is fought before you sow and plant your crops. For when your ground is well pulverized before the seed goes into it, it saves a vast amount of trouble and hard labor after-

When ground is well pulverized before planting, it enables the young and tiny roots to lay hold of the soil with much more ease, and with greater vigor soon after germination than when your ground is rough, lumpy and cloddy. When it is well prepared before sowing or planting, the power of capillary attraction is greatly increased in your soil, and hence it remains in a moist condition much longer time after a rain than when in a bad state of cultivation .- Jacob H. Bruner, in Indi-

THE NEWER POTATOES.

Having seen no reports in your paper this fall, of the varieties of potatoes which the public have had on trial, I venture a few notes on our own experience, hoping it may stimulate others to do likewise, and that your readers may be helped in deciding which are the best suited to their wants. The past season being very favorable for the potato crop in most sections, it is not expected that any astonishingly large yields will be reported, yet I think the com-parative merits of different varieties may be udged as accurately as though the season had

Brownell's Beauty is the oldest variety which I care to mention, and I have only to eay that it has been losing in favor rapidly, during the last two years-particularly on account of its yielding very meagre returns com-pared with what it did two or three years ago. In fact I have never known a potato to der erate so rapidly in yielding powers as this has done.

Brownell's Eureka still yields bountifully but it is not a good keeper. I have had to carry more poor potatoes of this variety out of the cellar than any other. They seem to be Aside from this they grow rather too rough

Brownell's Superior is a smooth red variety er of the above mentioned, and so far as I have tried it, (my experience being limited to two seasons.) surpasses either of them for general good qualities, with no particular fault yet discovered.

The Snowflake still nolds the reputation, gained two years ago, of being a first-class potato in every respect. It is a particularly fine

The Ruby, a more recent production of Mr. Pringle than the Snowflake, is not second to it in any of the requirements of a first-class potato, and has the advantage (for our market at least) of being red, or a pinkish color instead of white. I have given it but one year's trial, but so far am much pleased with it in every

The Early Ohio was sent out by Mr. Gregory of Marblehead, last season. It is about the color of Early Rose, but differs from it in shape, being round oblong, fully as round at one end as the other. It is the earliest, and also the best early potato I ever grew. It is a fair mixture of all these ingredients, of a very productive, grows to a large size, and fully matures at least ten days in advance of the Rose and Early Vermont.

The Victor was sent out last season from Ohio. It was extensively advertised in all the agricultural journals, in small quantities only, but at large prices. So great were the claims made for it that I thought it probably a humbug, got up for speculation, but was finally induced to plant a barrel of them. They were cut into one and to eye pieces, and plant. ed on sandy, flat land, in hills three feet each way, putting two pieces in each hill. The seed was not received until very late and was not planted till June 3, most potatoes at the date being large enough to hoe. They were cultivated by horse twice each way and left until about one foot high, when I ran a double-mould board horse-hoe through one way and hilled them up high. No hand-hoeing was done on them, and as they came up late, after the bugs had concentrated their forces upon other patches, we did not find it necessary to spend any time in hunting or killing bugs.

for upon digging them we found the ground its publication as it could not be endorsed by filled with the largest and handsomest tubers all the delegates. which it has been my fortune to see in a long time. The yield was about eighty bushels, which amount we are confident would have been greatly enlarged had the seed been spread over more ground and the season been in the when there was scarcely any rain the entire least favorable. I picked out forty potatoes season through. I first broke the ground with a two-horse plow, in the spring; this was sod at our county tairs. They are very smooth ground. Then I cross-plowed it and gave it a and not scraggy; eyes very even with the surface, so as to be scarcely perceptible. Color, blush pink, with an occasional white spot. One or two specimens of the crop were almost entirely white, with a blue spot just large enough to identify the variety. The inside of the tubers is very white and they cook dry.

Taken altogether they are the most promising late potato I have seen, and I have probably raised one hundred varieties, including nearly all the lauded new varieties, within the last three years. I am not acquainted with the originator and I have no interest in this potato more than the other varieties of which I write.

The Acme, which originated with Mr. Comp. ton, who also sent out the Surprise, is decidededly the latest potato I ever saw. It keeps fresh and sound with but little tendency to After the last plowing, my corn twisted and grow until very late in summer, and is in consequence the best eating potato late in spring dying, for the ground was extremely hot and I have grown. The vines grow very large, and dry, and the sun sent down its burning rays contine green until the frost kills them down. The tubers are white. Usually not very large ones are found, and very few small, they being above medium, and very even in size.

The Ohio Beauty, from Geo. W. Campbell of Delaware, Ohio, is a fine looking potato ex-At gathering time it yielded about 50 bush ternally, is productive and in every way desire a per acre, and all because the ground was able, except that it has a tendency, with me at least, to grow hollow at the centre, a fault, by the way, which I have never seen in the Victor, Acme, Ruby or Early Ohio.

The Alpha has been extolled as the earliest potato in existence; and I do not say that it is not, but as it has proved an entire failure with me for two years, I am going to give it up. It matters little how early a potato is if it is not worth digging when ripe. The Mahopac, Genesee, County King, Oatka, Royal Gem, and several others, were planted in small quanti-ties upon a piece of ground so completely scorched by the drouth that we could not reasonably expect much of them, but in comparing with some of the above-named varieties we could see nothing very remarkable in any sf the last named.—J. F. Tillinghast, in Country Gentleman.

farm Stock.

FEEDING ANIMALS.

In all stock feeding, the feeder expects to realize some return for the labor expended and the feed consumed. This return may be expected in labor, in the growth of the animal, in milk, or in wool; but in whatever form he may desire his profits, allowance must be made for a certain consumption of food from which no direct return is to be expected. A certain amount of food is necessary to supply the cons tinual waste of the animal system; and if only this amount of food is furnished to the animal it will make no return at all; or if it does it will be at the expense of the animal in some other particular, and leave it, permanently reduced in some important particulars.

The only real profit to be derived from the food of animals is, therefore, obtained only from the amount consumed in excess of that which is necessary to supply the daily waste of the animal frame. The amount necessary to meet this running expense, so to speak, of the animal system, will vary with the age, condition and breed, of the animal fed and with the degree of heat or cold to which it is exposed. But this demand must first be met efore there is anything left for profits. If it requires an equivalent of three per cent of the weight of the animal each day to meet this demand; then the animal must eat an equivalent of four per cent of its weight daily in or be affected with a dry rot which may have der to return in labor, milk, etc., an equivalent been caused by the ground on which they of 25 per cent of the food consumed. From were grown not being adapted to the variety. this it appears that liberal feeding is the only profitable feeding that can be done. In this case there is emphatically "that which withraised from the seed ball by Mr. B. since eith. holdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty."

The purpose for which an animal is fed will determine to some extent the kind of food to be employed in the process. If young and growing animals are to be fed with a view to insuring a vigorous growth, such food should be chosen as contains a large per cent of bone material, such as the phosphates, etc., but if the design is to fatten the animal fed, the food employed should contain a larger proportion of the carbohydrates, starch, sugar, etc. If labor is to be performed, or wool is to be grown the food want to contain a large share of what are known as abuminoids, or protein bodies. When milk is the object sought, in as much at it contain a portion of all these substance the food should consist of course of all these substances are found in greater less abundance in all the ordinary kinds of animal food, but they exist in very unlike proportion, and in feeding for a specific purpose that food should be chosen that will furnish the desired substances in the greater proportion. This question is worthy the study of every one who has, or is likely to have, the care of live stock. I may recur to this subject in future articles.

SHORT-HORN BREEDERS IN CONVENTION.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

The annual convention of the American Asociation of Breeders of Short Horns met in St Louis on the 6 h inst., with a not large attendance, but still with a fair representation from the States and Canada. The President Mr. J. K. Pickrell, of Illinois, delivered a very able address, and a pointed and pertinent paper by Judge Henry Craven of Indiana, was read. It The results of this decidedly cheap method embraces many practical points. It was freely discussed, and an effort was made to suppress

The discussion ran off into what constitutes a Short-horn pedigree to entitle it to record in the book. This subject was taken up by the convention upon the following resolution of Judge T. C. Jones, of Ohio, which was offer ed at Toronto last winter and action upon it postponed until this session:

Resolved, That animals whose pedigrees show descent from imported ancestry, or as many as seven crosses of approved blood, are entitled to registry in the herd book.

The following was offered by Claud Mathews, of Ind., as a substitute for the above : Resolved, That important animals, whose

descent show not less than five, and American cattle of seven crosses of approved and recorded blood, shall be entitled to registry in the herd book. Several amendments and substitutes followed, some wishing to lower the standard to

raise it to ten. The substitute of Mr. Mat-thews, however, was adopted. The following resolution was offered by J. must inviolably b roprissup-R. Page, of New York, was once rejected, and port of the commo lois. upon a re-consideration was adopted:

Whereas, A considerable number of pedigrees are excluded from the herd book by the rule adopted at Indianapolis by this asoociation, because they are incorrectly traced to particular imported female ancestors, and are in that respect false, and,

Whereas, These animals have been bred for many years in good faith, and recorded and sold as short-horns, by reputable breeders, and apparantly have all the characteristics of well bred short-horns, satisfactory to both breeders and buyers; Therefore,

Resolved, As an amendment to the rule adopted at Indianapolis by this association, that whenever errors not intended as frauds are discovered in pedigrees of animals which have been bred and recorded as short horns. that the descendants of such animals shall be entitled to record in future, provided the females have five crosses of recorded or recordable bulls, and the males have six of such crosses, and that males with such pedigrees, which have been recorded previous to the discovery of the error, shall be retained on record.

Subsequently the association voted to recind all rules adopted, and leave the editors of the herd book free io record what they saw fit.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The election passed off very quietly with the following results: President—Hon. David Christie, Paris, Ont, Vice Presidents-B. B. Groom, Winchester.

Ky., and J. H. Kissinger, Clarksville, Mo. Sec'y—S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind. Treasurer-Claude Matthews, Clinton, Ind. A full board of directors was elected, among whom was John Gibson, Esq., of Litchfield Minnesota.

WHO IS THE BREEDER ?

Alex. Charles moved to recind the resolution of the association declaring the owner of a cow at the time of calving to be the breeder. Carried, and on motion of Col. L. P. Muir, it was resolved that the owner of the cow at the time of copulating should be considered the breeder.

Political.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE PERMA-NENT SCHOOL PUND.

In the St. Joseph's Weekly Herald we note he following: "There is now \$108,925 in the permanent

school fund uninvested. The school board has seen fit to disregard the law which requires the fund to be invested in State or Unied States bonds. The school board has, in this regard, exercised an unwarrantable power By a similar neglect to invest the fund, not long ago, they invited Lappin's forgeries and steals, but that loss to the State. (the theft. court expenses, legislative investigation and printing cannot be much less than \$30,000), has taught the board nothing—nothing but to neglect and disobey one of the safest and best laws on the statute books. State bonds and United States bonds are known to be good, and that is the chief requisite with such a fund as the school fund. There are many poor school bonds now in the Treasurer's office, placed there by school boards. They ought to teach the lesson that safety, not high interest, is what is imperatively demanded. The present law should stand, and a penalty be attached to the failure to obey it. ties are becoming tedious." Wild-cat securi

We call attention to the following from the Constitution of the State of Kansas. Art VI. "Sec. 3 The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of schools, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new Siates, under an act of congress distributing the proceeds of public lands among the several States of the Union, ap-proved September 4, A. D. 1841, and all estates of persons dying without heir or will, and such per cent. as may be granted by congress on the sale of lands in this State, shall be the common property of the State, and shall be a perpetual sphool fund, which shall not be diminished, but the interest of which, together with all the rents of the lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide, by tax or otherwise, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools."

section I. The board of commissioners for the management of the State permanent school and university funds shall have the power, and it is hereby made their data. ime to time to invest any moneys belonging to such funds in the bonds of the State of Kansas or of the United States, and they shall give preference to the bonds of the State of Kansas whenever the same can be procured most advantageously to the said funds, and shall not pay for any State or United States bonds higher rates than the cash rates current at the 1876. date of purchase in the New York stock markets.

Also anextract from a lettes from Donnes, bandry:

Lawson & Co. Fiscal agents for Kansas, to bandry:

"We shall dvance the capn among ourselves, and or our childst means Hon. D. W. Wilder, auditor of the State of Kansas, daed Nov. 6,1875. copied from the audi
within our poer. We especial or within our poer. We especially agricultural ad industrial practical agricultural and industrial or agricultural and industrial or process.

"The sit and seven-per-cent. bonds of the State cannot be purchased from the present owners, aid the only ones we know of that could be bught, are held at 105 and accrued interest.

In another letter dated July 15, 1875, from the same tource, to auditor Wilder, is the foli

"The 5-20s of 180 new being an old issue are moy to, in by the Government, hey a rable. We did not get in its in send by express to day, by a rward to morrow, with ant of etc., to-morrow, with set o We paid 1914 for the, ceive by the enclust was bid and 1938 a W etc. 191 wards

of one per cent. by We are, respectfours It is also a fact the cities,

have not averageow actions during the past yestom ing it is evident that the efer itor Wilder, has not ex Kas-State bonds, and LS. an be purchased at par, she Pechool Fund cannot be aired in any four crosses of American cattle, and some to portion of the annichool used to pay premium crestmes, it

& Co.

We learn that comrhave managed during past phase forty or fifty thous collar. Kas. State bonds at pu doinwere obliged to pay the chission law to the fiscal agening whi was presented to the She Free sused to pay it, owing to teon strictions;" however idemmin incurred a liability ferriuves can only be paid by a

legislature. Whether the alissic at or wrong, violated lahimot, ipub.

lic to decide. Again ex-audit ul lder commissioners," The nd ded Liries and steals, etc. , nce

for

We read in auc loione

1876, the following "Your attentio "t t her alled to the fact that ti tios no rate-ment in the of I the tate which shows the coupons on the be hat manent school the payment of i ret Treasurer, for 1 g 10 with the Auditor n i urer is charged. It there is no chec far as the Audit has

nothing but the

as to the amour ment of more th of the permaner Is it possible ex auditor, afte itofficie be ignorant of the WAS entrusted by th fo: urer that the State the funds received ! a.sho take the word of La s to osi tion of a fund vibanting,000 anually? and tl n to ere w steal" without mitti gery, when it done for all we

10w,) fosurer to embezzle fo from this fund of detection? In ex audito Wilder ture of 1876 w ind no dition of thin nor i on to

the legislature o pass the safety of this nd.

WOMEN IN PO ITICS-TOOL Miss Lucre publican and Rev. Edward erary talent. he receibut it

is doubtful if on the School oard cal Bosbecauto dis ton. This is charge proper their b they have admiral 7 acquitn the position—and first, in favor say thimot, at f placinhe selection of rep sentatias one of the most rtunates been made. Miss I resia Is been

transferred toe be played abilit nen very vttracted the attention lorace Mak her to Antioch collewith him sthema: the vacancy lie by Misbould be filled by a wan, and hefeated by the Demots. This wo wom, en on the Bo instead of h which the experime began—a we owe to the opposite that pret the absurd entire of few years.

Patros of Ary.

EDUCATON ANTRY. A report ready F. G. Admual Meeting of the Kane State Gran Dec. 13th,

The declarion of Prin Grange contas the followi-tions of the olects of the o

agriculture, d'mestic sciencerts which adorn the hote, be taught in study.' The Preample to the const National Grange decises, that "the ulif this or-Vational f this organization, is for mutual inst to lighten later by diffusing a and purposes to expand the beautiful law the Great Cre its aims ished in the universe, and to enlarge wisdom and power."

Thus it is seen that the founders of the organization of Patrons of Husbandry included in its objects a wide scope of educational work.

The emphatic statement of this as one of the objects of the organization, was, in part at least, an admission of special educational needs. It was an admission of special educational needs. mission that farmers, as a class, are peculiarly lack-ing in educational privileges, and that as a conseing in educational privileges, and that as a consequence, they are lacking in intelligence, in a greater degree than other classes; at least in some of the elements of intelligence which go to qualify men to discharge well their part in the world's broad field

The inferiority of intelligence among farmers as a class, does not come from any degradation in the farmers' occupation; it does not come from the fact that, instead of being environed by brick walls, and of having the privilege by night and by day of sniffing the oders of the sewer and the sink, he has but the currently of the sewer and the sink has been several for his harmoning. the surroundings of nature for his hamperings, and the uncontaminated air of heaven for his respiratory. ration. Not from such circumstances, come vacan-cy of thought, absence of information, and incapacity in action.

This admitted inferiority of intelligence comes largely from the isolation of members of farming communities; compared with the more closely knit neighborhood relations of the denizens of the town. The farmer's social privileges are scanty. Widely separated as he is from his neighbors, there scarcely comes more than a weekly or even a monthly con-tact—mind with mind—in the interchange of infor-mation, and the discussion of views in respect to the affairs of life, of society, of politics, of trade and of

the world's progress.

In town, he who will, may have almost daily intercourse with the more intelligent of the communi-ty, and, by conversation, have his information enrged, his ambition stimulated, his wits sharpened, and his narrowness of soul broadened into a just exand his narrowness of soul broadened into a just expansion. Of this sort of stimulating, encouraging, and energizing influence the farmer is in a great measure deprived.

In his isolation, the farmer is deprived of the ad-

vantages of the daily newspaper, which brings to all in the town, every day, fresh subjects of discourse, relating to the relating to the progress of the events of the world, and even of the changes which effect the various in-dustries, the prices of products and the mutations of

The farmer is deprived of the advantages of public libraries and reading rooms; where books of literature, of history, of science and of political economy are always put within the reach of the merchant and mechanic resident in all our considerable towns. He is deprived of public lectures, which often come in as a valuable means of educa-

But, chiefly, the educational deficiencies of the farmer come from his lack of that ground work of a good education which, in the common school, should be made accessible, in youth, to all, of every class; the school, which should qualify the farmer's boy to become, in manhood, a careful and accurate keeper become, in manhood, a careful and accurate keeper of his own accounts; to be prudent and correct in estimates of expenses and profits; as, from year to year, and from season to season he makes up his judgment as to what branch of husbandry, what series of crops, or what line of stock should engage his attention and employ his labor; a ground work of education which should make him an intelligent observer of the facts in nature which his occupation observer of the facts in nature which his occupation observer of the facts in nature which his occupation gives him superior advantages for observing; which should give him some knowledge of political institutions and civil government, enabling him to become an intelligent citizen, capable of understanding the bearing of, and of expressing his views concerning, this measure or that, effecting taxation and the principles of human rights:—

the principles of human rights;

The school which should qualify the farmer's girl to have some sense of what food and raiment cost, and to have the practical ability to set down in writing in plain words and formers, there of such over ting, in plain words and figures, items of such cost, and to throw such items into orderly and appropriate forms of account; the school which should store her mind with such facts concerning social life, domestic science, household economy, and general womanly duty, as will lead on to such future selfculture, after school days, as shall prove the common school course to have opened up a life of study and thoughtfulness, leading on to that development of true womanhood, which, in all ages, has been the brightest adornment of civilization.

