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FACTS ABOUT THE CENTENNIAL.

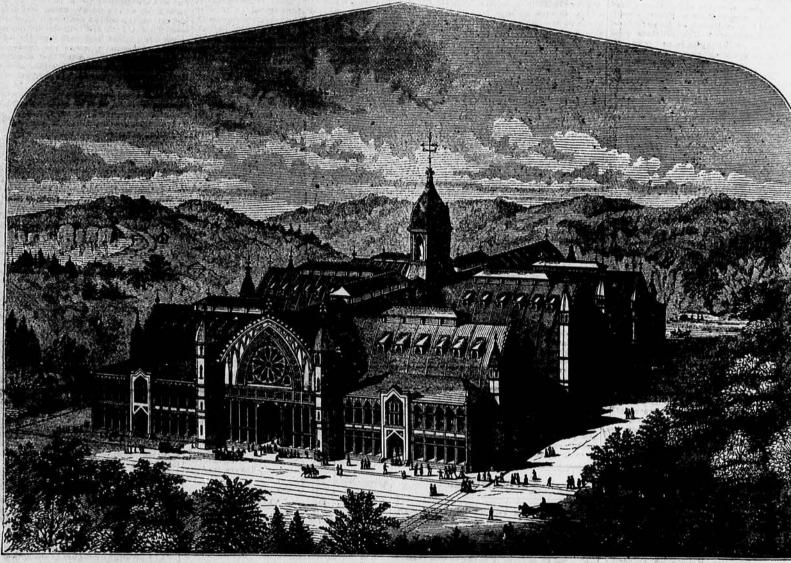
The act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundreth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and entrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governore and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has some times been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The Exhibition will be opened on May 10th, 1876, and remain open every day, except Sunday, until November 10th. There will be fixed price of 50 cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill River, and within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country The Park contains 3,160 acres, 450 of which have been enclosed for the Exhibition. Besides this tract, there will be large yards near by for



INTERNATIONAL CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—PHILADELPHIA, PA., FROM MAY 10, TO NOV. 10, 1876.



AGRICULTURAL HALL

Agriculture.

THE NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE.

the Exhibition of stock, and a farm of 42 acres has already been suitably planted for the tests of ploughs, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

The Exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, over the tracks of which trains will also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroads. Thus the previmented upon, suiting each kind of product

We often hear men talk of the dullness and there is there a field of enterprise that requires so much and so warled forethought as the proper cultivation of the soil? And there is no field on the farm that requires more cultivation than the brain. The farmer must lay his plans for years—not only in regard to the manner he would till his soil. But the coll has a mended by us, with time for sowing and quantity per acre, will be found valuable for reference. The letter "a" signifies the month when they may be sown:

The table annexed, as amended by us, with time for sowing and quantity per acre, will be found valuable for reference. The letter "a" is proper cultivation than the brain. The farmer must lay his plans for years—not only in regard to the manner he would till his soil. But in regard to the manner he would till his soil. But in regard to the manner he would till his soil. But in regard to the manner he would till his soil. But in regard to the manner he would till his soil. But in regard to the manner he would till his soil. But in regard to the farmer for greater capacity in the future. The different is there a field of enterprise that requires much and so warled forethought as the proper cultivation of significant to significant the proper cultivation of the soil? And there is no field on the farm that requires much and so warled forethought as the proper cultivation of significant to significant the proper cultivation of the soil. But the soil much the soil much the soil. But the field for the ta

we be told that it is a waste of time and mon ey to learn her secrets?—Ohio Farmer.

HEED PER ACRE AND SEASONS FOR SOW ING.

W'zht ver bu	SEED.	March.	April.	May.	Inne.	July.	Angus	Sept mber.	Octuba.	Quantity per a cre.
60	Red Clo er							-	I	8 to 10 lb
45	"Imothy	B	8		1		8	8		K to K bi
14	Red Top	1	8				8	4		I to # bi
14	Ky. Blue Grass		H	1		H	1			
1₽.	Hang rian Grass			8	1					1 to 1 bi
12.	Willet				b		• •		٠.	1 to % bi
50	Flax Beed							58		d quaris.
56	lorn						**	**	••	4 to 6 ate
56	Kve	'n	H		35	46	100	*		1 to 2 bu
60	Wheat		8			16	1	Ä		i to 2 bu
148	Barley	a		8			1	8	10	116 to 2 bi
82	fata	b	H	*					100	2 to 8 bu
23	Hnckwheat				H	h				36 to 36 ht
60	Potatoes		*	8	11	21				10 to 15 bt
B	White Beans	•		• •	8		10			1 to 1 bu
0	reas	84	10				1			1% to 2%

Again, the greater number of pounds or produces too little beef, butter, wool, mutton, bushels per acre are used only upon very rich land. And the earlier all spring crops not atfected by frost are sown, the better as a rule what it does, to be profitable in this rapidly moving age, Farmers must first with the stream of improvement, or they will find them will be the yield. This rule will apply to any selves cast high and dry upon the banks Feed

crop in the West, for the earlier we seasonably sow any given crop here; the better will be the return; for instance, it is better to plant any variety of potato in March or April wares must necessarily cost too much. To im-

and other special content and other age in the statistic point of the statistic point point point of the statistic point point of the statistic point point

some may think ridiculous prices for it. We some may think ridiculous prices for it. We gave \$5, (a ridiculous price it was thought), for our first pound of Early Rose potatoes, and the second year we gave away more than \$5 worth to friends, and sold \$125 worth at \$1 a bushel from the produce of that pound, Improved stock ought to be a cetter thing to have than an improved potato, and it is, provided it is used with judgment and well cared for.—

American Agriculturist. American Agriculturist.

STAND BY THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

On this subject a correspondent of the Rural World says: "I give it as my deliberate conviction that we, as farmers, always have, and do still, under estimate our noble calling. And when we ourselves do it by daily ex And when we corrected to it by daily example, how can we expect others to properly estimate us? Brother farmers, my object is to get you to think—soundly, methodically, and rationally. If you will do this, I have no fears but that action—judicious action—will follow as a natural consequence. You will soon see that we are not excupying our frue soon see that we are not occupying our true position in society; you will soon see that there is no sort of necessity for us to continue to be the drudges and slaves of all classes of mankind. We shall then be able to assert and maintain our true position, which is the no-blest of all the earth. The age in which we live, and the times, are propitious for this great reform. The facilities for the inter comgreat reform. The facilities for the inter communication of thought and for the concentra tion of effort and action on a given point, are where can we look with so encouraging prospect of success, as to the agricultural class? And through what medium so honest, unself ish, and noble in sentiment, as the agricultur al press of the country? The religious press is divided into conflicting sects and isms, and read only by adhering classes and votaries. The scientific press is limited, and confined to The scientific press is limited, and confined to its favorite pursuit. The influence of our so-called literary press is, to a very great extent, corrupting; and the political press of the day is not only corrupting, but positively disgusting to the honest mind. We challenge therefutation of these statements. Then, brother farmers, let us raily to the support of our press tick hope of our courty the palladium press, the hope of our country, the palladium of our prosperity, and—may I not say—of our

Morticulture.