It is chiefly, as I have said, because of the inferiority to the farmer's common schools, compared with the common schools of the city, that city children have common schools of the city, that city children have the advantage over country children in matters of education. The city school is kept nine months in the year,—the country school six months; skilled teachers are employed in the city, instead of novi-ces. Intelligent and watchful supervision is had over the city schools. The aggregation of numbers in the city, admits of a grading into classes for instruction, giving the teacher personal power over the pupil two-fold greater than can be exerted by the country teacher. The city school is supplied with libraries, cabinets of specimens, and aparatus, of which the country school is deficient.

tizens' of the be laid in any school. The ground work of the far-mer's school education, should be such as to lead It is but a ground work of education, which can him to become, throughout his whole life, after leaving school, a thoughtful student of books, and of passing events; and an intelligent observer of na-ture's teachings. With such an educational out-start, he has, in important respects, vastly the advantage of his brother whose residence is in the town; for, coupled with the educational privileges, I have mentioned as belonging to the town, are dis-turbing and demoralizing elements; frivolities, temptations and allurements to dissipation and vice, no in the farmer's way; and which, in far too many instances make shipwreck, not only of all educa tional acquirements, but of moral character and of life itself.

The placid life of the farmer whose early educa-tional privileges have opened wide before him the Antioch collewith him athema: tics. Miss L. M. Peabse Dr. S. G. Howe oncod me, watcher he ever knew. MAbby Marily more energy, spirid enterpriaverage man. It wo have besto name four men on tBoard whequal of these women d I have hat they invariably veright. Ystepublicans nor citiz had the ask that the yacaney he by Missipuld has

by co-operative effort overcome them, that the founders of the order of Patrons of Husbandry so emphatically put in contemplation systematical educational work; educational work to be organized and carried forward, by all just means within the power of the members of the order.

The carrying out of this part of our declaration

has hitherto remained in abeyance; it stands too much as a dead letter upon our ritual.

I do not say that the order of Patrons has done nothing education. Far from it, Incidentally, educational results have come from the organization, valuable beyond estimation. The ordinary work of the order, the formal work, the business routine, The ordinary work of and incidental discussions, all tend to educate; while, in some granges, libraries are established, instructive essays are read at meetings, and discussions are held upon practical topics relating to the farmer's work and that of his household. The admission of women to membership in this order, has lead to social results of an educational character, which all recognize as having well compensated for all the organization has cost its membership.

But, so far as relates to systematic and well organized work for the advancement of education among ourselves and for our children but little has been done. The grange in Kansas has done as much of such work as that of any other State; possibly more. As a step toward such organized work, and for the ts which object of obtaining information which should lead to well directed effort, especially as regards the education of our children, the Kansas State Grange, at f this or-its last annual meeting appointed an educational otection; committee, under the following proceedings:

"We, your Committee, on Good of the Order, would recommend: "That a Committee of three on Education, be ap-pointed by this Grange, to investigate the Common School System, and course of instruction pursued in our High Schools and Colleges, with a view to recommending any changes that in their judgment may be needed, and devising a course of instruction and course of study best suited to bring practical knowledge and useful information within reach of the children of the agricultural classes, and to report at the next annual meeting of he State Grange."

The members of the committee appointed under

the above proceedings are F. G. Adams, of Shawnee county; S. M. Wood, of Chase county, and H. Reynolds, of Marshall county.

G. Reynolds, of Marshall county.

I am before you now to give an account of the work of the committee. We have pursued our inquiries in such manner as we could: not being engaged in educational occupations, but following purposes to the industry. We have had exceed to the information gaged in educational occupations, states to the infor-mation contained in national, state, and local edu-cational reports. We have observed in some meas-ure the inside work of schools, as they are now con-ducted in the State. We have consulted, in a direct manner, the views of many leading educators in the country, as we have also the views of leading members of our order throughout the country. We have endeavored to bring into our report the best views of the foremost educators and educational

It is due to the other members of the committee, and proper that I should say, that circumstances have prevented much co-operation on the part of the members in gathering the materials, and in the preparation of this report. While, through corresndence the other brothers appointed on the com mittee have given full expression in support of the general views embraced in the report, they cannot be properly charged with any responsibility for its

I shall now present to you the practical points which the investigation has brought under observation, and shall largely illustrate them by a presentation of the testimony and the views of others.

EDUCATIONAL INQUIRIES. The testimony presented comes in considerable part in the form of answers to inquiries presented by us, based upon the following explanatory state-ment, contained in a circular employed by us:

"In making up the required recommendations the Kansas Grange Educational Committee have chosen to invite the opinions of others, upon some practical points involved in the subject of inquiry. Added to the views of persons eminent in educational experience, we seek to obtain the opinions of others outside of educational employments, who, from their occupations and business intercourse have so come in communication with agricultural people as to have obtained a knowledge of the results of, and the defects in the education imparted in our common

"We find that, of the children attending the common schools in Kansas,-and the same must be measurably true in respect to other states,-fiftynine per cent. are of the agricultural class Taking the children of all industrial classes together, agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and laboring these children constitute eighty-eight per cent, of all the children of the state. Common School educa-tion should therefore be adjusted to the needs of these classes; making up as they do so great a pro-portion of the people. Under existing conditions the basis of Common School education must be es

sentially the same for all classes.

Children do not attend the Common Schools for an average period of more than five and one-half years, of six months each year. In other words the children of the industrial classes do not receive more "Look a than an average of thirty-three months of school education altogether. The maximum period is but lit-tle more than twice that length of time. The course of study is confined almost wholly to reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and English

The inquiries which we present for your consideration, bear upon the following suggestions:

That the educational work now done in these

1st, Superficial in its character, 2d, Desective in method, and

3d, Narrow in its scope.

That, in respect to arithmetic and geography, the range of particulars is too broad: taking in, in detail, unimportant subjects and necessitating a superficial study of important ones.

That penmanship, and study calculated to impart

an ability to speak and write the English language correctly, are sadly neglected.

That the study of English grammar, so-called, is

carried to great lengths, in a manner but little calculated to induce correct expression in speaking and

lated to induce correct expression.

That the whole time occupied with the branches taught, is much greater than should be; and that if taught, is much greater than should be; and that if quarter of the Union."

quarter of the Union." such useful branches as book-keeping, drawing, and some of the branches of natural science, some knowledge of which is essential to an intelligent pur-

National Grange, to the Masters and most of the Secretaries of the State granges, to qu of State and other Superintendents of Public In-struction, and to editors of Agricultural and Educa-

tional publications. The responses to our inquiries surprised us by evidence of a very general educational awakening throughout the country in support of the views indicated by us,—evidence that a very lively shaking up of effete educational dry bones has, in many quar-ters, for quite a period been going on in the interes of a useful and practical education, in place of the dull memorizing, disciplinary, routine methods invented and fossilized in a former educational age. The responses come more from educators than from agriculturists. The agriculturists forcibly state their dissatisfaction with existing systems. Educators acknowledge the impeachment, and exhibit too, a most earnest thoughtfulness and study in respect to the remedy.

GENERALLY DEFECTIVE.

As to the fact that education, in our common schools, is generally defective, the testimony from all quarters affirms the charge: the testimony is overwhelming and conclusive. And I quote first from the highest authorities found in educational reports.

Says the Board of Education, of the State of Massachusetts, in its annual report to the Legislature for 1870,—"The public school system of New Engwell adapted to a former state of society fails to meet the demands of our modern civiliza Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Edu-

cation, commenting upon this declaration, pronounces it to be "the indictment of the thinkers of today against the present school system Says the Massachusetts Board of Education, again,

How to educate our children and secure the best results, with the greatest economy of time and expense, is the great problem of the day, and demands the best thoughts of all our educators. There is an opinion prevalent among such educa-tors that, while our schools are doing a great and noble work, they are not accomplishing all that might reasonably be expected of them,

If a portion of the time wasted, and worse than wasted, in the attempt to memorize the endless and senseless details of geography and history, the technicalities of grammar, at an age when they cannot be understood, and long examples in mental arithmetic, which, with their complicated solutions, must be given with closed book, and in precise, logical terms, could be given to some studies that would really interest the children, develop their perceptive powers, accustom them to the correct use of language, and be of real practical value to them in after life, more satisfactory results than are now at tained would be exhibited at the close of the child's

The following is of recent date, from a member of our own order, Brother Z. E. Jameson, chairman of the Educational Committee of the State Grange of

Vermont : He says in a letter to your committee dated IRASBURG, Vt., Dec. 3d, 1876.
WORTHY BROTHER: Your educational circular

ith your letter is at hand. It would seem reasonable that, the newer settled

States should receive valuable aid and ideas from those a longer time. Yet the re-; as the old and stupid, stay nont, and an army of young which have been settled verse is likely to be true in such a State as Verment, and an army of young men and women have gone West, right from the schools, and have, with their higher ideas, found a more favorable place to work, and aid in moulding

growing institutions. You ask what we are doing in Vermont. I do not know of a common school in Vermont that has much furniture beside a water pail, tin cup and a rickety chair, except the immovable desks and black-Occasionally outline maps are hung upon the wall.

Writing, in some schools, is not taught at all, some terms, while with the change of teachers it will be taught other terms so far as to have a time to write for those who buy copy books and to set copies for those who bring paper.

ies for those who bring paper.

The schools are small in this county, averaging less than twenty scholars in daily attendance in each school. These are of all ages from four to twenty years old, and of various grades of ability and naturally make many classes, so that ten minutes or so are all that can be allowed each class. They read, spell and recite geography, arithmetic and grammar. Nothing is taught of music or drawing, or of the soil, stones, vegetation, birds, insects or anything relating to any craft or vocation. The better the teacher is educated, the less inclined she is to consider industrial pursuits worthy of being taught. I sider industrial pursuits worthy of being taught. say she, as a majority of teachers in common schools are females.

The education the common people get does not enable them to exercise that fearless, independent action that should result from independent thought and a consciousness of existing wrongs.

That is, in caucuses, conventions, and legislatures the best farmers are no match for the ordinary law-yer; and the mass of farmers are as helpless to demand and secure their rights by speaking or writing mand and secure their rights by speaking of writing as children in swaddling clothes. There are about 80,000 children in the State and the cost of schools is annually about \$600,000, yet from this great taxation and this number of scholars, if there are a dozen farmers manufactured that can exert the influence of one second-rate lawyer, the fact does not appear. Our present system does not allow of a thorough education, without driving from the mind a love of the farm, and a respect for all manual la-

—So much from the east as to educational defects. I now turn to the West. Having received into its population largely of the activity and intelligence drained from the East, it is, as Brother Jameson suggests, taking the lead in bringing forward educa-cational views in the interest of agricultural industry.

Hon, Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Illinois, in his annual report for 1876, makes a most forcible arraignment of the defects in the common schools of the coun-

This Report is a very able one, and has attracted this Keport is a very able one, and has attracted the attention of the educators and thinkers of the whole country, and with almost universal commendation. Says the editor of the Atlantic Monthly Magazine, for February last, in a lengthy review of Magazine, for renruary last, in a lengthy review of this report: "Mr. Bateman discourses in a manner after our own heart upon the great subjects of what the common schools should do for the masses of their pupils, and what should be their course of study

I quote briefly from Mr. Bateman's report "Look at the facts as they have existed in this State from the beginning of the free-school system and for years before. What have been the studies prescribed by law? Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and United States history. Who first marked out this course of study, or what considerations led in its original adoption and tory. Who first marked out this course of stary, what considerations led to its original adoption and what considerations led to its original adoption and what consideration does not appear. subsequent tenacious retention, does not appear. But if the author of this common-school curriculum But if the author of this common-school curriculum is still living, a contemplation of its results will hardly induce him to come forth and claim the honor of his achievment. * * If it were distinctly proposed to devise a scheme whereby the schools might be rendered the least profitable, that which compels the youth of the Stateko spend the whole of their school going life upon the famous seven branches of the old Illinois law, to the practical exclusion of everything else, must be regarded as a reasonably successful solution of the problem. * It is not to be denied that the confidence of our people in that great American institution, the public school, is in danger of being disturbed, nor is this state of things peculiar to Illinois, but its substantially common to all the States and to the whole country. Doubts, questionings, murmurs of discontent, mingled with questionings, murmurs of discontent, mingled with voices of direct opposition or appeals for reconstruct

And in illustration of his position Mr. Bateman gives extracts from an extensive correspondence with parents of different classes and occupations, in which are described the miserable failures of the the individual writers.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CO OPERATION.

I desire to call the attention of Subordinate Granges and all members of our Order, to the subject of co-operation, and to invite your careful and thoughtful examination and consideration of the plans and recomendations of the National Grange upon this subject, which will be found in the Journal of Proceedings of that body, (published in pamphlet form) and the "Grange papers" throughout the country. And also, to the action of our State Grange at its last session, upon the same subject.

The State Grange, acting in accordance with the recomendation of the National Grange, directed the organization of a State Co-operative Association, and a temporary organization has, under the direction of the Executive Committee, been secured. Canvassers for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to capital stock have been appointed, and all other preliminaries arranged, and it now remains for the subordinate Granges and membership, after being fully advised as to the general plan recommended by the National and adopted by the State Grange, to determine, by the amount of stock subscribed, the success or failure of this and a failure on the part of the membership to unite their efforts, the reverse.

I desire to further call the attention of all good Patrons, to the well known fact, that the business feature of our Order was no part of was engrafted on the parent stock at a later day, at the earnest solicitation of the member. ship; and that the plans and suggestions for the building up of this feature of the Order, furnished from time to time by those having the management and direction of our business relations, have been productive of successful results, or the reverse, just in proportion as we have given or withheld our encouragement, patronage and support; excepting, perhaps, in some instances, where incompetent or unworthy persons have been selected as the business agent, which will sometimes occur in all business transactions, without regard to the auspices under which carried on.

WM. SIMS, M. K. S. G.

THE LATE STATE GRANGE MEETING. The last session of the State Grange was more purely a business meeting than any heretofore held in the State. The delegates were in earnest and enthusiastic, and worked without pay, or hope of pay, from the treasury of the State Grange. A large number of them came at their own expense, some even coming 150 miles with their own conveyance. During the whole of the four days' session, we did not hear even a doubt expressed of the ultimate success of the Grange movement in Kansas. Profiting by the experience of preceding sessions, nearly all of the work was arranged and mapped out in the committee room, thereby saving valuable time and doing better work, than by leaving the bulk of the work for the regular sessions. The Executive Committee was reduced to three members, a more convenient number, and certainly less expensive than that for the last two years. Deputies and Lecturers were authorized to settle with, and reinstate delinquent and dormant Granges. This was a move in the right direction, as there is only about one-third of the Granges in the State that are paying their dues, the rest being about equally divided between "delinquent" and "dormant," and it needed some action on the part of the State Grange looking to their reinstatement. Much other business was transacted, which will eventually result in great good to the Order. This was unquestionably the most businesslike and harmonious session of the State Grange ever held in Kansas.

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

The fourth annual meeting of the Pennsyl vania State Grange, was held at Meadville, Dec. 12, 1876. The attendance was very large and great interest we manifested in the work they had to do. To do were several hundred visiting members present.

The following officers were elected :

Col. Victor E. Piollet, of Wysox, Bradford county, Master; D. C. Kennedy, Erie county, Overseer; S. R. Downing, Chester county, Lecturer ; J. C. Henderson, Crawford county, Steward ; A. D. Mnnn, Bradford county, Assistant Steward ; W. T. Everson, Erie county, Chaplain; William Yocum, Berks county, Treasurer; R. H. Thomas, Cumberland county, Secretary ; J. G. Rosenberry, Bucks county, Gate Keeper; Mrs. J. D. L. Smith, Clinton county, Ceres; Mrs. H. Townsend, Delaware county, Pomona; Mrs. A. B. Finson, Crawford county, Flora; Mrs. R. P. Miller, Crawford county, Lady Assistant Steward; T. H. Allison, Kittanning, Armstrong county; R. A. Travis, Brookville, Jefferson county; M. L. Catlin, Montrose, Susquehanna county, Execu tive Committee.

MEETING OF THE MARYLAND STATE GRANGE.

This Grange met at Annapolis, December 12, 1875. It was one of the most interesting meetings ever held by that body. The reports from the ex-Committee and State Agent, showed that the State agency, under the management of Bro. H. O. Devries, was in a very flourishing condition. The Patrons in sixteen counties out of twenty-three, had organized county Granges. Owing to the long continued illness of Bro. Woodruff, he was compelled to offer his resignation as Overseer which was accepted, and Bro. Lewis L. Wate ers was elected to that office. In the report of suit of agricultural and mechanical employments,"
This circular was addressed to the officers of the public schooling as regards individual children of the individual writers. ing:

"We felt it our duty to oppose the interna-tional co-operation reported to the National Grange by our Worthy Master, and endorsed by the Committee on Co-operation in their report; and after its passage by a small majority near the close of the session, we, in connec tion with the representatives of Texas and Mississippi, entered our formal protest."

The report was adopted.

MEETING OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE GRANGE.

The fourth annual session of the above Grange was held at Trenton, N. J., December 12, 1876. Nearly every county was represent ed. The proposed amendments to the National Constitution were adopted, except the one in regard to biennial sessions. The dues of the State Grange were raised. Wm. S. Taylor, of Burlington county, was elected Master and Wm. C. Kates was elected Secretary. The Grange in this State is in a prosperous condi-

MEETING OF THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE GRANGE.

This body assembled in Wheeling, Nov. 1st, 1876, and elected the following officers: B. M. Kitchen, of Berkeley county, Master; L. T. Stone, of Wetzel county, Overseer;

enterprise. Unity of action, guarantees success T. Butler, of Jefferson county, Lecturer; J. G. Garrett, of Harrison county, Steward; G. H. Davis, of Doddridge county, Assistant Steward; P. T. L. Queen, of Lewis county, Chaplain; B. Cushwa, of Berkeley county, Treasurer ; James E. Hall, of Barbour county, the original purpose of the organization; but Secretary; Sanford Mason, of Barbour county, Gate Keeper.

The following were elected as ex-Commit-

Col. R. W. Baylor, Jefferson county, Chairman ; M. Crow, of Jackson county, for two years; J. D. Whitham, of Ohio county, for two years; J. H. Light, of Berkeley county, for one year; Samuel Hatfield, of Ritchie county, for one year.

The report of the Secretary showed 378 subordinate Granges organized in the State with a membership of 10,872. Sixty-eight Granges were organized during the past year, and twelve Pomona or County Granges.

The meeting was well attended by delegates from nearly all parts of the State.

IMPORTANT TO GRANGERS

And All Consumers

Harper Brothers,

Wholesale Grocers,

44 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.,

MAKE a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Teas, Coffees, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries in any desired quantities, at Wholesale Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Groulars, with full explainations and price lists are now ready and will be sent to any person respective the serve

CAUTION

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

And Darbod Ience Wife.

You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infrigging upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 65,182, 67,117, 74,379, 84,062, 15,995, 157,124, 157,558, 164,181, 173,667; re-issues, Nos. 7,136, 6,976, 6,902, 7,035, 7,036, 6,913, 6,914, and other patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, Coburn and Thacher. Chicago, Illinois, or of our counsel, THOS.

H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUF'G CO.,

Worcester, Mass

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

To those Wanting Farm Laborers.

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

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10c.; 30 Fancy New Year Cards, with name, 20c.; 30 Bon Cards, Beautiful, with name, 2°C., postpaid.
J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Renss. Co., N. Y.

Scribner's Lumber and Log Book

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

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

Apple Trees. Crape Vines.

CHOICE STOCK. LOWEST PRICES. CHOICE STOCK. LOWEST PRICES.

Special inducements to parties ordering by car-loads.
We will send poet-paid by mail, Concord vines 1 year
old, for \$1 per dozen, 2 years o'd, for \$1 50 per dozen.
Hartford Prolific, 2 years, per dozen, \$2.00. Would
exchange Apple trees for Western Prairie Lands or
improved Farms.

LEE & SON,

Minonk, Woodford Co., illinois.

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

100 Choice Merino Ewes for Sale!

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

AT REASONABLE RATES.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo. Carthage Peach Orchard and

Nursery. AMSDEN PEACH A SPECIALTY.

AMSDEN PRACH A SPECTABLE.

The Amsden is the earliest and best very early Peach in the world, Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri, and the Southwest. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Buckman, Warder and others. Select trees, 4 to 6 feet, Packed free, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100. No. 1, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100. Full history on application.

Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo.

Stockhokders' Meeting.

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

J. M. HARVEY, Secretry.

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

PINK ASTER! ZINNIA!

Packets of each of these very choice seeds mailed to new customers for trial, for only ten cents and stamp. This price to introduce. Catalogue free. Send for it, Prices moderate. Packets large. Quality unexcelled. A trial will prove. Address E. WYMAN, Jr. Florist, Rockford, Ill.

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Best and Cheapest in America, or Money Refunded.

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

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Harding's

Agents Wanted -FOR-HARDING'S EDITIONS -OF-Premium Bibles. They are the BEST and

CHEAPEST Bibles in And Medal

the World. Liberal Terms to Agents. Descriptive Circular and Terms sent to any address on application to the publisher. Centennial EXPOSITION, W. W. Harding, Philadelpia, 1876

630 Chestnut St., Philade





E.B. GUILD

PIANOS & ORGANS. Small Musical Instruments, Sh Books, Piaco Covers, St Send for Circulars and Pr

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

C. M. CLARK, Whitewater, Wisconsin. Breeder of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, from Atwood stock, Purchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond.

C. LUSE & SON. Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Herd Registered Jersey Cattle; also Light Brahmas, Black and Partridge Cochin and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

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

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., Bree er hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year.

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

W H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-licited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd. SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1822. Also CHESTER WHITE HOGS, PRI milum stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 127 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

Joseph. Write for particulars. LEE & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill. Nursery-men and Breeders of Choice Berkshire and Essex Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices.

Nurserymen's Directory.

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and Green-trees, plants, bulbs, &c., very cheap. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Kan.

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

GRAPE VINES our speciality. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices.

Address, Busic Son & Meissker,
Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

CHOICE Peach Trees, \$3.00 to \$5.00, per 100 and lower per 1000. Small Fruits cheap by mail. Price R. S. Johnson, Stockley, Del.

A PPLE SEEDLINGS, Osage Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., etc. Wholesale or retail price list sent free. The Tebo Nurseries Co., Clinton, Henry County, Mo. Kansas City Business Houses.

H. C. TRAIN & SON, manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Copper Cable Lightning Rods and fixtures.

A SK your meschant for the Gates and Kendall Boot.
They are warranted not to rip or the work to give out in any way.

GATES & KENDALL. out in any way.

DIRD & HAWKINS, manufacturers and jobbers of Hats and Caps, Buck Gloves, Buffalo and Fancy Robes. Also, a full line of Ladies' Trimmed Hats. 310 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo. HARRISON & PLATT, Real Estate Brokers, rooms three and four over the postoffice, Kansas City, Missouri. Pay Taxes, collect rents, examine titles and do a general conveyancing business. Money to loan on real estate.

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

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

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

General Business Directory.

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

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

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

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



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

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

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

KANSAS STATE

Agricultural College.

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

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Fall Term, August 24th-December 21st, 1876. Winter Term, January 4th-May 23rd, 1877. For further information address

JNO. A. ANDERSON, Pres't

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents One month, "Three months, " " per insertion 15 12 10

Three months, " " 12 " "
One Year. " " " " " 10 " " "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbuge securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a ju-t and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farmer.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE SUCCESS OF THE FARMER EAST OF THE MISSISSPPI RIVER.

At the present writing, the advertisement of the Kansas Farmer appears in 1400 papers east of the Mississippi river. Our contract includes the best lists of local, county, agricultural, literary, educational, political and rea journal west of the Mississippi river in a from the East and North, continues during never before known by a Western paper.

GET UP A CLUB AT ONCE.

Take a day among your neighbors, tell them the FARMER does not ask them to pay for pianos, organs, sewing machines, pigs or any kind of merchandise. The FARMER is published upon its own merits as a farm and family paper, without the aid of the worn-out and senseless humbuggery of premiums. This is a fair, square business platform-so many papers for so much money—a sample copy will be sent free to any applicant-if it is worth the money asked for it, buy it-if not don't do it. This is the principle upon which all kinds of goods are sold, and it is the one which should govern the publisher of a paper. 52 copies of a paper are worth \$2,00 and every item of labor, paper, rents, fuel, postage &c, are as nearly cash to the publisher,as are calico, drugs or groceries to the merchant. Would it not look ridiculous to see a merchant offering a \$5 chromo with every \$2, worth of sheeting or coffee or quinine ?

The plan of the FARMER simply is to give the largest paper for the least money; giving THE MOST DANGEROUS ENEMY TO TEMstrict attention to the business of making a good paper, and leaving the sale of goods to those in the business, Neighbor, is there not some common sense in this? We will send you an agent's package of posters, sam: ple copies, circulars and club rates free.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.

We want letters from every county. Giveus crop prospects, condition and price of stock, market price of produce, lnad and all other information interesting to readers in other lov calities. We don't ask for fine writing or care whether the i's are dotted or the t's crossed, give us practical facts, such as you care to hear from other sections. Will our subscribe ers throughout Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and the Territories let us hear from them?

EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

We commence, this week, the publication of the very able and exhaustive report of the Kansas State Grange Educational Committee, presented at the late annual meeting at Manhattan. This report is a fair presentation of educational views from a stand-point of educational needs. It is an appeal in behalf of and penitentiaries. Every community will the class least thought of by those who have actually framed the existing course of educa- citizens, so long as public sentiment fails to tion. The constant strain of theorizers and stamp the business of making drunkards a disschool-book makers, has been for a higher education, so called, in forgetfulness of the fact, that the mass of pupils attend school for so brief a period that they have no time for more than the elements of an education, and that, therefore, the studies should be simple and brief, and should pertain wholly to matters of common life and of common understanding. The education should be better, rather than higher, and this the Grange Committee insists upon.

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

This vigorous monthly, for boys and girls, enters its third year enlarged and much improved. The December number is a splendid paper, and every number of 1877 will be as good, or better, than it is.

The publication of the January number is unavoidably delayed until the 15th of the month. The February number will be mailed on the 1st of February, and each succeeding

month of the year the one.

The doubling the size of the paper without increasing the cost, meets with hearty encouragement. Remember this beautiful paper is sent, postage paid, one year, tor fifty cents. A club of five entitles the boy or girl forming the club, to a free copy for the year. Sample copies, circulars and posters free to any one desirous of making up a clab.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year has come. Old father Time a monopoly. marks another wrinkle against us and strides We wish, in reply, to ask men of common as broad a field now for the pursuit of that quently found 50 or 100 miles from home. "inalienable right," as there was in the '76 a eration the grumblers' category of troubles,napy New Year.

THE STATE PRINTER QUESTION.

Among the newspaper men of Kansas, the question who shall be the next State Printer, is one receiving considerable attention at this time. The general public is only interested in the question so far as it relates to doing the public work in the best manner for the least money. Whether the State Printer elected every two years, shall purchase an office of his own with which to do the work, or whether, under the supervision of the State officers, the work shall be let in contracts to the lowest responsible bidders, or whether the State shall own an office, and, as is done by the general ligious papers of the country. This is the government at present, make the public prinlargest advertising experiment ever made by ter a superintendent of the work, are the various questions which agitate the craft of our single effort to extend their circulation. If State. The aspirants are numerous, and, so the present rate of increase in subscriptions far as we know, well qualified for carrying to be a wise and economical one for the purout any system for doing the public printing the continuance of our advertisements, the that may be adopted. The taxpayer is, as we FARMER will attain a general circulation have said, more interested in seeing this expensive arm of our State Government admin' istered economically, than he is in making A B or C the happy recipient of this lucrative

In a late issue of one of our daily papers, a writer very forcibly argued the wisdom of adopting the plan of the State owning its own office and placing the State Printer in charge as superintendent. This plan we believe to be as free from faults as any that can be suggested, and makes the selection of competent men who are unable to purchase an expensive office possible. It would also remove the temptation of the public printer un- for the common good. dertaking to do general job printing in competition with private offices.

Probably the most superlatively narrow and stupid suggestion that the discussion of this question has brought out, is to make the office of public printer the means of building up a partizan organ at the capital. The idea of using the public treasury to create a party newspaper, entitles its author to a Centennial medal for "eccentric humor."

PERANCE.

The pitiable drunkard of the gutter is an a young man who loves his social glass, or an old one who has his occasional spree, but shudders while he dimly thinks of the possiture, like the poor, disgusting wretch, who is taken to the jail to sober off. The influence that makes drunkards, is the respectable drink. er, who sneers at the idea of people lacking self-control, and denounces the disgrace of drunkenness. Long after the rum blossom appears on the nose, and the bleared eyes give evidence that the man is traveling the beaten track of all respectable drinkers, does the deluded mortal denounce the common drunkard. The respectable drinker—the influential cit izen, makes it possible for the young man to take the first step.

The saloon and gambling hell always go character, the other of his money and his business. Hand in hand they educate criminals, make paupers, destroy homes and fill the jails have its crop of drunkards from its brightest honorable one.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE STRAY LAW.

We regret to see that there are a dozen papers of the State that persistently misrepresent the position of the FARMER upon the present stray law. While chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Legislature of 1871 the present editor of the FARMER repo resenting a constituency of farmers, himself a practical farmer familiar with the workings of consent of the person must be received by the this law, reported adversely upon a bill introduced for its repeal for the following good reasons, viz:

First: That the present law was effective, be cause it created a general registry of all strays, placing in the clerk's office in each county each week a record of the strays of the State where they might be examined without cost by any citizen, and second, because the publication fee of fifty cents for each stray was as low as it could be done.

The only claims made by the few papers who oppose the present law are,

First: That the patronage belongs to the

county papers.

Second. That county papers reaching more citizens in each county than any one paper does or can, therefore the publication in that had a fine lot of heavy, fancy hogs been in, they the papers of each county would be more effective: and

Third; That the publication by one paper is

on. We have no sermonizing for this bright sense to say honestly, what such a law is made winter day; no prosy words about the duties for? Is it to find stray anima's, or is it to of those around us; but we sincerely hope that give fees to a publisher? If stray stock conthe inventory of stock on hand, shows an in- fined their wanderings to the counties in crease in the pecuniary, mental and moral which their owners live then the publication condition of every one of our friends. The in the county papers would be altogether the world progresses; science, art, education, rea best-but this is not the fact. The citizens ligion and understanding grow purer and truer living on the four sides of a county near its all the time. The seasons are as fruitful as corners, or in the center of it for that matter, ever, and earnest lives as useful, and there is very well know that stray animals are fre-

Without a general registry for all strays, as hundred years ago. Famine and pestilence the present law provides, how would it be posare not in our land, but peace and plenty pre- sible for a citizen to examine the files of coun vail, and without stopping to take into consider ty papers without incurring more expense than the stray is worth? The argument that it is a tional and individual, past, present and to monopoly to have these strays published in come, we heartily wish our readers all, a Hap- one paper is the basis of the most exciting winter editorials by the dozen papers that and nually clamor for the repeal of this law. We wish to ask if to publish these strays in one paper is not much more economical to the party losing the stray, and the means of securing the most thorough and economical publication of the same throughout the state, is the monopoly not in the interest of those who lose stock? We have never heard a farmer who understood this law ask for its repeal-on the other hand, the farmers of Kansas who are the most interested, who own ninety-nine hundredths of the stock straying-are warm and enthusiastic supporters of this law. It is a monopoly, the same as it is to permit one man in a county to record all the deeds, or to give one man the entire salary for Auditor or State

Now, the position of the KANSAS FARMER on this law is simply this: It believes the law poses it was made. When a better one is proposed the FARMER will warmly support it. It does not ask the continuance of the law as a charity for the paper, or a favor to its editor. The FARMER gives value received in its advertising columns for every stray notice published, and is of as much benefit to its advertisers as they are to it. The opinions here ex. pressed regarding the law are such as we have urged for years before we had any interest in the publication fees. Until some better law is proposed we believe the representatives of the farmers of Kansas will not so entirely misrepresent their constituents as to repeal a good law simply to satisfy those who care more for their individual benefit than they do

AN IMPORTANT POINT IN THE POSTAGE LAW FOR PUBLISHERS.

By reference to the United States Official Postal Guide for October, on page 14, the reader will find the following definition of a bonu-fide subscriber," to whom the said publisher may send his paper at pound rates or as second-class matter.

"A regular subscriber is a person who has actually paid, or undertaken to pay, a subscription for a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical, or for whom such payment has been made or undertaken to be made by some other aid to the cause of temperance. There is not person. But, in the latter case, such payment must have been made or undertaken with the previous consent or at the previous request of the person to whom such newspaper, magazine or periodical is sent. A person to whom such bility of his being some day, off in the dim fu. publication is sent without his consent or request, is not a "regular subscriber," within the meaning of the law, and if there be no evidence of prepayment on the package, double transient rates of postage must be rated up and collected on delivery.'

The point we make for the consideration of publishers, postmasters and subscribers, is, that a publisher under the above law cannot send his paper to a subscriber longer than he has contracted for it, without violating the postage law. It is a well known practice for publishers to continue to send their paper to subscribers after the time for which they subscribed for the paper has expired and without there being any understanding, expressed or together; one robs the victim of his mind and implied, that the paper is to be continued. If our position is a true one, publishers must receive a renewal from a subscriber at the end of follows: his time or discontinue his paper. It is stated in the postal regulations that the taking of a paper from the office by an individual is evidence that he is a subscriber; but we should like to know how a publisher can swear that he has sent his paper only to bona-fide subs scribers when he does not know that they will take the paper out of the office after the time tor which they have contracted to take it has expired, or without a renewal of the old con' tract. Whether a man pays cash in advance for his paper or receives it free, does not enter into this question. He may pay for his paper or not, that is a matter between himself and the publisher; but the point made is, that the publisher to send him his paper, before he can swear he is a bona fide subscriber; otherwise the paper must be prepaid by stamps at the rate of one cent for every two ounces.

HOGS.

Tuesday morning the market again opened active, prices ranging from 5.75 to 6.05 for packing grades. Bacon hogs from 5.55 to 5.75, and light shipping at from 5 35 to 5.50.

Wednesday morning the packers were out in full force. They had killed off previous supplies, and wanted hogs to keep their houses running. But receipts were light, and the demand was not supplied, some of them remained at the pens awaiting fresh receipts, and even then some of the houses had to close down on three-fourths of a day's killing, being unable to get hogs enough. Prices advanced to to 15c over the previous range. The best load of hogs sold brought 6.10, but it was conceded by salesme

Crops, Market & Finance.

Opinious, Facts, and Figure rom Various Sources

Corn in this section of e country is averag-ing about sixty bushel the acre.—Sickle de

The heaviest fall of aw we have seen in the state came last Satury evening. It was about a foot deep on the rel.—Greenwood Co. Herald.

It is the general opion that the whole Texas cattle trade will incentrate at Dodge City next season.—DodgCity, Times.

The cholera broke on among Mr. Pratt's hogs, and all he had—fety head—died from the effects of the disease.-Lyon Co. Union.

Ellet & Foulks boug: one hundred and sixty wagon loads of cor last week averaging about 27 bushels eas—a total of 4,320 bushels. If other housestere did as well, it speaks well for Osage Cit.—Osage City Free

Corn 25 cents per busel. Wheat \$1 to \$1,10, and streets lined vth wagons. Busy times these, and still the under grows where all the wheat and corn cores from .- Cherokee

The corn trade during he last month has been very brisk here. Son days the amounts were enormous—reaching 000 and 4000 bush els.—Jefferson Co. New En.

The grass is dead and et cattle which are running out seem to be oing well. That is be worth possessing. one of the great advantage of this country. Stock can live all winter a the prairie grass. Of course this is not a goodway to keep cattle, but they do live on the gass alone when they get no other feed, and thit often happens.— Coffeyville Journal.

Fall grain looks well at the prospects are good for a large crop if the grasshoppers do not interfere with it.

Farmers are about through gathering corn and begin to look round for wood to heat their stoves when the northweser's blow .- Jewell Co. Monitor.

Livelier times than ever, especially in the corn business. Althoughthe price dropped from 23 to 20 cents, Monds, still it had no ef-fect on it coming in; the coads are good and

the farmers want money.

The Star Elevator has jut in a new sheller, which runs by steam, and is capable of shelling 400 bushels per hour.-Hiawatha Dispatch.

Rush county has two thousand acres of wheat now looking as well as it ould at this season of the year. There are snumber of very fine fields in that county, we sw lately, that were sown on last year's breaking. Rush county is booming with hope for a fine crop next sear son.—Hays Sentinal.

We mentioned in our list issue that Mr. F. W. Norden was arranging to establish a tannery in Salina. He has formed a co-partner-ship with Mr. T.C. Marks; they bought ground on the bank of Smoky Hill river, in the bend in the southeast corner of town, and will at once commence the erection of the necessary buildings and fixtures .- Silina Herald.

T. Blakeslee, of Neodesha, bought 2,000 bushels of wheat the other day from Dr. C.W. Long, the big wheat grower at the mouth of Fall river, paying \$1 per bushel. Blakeslee is shipping large quantities of wheat to his brother at Denison, Texas who runs one of the largest and best mill inthat State.—Wilson

The finest lot of hogs—pigs weshould say—were sold by Capt. A. Dixa recently. Seventeen averaging but eight months old, weighed in the aggregate over 5.06 lbs, or 295% lbs each. They were of Benshire breed. This beats the best.—Scandia Republic.

T. Buckman, our memberfor the sixty-fourth district, is not only a good Republican, but he is also a good hog feeder. He killed, on the 19th inst., two hogs, of the Chester white breed aged seventeen months, that weighed respectively, 490 and 590 pounds, total, 1,080 pounds, the former having farrowel two litters of pigs within the last eight months .- Commonwealth.

One of the severest snow storms that have visited Kansas for three or four years, occurred on Saturday night and Sunday. It commenced on Saturday night at about half past eleven, and fell thick and fast until half past eight o'clock Sunday morning, when it slacked a little, but it snowed more or less during the day, and about seven inche of snow is said to have fallen. This is something unusual for Kansas. - Wilson Co. Free Press.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

A cablegram from London, Dec. 26, gives the Mark Lane Express' review of the British and European grain trade for the week ending 25th inst., as

"Rain has been the prevailing characteristic of the weather for the past week, but wheat looks thriving and has not suffered, although imports continue light. Granary stocks are fair, with a slight tendency toward lower prices. Toward the close of the veek, with limited arrivals at Liverpool and London, a decided demand set in. Millers were more active buyers at prices indicating a complete recovery of the depression noticeable early in the week. With the political questions still in suspense, sellers are confident of a further improvement. There has been little alterations in spring corn, although the decreased imports in maize and the advanced values in America point to a raise on exports and show that the favor with which this com is regarded on the continent is unabated. Indeed, some improvement in value; is noted with more general demand.