PLANTS IN WINTER.

The plants best suited for flowering in winter may be divided into two classes. First those requiring moderate temperature, at night, say an average of 50 degrees. Wheth-er the plants are grown in the parlor or sit ting-room of a private dwelling, or in a greet-house especially constructed for their culture, the conditions should be as nearly as possible the same; that is, uniformity of temperature ranging from 45° to 55°, and an avoidance of ranging from 45° to 55°, and an avoidance of a dry atmosphere; it is easy enough in the greenhouse to get a properly humid atmosphere by sprinkling the paths with water; but in a room in the dwelling house, the only thing that can be done is to place pans of water on the stove, furnace, or whatever may be the source of heat. If plants are kept in a sitting room or parlor, an east, south-east, or south as pect should be chosen. Plants of the class that may be grown at an average temperature of Ko may be grown at an average temperature of 50 degrees, are Asaleas, Abutilons, Ageratums, Carnations, Cinerarias, Catalonian, Jessamines, Carnations, Cinerarias, Catalonian, Jessamines, Cape Jessamines, Camellias, Callas, Chorisemas, Geraniums of all kinds, Hibiscus, Hyacinths, Myrsiphyllum, (Smilax), Mahernias, Primulas, Stevias, Roses. Violets, and the various kinds known as greenhouse plants, which, together with those above named are fully described in the florists catalogues.

"The second class, or hot-house plants, require an average temperature of 60 degrees at night, the range of which, however, may occasionally run from 55° to 65° without injury. Of these we name the following: Begonias

casionally run from 55° to 65° without injury. Of these we name the following: Begonias Bouvardias, Clerodendron, Euphorbias, Epiphyllums, Fuchsias, Heliotropes, Poinsettia, Roses, (these will do in either temperature). Tuberoses, etc. The necessity for this difference in temperature is not absolute, as many plants will do partially well in either; but we make this distinction as a guide to those having a choice of temperatures, in order that they may select the plants that are best adapted to the one at command. In a greenhouse ed to the one at command. In a greenhouse, particularly if heated by a flue, there is often a difference of five or ten degrees between onend and another: in such a case the plants named in the first class must be placed at the cool end, and those of the second class at the

One of the most troublesome pests of plants grown in the greenhouse, or sitting-room. in winter, is the aphis, or 'green fly.' as it is termed; we have no difficulty in getting rid of it in the greenhouse, when it is separation the house; all that is necessary is to get some tobacco stems, (such as are thrown out as refuse by cigar makers), and soak them in water for a minute or two; about half a pound or so for a greenhouse 25 x 20 feet is placed over a small handful of shavings, only enough over a small handful of shavings, only enough to light the dampened tobacco, as too many might injure the plants by smoke; the burned tobacco stems give out a smoke that is quickly fatal to the 'green fiy.' To thoroughly pre-vent the least appearance of this insect, the greenhouse must be fumigated every four or five days. We fumigate all our greenhouses twice each week during the entire year; our rule being that an aphis must never be seen upon any plant in the house. If the green-house is attached to the dwelling, so that the tobacco smoke would find its way into the rooms, recourse may be had to another remedy take these same waste tobacco stems and stee them in water until the liquid is of the col take these same waste tobacco stems and steep them in water until the liquid is of the color of strong tea, with this water syringer the plants freely twice a week, this will not only effectually destroy the green fly, but will keep in check most other insect that infest plants. Where only a few plants are kept in rooms, the easiest way is to dip the plants entirely in the tobacco water, moving them up and down in the liquid, to wash the insects off if they have a firm hold. The "red spider" is another pest to winter blooming plants, and where ever it is seen you may be certain that the atmosphere has been too dry, and very likely the temperature too hot, as it is rarely found in a cool, damp atmosphere. The treatment for this insect in the greenhouse is copious syringings with water, but where but a few plants are grown in the house, it is best to go over the leaves, especially on the under side, with a wet sponge. The red spider is so minute that it is hardly distinguishable by the naked eye, but its destructive effects are quickly perceptible, as the leaves upon which it works soon become brown, and if the leaves are closely examined, particularly the under side, the minute insect will be seen in great numbers. ROHOHETS

What a pleasure to gather the beautiful flowers, and fashion them into bouquets, to ornament our rooms, decorate the graves of ornament our rooms, decorate the graves of our dear ones, or giadden the heart of the in-valid! They are fit messengers of love and sympathy to our sick and suffering friends, telling their own story of heavenly care and

Many people dislike to cut their flowers at all, while others will pluck all kinds and col-ors in one bunch, and, never giving a thought to their arrangement, crowd them into a little vase, or put them in an old pitcher too large by half, and down go several of the prettiest into the water out of sight. We should know when we gather our flowers what we wish to do with them, and cut and arrange them accordingly. Some flowers have very short stems: these look pretty in something shallow like a saucer, for we dislike to cut off large clusters of buds every time we pick a Verbena, or take a whole plant to get one Pansy or Balsam.

Every bouquet should have a good propor-tion of green and white; and not too many bright colors, for it is poor taste to put all shades and varieties together. Neither should flowers be formed into rank and file like a reg iment of infantry, where like the soldiers they lose all their individuality by their similar positions and crowded appearance, but grouped loosely and gracefully, letting each flower show its own peculiar beauty and habit as far as possible. Those with long, slender stems, such as the Tassel Flower and Calliopsis, look so pretty nodding their heads above their larger and siffer companion. Then the Panar larger and stiffer companions. Then the Pansy which chooses a shady nook to grow and bloom in, should never be placed on the outside of a bouquet to stare at the whole world, but be seen peeping out from beneath the green leaves, half hidden from view; while the stately Gladiolus may look proudly forth from the center, surrounded and intertwined with

fine flowers or wavy green.

Very pretty bouquets can be made in saucers of wet sand; they are easily arranged, the sand keeping each flower in place. These are very appropriate to place in the cemetery, as the flowers appear to have grown and blossom and there in the grass. Very beautiful ones are made with the June Pinks, the white English Pinks, and two or more kinds of Ros buds, with a Rose just opened in the centre For green the Scotch Rose leaves and the prettiest for the top, they are so small and delicate. Place larger Rose leaves round the edge, allowing them to fall over and hide the saucer, and the bouquet will appear to be made in a wreath of Rose leaves. The next morning the Rose buds will have opened, and you will almost wooded if this is the same bought. will almost wonder if this is the some bou-quetyou made the day before. There are no flowers that excel the lovely

Pinks and Roses; to their firmness of texture, perfect form, and beautiful coloring, is added a delicate perfume, more pleasing by far than that of the Mignonette, which is not a particular favorite of mine. I would choose first those flower having beauty as well as sweetness, among which will be found the half hardy puramong which will be found the half hardy pur-ple Heliotrope and Sweet Alyssum. Let us always have the pretty, sweet scented blossoms, for fragrance gives a delightful charm to our

A very common mistake is the forming of too many flowers in one cluster, destroying their graceful, airy effect; a few, carefully se-lected, and tastefully arranged with slender sprays of running vine, and finely cut, wavy green, will surely give us more pleasure than a confused mass, of many varieties, so huddled and jammed together that they present the rueful appearance of floral criminals condemned to die by suffocation.—Floral Cabinet.

farm Stock.

LIVE STOCK FOR THE COMMON PARMER At the recent Agricultural Convention held ander the auspices of the Wisconsin State Ag ricultural Society, G. E. Morrow, of this paper. ielivered an address on Live Stock on Wiscon sin Farms, of which the following is a brief abstract :

The condition of farming in the West, and n Wisconsin and the North-west as fully as in any other part of the country, for the past few years, as is well known, has been far from satyears, as is well allowed, has been a general feeling tion of our country they are better adapted that too exclusive attention has been given to grain growing, and connected with this has been a general increased interest in relation to been a general increased interest in relation to stock raising and feeding. For this Wiscon sin and the Northwest has some disadvantages shief of which are the facts that the winter are long and cold, and there is more liability to drouths than in some other sections. There ere, however, some advantages. The soil is fertile and grass and other forage grows with fertile and grass and other forage grows with great rapidity. The difference in length of Wisconsin summers and those two hundred niles south is less than is generally supposed. The climate is healthful and the dry, bracing air of winter, although cold, is better than the lamp, cheerless weather of some supposed to be more favored spots.

The rearing and teeding of live stock, gives work on the farm throughout the year and

work on the farm throughout the year, and thus enables the farmer to more steadily employ an important part of his rowing of smail grain exclusively gives hur growing of smail grain exclusively gives hurrying work during a part of the year and leaves
the farmer comparatively idle during the remainder. Live stock use up profitably much
of the coarser products of the farm largely
wasted in exclusive grain growing. The animals can get a good living from land which
would otherwise give little or no profitable re
turn. Keeping live stock greatly increases the
quantity of manure made on the farm, and en
ables the farmer to better adopt a system of
rotation of crops. Being able to ship live stock rotation of crops. Being able to ship live stock or animal products greatly helps Western farmers in meeting the great transportation farmers in m question. Breeding, rearing and feeding ani-mals tends to higher intelligence and better farming. Few things will-tend more to give boys a love for farming than interesting them

As nothing succeeds like success, a stronger argument in favor of giving increased atten-tion to live stock than a feeling that this ought to be done, or arguments to show that it would be profitable, is found in the abundantly prov-en fact that stock raising has paid well in Wisconsin and other parts of the North-west.

But if money is to be made, the stock must be good stock. By good stock is meant that which is well adapted for the purpose designed. In the market reports we read that one steer sold for seven cents, another for three cents a pound. One is better adapted for the designed nursoes than the other. The nursons designed purpose than the other. The purposes for which we desire animals are best accomplished when they are far removed from their "natural" condition. No natural or wild animals so well fitted for meat, milk or wool, Red Jacket (98) 16% lbs. per week. Mr.

production as when it has been subjected to the Coleman, 21 lbs. per week for several weeks allowed to stand until dry before dressing. influence of man. "Like produces like" but with exceptions and modifications, and so by selection and careful treatment we develop the characteristics we wish, and repress those we do not desire, bearing in mind that no animal can be perfect, and that special develop-ment in one direction is usually accompanied by lack of development in other directions, and that a characteristic which has descended ly to be reproduced than one in which the ani mal differs from his ancestors.

Thus we see why the pedigrees of animals These are partial histories of fam ilies and furnish evidence, more or less conclusive, that for generations past the ancestors have or have not had the same general character as has the individual in question. The character of the more immediate ancestors is far more important those more remote, so if we know certainly the character of the sires and dame for a half dozen generations back, we need not be anxious about those more remote. Pedigree is not all that is important. A poor animal may have a good pedigree; a good animal may have a poor pedigree. If both pedigree and individual be good and then good care be given, we have assurance of success.

Admitting the desirability of making live stock prominent in our farming system, it is a pertinent question with many farmers, "how are we to change? Our farms have been devoted to grain culture; we have not the means in all such matters, time is required. A sud-den change cannot be made. Grass should be sown as far as land can be spared for it. It is fortunate that the North-west is especially adapted to the growth of crops which partially take the place of grass, and help us when the grass fails. Chief of these is corn.

By careful selection and skillful management a farmer may, in a series of generations, so improve his stock that the first and last so improve his stock that the first and last specimens would hardly be recognized as of the same breed, but this is a slow process and hence the average farmer will do wisely to avail himself of the work done by others in this direction. Most farmers cannot afford to purchase full flocks or herds of the improved breeds. They can afford, however, to make use of well bred males and thus in a comparative—typew years have animals almost or quite equal of well bred males and thus in a comparatively few years have animals almost or quite equal
for practical purposes to those pure bred. If,
in addition to this, even one or two full blood
females can be secured and bred from, a great
additional help will be had, and it is surpriaing how soon a good sized flock or herd of full
blood animals can thus be secured.

It is a fallacious and unwise objection that armers cannot afford to pay the high prices asked and received for some specimens of im-ported stock; for there is no need that they should, as in any well established breed, very creditable specimens can be obtained at prices which farmers can affird to pay.

In the selection of breeds it should be borne in mind that no one is perfect; no one adapted for all uses and c'imates; that the breed best for one man may be illy suited to the wants of another. It is unwise to have so strong prej udices as to be unable to see any merit in but one breed. On the other hand, it is good to have well established convictions, for in stock raising, frequent or aimless crossing of breeds is always an evil.