Floating cargoes showed the improved feeling.

The malting and grinding descriptions of barley were in limited demand, at lower rates. The lower rates of the latter were accepted and the previous week's decline in maize has been fully recovered."

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Considering that we are now near the midwinter cason of the year-that lake navigation is closed and that railway freights from Chicago to the seaboard markets have just been materially advanced, we certainly have reason to congratulate the grain producers of the West upon the firm and healthy spect which the whole general grain trade in the Chicago market presents at the present time. All through the present month the market for wheat has been making a steady advance until the prices now current will give the farmer at home a very fair price for this part of his farm produce. This condition of things as to the wheat trade seems to have been brought about in consequence of the growing con-viction that the crop of the last season, both in this country and Europe, has been over estimated, and then the complications that are likely to arise out of the European question are not without their effect on the trade. The market for corn, without having advanced much, has assumed a very firm tone; oats barley and rye are also firm in price, and according to the present outlook the whole grain trade gives promise of continued activity through the remainder of the winter and through the coming spring months .- Chicago Drover.

CANNED BEEF INDUSTRY.

In 1873 and also in 1874 considerable beef and mutton was canned for export, but owing to losses met was discontinued. This fall Augustus C. Kinney, Badollett & Co., Cutting & Co., John West and . G. Megler & Co. engaged in the business, and up to the present time 24 000 cases of forty-eight pounds net each, have been put up. The of cases put up by each firm, are as follows: Augustus C. Kinney*

Cutting & Co., A. Booth & Co., 5,000 2,000 Badollett & Co. 1,500 ohn West 24,000

*Still running. †For local trade.
Personally we cannot speak of the quality of the

beef canned excepting that canned by Augustus C. Kinney, but presume the others are good. That of Mr. Kinney's is of the very best quality and very nutritious—each put up the very best fresh beef to be found in the stalls of city butchers. The beeves were selected from the best herds in Eastern Oregon and also Eastern Washington from whence the best beeves are to be furnished. Of the amount put up, Badollett and Co. canned 2,000 cases on a contract for parties in England, and Kinney 5,000 cases for like country. The balance put up has been placed but are under consideration. The balance put up has not as yet obtained here is 10 cents per pound net, for invoice lots but for jobbing lots 12 cents, but owing to an advance of \$c per to on foot it is not unlikely that 12 cents per pound will hereafter be asked for invoice lots.—Portland (Oregon) Commercial Advertiser.

The following statistics which we take from the Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. World will

	Month.	Paid.	Free.	Total.	Receipts.
1	May	378,966	305,960	684,940	\$489,499.35
1	June	696,666	307,159	1,002,825	
1	July	639 518	269,929	906,447	
1	Aug	908,684	266,630	1,175,314	
4	Sept	2,130,991	308,698		
1	Oct	2,334,530	329,349	2,663,879	
	Nov	812,420	100,637	913,057	
	Total	7,897,789	1,888,362	9,786,151	\$3,761,598.00

The average of attendance of paid visitors was 49 -986, average attendance of free admissions, 11,952; average total admissions, 61,938; average receipts. \$23,807.50. The largest attendance on any one day was on Pennsylvania Day, Sept. 28, when the total admissions numbered 274,919.

The attendance on the various State days was as

tollows:	
State. Attendance.	Receipts.
New Jersey, Aug. 24	\$28,063.75
Connecticut, Sept. 7	30,855.75
Massachusetts, Sept. 14 97,868	41,193.00
New York, Sept 1	59,986.00
Pennsylvania, Sept. 28 274 919	118,673.75
Rhode Island, Oct. 5100,946	44,496.00
New Hampshire, Oct. 12	50,536.00
Delaware and Maryland, Oct. 19176,406	80,367.50
Ohio, Oct, 26	61,092.50

The attendance at the Centennial, compared with other exhibitions, shows the following, the figures for Philadelphia being exclusive of the last day:

The daily average attendance at Philadelphia was

61,938; at London, in 1851, it was 49,923; at Paris, in 1855, it was 25,811; at London, in 1862, it was 36,322; Paris, in 1867, the average was 47.619; and at Vienna, in 1873, it was 39,003.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET.

No. 2 spot, \$1.21, held at \$1.25; Jan. \$1.23 bid, held at \$1.25; Feb. held at \$1.28, \$1.25 bid. No. 3 spot I car sold at \$1.15 and advanced &c. without inducing further sales; Jan. \$1.16\frac{1}{2}, bid, offered at \$1.17\frac{1}{2}; 5,000 bushels sold for February at \$1.21\frac{1}{2}. Yesterday there was a firm but inactive market, the demand being speculative. No. 2 spot was offered at \$1.100 but inductive market, the demand being speculative. No. 2 spot was offered at \$1.23, \$1.20 bid, 1 car for January sold at 1.24 and 5 cars at 1.24½, 1.25 bid for February, 1.30 wanted. No. 3 held at about the same prices as on Tuesday, No. 3 held at about the same prices as on Tuesday, while higher figures were bid for No. 4 spot. To-day's markets are reported in detail below.

There has also been an upward movement in corn since our last issue, closing to-day at 321c for No. 2 spot. The market opened on Friday 2c better than the closing figures last week, 5,000 bushels and 11 cars of No. 2 spot selling at 311c, in futures there were no transactions, buyers and sellers apart. On Saturday the market ruled steady and firm, 6 cars and 5,000 bushels spot and December selling at 31½c and 10,000 bushels May at 37½c. Holders advanced prices on Tuesday, and buyers were willing to pay a trifle better figures, but there were no transactions at the Call Board. Yesterday the market was strong and higher, but sales were limited to I car No. 2 spot at 32c and 1 car do at 32½c, Jan. 32½c bid, held at 33½, Feb. 32½c bid, held at 34½c, May 38c bid, offered at 40c, rejected spot, 30c bid.

In rye there has been a very fair mo vement during the week, and prices have improved in about the same ratio as corn and wheat. Barley and oats have entirely nominal, with but little of either offers ing and the demand light,-Price Current, Dec. 20

ST. LOUIS STOCK MARKET. The following information we credit to the St

ů.

Louis Nat Live-Stock Reporter. Thursday morning to head of nice, round pony

steers, averaging 1,170lbs were sold at \$4.45 per 100 lbs. They were a selected lot of butcher cattle, plump and fat. They were a part of two car loads the remainder of the loads averaged 1,214 lbs, and sold at \$4.25. A choice lot of native steers averaging 1,580 fbs. sold at \$5.25. These cattle were well fatted, though a number of them were pronounced of a common grade of stock; one lot averaging 1, 378 lbs sold at \$4.75, and one lot averaging 1,340 lbs brought \$4.70.

Butcher cattle have been in very light receipt, and

sell at 15 to 20c higher than they did last week. There are a number of buyers here for them, and a few more car loads could be sold each day without materially changing the quotations. The general demand has been from the local butcher trade, and a few of the interior buyers. The greater number of the latter have not been on the market the past week Some of them might have been on hand had cattle been here, however. Shipping cattle have been in urgent demand, and all grades of fat cattle

However, latest reports from the New York markets quote cattle a shade weaker, and should re-ceipts there be greater than the consumption the demand here will as a off.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Three or more of its Surgeons about to evisit TOPEKA. Another opportunity offered for the Relief

of the afflicted of our State without going to Indianapolis. The Surgeons will be at the Ffth Avenue

Hotel. Topeka, January 25th, 26th, 27th, and at the Gulf House, Fort Scott, January 30th and 31st, 1877. They will have with them this time a

much finer outfit of braces and appliances than heretofore, and in every respect will come fully prepared to treat all Surgical cases, Paralysis, all kinds of Deformities of the Face, Spine, and Limbs, Diseased Joints, Diseased Eyes, Catarrh, Private Diseases,

Piles, Fistula, etc. Remember, these Surgeons are from the old reliable National Surgical Institute founded by Dr. H. R. Allen.

Kansas City Market.

PRODUCE. Jan. 3, 1876. BRESWAX—Per lb.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
CHERSE—Per lb
GIDER—Per bbl.
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh. TALLOW.
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.
Prime Live Geese
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.

.45to50 2.25to2.50 XX
XXX
XXXX
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbi 2 00to2 15

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly W. Edson.

 WHEAT—Per bu, spring
 .75

 Fall No. 2
 1.05

 "No. 3
 .95

 "No. 4
 .90

 CORN—Per bu, New
 .23

 "White, Old
 .25

 OATS—Per bu
 .18

 RYE—Per bu
 .45

 BARLEY—Per bu
 .25@30

 FLOUR—Per 100 lbs
 3.25

 "No. 2
 3.70

 "No. 3
 2.75

 Buckwheat
 3 50

 CORN MEAL—
 .91

 CORN CHOP—
 .80

 WHEAT-Per bu, spring

CORN MEAL— CORN CHOP— RYE CHOP—

CORN & OATS— | Topeka Produce Market. | Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices. | APLES—Per bushei. | 1.20@1.40 |
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.00 | Medium | 1.50 |
Common | 1.00 | Costor 50 |
BEESWAX—Per lb 25 | BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 20 | Medium | 15 |
CHESSE—Per lb 10to 15 |
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 20 | HOMINY—Per bbl. | 5.255.50 |
VINEGAR—Per gal. 20.30 |
POTATOES—Per bu. 30@50 |
Chickens, Dressed, per lb 0.8 | Geese. | 10 |
Geese. | 10 | Geese. | 10 |
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu. 50@75 |
ONIONS—Per bu. 50 | CABBAGE—Per dozen 75@1.00 |
Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. | 10.015 |
Dry Flint 10.015 | Topeka Produce Market.

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

In clubs of ten or more, One Dollar per copy, for one year, postage prepaid, and a free copy to the person getting up the club. Frank Miller's Harness Oil received the

highest and only award at the Centennial Ext

LEVEL BEST.

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

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Buck's Stove Company present the claims of their splendid stoves. At the great St. Louis Fair last week, the

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

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

4

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

Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensible for children. Never wear through at the toe Also wear Wire Quilted Soles.

THE "IRON TRAIL."

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

Topeka, Kan.

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

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ers, in replying to advertisements De Ou ill do us a favor if they will state in the Far to advertisers that they saw this im their I the Kansas Farmer. advertiser

-HORN CATTLE. SH



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

OULTRY FOR SALE. CHOIC o, in pairs, trios, or singly, choice ching of 1876 Bred from Todd's Buff Cochins, Light and Dark hite Leghorns, and Avisburg Ducks. I will se Brahmas fowls for sale. Eggs in the spring. snted pure bred and to go safely J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth County, Kans. Some one-Everythi

n Bull for Sale. Two years price \$60. Will trade for young tock. Also ridge Cochins. Light Brahams and Berkshire P. W. P. POPENOE, Topeka, Kan. stock. Al Berkshire

OR SALE. nd Light Brahma Fowls, cheap Mrs. E D VANWINKLE, ge, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

30 NEW AR CARDS, 7 styles, with name, ancy Cards, 15 styles, with name, conic or Odd-Fellow's Cards, with aid.

J. B. HUSTED, name, 20c. Nassau, Renss. County, N. Y.

is Cut shows the form of the Sugar igh Gourd. They hold from three or gallons each. Twenty-five cents for a package of the, seed, and one fansy Uouble Zinnia and Striped oia. Price list of seeds free. WALDO F. BROWM, Oxford, Ohio.



is the most be mal work of the kind in the world. It contains no r150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and six fomo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and co or from nature. Price 50 cents in paper covers, \$1.00 elegant cloth. Printed in German and English.

Vick's Flow Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year Vick's Flow Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year Vick's Camegue—300 illustrations, only 2 cts, Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Seed Lalogues Free. Describing about Varieties of the best and choicest

FLOWER AND VEGETABLES,
With full direc is for growing them. BEST SEEDS
in the market; nto grow; iarge packets; low prices;
and a liberal di sat. Books and papers given away
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Cabba and Onlon Seeds And we offer a

erior quality of seed. NO VEGETABLES.

Sugar Trough Cod, Marbiehead Mammoth Cabbage, Chufas or Eartt mond, Snake or Serpent Cucumber, 100 days Tomet 'aitby's Hybrid Cucumber, Butman Squash, Trium Sweet Corn; each per packet, 10 FLOWERS.

Double Balsam, And Pinks, Pansy, Phlox Drumondit, Double Palacca, Verbena Hyblida; Double Zinnia; best mi Boolors of each variety; each packet 16 cents; ar the ble collection both Vegetables and Flowers post 1 it for only \$1.0. For 25 cents we will send a coll can of 6 packets Choice Flowers Seeds of our cruelection. Send on a Postal Card for our Free Chaigne; it will cost only one cent and may save you ohrs. Address

COLE BROTHERS,

Seedsmen, Pella, Iowa.

SEEDS CATALOGUE 1877

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15 pages, with Colored Plat ENT FREE this ers of past years, and to chasers of our books, either Gardening for frofit, Practical Floriculture,

Grdening for Pleasure, 1.50 each, prepaid, by mail.) thers, on receipt of 25c.

Plain Plant of Seed Catalogues, without Plate, free to all. Teler Hendersonics

arket Gardeners and Florists, 35 Cortlandt St., New York. PLANTS



COMPLEED JUNE 10th, 1876.

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

The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles,) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections

are made with all Eastern and Southern lines.

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

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

Contains over 1,200 varieties Vegetable and Flower Seeds, COLORED PLATES. Elegant wood-cuts of vegetables and flowers. Handso Guide Published! #35 Send for it. DETROIT SEED CO., Detroit, Mich.

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

a Live Agent in every Town. Send for new terms to Agen Clubs. S. L. ALLEN & CO., 119 S. 4th St., Philad's, Pa.

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

The Western Card Company announces to those wanting superior work, that it does not undertake to compete with cheap and amateur printing. Nothing but the best of card stock, type, inks and workmanship is used in supplying the orders sent to its address.



1877 Seed Catalogue and Circulars of Blooded Live Stock FREE. We offer the best and most reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. 6 sample pkts farm seeds free for two 3-cent stamps. BENSON & BURPEE, Philadelphia, Pa. Seed Warehouse, 223 Church St.

\$15 SHOT GUN

\$3.00 FOR \$1.00.

All the great weekly newspapers of the size and character of THE CHICAGO LEDGER charge \$3.00 per year, while THE LEDGER costs but \$1.00.

The Ledger is the BEST Family Paper in the United States, ably edited, handsomely printed; containing every week choice completed stories, an installment of an interesting illustrated serial, and general reading for old and young, for the farmer, for the housewife, and for all classes. Special care is taken to make its tone uniformly hoast and moral. Send \$1.500 is for the content of the property of the content of the c

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

TOPEKA BANK

Savings Institution. Topeka, Kansas.

State Incorporated-Cash Capital and Surplus \$210 900.

Wanted Immediately-\$50,000 Coundy, Correspondence solicited.

JACOB SMITH, Pres't JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r. B. ROBERTS, Ass't Cashier JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,

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

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

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

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A. S. JOHNSON.

Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka Kansas.

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon. Orawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS. Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

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

20 Per ct. DATE OF PURCHASE.
Por further information address,
John A. Clark.

Fort Scott, Kan

LAND COMMISSIONER

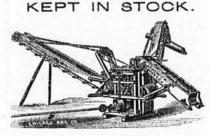
Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

419, 421 and 423 Walnut St., KANSAS CITY, MO-Hand and Power Corn Shellers!



A Large Line of SANDWICH POWER

> SHELLERS (ADAMS' PATENT.)



The Sandwich Shellers stand at the head of the list, and with the new improved feed it is far ahead of any other. Send for Catalogue Price List We also have a large stock of HAND SHELLERS. Eclipse Hand Sheller, delivered at depot on receipt of \$12.00, with fan \$15.00. The above is the best hand sheller in the market. Kansas Hand Sheller delivered at depot on receipt of \$11.00, with fan \$14.00. We attach fans to all our Hand Shellers, which is a great improvement and is MONEY IN THE PARMER'S POCKET It cleans your corn nicely for meal, raises the grade at the railroad market, thus securing you i to 3 cents more per bushel.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A GOOD HAND SHELLER.
Will soon save the price of one in hauling corn to market. Eureka! Eureka! JUST WHAT THE FARMERS HAVE BEEN WANTING. THE Big Giant CORN MILL.

THE ONLY

WILL GRIND CORN WITH SHUCK ON

Without EXTRA EXPENSE.

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GRINDING

Corn and Cob Successfully,

It will grind shelled corn line enough for family use. Grinds twice as fast as any other mill of same size and price. PRICE:—No. 1, one horse, grinds 10 to 15 bushels meal per hour, \$65.00. No. 2, two horse, grinds 16 to 20 bushels meal per hour \$50.00. Prices of geared machines upon application.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND FULL INFORMATION. We are also General Agents for The Aultman & Taylor Thresher, Taylor Hay Rakes, Canton Clipper Plows, Parlin Cultivators, Cole's Stalk Cutter, Champion Reaper and Mower, Superior Grain Drills, Grand DeTour Plows, New Departure (tongueless)

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



The Best Coal Cook Stoves? (THE QUICKEST BAKERS THEY ARE MOST Economical, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable.

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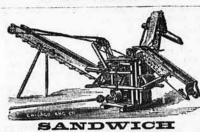
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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

DEAR FARMER: If any of your readers can tell how to polish zinc I wish they would do it. I know if it is washed when it is warm it once left wet and becomes dull and rough and at par in New York, that the immigration to fiery thoughts that made him cringe and shudwhitish looking or corroded, will anything that a housekeeper can do to it, restore its smoothness and brightness?

And I would also be glad to learn, if you have any German lady readers who can inform me, how the Germans make what they call black bread in the old country; of course we know that it is made of rye flour, but how they make it so that it can be kept so long a time as weeks and weeks or even months and out. Does it really keep moist, or do they steam and soften it, or do they eat it hard? month; and what quantities of flour would be rescued from burnt biscuit and griddle cakes if we could make enough bread at once to "to promote manufacturing enterprises." make it possible to give our whole time and attention to it for a day or two; and what pow. Why they called him Judge, nobody knew. Perhaps it was due to a freak of that antithet. ers of digestion could be devoted to other purposes if we had good, solid, cold bread all the time. But you know Americans wont eat least, that there was not so much as a suggeshard bread, and it is doubtful if they ever can be made to eat dark bread, and physicians say quite courteous, with holiday eyes, a big, genthat soft, warm bread digests slowly and with erous, exultant mouth, and a voice that was difficulty, so what will be done, bread is the meant for the wooing of women. He had tried staff of life and must be had. We asked a successively, a variety of occupations and continuous lady once if she did not consider it failed in every one of them. At one time he southern lady once if she did not consider it unhealthy to eat so much warm bread as the people of the southern states habitually do, and she said, "Oh yes, my grandmother died from the effects of eating warm bread three times a day, at the age of ninety-eight."