For the professional stock breeder it is often advisable to give attention to but one class of animals, and to but one breed of this class For the general farmer it is often advisable to keep horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, selecting some one breed of each. Exclusive attention to any one class is rarely advisable and sudden changes to meet the fluctuations in market prices are nearly always inadvis

DEVON CATTLE.

Their History in America This race of cattle has been bred in Eng. land for a couple of centuries, and greatly admired for their many good qualities. They were imported from that country into the United States at the beginning of the present century, and are already increasing in numbers without any effort being made by the breeders to introduce them. For a large porness by any other breed, thriving where other cattle would starve, and yet showing care and good feed as much as any. For the yoke they have long been considered excellent, being docile, strong and quick in their motions. The quality of their beef is well attested by the price it brings at Smithfield market in London. When bred for milk, they equal any, as numerous cases of their producing from four teen to nineteen pounds of butter per week will show.

They vary in color from a light to a dark red, with fi sh colored muzzles, with same around the eyes, the tip of the tail white, and sometimes their udders are white, but it should be nowhere else. Breeders east of the moun tains seem to prefer the light red color, whilthose west prefer the dark red, but it is bee to avoid either extreme. They are called by many the "little Devons," but it is not at all uncommon to find cows weighing from thir teen to fifteen hundred pounds, the bullfrom fifteen to twenty one hundred pounds. and the steers often forty-five hundred per voke.

As for their milk and butter qualities, Mr Wainwright, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., says b. made 14 lbs. of butter per week from Heler a (774); F. P. Holcomb, of New Castle, Delaware, 1916 a week from Lady; Hon. H. Capron, formerly of Robin's Nest, Ill, 21 lbs. in 9 days, from Flore 2d (120) C. P. Holcomb, of New-Castle, Delaware, in the summer of 1843. in 12 weeks, made from one cow 174% lbs. of butter, or an average of 14 lbs. and 9 oz. per week; during one week she made 19 lbs, and in three days 91/2 lbs. W. L. Cowles, Farmington, Conn., 161/2 lbs. in 10 days. J. Buckingham, Duncan's Falls, Ohio, in three months, summer of 1856, from four cows, an

(afterward Earl of Leicester), of Holkam, England, to Mr. Robert Patterson, a celebrated merchant of the city of Baltimore. Of their arrival in this country I find the following notice in the 4th volume of the Old American HOW SHALL WE PREPARE OUR BEES FOR Farmer, page 29, which is before me, and reads as follows: "June 10, 1817, the brig Margaretta, Capt. Gardner, arrived at Baltimore from London, England, with six beautiful young cows and one bull, of the Devonshire breed, for Mr. Patterson and Mr. Caton, the whole being a present from Mr. Coke .-

LULU AGAINST TIME.

This was, of course, considered the event of the day, and the result proved that it was not only the event of the day, but the greatest trotting event of the vear. Though Lulu fail-ed to beat Goldsmith Maid's best time—2:14 she succeeded in trotting three heats, which aggregate the fastest on record, and beats even her magnificent performance here last August. She was accompanied by a piebald running just far enough behind her to excite her to her best efforts On the first heat she did not seem to get down to her best work until she reach-ed the back-stretch, where the runner had closed pretty well up. After that she trotted splendidly On the home-stretch the pace was very fast, but she only succeeded in getting in in 2:16½

On the se ond heat Green made a more des-

perate attempt to win the coveted \$3 000, and the glory of beating 2:14, and Lulu's trotting for the first three quarters of a mile was such as to inspire the belief that she would accomplish the wonderful feat. It is generally believed that she would have done so but for the high wind which was blowing from the south east, and which blew square in her face that hard when the was rounding the upper quite hard when she was rounding the upper turn. Charley Green put her to the best, but it was useless, he was just one second too late, going under the wire in 2:14% This practically ended the struggle, though on her third attempt she made the splendid time of 2:16 It is the almost universal belief among hors-men that Lulu will yet succeed in troting below 2:14, and her performance yesterday fully justifies it.

The Dairy.

HOW PRIZE CHEESE ARE MADE Soth Bonfoy, of West Winfield, N.Y., is a cheese maker of long experience. He has had factories in several counties, and has studied the art of manufacture thoroughly. Of late he has been doing unusual things in the way of making cheese, which capture the judges at our largest cheese exhibitions, and sends him home with the leading prominings. For two home with the leading premiums. For two years, at le st, he has taken the first premiums at the State and the Central New York fairs. These achievements make his method of manu-facture of special interest, and we have secur-ed from him for our readers some facts which may be of wide usefulness. We profollowing as the result of an interview Question. At what temperature do you se

your milk, and why?

Answer. I set at 82 degrees, because I believe the whey eparates more freely, the curd handles with more life, and in the end makes more cheese than when set at a higher tem

Q Do you vary the heat of setting at differ

ent seasons of the year, and why?

A. I set elightly higher in the spring and a trifle lower in the fall. The separation is more trady as the season advances.

Q What rennets do you use and how do

A. I break the curd a little before it will Q How do you break the curd and make it

A. I cut with Young's perpendicular curd knife, lengthwise and crosswise carefully, and hen handle with bands carefully while warm ng until the curd is sufficiently fine Carefu

character of the cheese Q How much time do you occupy in break

ing the curd?

A I am governed altogether by the condi-tion of the milk in its keeping qualities. If it is old milk I warm carefully and constantly inti-t reaches 95° or 96°, and not venture too far. Q Do you have any rule as to the time when you begin to apply the scald, and the

me occupied in raising the heat?

A. I have none but judgment. The ourd hould be properly matured at a medium low emperature. The time occupied depends on he slowness or rapidity with which it ma-ures. The heating should always be slow nd careful, and the curd should be carefully and constantly handled while raising the heat Q. How high do you scald, and how long do

A. I scald to 98 degrees, and the time taken varies from fifteen to sixty minutes. In the pring I heat slightly quicker, and the slower A the serson advances, especially in the fall Q How do you tell when the curd is scald

A By my judgement of the appearance of he curd. What are the concluding steps of hand-

ling the curd?
A I draw off the whey with a siphon, form ing a channel in the center of the curd, elevat og the vat slightly at one end. When the of Jones & Faulkner's curd-mills, and sait im-nediately. I use three pounds of Syracuse lairy sait to the thousand pounds of milk,

lairy salt to the thousand pounds of milk, stirring in the salt thoroughly. I then put to press immediately in a lukewarm condition, believing it closes more perfectly. I press twenty-two hours with Frazer's gang press.

Q How do you secure a perfect rind?