Who can enlighten me? M. L.

DEAR FRIENDS: I take the opportunity so kindly offered. Will some of the many readers of the FARMER please tell me how to prevent lamp chimneys from cracking, if there is any preventive. We buy chimneys by the dozen and as soon as they are put on the lamp and are warm they crack and break.

I wish the readers of the FARMER a happy New Year. Christmas is my birth-day, I will be seventeen. My mother died when I was his grain and vegetables. If only he could fourteen, and since she left us I have been my have saved his flowers! They had promised father's house-keeper. I have been trying to go to school and keep house at the same time, but find it rather hard. I do the baking, mending, and ironing at night, and pa has the washing and sewing done from home. I sprig of them remaining. Somehow it which beef has been cur to school about three hours in a day: my go to school about three hours in a day; my lessons all come together, so I need not go in the morning. I have a Sunday School class of seven girls, two of them are larger than I am and most as old. The "helps and hints" I receive through the FARMER are very grate-A. M. H. fully appreciated.

The Premium Christmas Story from the Kansas City Times.

A KANSAS PILGRIM.

BY HENRY KING.

and the shadow of general adversity. The ing able to sympathize with his lambent comes clear, and the cracklings are a light months that should have urged the harvests and elastic notions of things, she had chased brown, begin io dip out and strain into vessels. to fullness and perfection, and clothed the the glow from her cheeks and the screnity land with luxuriance as with a garment, had burned themselves out with garish irony, and left behind them a great blur of desolation that was like a pall. Men folded their arms and sat idly waiting for they knew not what, or raised their hot eyes above the gloom in longings and in impercations. The stripped and withered stocks of corn, the bald, brown fields where the wheat had been, the leafless trees, the shriveled gardens and the blighted flower-beds gave little room and little reason for even the merest touch of the abundant prettiness that was hovering over and about them in those mellow, dreamful, opaline days. It was as if the pittiless skies had relaxed their glare only to mock the calamity with a bland that no longer sufficed to excuse his too obviexasperation of beauty. There was a sermon in it all, of course; but to most of the tense and fatigued hearts upon which it fell, it seemed to be Buddha, and not Jesus, who was preaching to them through the bare branches and across the bleak, scorched stretches of

It was the year of the grasshopper scourge The last of the ravenous pests had passed out of the State at Peak City, in a chilly west wind some weeks before; and although it was yet too soon for any definate calculation of the extent of the disaster, Judge Shackleton, who had watched the retreating vanguard rise from the earth in a white flickering cloud, and float away like snow over the woods, across the river and beyond the opposite bluffs, was already prepared to show that the matter was not nearly so bad as it looked to be. It was a There never was a cloud so black or so dense that he could not detect a glimmer of silver in it somewhere; and once having discovered the elusive brightness, he usually took a seat and complacently waited for the cloud to dissolve and disappear. Heretofore he had eften succeeded in convincing his neighbors in and around Peak City that his eyes rested accurately upon the rosy promise at the heart of common struggles and misfortunes, while they saw as through a glass darkly; but in this instance they stubbornly refused to

Peak City the county-seat, and that a railroad must strike the river at that point, and closing, as his speeches ordinarily did, with the characteristic prophecy that "property will be highi er in the spring." They heard him through, however, without interruption, and then, ig. noring both him and his speech, calmly can-vassed the condition of things, and ended by deciding to send a committee into some of the older counties to seek a loan of enough provisions to carry them through the winter.

When the names of this committee were anyet be palatable, is the secret we would find nounced, and the Judge's was not among them he promptly offered to go any way, and the offer was as promptly, if not as politely, declined. It was a cutting rebuke, and it would What days of work it would save if we could be unjust to say that coolly as he seemed to make enough good bread at one time to last a take it. he did not feel it sorely. He went home that day with the heaviest heart he had carried since the defeat of his project for constructing a dam across the river at Peak City

> ic humor, peculiar to the frontier, which de-lights in conferring titles violently foreign to calling and character. It is certain, at tion of the judicial in his appearance, his conduct or his history. He was tall, spare and was a school teacher, then a sign painter, then a peddler of patent churns, then a life insurance solicitor, and finally he had secured a few acres of land at the edge of Peak City, and, as he expressed it, "joined the yeomanry." He had planted some vegetables and a little patch of corn, a few rows of sorghum and some castor beans; and when the grasshoppers came, he pointed with pride to the fact that his castor beans, at which the neighbors had poked so much fun, were the only green things that escaped. A remark of his wife's to the effect that they could not eat castor beans simply drew from him the retort that women had no breadth of vision. It was clear to him that if everybody had planted castor beans instead of corn, the plague would have been averted. The demonstration of this idea, the reflection that his castor beans had passed the ordeal unscathed—thus confounding the calamity, as it were—reconciled him to the loss of all so grandly, and he was so fond of them, and now, barring two abject pinks, a discouraged hollyhock, and the one monthly rose that he had rescued at the last moment by removing with salt, or it will become tainted. It is imit to a box in doors, there was not a leaf or when his little daughter Gerty took the one spared rose—a frail, hectic, tired-looking thing—into her lap, and kissed it, and cried over it, and called it a "poor dear orphan," he would have wept himself had not his life heart leaf and the weather be warm and the hogy they should be cut in two lengthwise, as soon as possible after dressing, as the should have wept himself had not his life heart leaf and the weather be warm and the hogy they are leaf to the later of the late As it was he pressed the wife been looking. As it was he pressed the girl to his breast with more than his usual they had taken great pains with their 'meat, warmth, and told her that never before in when the real truth was, the meat was injured belowed by the problem. Hams and all the nine years of her life had he loved her so much. And then they placed the rose in the south window where the sun repacked at the end of two weeks, as the pickcould reach it, the Judge stooping tenderly above it, and Gerty talking to it in a cooing the salt becomes absorbed. The great deway as if it had been a babe, while the wife and mother sat regarding them with an expression that needed only the curl of bacon. Cut the fat into thin pieces, and have a lip to be contemptuous.

from her disposition by continued fretting over his irregular and thriftless efforts. Her existence had come to mean to her little more than a daily round of bruises and of bitterness; and her idea of heaven, poor woman! was that of a place where people "made a living." She had not laughed, except in her sleep, for years. Even her child could not betray her into a moment's bit of cheerfulness; as for he husband, she was fast losing the remnant of her patience with him, having long ago yielded her last hope of his succeeding at anything. That her love for him yet survived, though it wavered at times, was no less true than strange to her. But that no longer sufficed to excuse his too obvious faults, or suppress her woman's instinct of resentment. The truth was, she thought he might do better it he was and wash the liver, and again sprinkle with the mixture; do this daily nine times, then hang it up to dry. Shaved thin and cooked with butter and cream, it is delicious: might do better if he would; and when he came home from the relief meeting and told came home from the relief meeting and told in a broken, downcast way of the slight that had been put upon him, she astounded him, and herself too, by abruptly exclaiming, "They served you right." If she had struck and take of this 2 ounces of the mixture for 100 and take of this 2 ounces of the mixture for 100 and take of this 2 ounces of the mixture for 100 and take of this 2 ounces of the mixture for 100 and take of this 2 ounces of the mixture for 100 and take of this 2 ounces of the mixture for 100 and take of this 2 ounces of the mixture for 100 and 100 a "They served you right." If she had struck him, he could not have been more amazed. He did not speak, he hardly moved, but stood looking steadily, albeit not unkindly, into her face as she went on to say that his shiftless habits, his silly speech-making, his castor bean folly, his girlish trifling with flowers, his known neglect of his duty to those who Book tells us is worse than infidelity," she interjected-had plainly worn out the regard and respect of his friends and neighbors; "and go on idling away your time until we starve?" For answer, he cast his eyes uneasily towards

side and began stroking her hair, as he gazed

conceal and to surmount their afflictions. But they did not permit themselves to be deceived for so much as a day; and so, when finally the last few sacks of meal in the settlement had been distributed, and they were met together been device means for receiving the scenty received and the father of their child? Souring. I have now spring pig pork a year old so sweet and tender that it can be spread on bread with a kuife like butter. Do not pack a gristly razor backed pig. to devise means for procuring the scanty nec-essaries of life, they were in no mood to appre-next his self-esteem would assert itself in a nettling sense of the injustice of his punish. clate one of Judge Shackleton's optimistic ment. It was a new and novel experience to speeches, assuring them that the acreage of him, and in spite of all he could do to temper winter wheat was larger than ever before in its roughness, it would perplex and torment Kansas, that Kansas State bonds were selling him, and keep thrusting things in among his

At last as the twilight was deepening and darkness approached, he rose suddenly, and turning to Mrs. Shackleton, said, with a forced show of eagerness that was nearly ludicrous, I forgot to say that I am going away;" and in reply to her inquiring look, and before she could speak, "To-night and alone," he continued.

The weary, unhappy woman was not crying now, but her quivering mouth told but too well how nnreal was the calm in her eyes; and something in her manner that she fancied was hidden appealed to him in such a mutely piteous way, that he added, as if he wished to comfort her, "I'm going to hunt for work." That was all, and as he said it, he touched her forehead with his lips reverently.

When she raised her head an instant later, and would have screamed to him out of her agony, he was just loosing the child's arms from around his neck, and saying to her very softly and sadly—it was all like a deep dream to Gerty—"Be a good girl, pet, and take care of our little rose till I get back;" and then she heard his disappearing steps in the stillness and the night.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CURING MEATS. In cutting up pork, if wanted for family use take out the chine or back bone the whole length; if too fat, a strip may be cut off this and made into lard. To avoid waste, the bone of the ham should be cut through with a saw just below the joint, and then the ham should be nicely shaped out with the knife. Cut the shoulder off, three or four ribs wide, and if small, it may be cured with the ribs on to good advantage. Take all the ribs off the sides, after which they can be made into lard, sausage or bacon—as you may wish. Should you have more bones than you can use while fresh, make a weak pickle of 4 gallons water, 5 lbs.salt. 2 oz. of saltpetre, and 1 lb. of brown sugar. This will do for 100 lbs. of meat, and and keep sweet till warm weather. Cut your chines, ribs and pieces for bacon into pieces of convenient size, and drop loosely into this pickle, taking care to keep them covered. After standing six weeks or two months, pour off the pickle; boil and skim till clear, and put back on the meat when cold. This makes meat of delicious quality for boiling, superior to ordinary pickled pork. For pickling pork, cover the bottom of the tub with coarse Turk's Island salt, and the meat on edge, then enough salt to entirely cover the meat, and then another layer till you have it all in. Make a pickle as strong as possible, and pour on the meat till covered, but not to rise above the salt. Keep the pickle entirely covered portant to use a sweet, clean tub. One in which beef has been cured will not do, as it

Should the weather be warm and the hogs der why their shoulders did not care well, as will become quite tresh near the meat as your iron kettle thoroughly cleaned (or it will The red and russet splendor of the autum came like a reproach that year to Kansas. Instead of blessings and delights, the summer just ended had brought only evil and sadness give the first flush of his deceptive success as a pedagogue; and not bebrown, begin io dip out and strain into vessels. If of tin keep them in cold water to prevent the solder from being melted. Bear in mind that lard only needs to be melted, not cooked, and the less it is heated the whiter and harder

it will be. Every one knows how to make sausage, but few have any good rule for seasoning it; here is a good one: To 40 pounds of meat, add 34 of a pound of salt ; 14 of a pound of black per per : if red pepper and sage are wanted, add them to taste, but I think it better without them. To cure a beef's liver, choose a red one of fine grain, lay it on a large meat dish, and sprinkle it daily with a mixture of salt, sugar and saltpetre; each day pour off the blood One pound of salt, 1/2 ounce of saltpetre (fine), and 1/2 cupful of pulverized sugar will cure a

100 pounds of beef and 2½ ounces for 100 pounds of pork, to be used as follows: When the meat is thoroughly cooled, pack in your cask with a light sprinkling of salt; allow it to remain from two to three days; then remove from the vessel and shake off what salt his known neglect of his duty to those who were dependent upon him—"which the Good that has drawn from the meat, cleanse the cask and repack the meat as close as possible. Then make pickle enough to cover the meat, of brine strong enough to carry an egg; atter which add the mixture above in the proportion peculiarity of the Judge's that nothing was ever quite so bad to him as it looked to be. Worth something to you—or do you intend to named, with the addition of one pound of sugar to each 100 pounds of meat. The mixture and sugar are best dissolved in a few gallons the shrunken rose-bush in the window, and of warm water, and added to the pickle before then seating himself, beckoned Gerty to his putting it on the meat. It should remain in putting it on the meat. It should remain in this pickle from four to six weeks, and then

be well smoked. out at the open door, silently and in a vague fashion, over the broad, parched plain to If you want good sweet pork the year around, where the sun was going down in a leisurely select young, small small boned, well fat-crimson promise of another to-morrow. He tened carcasses. As soon as the life-heats did not know that Mrs. Shackleton was lean- is out, cut in small pieces four to eight inche ing upon the chair at his back, blinded with square, get a barrel free from taint that will ears.

In the hour or more that he remained sit. hold brine one year without leakage; cover the bottom half an inch thick with good but in this instance they stubbornly refused to be persuaded. It was useless to talk to them in an abstract way about the verage yield of grain and the general supply of food in the State at large, when they would so well understand that, as individuals, they were gradually coming face to face with hunger and nakedness. They did not lack fortitude, nor self-denial, these striken people; they were courageous and uncomplaining to the height of actual heroism. God knows, it the world does not, how long and how hard, how patiently and through what harassments, they strove to

conceal and to surmount their afflictions. But that. With all his failings, was he not still day; this will stir the brine and keep it from

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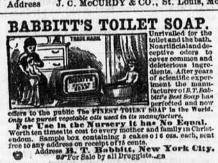
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THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Dec. 27, 1876.

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

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

STEER—Taken up by Patrick Agnew, Reeder Tp, Dec. 4 1876, one white steer I year old, red ears and roan spots on neck, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised at \$15 00.

STEER-Taken up by W. S. Clark, Monroe Tp. Nov.27, 1876, white steer supposed to be two years old, ears red, crop and slit in left and half crop in right ear. Appraised at \$1200.

Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Patrick Conroy, Mt. Pleasant Tp, (Mt Pleasant PO) Nov. 13, 1876, one red cow, 4 years old Valued at \$1500.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Glancy, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt. Pleasant P O) Nov. 24, 1576, one white helfer 3 years old, underbit in right ear, swallow fork in left ear. Val-ned at \$17.

ued at 11.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. C. Rossle, Centre Tp. (Atchison P O) Nov. 15, 1876, one roan helfer 3 years old, right horn drooping, with brass knob on end, branded C H on 1ght hip. Valued at \$16. MARK—Taken up by D, D. High, Kaploma Tp, (Arington PO) Nov. 3. 13:6, one speckled, roan mare 3 years old Valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by C. J. Ketch, Kapioma Tp.(Effing-ham P O) Nov. 2, 1876, one red steer with white spots and white face, 1 year old. Valued at \$12.

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

PONY—Taken up by Arthur Connelly, Grasshopper Tp, (Rfingham P O) Nov 6, 1876, one brown pony 8 years old, about 14% hands high. Valued at \$.00. COW—Taken up by Thomas Newman, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Atchison P O) Nov. 17, 1876, one light roan cow, 12 years old, medium size, underbit in right ear. Valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by H. Lehmkuhl, Kaploma Tp. (Muscotah O P) Nov. 27, 1876, one cow, deep red, 13 years old. Valued at \$25.

ued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Reece, Grasshopper Tp, (Muscotah PO) Nov. 50, 1876, one bay mare, star in forehead, white hind feet, 3 years old. Valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by W R. Cohoon, Grasshopper Tp, (Muscotah PO) Dec. 1, 1876, one bay horse, black mane and legs, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.

Brown County.-Henry Isely, Clerk.

FILLY-Taken up by James Black, Bobinson Tp. (Huron PO. Atchison Co.) Nov. 18, 1876, one dark sorrel filly mane and tail lighter than body, star in forehead, Valued at \$30. COW-Ta en up by Wm C. Meyer, Wainut Tp, (Tyler PO) Nov. 25, 1876, one black cow 4 years old, star in forehead, branded A on left hip, point off right norn. Valued at \$17.

Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by M. M. Piper, Rosalia p, Nov. 6, 1876, one cow and calf, both red roan, cow 4 cars old in spring, smooth crop on lett ear, branded on ft hip with H B connected, calf about 3 years old, no arks or brands. Both valued at \$16.

Chase County-8. A. Breese, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Jarvis, Toledo Tp. Nov. 18, 1876, one dun, mare colt, 2 years old past, black mane and tail, black logs, small white spot in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

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

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

weeney in rightshoulder.

Doniphan County—Charles Rappelye, Cless. HEIFER—Taken up by Bernard Schmitz, Wolf Rier Tp, one red heifer, white hind feet, fore feet white to fist joint, white belly and tail. Worth \$17.

FILLY—Taken up by Charles Ludwig, Wolf River 20. one 2-year old hay pony filly, black mane and tail, whe hind foot, star in forchead, spot on nose. Valued at \$5.

COLT—Taken up by A. Perry, Centre Tp, Nov. 17, 186, one black, gelding colt 2 years old, 14 hands high, sone white hairs on left fore leg above foot. Worth \$25. Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk

MARE—Taken up by Cyrus Jones, Cutler Tp. Oct. 1876, one bay mare about 3 years old, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40. ued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Asa Darnell, Centropels Tp, Not 1, 1576, one brown, yearling steer, medium size white face and white spots on back and belly, upper bit h right car, square crop off left ear, and two slits in left er. Valnei at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by G. F. Cook, Cutler Trone I-year old stud colt, dun color, black legs mane an tall, white stripe in face. Valued at \$20.

stripe in face. Valued at \$29.

MARK—Taken up by Nelson Reynolds, Ceuropolis Tp,
Nov. 10, 1876, one bay mare two years old, 1 ands high,
black mane and tail, small star in forchead Valued at STEER—Taken up by John Howell, Harron Tp, one red and white, yearling steer, good size. Viued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by E. G. Jones, Ottawa p. Nov. 16:
1876, one brown mare about 11 years old, stam forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$40.

Also, one brown mare about 11 or 12 years ld, star in forehead. Valued at \$30. Greenwood County—W. T. RecceClerk. FILLY—Taken up by Jacob Baughman, Le Tp. Nov. 1876, one dark bay filly 2 years old, no man or brands.

Also, one horse colt, 1 year old, red roan, marks or 27, 1876, one pale fonsteer, 1 year old, red ears, spilt and upper bit in left and the consteer, 1 year old, red ears, spilt and MARE—Taken up by John J. Swing, SaletTp, Dec. 5, 1876, one light bay mare, 14½ hands high, hwy set, few white hairs in forehead, 3 years old past, 5 marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew Osborn, Lie Tp, Nov 14, 1876, one red roan helfer, 1 year old lasspring, ne marks or brands. Valued at \$12. HEIFER—Taken up by Asa Knowles, Land'p. Nov. 15 1876, one white, yearling heifer, round hole lieft ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10. Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield Blerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Anderson bldler Tp. (Smithland PO) one bay mare, few white tre in fore-head, 2 years old, branded L on left shoulder Valued at COW—Taken up by W. H. Fairbanks. Get Tp, one large, white cow, red specks on her sides, five six brown spots on her nose, 9 years old Valued at \$15 COW-Taken up by W. E. McKeever, Liber Tp. on red roan cow, white face and spot above shoter, brownears, horns pointing forward, weight about thundred tyears old. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County .- D. B. Baker, Ck. MARK—Taken up by John M. Herron, Osaw To, Nov 11, 1876, one bay mare about 4 year old, both feet white, little white in forehead, Also, one bay mare 2 years old next spring.