A. By p-riect manufacture. I rub the face of the cheese with a strong alkali, colored slightly with annato. This is done when the cheese are taken from the press, and they are

in succession. Mr. Hurburt, of Connecticut, the succession of the whey butter for greasing it is made by from Beauty (523) averaged 16 lbs. per week during June, 1850, when she was 16 years old. This warm. The above fact of Mr B intoy's method warm. This is but a small portion of those I have on ods, may of course, contain many items which my list as famous for butter.

The first pure-bred Devons that we have any knowledge of in this country, are one bull and six heifers, presented by Mr. Coke (afterward Earl of Leicester), of Holkam, Eng-

Apiary.

It is believed by many eminent apiarians, that were it not for the fact, that on an average, fully one-half of our bees are lost here in the North, in wintering, and the balance so depleted in numbers that the first and most abundant honey harvested is consumed by the From Howard's Catalogue of Devondale Herd. bees, in strengthening up to the "working point," honey might be profitably raised and sold at a figure so low as to cause its adulteration to cease and honey become again as it was anciently, the principal sweet used by the masses. Much of the honey now brought from California, is purchased from the producer, at 5 to 7 cts. per lb . and as many of the apiaries there yield from 200 to 800 lbs, per hive, and one person being able to attend to several hundred hives, it is easily seen that the business is profitable, even at these low figures.

The secret of success in California, is more in the fact that very few bees are lost in winter, and that there is a sufficiency of honey and pollen during winter, to enable the bees to continue breeding, and keep the hives crowded with broad and young bees to store for sur plus, the first harvests that come, than in any difference in bee-pasturage existing between that locality and ours: and in fact, as far as quality is concerned, we certainly will always have an important advantage. Hence, the vast importance of a correct answer to the question. How shall we winter our bees, so as to avoid these annual losses, and to bring them out strong and healthy in early spring. On a correct solution of this problem, largely depends the success or failure of several thousands of young persons just now commencing this delightful pursuit, and we feel duly our responsibility in undertaking to advise them in so important a matter; yet, with several years experience of our own, aided by the methods of others who have generally been successful, together with our personal inspection of hundreds of apiaries, (late in the fall), in most of the Northern states, we feel we can throw out some hints that if acted upon, will in a majority of cases secure the desired end.

The greatest cause of disaster to the bees, is the gross neglect of their owners to provide any protection for them whatever, during winter. They are placed usually upon a long bench two or three feet from the ground, often in bleak places, with openings on all sides of the hive, and there left "live or die," the year round; but this is the class that discard all modern improvements in hives, and of course, take no paper devoted to bees; so I will not occupy space in advising them, but simply content myself, by wishing that all such, might be compelled to pass a few days of mid winter in July apparel, and sleep a few nights under one thin covering. I think they would then realize what they inflict on their bees.

The great secret of successful wintering, we believe is to keep the interior of the hive perfectly dry; and in order to do this, the interior walls of the hive and sheets of honey, must be A. Patrons' rennets. I prepare them for use by soaking twelve hours in warm water, at 98 degrees. Then take them out and sait the liquor to keep. The skins are resoaked in the may escape and fresh air be admitted.

In wintering in cellars or bee houses, this object is partly accomplished by regulating the temperature; but we have objections to these modes which will prevent our recommending them except in the very coldest sections of the country, and then we believe the "cold frame," is preterable.

We once wintered 80 stocks in a double walled brick bee house; we carried them out twice during winter, on fine days, and gave them a "fly." They came out in March "bright as a dollar," and the first warm day, we placed them on their summer stands, thinking all danger was now over; a spell of two or three cold days came on, and in less than one week. more than half of our yellow beauties were dead. The sudden change was too much for them; and this same result we have known to occur in many other apiaries. Still we do not condemn good, dry, ventilated cellars or beehouses, but recommend great carefulness in their use.

The bees should be set out and allowed to fly once or twice during winter, and when put on the summer stands, they should be closely watched, and set back whenever it is very cold. But there are many bee keepers' who have neither cellar room to spare, nor have they bee-houses, and if they had they would not probably attend to all the requirements necessary to secure the safety of their bees — Bee. Keepers' Magazine.

From Cloud tounty.

Nov 1-Fall wheat looks well, considerable breadth sown. Rye is up so stock cen get a good bite. Cattle are looking well nearly all the horses have got the epizootic, have not heard of any dying from it yet; had a small sprinkle of rain to day with a little snow Corn is being cribbed. WM BUTLER.

From Washington County. EDITOR FARMER. - Wishing to give you a

note on the potato yield I would report:
From 2 ibs. of the Peerless potators 58 ibs.
yield, and from 8½ ibs of Russets, 287 ibs.
yield.
Respectfully, Yours,
M. P. ROBERTS.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESE The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture Oct 28. savs :

We flud, from the most reliable data known to this country, that eleven of the greatest hog producing states of this continent are short 20 yer cent from last year's product.

The Rural World says :

One thousand hogs have died of cholers in Shelby county, Ind., in the past three

The Journal of Agriculture says : The farmers in and around Minot, Me., will receive over \$10 000 for sweet corn which has been furnished the canning factory in that town this fall.

The Boston Cultivator, Oct. 80, says :

The Patrons of Ohio and Indiana are buying shingles direct from the mills in Michigan, upon which the mill owners get ten per cent. more per thousand than from dealers, and yet the Patrons save 40 per cent, by the

Joseph Harris, in American Agriculturist,

I have great faith in good farming. Better farming would give us a steadier supply. It is clear to my mind that if we raised better crops and fed out more of our produce on the farm, it would be a great national blessing.

The Farmers' Friend, Nov. 12, says:

The proposed Patrons Centennial Encampment enterprise has already progressed so far and met with such substantial and material co operation from almost every state and terri-tory in the Union, as to preclude all possibili-ty of failure.

The Indiana Farmer, of Nov. 6, says :

In all our struggles for gain—our desire for fine stock, fine strains, and development of stock—we should not forget that our sons are also developing into better or worse men, in proportion as we care for and train their minds. A taste for good reading and habits of thought should be cultivated in their younger years. younger years.

Wilkes Spirit of the Times says:

In regard to epizootic—keep the animal in a rarm, well ventilated, light stable, feed on warm, well ventilated, light stable, reed on laxative food, and give small, repeated doses of the nitrate of potasb, hyposulphite of sods, or chlorate of potasb, in the food or water.

The Science of Health says :

If farmers would avoid sudden cooling of the body after great exertions; if they would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if they would not eat when in an exhausted state, and bathe often, using much friction, they would have less rheuma-tism.

The Bee Keeper's Magazine says :

Syrup, prepared in the following manner, ill answer for feeding bees in the fall. Best quality of brown sugar two parts, by measure, to one part pure soft water; boll and skim; then, to every quart of the mixture, add one teaspoonful of the best cream of tartar; dissolve the cream of tartar before putting in.

Wilkes Spirit of the Times says :

A good walk is the most useful gait a general purpose horse can possess; and if one-half the attention were paid to cultivating this gait, that is now given to that of training and breeding trotters, horses that could walk five miles an hour would soon be as abundant as 2:30 trotters now are.

The Western Rural says:

Late fall and winter plowing is one of the best means we have yet seen adopted for the destruction of cutworms and injurious insects, which spend their larval age in the ground.

Colman's Rural World, of Nov. 18, says: The Patrons in the vicinity of Otterville Mo., have a cooperative store in that town with a cash capital of \$3000. It is largely patronized and is doing well.

The Fine Stock Gagette says :

We do not fear to predict that the time is coming when nothing less than Short horn beef will satisfy the market demand.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says:

The presence of black walnut trees in an orchard is sure to kill apple trees. The effect of a small walnut tree on a large apple tree is small at first, but it will show itself after a little, and death will be the result.

PARASITISM.

There is a wide-spread lack of knowledge of the very first principles of helminthology (study of worms) Such names as triching, measles, hydatid, fluke &c., are to the great messles, hydatid, fluke &c., are to the great majority, wholly unmeaning except in so far as they convey the idea of the presence of worms in the system. A very little attention and consideration will materially clear our ideas, and enable us to grasp and have clearly before our minds a ground work on which to go. It some such basis is not attained, the study of any subject becomes a tark, and the details, instead of beautifully fitting in with and helping our knowledge, only make "confusion worse confounded" in our minds. It may be stated, then, that parasites, speaking generally, do not reproduce themselves in the body of their brarer or host, but require to pass from one animal to another in order to do this. from one animal to another in order to do this. Thus the beef measle cannot propagate itself in the cx, but the beef must be eaten by some other creature in order that it may fulfil its round of existence; nor can triching multiply themselves in the muscles of the pig, nor pass from there unless by the process of being awallowed by certain animals. Then again parasites generally take different forms in the different animals which carry them as the beef

the parasites separately.

It will be remembered that the three classes

passing into the incestines, are discussived with the forces of the sheep, and, as they next require water in order to attein the next stage, this explains wby attacks of "fluke disease" are so much worse in wet seasons, and why wet pas-tures are invariably the worst for producing it. Being dropped then into stagnant or even run-Being dropped then into stagnant or even run-ring water, or washed into such by showers, the embryos, according to Steenstrup, are found to acquire great activity and to move freely. They are eaten by the mollusks, which abound in stagnant water, and in them they acquire a hydated form, and are provided with an alimentary canal and organs of locomotion. By a process of interior budding the cercaria or young sucking worms (flukes) are formed, which are endowed with great activity, and by means of a tadpole-like tail, they can move about in the water with considerable activity. On finding a suitable pond spall, the cercaria shout in the water with considerable activity. On finding a suitable pond snail, the cercariae pierce them, become incysted, and, when swallowed by the sheep in drinking the stagmant water, they escape free to pass into the liver, assume the leaf-like form, acquire generative organs, and are ready to lay the eggs for another generation. The metamorphosis here noticed is probably similar for all trematode worms. Dr. Cobbold says that it is not necessary for the pond snaffs themselves to be swallowed by the animal drinking, seeing that the free swimming cercariae appear to be able to

worms. Dr. Cobbold says that it is not necessary for the pond snaffs themselves to be swallowed by the animal drinking, seeing that the free swimming cerceric appear to be able to complete their fluke development without passing through the encysted pups stage within bodies of their intermediate bearers.

The disease induced by these parasites is generally known as "rot," (not foot rot, which has nothing in common with this) Gamgee thus describes it: "A flock placed on damp land, or a flock purchased from a country where it has contracted rot, appears to thrive well, lays on fat, and promises to turn into good mutton. Inactivity and duliness are shon apparent. " As a rule, rot progresses a first in an incidious form: the flanks get hollow, the back rigid, and there is a decided yellow, the back rigid, and there is a decided yellow color of the eye, and, where visible often of the skin; the fleece drops off in patches; the belly colorges; the back droops, and there is a disposition to dropsical swellings in different parts of the body. There is frequently an insatiable thirst, as in other dropsical diseases; the pulse is frequent and very feeble; the heart beats active, and anomic murmurs are heard; the breathing becomes quick and short; there is a slight cough, most marked in those cases which are complicated by the presence of strongyll in the air passages. The most remarkable of the dropsical swellings is around the throat. A sheep thus suffected is said to be chockered. The alimentary canal is disturbed, and, with the quantity of liquids drunk, diarrheals appearent pears and other nutritions grain, allowing full doses of common selt and sail phate of iron in the food, and, when necessary, administering a purgarive, so as to keep the digestive organs in good order." From what has already been said, the importance of having sheep pastures well drained is apparent, and some authorities consider that flecks (if at all liable to this) should not be put in fields where ever running water is. They advise watering f

Batrons of Musbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 35 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical strange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The nee in subordinate granges of the sett of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three broke are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

The National Grange convenes to-day in Louisville, Ky., and we sincerely hope the de-liberations of the body may be harmonious and useful to the Order. We can not refrain from expressing the hope that the demand of the patrons, from one end of the country to the other-almost unanimous-that fourth degreemembers be made eligible to any position in the Order, and that any fourth degree member may take any of the higher degrees, will re ceive favorable action at the hands of the rep. resentatives now in session. Master Hudson who is present representing Kansas, carrier with him the unanimous resolutions of the State Grange urging the above reforms. There can be no question as to the justice and propri ety of recognizing the republican principle of representation. We will give, next week, such results of the meeting as may reach us.

Ou December 14th the State Grange of Kansas will assemble at Emporia. Let it be de. cided then and there whether the patrons of sites generally take different forms in the different animals which carry them, as the beet measle, which is a small cyst in the beef, becomes when eaten by man, the tape worm which infests his intestines.

Finally, it may be stated that nature has merdfully provided against the indefinite existence of these creatures; if they do not, in a comparatively short period, succeed in passing from the first host to the one which is necessary to their round of development, their lives terminate by a natural process. All these facts will be more clearly brought out in studying the parasites separately.

State are to support an "organ" under the control and in the interest of the officers. Let an impartial committee examine every expenditure for the year past, and let the membership in Kaneas know what has been the disposition of the funds. We connsel harmonious action and fair and impartial consideration of every interest of the Order. Let the Grange be strong by being right.