COLT—Taken up by Adam Welser, Nov. 1, 5, Rock Creek Tp, one light roan mare colt, small rupe, on the belly, one year old last spring, no marks or bris. Val-ued at \$10.

ued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Denneller, Jodson Tp
one red and white spotted steer, 1 or 2 years oldranded
on left hip cannot be described. Valued at \$48.

STEER—Taken up by R. R. Housh. Jeffersorp, one
white roan steer, I year old past, brand on left heannot
be described. Valued at \$41.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. L. Wray, Jeffersorp, small heifer 2 years old, shallow swallow fork in ch Valued at \$:2. MARE—Taken up up Harvey Walker, Jeffersorp, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forch, hind feet white to pastern joint. Valued at \$30,

MARE—Taken up by Jackson McCulley Delate Tp.
Nov. 14, 1876, one bay mare, 2 years old past, out 14
hands high, a little white below pastern joint on the leg,
no other marks or brands. Valued at \$30. MULE—Taken up by Isaac Edwards, Delaware 'Nov. 3, 1876, one dark fron gray horse mule, (not aftered bout one year old, about 11 hands high, no marks or and. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Augustus Baumgart, Delays, Tp. Nov. 10, 1876, one brown horse coit, about 2 ye old, small white spot in forchead, no other marks of ads. Valued at \$18.

Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Cler HORSE COLT—Taken up by Granville Hedric ner Tp. Nov. 14, 1876, one red roan horse colt, tv old past, medium size, no marks or brands. Va \$40.

Lyon County-J, S. Craig, Clerk MARK & COLT—Taken up by Robert E. Burnhar terioo Tp., Nov. 20, 1876, one 3-year old half pony ma black, small size. Valued at \$35. Also, one sucking colt about 5 montos old, black size. Valued at \$15,

FILLY—Taken up by Nancy Carcy, Waterloo Tr 17, 1876, one iron gray filly, 14 hands high, branded right shoulder. Valued at \$25. Also, one fron gray filly 15 hands high, branded right shoulder, has enlargement of left forward knee ued at \$15.

ued at \$35.

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

PONY—Taken up by J. J. Swan, Reading Tp. No
1876 one dark bay pony mare, 3 years old, has a rew whairs in lorchead. Valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by S. S. Tweedy, Rimendaro Tp. 1
30, 1876, one cow, light brown, erop off left car, supple to be 3 years old (has calf). Valued at \$29.

Nemah

by Frederick Weger, Home Tp, Nov olored mare colf, 2 years old, medium orehead. Valued at 45 00. by John H Burton Home Tp, Nov. 2 years old, stripe around right hind ie near the hoof, no brands or marks, COLT—Take 17, 1876, one me size, white spe FILLY—Tak 22, 1876, one ba foot, mostly of Valued at \$45

Valued at \$45 cf.

GOW-Take by Herman Fasholtz, Richmond Tp.
Nov. 27, 1876, and and white cow, right horn broken
half off-short wollt in both ears. Appraised at \$2000. COLT—Take by E. D. Hymer, Home Tp, Nov. 27, 1876, one good I fron gray mare colt, 4 years old, no marks or bran Appraised at \$40.

Osage city-E. Spaulding, Clerk. MARE—Takes by Geo. Warren, Valley Brook Tp.
Sept. 22, 1876, on light bay mare, 3 years old, two white
hind feet white he in forehead, 13% hands high
STEER—Takes by W. C. Besse, Valley Brook Tp.
Nov. 3, 1876, on writing steer, dark red, white in forehead and bruss oll.

Strays for thWeek Ending Jan. 3, 1876 Bourbon inty-J. H. Brown, Clerk.

STEER-Taken by Wm. Bowers, Mill Creek Tp. one red yearlinger, some white on face and belly, white strip acrose loins, white spot on left shoulder. Valued at \$12. STERL-Taken by Richard Shorten, Mill Creek Tp. one white, 2 year, steer, crop and underbit in left ear, under slope of re ear, bluish spots on head and neck. Valued at \$15.

MARE-Taken by John Jero, Franklin Tp, one bay nare, 7 or 8 yrs oftar in ferchead, branded S on left houlder. y, sucking, mare colt. 4 months old Also, one da Both valued at by W. D. Withers. Franklin Tp. one it mane and tail, 3 yrs old, no marks at \$55. by pony mare, black mane and tail, art and face and nose, 3 yrs old. Val-MARK-Take dark bay mare or brands. Va Also one lig white on both ued at \$20.

e mule, 2 yrs old, no marks or brane Douglas enty-B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

by Wm. Edlen, Clinton Tp. Nov.20 horse, 2 yrs old, branded Honlett \$20, by L. Boyle, Clinton Tp, Nov. 15 yony, star in forehead, hind feet ned at \$25. by Dennis Devier, Palmyra Tp, Nover, roan neck, 3 yrs old, indefinite ilued at \$30. STEER-Take 0, 1876, one whi crand on left hi

face. Valued a DCOLT—Taken r J. B. Smith, Endora T., one brown pony colt, 2 year c, star in forehead, black mane and tail. Valued at 10 HORSE—Take tby Ephraim F siwell, Clinton, Tp. Nov. 20, 1876, on dk brown horse, 1 yr old, branded Hon left shoulder uued at \$55.

Edwards Cogu -William Emerson, Clerk. PONY—Taken upy A. Hippler, Trenton Tp, Dec. 14 876, one bay poor, yrs old, white face, branded B. Val ed at \$53. Also, one bay r 6 years old, white face, branded I Co

Greenwoo Cinty-W. T. Reece, Clerk STEER—Take 18, 1876, one red i Valued at \$14. Johnson by John Mills, Fall River Tp, Dec nty-Jos. Martin, Clerk. y Wm. Hightower, Olathe, Dec. 2 per part of forehesd white, white on d, short crumply horns. Valued at

ny—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

by Levi Polite, Valley Tp, Nov. 28,
me syrs old, saddle marks, scar oa
ofrontfeet, Vaiued at \$10.

upp Benjamin Bunch, Paris Tp, Nov
n helfer red on body, white under
4. Valued at \$12. HRIFER—Take 25, 1876, one year belly, speckled in

HEIFER—Take 1876, one heifer, 2 bit in right ear. STEER-Taken by Jeff Mooney, Lincoln Tp, Nov. 27 876, one white an in steer, 1 yr old, ears appear to be rozen off. Value 1814. frozen off. Value at 14.

HEIFER-Take uby Silas Smith, Scott Tp, Nov. 21.

1876. one 2-yr-old 1 f. red, brown head and neck, white in flanks, ears smith at blunt. Valued at \$14.

STEEH-Taken 1 James A. Crozer, Centerville Tp, Nov. 7, 1878, one ye rig steer, white with dark head and neck. Valued at 21.

Marshall C my—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

BULL—Taken un Dytheodore Collier, Noble Tp, one oan, yearling but wite in back. Valued at \$12.

McPherson C my—John. R. Wright. Clerk PONY—Taken u. b Frederick Nichols, Meridian Tp. ov. 7, 1876, one b y are pony. 13 hands high, some sad-le marks on wett frightle hairs near root of fail, slight ar on forehead, sors years old. Valued at \$20.

Miami Conny—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up J. M. Mason, Miami Tp, Nov. 16, 516, one roan steat, 4g year old, crop and split in right ar, no other many orands. Valued at \$15. STEER—Taken ppy Jno. J. Banta, Wea Tp, Nov. 20, 1876, one frosty rosu seer 2 years old, red ears, branded on left hip with unknown brand. Valued at \$20.00.
STEER—Taken pp Peter Lowe, Valley Tp, Nov. 25, 1876, one white steer, top and underbit in right ear, swallow fork in left ear, randed H on left horn. Valued at \$25.

FILLY-Taken D by James Stevens, Osage Tp, Nov. 30, 1876, one dark by rearling filly, little write on hind foot, no other marks: brands. Valued at \$12. COLT—Taken us blenry M. Shoff, Richland Tp. Nov. 1, 1876, one bay mer cott, 2 vrs old, white spot in fore-lead, right hind by partly white, no other marks or orands. Value, \$ 2.

Neosho Couny—C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by, M. Steel, Erle Tp, Dec. 1, 1876, one red and white spotecow, neck nearly red, bedy mostly white, under bit catofeach ear, supposed to be 4 years old, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$1400.

Nemaha Conny—W. J. Ingram, Clerk, COLT—Taken up by Wm. S. Moser, Rea Vermillion Tp, one light bay mare cut, heavy made, supposed to be 2 years old. Valuecast [50].

Also, one dark lay mare colt, star in forchead, light built, supposed to be lyears old. Valued at \$25. Also, one sorrel mase colt, right hind foot white, small white spot on nose some white hairs at root of tall, supposed to be 2 year ol. Valued at \$20. STERR-Taken up by Adam Swerdfeger, Capioma Tp, one 3-year-old red by white spotted steer, branded D on left hip. Valued a \$50 STEER—Taken up by Wm. Graham, Capioma Tp, one 2-year-old red and walk-spotted steer, star in forehead. Val-ued at \$20.

ued at \$40.

COLT—Taken up byJohn McNelll, Home Tp, one yearling horse colt, liabt bay, white spot in forchead. Supposed value\$80.

HEIFEH—Taken up by H, W. Mathews, one red roar yearling heifer, some white under belly. Value, \$15.

Osage County-E. Spaulding, Clerk. MARE—Taken un br Frank Ford, Melyern Tp, Nov. 11 56, one cream-colling mare, 1 years old, branded O on the shoulder. Valued at \$30. COW-Taken up by W. H. Morse, Junction Tp. Nov. 16, 1876, one spotted roun cow, heavy built, supposed to be 4 years old. Valued at \$20. years old. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by G. D. Patten, Dragoon Tp, Nov. 2, 1576, one black, 2year-old filly, branded W on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.

COLT—Taken up Dy J. L. Rooks, Burlingame Tp, Nov. 1, 1576 one bright bay 1670 colt, 3 years old, white hind feet, black mane and talk Valued at \$45. olack mane and take valued at \$45. COLT—Taken up Dy Frank Martell, Agency Tp, Nov. 13, 1876, one b ack mane colt, I year old, some white hairs in forchead, 10 hands high. Valued at \$17.

PONY -- Taken up by Dan Mahony, Burlingame Tp, Nov 21, 1876, one dark bay mare pony, 2 years old. Value t at Riley County J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. A. Abbot, Zeandale Ty, Nov. 2, 1876, one bay horse, I years old, black mane and tall, 5 hands high, round built, weighs 1000 ps.

15 mands high, round wall, weights noto us.

MARE—Taken up by issac W. Shultz. Zeandale Tp, Dec
3, 1876, one dark bay mare, 1 year old, indistinct brand on
left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40. Also, one black mars 3 years old, indistinct brand on feft shoulder, few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10. Also, one bay mare, 2 years old, no marks or brands Valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by Andrew Anderson, Zeandale Tp
Dec. 11, 1876, one cow 4 or 5 yrs old, light red, line back,
white on legs and beas, long, slim horns, medium size,
no marks or brands, has a fall calf following.

Russell County_H. D. Palmer, Clerk. PONY-Taken np by J. L. Brown. Fairview Tp. Nov. 18 876, one sorrel horse pony, white spot in forchead, brand-d W on left shoulder, saddle marks, about 9 years old, alued at \$35.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. G. Long, Rock Greek Tp. Nov s, 1876, one bay mare, white spot in face, supposed to be years old. Valued at \$10. STEER-Taken up by Thomas Douglass, Aima Tp.Nov. 17, 1876, one white and roan steer, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Gustave Droege, Farmer Tp,Nov 30, 1876, one white steer about one year old, some red on both ears, medium size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Phillip Swhire, Kaw Tp. Nov. 24, 1876, one iron-gray mare colt, 3 years old, white star in forehead, white on left hind foot, about 15½ hands high, no brands.

Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm. Knaus, Clifton Tp, Nov. 20, 1876, one roan cow about 10 yrs old, medium size, crop and two notches in right ear, crop and three notches in left ear, branded J S on left bip. Valued at \$14. PONY—Taken up by John Hagner, Verdigris Tp, Nov 18, 1876, one sorrel pony mare, 2 yrs old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Also, one sorrel filly, one year old, small white spot in forchead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25. COLT—Taken up by J. P. Wiggins, Pleasant Valley Tp. Nov. 20 1876, one bay mare colt, 2 yrs old last spring right hind foot white, star in forehead. Valued at \$15. STEER-Taken up by N. W. Longnecker, Cedar Tp. Nov. 10, 1876, one red steer, 2 yrs old, no marks or brand percelvable Also, one red and white spotted steer, 2 yrs old, no marks or brands, COW-Taken up by Harlon Cloud, Newark Tp. Nov. 1, 1876, one red and white cow, swallow fork in each ear, 4 yrs old.

yrs old.

ALSO, one helfer calf, red and white, 4 months old, had
rope round its neck when taken up. Both valued at \$15. Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Frank Butler, Center Tp. Nov. 23 376, one black mare, 3 yrs old, star in torchead, left hind not white, dim brand on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

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

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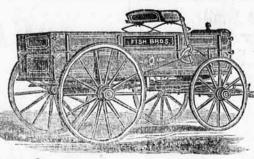
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INSTRUCTIONS—We will send by RETURN MAIL, to any one their names PLAINLY written in full, a clear WARRANTY DEED to a \$5.00 ft. lot, it Milam, Co., Texas, CLEAR OF ALL TAXES to January ist, 1678. Year application for a must in all cases be accompanied by ONE DOLLAR, for each lot ordered to pay cost of drawing nowledging deed, printing, and postage. Your lot can then be sold or transferred at pleasure. Your deed brought with you to the point where you join the excursion, to secure you free passage. Notice Your deed brought with you to the point where you join the excursion, to secure you free passage. Some of the lime with all necessary instructions will be sent to each purchaser of a let in due time. What MERCHANIC, or LABORING MAN who would not be active whely consary instructions will be sent to each purchaser of a let in due time. What MERCH MECHANIC, or LABORING MAN who would not be acting whely in getting a lot? PARENTS, SECURE A FEW LOTS FOR YOUR CHILDREN, Deeds sent prepaid to any part of the UNITED STATES OF CANADA. ADDRESS

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Bet us Smile.

MATCHING A PATTERN.

One of our fascinating young men in an uptown dry goods store is in trouble. It is the custom in the establishment from which he has just been dismissed to discharge a man who fails to sell to one of three successive cuswho land to sen to one of three successive cus-tomers. "Swapping" is the technical term by which this failure is known in the dry good business. The rule is not universal, but it is by no means exceptional in dry goods stores However unjust it may be, it has a wonderfull stimulating effect on the elegant young men amenable to it, and when they can not sell goods it is a safe inference that the customer goods it is a safe inference that the customer is supernaturally obdurate, impecunious, or miserly. The young man referred to had "first call" last Friday morning; that is the first customer who entered the store was, by the rules of rotation, his exclusive victim. Next morning, this privilege would fall to the lot of some other clerk, and so on to the end of the list. The first customer "swapped" him and went out without investing a cent. The second was in an equally unpropitious state of second was in an equally unpropitious state of mind, and retired without effecting a purchase. On the decision of the third hung his fate. His ample cheek blanched as she darkened the decision of the tribular hung his fate. ened the doorway, for a more unlikely pur-chaser could with difficulty have been found. An old striped shawl was thrown carelessly over her shoulders and partially concessed roll of calico which the palpitatory heart of the clerk instinctively felt that she came to have matched. Now, if there is anything in the dry goods business more soul-harrowing than an other it is to match goods. The exact shade and texture have to be found, and last but not least, the price must correspond. A feeling of sickening dispair permeated the heaving breast of the unfortunate clerk as he asked: "Well, ma'am?"

She laid down five yards and a half of calice of an eccentric pattern, and intimated that the success of a dressmaking enterprise hinged on her fortune in finding another yard and a half of the same material.

The eyes of six expectant clerks were upon the doomed man. He felt that the crisis of his peril had come. With an appearance of calmness that belied the turmoil of his feelings, he dived under the counter, and handed out endless rolls of calico, varying from the radient strawberry and moss rosemarked to the soberest gray. But he came not within thirteen supplementary colors of the required pattern. He burrowed in the cavernous depths of lower shelves, and ransacked upper ones from the top round of a cavernous depths of lower shelves, and ran-sacked upper ones from the top round of a giddy step-ladder, but he found it not. An hour and a half had gone by, and his stock was nearly exhausted. The proprieter of the store, and the book-keeper and porter had store, and the DOOK-Reeper and pover had come out to witness the death struggle. Six times the wearied lady started for the door, and six times he called her back and resumed his frenzied search. The last calico was un-rolled, and he was about to don his hat and gracefully step down and out, when a happy thought struck him.

thought struck him.

"Excuse me, madam," said he "there's one piece I overlooked. Let me see that goods;" and he took her bundle, and, diving under the the counter, backed off a yard and a half with the energy and promptness of a rekindled

hope.
"Here 'tis, madam, exactly what you required," said he, confidently spreading out the

purloined goods.

She looked at it attentively for five minutes.

"It does look like the pattern," said she, "but still I think it is not what I want. It's a good deal coarser than mine. If I can't get anything nearer to the pattern I'll come back and take it. Good morning."

and take it. Good morning.

She did come back in an hour, but not to buy the goods. He tried to dodge behind the counter, but with the keen sightedness of womanly revenge she spotted him, and he was ignominiously hauled out by his employ. The worst of it was that the latter, view of the unprofitable energy shown in his view of the unproduct to attempt to effect a sale, had concluded not to discharge him. With the evidence of his guilt so unmistakable, however, it would be fatal to the discipline of the house to keep him, and he was promptly dismissed. Until the lady succeeds in getting a warrent for his arrest his name is charitably supressed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

WANTED AGENTS to cauvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubbery Park Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. PHILLIPS.

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

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\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted, Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

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Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed sent for 25c. We have 200 styles, P samples sent for Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp.A. H. FULLER &CO., Brockton Mass.

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CENTENNIAL CARDS, 8 styles 20 cents, 20 Fancy mixed 10c., 20 Snowflake, Bon ton or Le Beau Monde, 20c., outfit 10c.
GEO. I. REED & CO., 32 Wall St., Raseau, N. Y.



Bake better; burn less fuel, give better satisfaction, and are the Standard Stoves of the day. Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down



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

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

Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners "AUTOCRAT" and "JUPITER."

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

BUCK'S STOVE CO..

Nos. 720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis, Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heat-ing Stores. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

Mark these Facts

Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

"I had no appetite; Halloway's Pills gave me

nearty one "
"Your Pills are marvellous."
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was bronic."

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

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

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

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

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

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."

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

For Cintanacons. Discons.

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

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Invariably cure the following diseases: Disorder of the Kidneys.

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

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAV-DOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each hox of Pills and Ointment. A handsome roward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counter-feiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

them to be spurious.

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*Co. New York, and by all respectable druguists
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in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1, each.

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AND HOW AND WHERE TO DO IT.

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A list of select local papers with prices of advertising given by States.
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A list of High Cost papers.
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A list of papers in Texas, Arkansas, Colorado and the Territories.
List of Religious, Secular and Agricultural papers, with prices, singly and in groups, and much other information on the subject of newspaper advertising,
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Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835. To The Trades

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants
the spring sale of 1876. Es Bend for price list.
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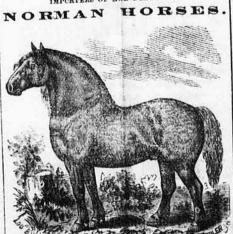
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Bight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed arrived at my stables Sept. 28th, direct from France. I selected them mysel', and they are good ones; all stylish animals, with extraordinary action for such large horses. Send for descriptive catalogue, prices, torms, etc.

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Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Correspondence solicited.

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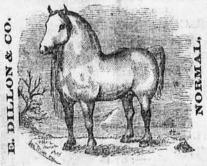


Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

None but first-class stock shipped.

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

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

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

Addres

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

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

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH. Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

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

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

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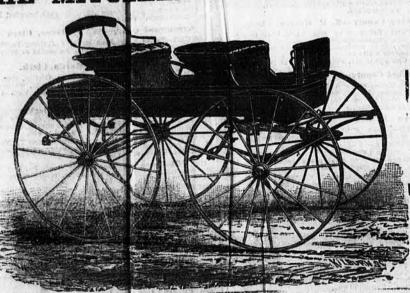
The JOHN DERE MOLINE PLOWS



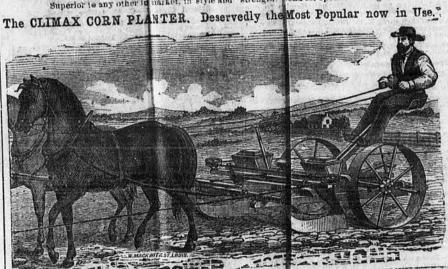
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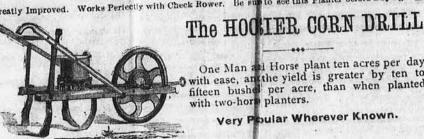


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Planter. Greatly Improved. Works Periectly with Check Rower. Be sur to see this Planter before Buying.



With

Teeth.

One Man atl Horse plant ten acres per day with ease, anothe yield is greater by ten to fifteen bushel per acre, than when planted with two-hors planters.

Very Poular Wherever Known.

TWENTY OIL TEMPERED Spring Steel

BOY OR GIRL TEN YEARS OLD Can Work It Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Leer Sulky Rake.

The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outsell all others, as we've prepared to prove by the figures. We have handled it for the past seven years with great success. We co hardly tell the story of its merits in more convincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular. We shall, from time to time, make further mention of othe well known Implements in our line,

Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Talfth Streets, West Kansas City. EERE, MANSUR & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion. per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.
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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a ju-t and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farmer.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

A series of systematic experiments has been commenced the past season for the purpose of ascertaining (1) the relative values for this latitude of a considerable variety of cereals and potatoes; and (2) the value of different fertilizers applied to wheat and corn, and dif-ferent methods of cultivating corn. The grains experimented with were Wicks and Clawson wheats, White Winter rye, Probatier and Chevalier barleys, and Houghton, Waterloo, White, Somerset and Australian oats. In the experiment with potatoes two hundred and forty varieties were employed, including nearly all the noted Eastern sorts.

Of the grains I am unable to give returns in weight and measure, for the reason that nearly all the sorts were more or less injured in quality or quantity from exposure to the in quality or quantity from exposure to the rains of summer. Of the wheats the Clawson was entirely ruined by the rust, while the Wicks gave a very light yield of inferior grain. The White Winter rye proved quite satisfactory, giving a large yield of superior grain. Of the auto puly the Australian varies. grain. Of the oats only the Australian variety made a successful growth, the grain of this sort being plump and well filled, and the yield The foreign varieties of barley made such a feeble growth as to amount practically

It is interesting to note of our experiments with potatoes that the variety which gave best with potatoes that the variety which gave best results are generally little known or neglected. sorts in the East. This will be readily seen by an inspection of the following brief list of sorts giving the largest yields: Unknown, Kansas, Chenery, Red Jacket, Carpenter's Seedling, Extra Early White, Great Britain, and Ohio

Beauty. In addition to the above mentioned sorts, a large variety of grass seeds, which must be considered as experimental in this climate, have been seeded upon the College farm. Among these may be mentioned alfalfa or lu-cerne, ceeded to the amount of six acres; mixed grass seeds, chiefly timothy, orchard grass and Kentucky blue grass, two acres. All these germinated and made a very satisfactory growth, the alfalfa, timothy and orchard grass being the most promising. Of the value of these grasses for Kansas I can only speak after a more extended experience. However, the grasses seeded in previous years have generally given good results; thus, two acres of alfalfa seeded in the spring of 1875 gave this season a yield at one cutting of two and thirty-eight hundredths tons per acre, and a second crop nearly equal to the first was cut down by the grasshoppers later in the season. Timothy and blue-grass seeded in 1873 and '75 have been an almost perfect success with us, that seeded in 1873 making an excellent sod, and that of 1875 nearly reaching the same condi-

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS.-Late in the fall of 1875 two sets of experimental plants were laid off in field No. 16, for the plants were laid off in field No. 16, for the purpose of testing the efficacy of well rotted farm yard manure and gypsum or plaster applied as a top-dressing to wheat. All told sixteen experimental plats were employed, each plat being one rod in width by ten rods in length, the plats being separated by spaces two feet in width, which received no special treatment. The general plan of the experitwo feet in width, which received no special treatment. The general plan of the experiment was to begin each series with a plat to which manure was applied; to the next plat in order nothing was applied, and to the next plaster; thus, nothing plats separated the manured and plastered plats through the entire experiment. The object of the nothing plats was to furnish a standard with which to compare the plats receiving special treatment. The manure was applied Feb. 21st, at the rate of twenty-eight loads per acre; the plaster, an excellent variety manufactured at Blue Rapids, Kas., was applied April 24th, at the rate of one hundred and sixty pounds per acre. In all the operations of manuring, plastering, harvesting, threshing, etc., care was taken to give every plat precisely the same treatment at as nearly as possible the same time. The following table shows the yield per acre of grain and straw of the manured, plastered and nothing risks. nothing plats:

	Bush.	Lbs. Straw.
Manured plats. Nothing plats, adjacent manured. Plastered plats. Nothing plats, adjacent plastered.		3,716 3,645 3,587 8,686

It will be seen from this table that the manured plats gave a slightly diminished yield of grain, with an increase of straw, as compar-ed with the nothing or plastered plats. This may be explained without difficulty. From the day that the manure was applied its effect could be seen in the increased luxuriance of the plats thus treated. But later the manure had the effect of retarding the ripening of the grain, thus furnishing conditions favorable to the spread of the rust and to the action of chinch-bugs. The plaster had not the slight: est apparent influence either upon the growing plants or the quality of the grain.

Early in the season four experimental plats, each 2x4 rods, were laid of in the alfalfa field south of the Mechanical building, for the purpose of testing the application of plaster to alfalfa. To every alternate plat eight pounds of plaster were applied, being at the rate of one hundred and sixty pounds per acre. The plaster was applied April 27th, and the

alfalfa cut just one month from that date. alfalfa cut just one month from that date. The weighing of May 31st showed for the nothing plats a yield of 4,410 pounds per acre of well cured hay, and for the plastered plats 4,776 pounds per acre, showing for the application of plaster an increased yield of 326 pounds of hay per acre. A marked difference pounds of hay per acre. A marked difference in the plats could be seen before cutting, the plastered plats showing a darker color and more luxuriant growth than the unplastered.

Finally, plaster was tried upon corn in hills, one table-spoonful being applied to each hill after the corn had been up one month. Six plats, extending across the field, were employed in this experiment, four of the plats containing four rows of hills each, and the remaining two plats three rows each, nothing plats alternating with plastered as before. The yield per acre of the plastered plats was 63.1 bushel of the nothing plats 59.4 bushels.

EXPERIMENTS IN PLANTING .- An experiment has been in progress during the year having for its object to ascertain the relative values of the two methods of planting corn,— in hills and in drills. Four plats were laid off across a portion of the field very uniform as to the character of its soil. Each plat contained half feet apart. In the first plat the corn was planted in drills, in the second in hills after the common fashion; again the third was planted in drills and the fourth in hills. When the corn was about six inches high the drilled plats were thinned out leaving the four rows of corn, the rows being three and a when the corn was about all inches high the drilled plats were thinned out, leaving the stalks as nearly as possible ten inches apart in the rows; the plats in hills were likewise thined out, leaving the same number of stalks in every plat throughout every experiment. In EXPERIMENTS ON THE COLLEGE FARM cultivating the plats care was taken to give outlined 1876.

Cultivating the plats care was taken to give each the same treatment, and beyond thinning, each the same treatment, and beyond thinning, heeing one, and cultivating twice, no special treatment was given the plats. The corn was husked November 11th, and the weighing showed for the drilled plats a yield of 71 bushels per acre, for the plats in hills 62½ bushels per acre, an advantage in favor of the method of planting in drills of 8½ bushels per acre. By the "bushel" of corn mentioned in these

By the "bushel" of corn mentioned in these experiments is to be understood in every case seventy-two pounds of ears.

We may som up the results of these experiments in the following brief statements:

1. For the application of manure as a top-dressing to wheat, for the present season, no increased yield of grain, and only a slightly increased yield of grain.

2. For the application of plaster to wheat no increase either of grain or straw is shown, and for the use of plaster on corn only a very

no increase either of grain or straw is shown, and for the use of plaster on corn only a very slightly increased yield of grain.

3. The application of plaster to alfalfa increased the yield of hay 326 pounds per acre.

4. The method of planting corn in drills gave an increased yield of 8½ bushels per acre as compared with the old method of planting in hills.—Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist.

Wallace's Monthly

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Why should a Farmer give a Chromo to sell a Steer ?

Why should an Agricultural Impli-ment Dealer give a Gold Ring to Sell a Plow? Down with Humbug and U p with Common Sense. Dont Buy a

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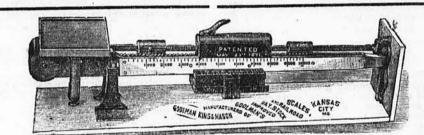
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The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

Written for the Kansas Farmen. FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAS. HANWAY

No. 29. CHRONIC GRUMBLING.

It may be laid down as a rule that a person who is always grumbling, finding fault with the weather, and with everything in general which surrounds him, is seldom a successful

Cheerfulness is always a prompter to action. whereas dispondency and discontent is invariably the companion of idleness.

There are some exceptions to this rule, as in the case of Pascal, a man whom the late Henry Brougham said "was a man of sublime and unusual genius." It gives us a most effecting view of the weakness and inconsistency to which the mind is liable, to see men of sound and clear understanding in most respects, and of upright honest hearts, lead by sentiments that tend to gross and painful superstitions.

Pascal entertained a notion that God made men miserable here, that they might be haps py hereafter; and in consequence of this he imposed upon himself the most disagreeable mortifications. He even ordered a wall to be built before a window of his study, from which he thought he had too agreeable a prospect. lle also wore a girdle full of sharp points next to his skin, and while he was eating or drinking any thing that was grateful to his appear tite, he was constantly pricking himself, that he might not be sensible of any pleasure. His sister too, who was a woman of fine sense and great piety, actually died of thirst, as she thought, to the glery of God.

That there is a predisposing cause in the disposition of some of the human family to dispondency and melancholy forbodings, we are willing to concede ;-they may have inherited it from their ancestors, but there is no doubt the great majority of our chronic grum blers have become so, by giving way to every little misshap which has crossed their paths. In place of fortifying their minds and trying to overcome the obstacles which surround airchamber four inches wide. Anything stored them, they cultivate and foster the spirit of discontent, as if it was a virtue to be brooding the effects of heat or cold.—Beacon. over the calamities which cross their paths instead of conquering them. There is no phil' Tuesday, a pig two years old which weighed osophy in a person travelling through life as 760 pounds. There was wild guessing, and if he had a gravestone hanging about his neck, or as though his habitation was among the tombstones erected to commemorate the names of those who have departed this life.

The law in most civilized communities exer cises the right to remove or surpress nuisances; for our part, we know nothing that is a great. er nuisance, in society, than one of these chron; ic grumblers. The miasma with which the atmosphere is impregnated in the fall of the year, by the decomposition of vegetable matter, it is said, is the cause of chills and fevers, and other types of diseases. After a severe trost the atmosphere becomes purified, and the human family in a short time regains its accustomed health. It is not so with the confirmed grumbler; the poison which he instills into the minds of others is not so easily removed; in hot or cold, wet or dry, sunshine or cloudy weather, he is ever the same—he lives and breathes in an atmosphere peculiarly his own. His only comfort in life is when he is prophesying disasters before a crowd of idle listeners.

The blues,or what in former days was better known as the "blue devils," which by the by is a more expressive term, is a dreadful maladay when it becomes firmly seated. Like most other diseases if taken in the first stages, it may be checked or kept under control, but it is always an invidious enemy.

If we give away to dispondency, and cry out there is no hope, when trifling misfortunes cross our paths, we are already the unconscious victim of its treacherous influence.

The vicisait uses of life must be met as be—live and the first day of April, except when day of November and the first day of April, except when day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up. No persons, except citizens and householders can take no person, and householders can take no person, and householders can take no person, and he falls for ten days, after be-found in the lawful inclosure of the fact, any other clitzen and householders can take no person, and he falls for ten days, after be-found in the lawful inclosure of the fact, any other clitzen and householders can take no householders can take no householders can take no householders can take no householders and householders can take no householder may take up the same.

Any person and he falls for ten days, after be-found my titing of the fact, any other clitzen and householders can take now triting of the fact, any other clitzen and householders can take now that far five he same. Any person and he falls for ten days, after be-found writing of the fact, any firmed grumbler; the poison which he instills

The vicissit tues of life must be met as becomes us with fortitude and perseverance. Cheerfulness is the antidote against the blues. Discard the chronic-grumbler from your

presence, as you would one effected with a

contagious disease. THE CHOICE OF MILCH COWS.

Every farmer ought to realize the great importance of keeping good milkers and only good ones. The milk producing character of cowsvaries greatly, not only in breeds but in in dividuals. With a given quantity of feed, with equal care and shelter, two cows, which stand side by side in the pasture and stable, will be found to vary from twenty-five to fifty per cent. in the amount of richness of their yield of milk. It only follows as a matter of course, that it is very desirable that care should be used, not merely in working off poor milkers, but in selecting, for the dairy, those that are best adapted for dairy purposes. In his recent excellent book on American Dairying, Prof. L. B.Arnold gives some suggestions for the choice of a milker, which ought to be in every farmer's hands. In these hints he lays no small small tress on the importance of a good con-stitutions. This may be judged of by the lus-tre of the hair and the brilliancy of the eyen and horns. Constitution depends mostly upos the heart and lungs, the size of which may be determined by the depth and breadth of the cessively large when very large they burn up, by increased respiration, the fat-forming material. By the extraordinary energy they create they induceunusual exercise and matter which make a rapid waste of tissue and a rapid assimilation to repair it, and thus divert nutriment from producing milk. If two small, the animal may be an excellent milker while she lives, but will be feeble and short-lived.

The capacity of the lungs corresponds with can do. C. F. KENDALL, 157 Kansas the size of the spertures through which they Avenue, Topeka Kansas.

are filled. Large, open nostrils, indicate large lungs, and vice versa. In the same way the indications of the mouth correspond with the

stomach. The chine is regarded as an index to milk. The chine is regarded as an index to minks ing capacity. When it is double it denotes breadth of vertebre, which corresponds to the broad open structure, which is favorable to a large flow. It is an accomplishment of broad hips, and these is turn denote a large

eavity, which is essential to good milkers.

The milk mirror, or escutcheon of Guenon is one of the leading indications of milking capacity. It consists of the peculiar appear ance of the hair on the udder Looking at the hind part of the cow, more or less of the hair which covers the udder adjacent parts, will be seen to turn upward and outward. This reversed hair forms the so-called escutcheon. If the space occupied by the upturned hair, especially the lower part of it, is very large and broad, so that it extends far outward on to the thighs, it is regarded as indicating a large flow of milk. If the upper part of it is broad and smooth, it is regarded as favorable to a prolonged flow. If the reversed part of it is narrow and irregular in its upper part, it is unfavorable to a prolonged flow. The manner in which the inverted hair connects with the hair adjacent is supposed to have significance A gradual blending, rather than abrupt connection, is preferred.

The connection of the escutcheon with the flow of milk is accounted for by Magne, who says that the bair turns in the direction in which the arteries ramify, and that the reversed hair on the udder and a ljacent parts, in licates the termination of the arteries which supply the udder wito blood. When these arteries are large they are not confined to the udder, but extend down through it, and upward and outward, ramifying on the skin be-yond the udder, giving the hair the peculiar appearance which distinguishes it from the rest of the surface. If the arteries supplying the udder be very small, they are not likely to extend much beyond the udder, and hence form a small escutcheon. Hence a small es-cutcheon indicates a feeble supply of blood tl the udder, and consequently but little materizo to make milk of, and hence a small flow of

The mill enterprise at Burrton looms up, and work will be commenced on it as soon as the weather will permit. About \$4,000 of the \$5,500, have been subscribed, with assurance that the total amount will be forthcoming at the proper time .- Harvey Co. News.

Loyd B. Ferrell is about completing a fruit house for the packing and preservation of all kinds of fruit. It is 16x20 feet, and fourteen feet high. The walls are 20 inches thick, with an

Mr. Miles Beck brought to Garnett, last every one guessing from 100 to 400 pounds over the weight. We thought 760 pounds pretty hefty for a Kansas pig.—Garnett Plain-

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ntdays after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.
No persons, except citizens and householders can take

If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership written when months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraises such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall rlso determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title rests in the takersup, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

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To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,

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

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The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be greater than. er than,
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case 1.50

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of timber and water. Price \$40,000 cash and time—
no less. It is cheap—the improvements cost \$15,000. 157 ACRES. good buildings, orchard

Stock and grain Six miles southeast from timber, water, etc., etc. Topeka. Can be bought at a bargain. 1061 ACRE FARM.

With stock, mules, wagon, mower and farm implements. Twenty-five miles from Topeka, Good house and all fenced; timber and water. Cheap.

47 ACRES. For \$500, seven miles east of Topeka. 500 ACRE FARM.

Seventeen miles west of Kansas City; 225 acres under cultivation; houses, barns, timber, water, railroad, etc., etc. This farm is cheap at \$11,000; cash 400 ACRES.

In Wabaunsee county, at two dollars per acre.

640 ACRES. Prairie land; ten miles from railroad station, five miles from county seat. In Marion county. Only \$1,650. Must be sold. If for only \$1,500—lowest cash. A bargain.

6,000 ACRES Of fine valley lands, interspersed with creeks, timber, etc., etc. One of the first selections of the State.
Only twenty-five miles from Topeka. A rare chance for some one to make a bargain. This land will be exchanged for a stock of dry goods or hardware. No second hand or hard stock would be entertained. This land is worth \$10 per acre as it runs, varying from \$7 to \$15, according to location. \$60,000 takes the pile. One-fourth cash; balance on ten years time, with interest at 5 per cent. This land is bound to be worth \$20 to \$25 per acre.

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Land richly worth \$6,400. 1 ACRE FARM.

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MOST RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

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The Kansas Farmer SUPPLEMENT.

Morticulture.

EXPERIMENTS WITH APPLES.

In the spring of 1873, I began some experiments in cultivating about trees, in leaving them in grass, and in fertilizing them with ashes and barnyard manure. Previous reports have contained some accounts of these experiments. The trees selected for this purpose were in ground as nearly of even quality as could be selected in an orchard. Most of the trees were of the same variety, Northern Spy.
When the experiments were undertaken, the

trees had all been in grass for several years. The grass had been mown and taken off the ground once or twice a year. All but part of three rows running north and south across the middle of the orchard, have been cultivated each year since 1873. I may except part of two other rows, which have been mulched for two seasons, or manured with fresh manure containing much straw. In some seasons, the weeds were allowed to grow after cultivation had ceased, which was about the middle of August. Last year, oats were sown in August; this year, buckwheat. The tilled portions were plowed shallow in the spring, and harrowed or cultivated every two or three weeks. We cannot measure the health of apple trees

by the tape-line or yard stick, no more than we can measure the health of an animal by the line or by the scales. In 1868, the averaged growth of the twigs was generally about 15 inches; in 1869, 10 inches; in 1870, 9 inches; in 1871, 8 inches; in 1872, 6 inches; in 1873,5 inches. In 1875, none of the trees bore any fruit to amount to any thing.

In row 13, which was in grass without cul-ture, six tress at the north end-of the row yielded about 15 bushels of good, well-colored apples, and 15 bushels of poor apples. This is the row to be compared with the 15th row which has been cultivated and with the 14th, row in grass, except some culture about the trees as follow: In row 14, tree No. 1 has been kept in unmown grass without manure, except a cultivated space extending three feet each way from the tree. No. 2 has had the same treatment as No. 1, only the cultivated space has been eight feet each way from the tree. No. 3 was cultivated from the tree as far out as the limbs extended. No. 4 had a cultivated space three feet each way. No. 5 stood in the centre of a square of grass twelve by twelve feet, and cultivated beyond. No. 6 stood in a square of grass fourteen feet square, with cult tivation beyond.

In row 12, tree No. 1 in the spring of 1873 In row 12, tree No. 1 in the spring of 1873 had a dressing of one-third of a load of good manure placed around the tree pot more than three feet away. In the spring of 1875 half a load of good manure was placed in the same position. Tree No. 2 had two dressings of manure of the same quality and quantity at the same time, spread evenly four feet from the tree. The fourth tree had a similar manuring, only it was spread under the tree as far out as only it was spread under the tree as far out as the tips of the limbs extended. Nos. 3 and 5 were similarly dressed, except that the manure extended to the centre line between these trees and the trees in the rows next to them. No. 7 had the manure applied in a ring two feet wide, seven to nine feet from the tree. No. 8 had a two foot ring of manure under the ends of the longest branches.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

It is too soon to decide certainly from thes few imperfect data which is the best way to treat apple trees, as so much depends upon treat apple trees, as so much depends upon
the soil, the variety of tree, and the different
seasons; besides, hardly any two trees of the
same variety, treated in every respect alike as
near as can be, will produce an equal amount
of fruit of every quality.

Each tree seems to have some individual
characteristics peculiar to itself. So far, on an

average, the trees in grass have grown slower, shed their leavee earlier, and have borne a less quantity of more highly colored fruits. We are experimenting to see which of the above fruits will keep the best under the same Digging little circles about trees and

ing the ground mellow and nice, so far has had

little or no effect. I cannot see that the trees in grass endured the cold winters of 1873 and 1875 any better quotations for cash wheat were: No. 2. than those cultivated. Some, with both modes of treatment, were injured. If there is any difference, those in grass were most injured. The tree which had manure piled closely around it in the spring of 1873, showed no signs of improvement till this season. Previously, the leaves looked yellow and the limbs grew slowly. This year there has been a change for the better. I dug into the soil be-low the manure to see what had been going low the manure to see what had been going on there. The ground was full of fine young roots, which the tree had been sending out thick in the best soil. These grew, absorbed nourishment from the rich soil, and gave the leaves a good color and the branches and trunk a better growth. It had taken three years for the tree to make the change and adapt itself to the new conditions. Those which were manured farther away from the trunk of the tree, showed some improvement trunk of the tree, showed some improvement the second year. Some low, broad-spreading orders, has been light, the bulk of current retrees of the Tallman Sweet and Rhode Island Greening were left until a year ago last spring Greening were ist until a year ago last spring with a large patch of grass about them. Beyond this was good culture. The tops were pretty well thinned, so the grass below made a good turf. At the time mentioned the grass was all cleaned out, and has been kept so ever the grass. I could see some improvement in the was all cleaned out, and has been kept so ever since. I could see some improvement in the trees this year in leaf and growth. They bore better than ever before, but we will attribute that mostly to the season, as nearly all trees bore well this year. Our soil is not the strongest, but it is called good land. I intend to continue these experiments for several years yet, and to begin others in similar nature. I have no prejudiced notions to prove or disprove, but want simply to know the truth. W. J. Beal in Country Gentleman.

NEW PLANTS.

LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA.—This plant is found wild abundantly throughout the States of Kansas and Texas, and in the Indian Terri. tory, and though long known to botanists, and now and then sent here by correspondents during the pest down years of more during the past dozen years or more, no at-tempt to introduce it to general notice extensively has been made that we are aware of. During the past summer we saw a whole row of it in the garden of a florist, and the effect of so large a quantity was beautiful in the extreme. The plants were raised from seeds brought originally from Southern Kansas in 1873. If sown in the fell or winter, the plants

will bloom well for several years. There are some twenty species of North American Liatris, but this is perhaps the handsomest of the whole. The flowers are rosy purple; spike about one for long. They commence to flower at the topof the spike, and the blooming progresses dwnward. Like so many beautiful plants from the West this has not been known long enough to get an English name. known long enough to get an English name, and we suppose the Greek one will be considered hard by the ladies, and pedantic by the average man. The settlers call it "Fire weed" and "Sky-rocket Plant," but as these names are already given to scores of things, and will be to a wear and it is headly worth white be to as many more, it is hardly worth while holding on to them. The Eastern L. scariosa is known as "Gay Feather," suppose we all agree to call this the "Kansas Gay Feather." There are other species of *Liatris* in Kansas, but as this is the best, let it be the one.

HYBRID PENSTEMONS .- As the Penstemon thrives so well in our gardens, it is worth notice that the Germans are improving some species remarkably. The best strains are hy-brids between P. Hartwegi and P. gentianoides. These do not require protection in our Cali-

RETINOSPERA LEPTOCIADA.-It should not be forgotten by purchasers—is the same thing as the R. squarrosa of some English catalogues.

HYDRANGEA, "THOMAS HOGG."-This beautiful pure white variety of Hydrangea hortensis is now already for sale, and has been sent to England for distribution. It will no doubt be one of the most popular plants sent out from the English nurseries, and is expected to yield the parises concerned an immense sum, which their enterprise and industry well de-

ASPERUCA ODORATA.—This pretty herbace-ous plant, says & Hort. Belgique, enters into the composition of the German perfume known as "Maitrank."

VIBURNUM PLICATUM.-This, the Japan Snowball of our gardens, is becoming well known in our country, where it thrives well. Its hardiness and great beauty will long insure popularity for it. It does not seem to be so well and savorably known in England. forms the subject of a full page engraving in the Gardner's Chronicle.

A NEW HARDY TREE-CEDRELA SINENsis.—In 1862 a tree was introduced to France, supposed to be a kind of Allanthus. It has now been found to be of a different genus, and is Cidrela sinensis.—Gardner's Monthly

European horticulturists have recently adopted a mode of making Rose cuttings root more certainly, by bending the shoots and inserting both ends in the ground, leaving a single bud uncovered at the middle and on the surface of the ground. The cuttings are about ten inches long, and bent over flat on the ground, holes being dug on each side of the stick for the reception of the ends of the shoots. The roots form only at the lower end of the shoots, but the other end being buried prevents evaporation and drying up.

STRIKING CUTTINGS—EASY MODE.—The Rural New Yorker gives in substance the following method, which has been found remark ably easy: "Take a flower-pot about eight inches in diameter, invert a saucer within it large enough to rest against the sides half way down, or lower, which is better than using broken crocks or stones. This drainage is necessary where there is no bottom heat. Then fill to the brim with very coarse sitted sand. Place the pot in a strong light, and saturate the sand a lew hours with water, providing a proper vessel for drainage. Make the cuttings from two to five inches long, retaining more leaves in automn than earlier, but stripping them off nearly to the top, and insert them half an inch in depth, about twenty to the New buds in time will show that roots are formed, when they are to be lifted out with a teaspoon, and set in small pots of rich sandy soil, avoiding clayey soil, which will become too hard.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKETS.

There has been considerable activity in grain during the past week, with very fair receipts of everything but barley and loats. Wheat has been excitable and quite sensitive, but has continued to advance right along except on the lowest grades. A week ago the board \$1 1716; No. 3, \$1 13; No. 4, \$1 06. Yesterday's prices were: No. 2, \$1 21; No. 3, \$1 15; No. 4, \$10516-showing an advance in the past six day of 31/2c on No. 2 and 2c on No. 3. This advance following on the heels of a material rise in through freights to the seaboard, proves that there has existed a good deal of latent hope in this cereal which only time and circumstances would develop. There has been very little foreign war news of an exciting character of late, though the conviction is be | Christmas Number Free to New Subscribers for 1877 coming more and more settled that a conflict must come sooner or later, which conviction is no doubt the principal factors in the strength wheat continues to show. The shipping mover ceipts going into store.

Corn has falled to follow wheat, the prices a

week ago for cash No. 2 having been 31½c, and yesterday 115,c. The crop is too large to be manipulated by speculators, and prices must be governed by the current visible supply and demand. Receipts show considerable improvement over the week previous. have also been better facilities for shipping.

Rye one week ago sold at 58c cash; yesterday same brought 56%c, being a decline of 1%c. There have been excellent receipts and fair transaction

Oats were im, but, like barley, have been merely nominal for want of offerings.—Kan. sas City Times Dec. 27.

George H. Winsor, of Oxford township, de-livered at Wihita, one day last week, four pigs thirteen nonths old, that weighed 1,910 pounds, or at iverage of 477½ pounds gross. These pigs an a cross between the Chester White and Pland China breeds. They are part of a lice of ten, the rest of which are equally as goo.—Sumner Co. Press.

of it in the garden of a florist, and the effect of so large a quantity was beautiful in the existeme. The plants were raised from seeds brought originally from Southern Kansas in 1873. If sown in the fall or winter, the plants bloom the next year, but success follows when sown in the spring, and the plants have a season's growth before flowering. The roots are somewhas bulbous, and when once had

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To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS.
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The value of the celebrated new Patent Improved Eye The value of the celebrated new Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than one thousand of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Alex. Werth, M. D., and WM. Bratley, M. D., writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

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WILLIAM BEATLEY, M. D., Salvisa, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups. after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

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Rev. S. B. Falknissburg, Minister of M. E. Church, writes: "Your Extent Eye Cups have years and prevent my writes: "Your Extent Eye Cups have verticed my writes."

"After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my utter astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

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Prof. W. Merrick writes: "Truly, I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

Adolph Biornberg, M., D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, vrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfalness to the inventors, Dr. J. Ball & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do.

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Is perched upon our banner hereafter, and if we shall be forgiven for having done business upon the various price system, we will never have to be forgiven again.

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The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

IMPROVED BREEDS

From the time that animals were first domesticated, attempts have undoubtedly been made to improve them in the qualities that are of the greatest value. The animals that were found to be best adapted to man's use were selected for breeding; and the gradual modifications produced in their form and qualities, by the changed condition to which they were subjected, furnished, from time to time,

more extended opportunities for selection.

From the lack of any settled system in the care of the animals, and from the various fan cies of those who bred them, the process of improvement was slow and unstable. The ancient as well as the modern authors treating of live-stock, have uniformly repeated the maxim-"Breed from the best." The descriptions of "model animals" by the older writers show, however, that the best." at the time were far from reaching what would now be considered a moderate standard of excellence. Caprice or fancy, without any rational standard of merit, led to an ever-varying idea of excellence, so that an improvement in one direction was lost in attempts to improve in some other characters that at the time were thought to be more desirable. In the same flock or herd, animals of widely divergent form and qualities were to be seen together, all of which were selected in accordance with the timehonored rule," breed from the best."

Under this varying method of selection of breeding stock, we need not wonder that progress was slow, but rather that it was made at all. In each locality, circumscribed by cli-matic and physical peculiarities that tended to modify the form and characteristics of ani-mals during a series of years, a similarity in type would gradually be developed giving rise to what were recognized as distinct breeds. In addition to these local influences of climate, soil and physical conditions, the typical characters of breeds were in all probability developed to some extent by those who made their termined by taking into account the peculiar-selections of breeding stock with better judgselections of breeding stock with better judg-ment and a greater persistence of purpose than ness and system of management. The most their neighbors, so that their animals, from desirable characters of the improved breeds their superior qualities, would after a time be can only be retained by a judicious practice used to improve the stock of the locality.

BAKEWELL'S METHOD

Notwithstanding the progress thus made, the native breeds, up to the time of Bakewell, were defective in many of the characteristics tnat are most highly valued at the present time. Mr. Bakewell inaugurated a new system, and demonstrated its advantages in his own successful practice. His selections were made with reference to certain desirable. ities that gave the animal the greatest value for a particular purpose. The best animal ceive on many farms, they will certainly deaccording to his standard, was the one that gave the largest return for feed consumed, and had the highest development in a certain definite direction. Any excellence the animal might possess for any other purpose than aimed at, was ignored, and his ideal form was

most all that has been done in the way of improvement. Each breed has special qualities that adapt it to particular purposes and localtitles, and these qualities are so widely different that the various improved breeds, as now developed, cannot well be brought into competition with one another. It is fortunate that this wide diversity of qualities exists, as it enables the farmer to make a selection of an imals adapted to his locality, and to the special

system of farming he intends to practice.

It is generally admitted by modern physical cologists that exercise of all animal functions involves a destruction of tissues, and that this waste must be replaced by the food constituents taken up in the process of digestion and assimilation

Any expenditure of muscular force by the require the full working capacity of the dige tive organs to replace the resulting waste of Large animals expend a greater amount of muscular force as they move from place to place, as their weight is in fact a load that must be moved with them.

LIBERAL FEEDING-EARLY MATURITY.

From this it will be readily seen that the larger breeds would expend too large a proportion of the food consumed in supplying the waste of tissues involved in the labor performed in traveling over wide areas to pro-cure their food, even if they were enabled to obtain enough to supply the wants of the system. There is a truth underlying the old say. ing that "the breed is in the mouth," that should not be lost sight of in the management of live-stock. We must keep constantly in mind the important fact that a liberal supply of nutritious food is essential to rapid growth and full development of the animal. Animals require food for two leading purposes—first to snpply the waste involved in the ordinary processes of life, and second, for their increase growth or conditions. The food used for the first-mentioned purpose gives the farmer no return unless it be in the form of manure—the waste that is to be replaced being equal in value as manure to the food constituents required to keep the animal in the same condition. Any profit in feeding must therefore be derived from the food consumed in excess of

that required in the process of repair.

The superiority of the so-called improved breeds does not consist exclusively in their better forms and more attractive appearance.

Under a good system of management, a larger proportion of the food consumed is made available in the increase of structure—which is the real source of profit—while the repairs of the animal machinery are made at a com-

paritively less expenditure of food constituents This activity of processes of digestion and assimilation is seen in a marked degree in the improved breeds, in which meat production is

the leading object.

The early maturity of these breeds, which is one of their most notable characters, furnishes a striking illustration of the point under con-sideration. At the age of two or three years, a degree of development is obtained that would require, in unimproved animals, from five to six years of liberal feeding. This rapid growth and mature condition at such an early age can only be explained by assuming an increased activity of the organ, of digestion and assim-ilation, and a diminution in the waste involve ed in the performance of the animal functions.

This early development and maturity of an imals intended for the shambles adds materially to their value from the fact that the profits of feeding are increased from the greater

return obtained for a given amount of food

The results of experiments show that other things being equal, a young animal requires less food to make a given increase in live weight than one that is older.

We have then two points in which the improved breeds excel. First, in the greater economy of the system in the processes of digestion and assimilation, and second, in the ability to make a rapid growth at an age that secures the largest possible return for food consumed. Moreover, in the improved meatproducing breeds, early liberal feeding gives a greater proportionate increase in choice parts than the unimproved sorts that have not the same natural tendency to lay on fat, and the salable carcass will therefore bring a better price per pound. This increase in price in connection with the better returns for feed consumed, will constitute an important item in estimating the profits of feeding.

THE "BEST" BREED-GOOD FARMING.

It is often assumed by those who are not familiar with the different improved breeds, that all have qualities in common which bring them in direct competition, and the question is asked—which is the best breed?

The same persons would however readily perceive the absurdity of enquiring whether apples were better than peaches, or whether turnips were better than potatoes. They would undoubtedly say, without hesitation, that these vegetables had but few qualities in common, and that if a choice was to be made between them, it would depend upon a variety of conditions that should be carefully considered before a satisfactory decision could be made.

Each breed of live stock has its peculiar characteristics that adapt it to certain purpose es and localities, and also to different management. Those interested in the dairy would select animals of a type that indidated the best milking quality, and adapted in other respects to the particular locality for which selection was made.

For meat production, a selection should be made of a different type; the tendency to fat-ten at an early age would be a desirable quality in all cases ; while other characters, as, for instance, size and hardiness, could only be decan only be retained by a judicious practice of the same system of care and breeding that developed them. The remark is often made by experienced breeders that it is easier to produce a given variation in an animal than to retain it after it is made. The same flexi that improved animals are a humbug, and only fitted for the purposes of the fancy farmer who cares nothing for the profits of the farm.

The same may be said in regard to the im-proved varieties of grains and vegetables that strictly adhered to.

The method of Bakewell has been practiced by those who were particularly interested in other breeds, and we are indebted to it for all most all that has been done in the year of the soul and other breeds. al road to success in farming, and all attempts to find one must, as a matter of course end in disappointment.

The remark is often made by farmers that they cannot aff and to purchase improved stock. This is undoubtedly true if they do not intend to give it reasonable care and an abund-ant supply of food. If the conditions to which animals are subjected are not favorable to their full growth and development, the best results cannot be reasonably expected. Good farming is essential to success in the raising of good animals of any breed, and the improved sorts must not be considered as exceptions to the rule.-Country Gentleman.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, animal would, therefore, be at the expense of food consumed, and when in excess, it might in their letters to advertisers that they saw this

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