CONCERNING GRANGE REFORMS.

CONCERNING GRANGE REFORMS.

If we examine the liver of a sheep thus diseased, we find in it a variable number of these fit, leaf-like bodies—flukes." Frequently they are found in the gail ducts in great numbers, almost appearing to choke them up, so closely are they packed together. Masses of ova sometimes surround them, for it is in the liver that they produce their ova. These ovalues ovalu put good men in their places, to do away with childish frivolties and settle down to the work in hand. We think the *Era* is altogether too fast; but then, in this free la d, full of active and independent thinking farmers, it is proper to try all plans, and if the Era wishes to be the apostle of a new sect, and to try a new experiment, though sorry to lose its companionship, we say God speed to it in its new work; and while we choose to remain in the old fold, we hope the Era may find pleasant pastures to feed in outside, and plenty of hard, honest work to do in its new field.

We are sorry the Husbandman should trea the propositions of the Era with such con-temptuous ridicule; for no honest man ear-nestly seeking reform is to be laughed at. Let the experiment go on,—Patrons Helper.

We believe the Helper to have taken a easonable and just view of the extreme propositions proposed by the Era. To say that the Grange was made perfect, that there is no further progress, is quite as foolish and stupid as to return to the simple form of the club There is on the one hand an element that looks with contempt on every effort that Labor has every made to better its condition. On the other hand, we have in all our organizations members whose narrowness and super-loyalty condemn every attempt at change or progresas lack of fealty to principle. The Grange has a broad field of labor, and we have faith that it will, in the years to come, develop into greater usefulness and power than at present Those who are entrusted with the responsi bility of leaders can not too thoroughly show to the Order that they are simply executive officers, carrying out the will of the membership, and not presuming to dictate their per sonal and individual will.

WE MUST EDUCATE.

This was the language of a great statesman in the early days of our Republic, before the experiment of free government was fully worked out. It was very evident to his observing mind that the success of this untried form of government depended upon the intelligence of the people, while they remained in ignorance he foresaw that they would be bu the easy prey of designing and unprincipled demagogues who would gain their confidencby fair promises and secure favor for their own selfish ends.

The counsel is appropriate to these times, and to the order of Patrons of Husbandry in particular. The order has grown with wonderful rapidity, and has gained great strengtl. in all'the western country. It is destined to accomplish great good in this country, and the intelligence of its membership, or want of it will have much to do in determining the coursthis immense force will take. The great reforms the order has undertaken to make require thought and investigation. All history and experience teach that success is alone on the side of intelligence and education. We de not mean that showy, superficial, smattering education of many of the schools, which turn out mere theorists, but an education which is practical, which by the aid of experience begets habits of careful thought-an education gathered from the best experience of the great and strong men who have left their marks in acts.

We should keep constantly in mind tha great reforms are not entirely accomplished is a day, or a year. It takes patience, as well as deed, the first thing to do always is, to carefully ascert in just what is right, and the nex thing is to pursue that way with a steadines of purpose and a faith in the ultimate triumpl of all truth, that shall know no wavering

At the ninth annual session of the National Grange, which will assemble in Louisville, Ky., on the 15th of November next, there will be an election for officers to serve for the ensuing three years. The name of D Wyatt Alken, of South Carolina, is mentioned as a candidate for Worthy Master.

The announcement is made that Brother Saunders will retire from the National Executive Committee at the close of the year, and At the ninth annual session of the Nationa

Saunders will retire from the National Executive Committee at the close of the year, and from active work in the Order. Mr. Saunderservices have been invaluable, and the an acouncement will be received with regret. In accordance with section two of article one, of the new constitution of the National grange all elections of officers of Subordinate Grange must be held "at the regular meeting in December;" otherwise they will be illegal. As many Subordinate Grange constitutions have required elections to be held in October, special attention is called to the subject, in order that elections may be neld uniformly through-out in December.

Every grange should have its library contilning works on Agriculture, Horticulture, S ock breeding, Botany, Natural Science, Political Economy, etc. etc. This can be had with the ontlay of very little money in the country where they do not have access to a complete circulating library. There is no way in which each farmer can have so much reading for so little money as by this small library of books exactly suited to his calling. Where a grange is able to spare from \$25 to \$50. let them buy a CONCERNING GRANGE REFORMS.

It will be remembered that the three classes of worms with which we have to do are the trematode or flat, the cestode or tape, and the most important of the first class, we take the liver worm of sheep and cattle, Distoma hapatic ted the flocks, especially of Great Britain and Australia. It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia. It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia. It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia. It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the livers of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the liver of some wild as well as the domesticated animals. In Australia, It affects the liver of some wild as well as the special words, microscopic to a solution, propo

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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. One month, " 15 " per in Three months, " 12 " 12 " One Year, " 10 " "

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADERTISEMENTS. Inch space for 3 months. (13 insertions), for \$10.0 Copy of the paper mailed regularly to all advertisers. Sample copy of the FARMER sent free to all appli-

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

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 it continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general, and applied to all our subscribers. The cash it advance principle is the only business basis upor which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinue that it is in obedience to ageneral business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A jour nal, to be outspoken and useful. I it readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are sucfound essential to permanent success.

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

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GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan,
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson Kan.
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"BETTY BADGER," Freeport. Fa.
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JUDGE JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan.
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NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
"C.W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER
GRL." W. P. POPENOE, ALTREL GRAY, PROF.
SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of
other valuable conclibators, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kanses a pa. or not equalled in
the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the shart letters from farmers and breeders,
fruit-growers and others it terested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions spoothe topics of the day, embacking full and complete. OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

A special and interesting department of the pep-will be the shart letters from farmers and brooder fruit-growers and others it terested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions and the topics of the day, embacing full and complex information upon every passe of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the pape Specimen copies will see sent free to any address

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

ANY FARMER CAN GET A TRIAL CLUB IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

REMEMBER OUR

TRIAL CLUB RATES. This is a New offer. Any Person sending a Trial Club of 10, For Three Months, with \$250, will receive an extra Copy for his trouble. These will be sent to: Any Addresses in Any State, Postage Paid.

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SOUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFERS

Over 2000 columns of reading matter, Postage Paid for \$1.25. We offer neither bulls, jack-knives, washing machines, cheap jewelry or daubs, called chromos, for premiums. The FARMER is given for the lowest possible cash price and every subscriber can keep the money, he would upon the premium plan, give to buy somebody elas a need plan, give to buy somebody else a present. We pay the agent getting up the club ourselves.

THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers)
postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for
\$1.25 per copy, with an extra copy
to the Person getting up the Club.
Address. J. K. HUDSON,
Editor and Propy, Topeka, Kansas.

PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

NEXT WEEK'S PARMER.

Will contain an Original story from Mrs. M S. Beers, contributions from Dr. A. G. Chase, T. Dwight Coburn, Samuel Leavitt, J. G. Drew and a number of other writers who are helping to make the columns of the Farmer strong, original and interesting. Begining Dec 8th, we shall commence sending the FARMER in one sheet. During the past week sample copies have been asked for from 22 States. Will our friends give a helping hand and assist us to place the old "Reliable" in every farmers home?

On Time:-Hereafter the Former will be mailed twenty-four to forty-eight hours carlier than heretofore to enable our re throughout the west, to get their mail by Saturday night.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The friends of the Constitutional Amendnents will be glad to learn that the Attorney emphatically, by a majority of from 15.000 to 16,000, declared in favor of biennial sessions. at the late election in this State. Grave doubts were raised as to the possibility of carrying out the provisions of the amendments without seriously impeding the operations of the State Government. It has been claimed that no regular session of the Legislature ould be held during this year. The intention of the people of Kansas was to secure the benefits arising from less tinkering with the Statutes, less personal and special legislation, less expense, and consequent benefits. Had the amendments failed, a Constitutional Convention would have been the result. This holding of a Constitutional Convention is an expensive luxury that the people of Kansas can very well postpone until there is a more general prosperity, and the number of pieces of property going to tax sale and foreclosure are not so numerous as at present.

Let there be such additional amendments submitted to the people the next election as to make the present new amendments strong and complete. First, that there shall be no adjourned sess on between the regular biennirl sessions. Second, that the regular session shall not be longer than fitty days; and third that the Governor shall specify the legislation for which a special session is called.

Let Kansas thoroughly test the holding of biennial sessions, and in five or ten years when a Constitutional Convention shall meet there may be intelligent action upon this sub lect. We have supported and voted for these amendments because we believe in the object sought to be attained in their adoption, and we hope to see such other amendments submitted by the in-coming Legislature, as will fairly and thoroughly test the wisdom of biennial sessions.

LARGE YIELDS OF WHEAT IN KANSAS.

Mr. J. A. Bent, well known in Kansas and in Illinois as an intelligent citizen and a close observer, made a pleasant call at the office of the FARMER and reported the following extraordinary yields of wheat. He said : I met at Wichita an Illinois farmer, J

Wilday, Esq. from Morgan county, Ill., who gave me so wonderful an account of his crops that I felt inclined to accept his invitation and go to Augusta in Butler county and see if there was exaggeration. He resides at the fork of the Walnut and Whitewater and has a noble bottom farm of some 500 acres. He thinks his sois. He has already gathered corn from different fields and he finds that the yield is from sixty to eighty bushels per acre. He obtained some "Gold Drop" variety of seed wheat last Fall and drilled it in on a small petch which he called six and a half acres. It was land that had been cropped to wheat for several years; was not manured or fertilized. The yield was 365 bushels of machine or rounded measure. This was so much greater than ordinary large yields that I was inclined to be very particular in order to see if any mistake had been made. I went to the barn to see the wheat and have a bushel weighed. He had sold a part at \$1.25 per bushel for seed; had sowed a large part of it himself. The hired man, who measured it at the thresh ing, at my request measured a bushel as he did before, and it, rounded a little, weighed sixty four and one fourth pounds. We then measured a struck bushel and it weighed sixty-two and one-fourth pounds. I then went to the field and with a two rod line measured the ground and found it to be 6 21 acres. In short the yield was 626 bushele of sixty pounds per acre. This crop stood perfectly uniform as to hight, some four feet, was so thick and firm that a bat flung upon it would be upheld. Several others report forty-five bushels per acre. Capt., A. D. Lee, of Rock, in Cowley Co., had 1,100 bushels from twenty acres. His wheat of early May variety, weighed sixtythree and a half pounds per bushel. William Kellison at Marion Center had 150 bushels yield from 21/2 acres.

THE YOUNG POLKS.

No. 2 of American Young Folks, is in prep aration, and will soon be issued. There is room for more letters from the litte folks, as well as some good stories from the older one of this big farmer family. Our little triends may rest assured of a bright, bandsome paper for the next year. Remember that any name sent now, either singly or in clubs, are en sitled to the three numbers of this year yet to be issued, and to all the numbers of next year. Any boy or girl sending 50 cents, will receive his or her paper postage paid, or if five names are sent with \$2 50 the one getting up the club will be entitled to a copy for their trouble

Every mail brings us names for the new paper. Some are sending for papers to show their young friends. All right. Send for sample copies and go to work for a ciub. Every western boy and girl shall have a paper of which they may be proud. It will be finely printed and beautifully illustrated, with the best stories and brightest bits of fun and frolic they can imagine.

Every boy and girl in the West can raise fifty cents; most of them by their own labor. and to invest it in useful, instructive and amusing reading, is a wise use of the money that will not be regretted.

Valuable and Rollable .-. , Brown's Bronchia TRECEMS" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Conghe, Colds, etc.

HON. H. W. COOK, OF WYANDOTTE, FOR SPEAKER.

While there are many able men elected to General sustains the voice of the people who the present Legislature, no one among the number combines in a greater degree the essential qualifications for an able Speaker than Hon. H. W. Cook, of Wyandotte. Having the advantage of legislative experience, a good parliamentarian, possessed of executive ability and the energy and force absolutely necessary in a Speaker, he would give the next house a worthy presiding officer.

Besides this, H. W. Cook possesses a sterling integrity and an outspoken, direct honesty that admits of neither subterfuge or double dealing. The people could rely upon him as one to be trusted, as true to honest leg islation and a man too large and too honest to be used by individuals or by rings.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF KANSAS, UPON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION CREATING BI-ENNIAL BESSIONS.

The Attorney General, in answer to a letter from Governor Osborn, asking his opinion "as to the Constitutional power of the Legislature to meet at the State Capital and hold a regu lar session, commencing on the second Tuesday of January, 1876, 'gives an opinion affirm atively. The following conclusion of the argument we present to our readers:

"The members of the L-gislature will come together as usual at the State Capital on the second Tuesday of January 1876; they will organize and hold a session according to customatic and the second s organize and hold a session according to cus-tom and the rules heretofore followed. The session will be held at the customary time and place, and for the ordinary and accustomed purposes of a regular legislative session Why will not said session be regular? In the absence of legal provision fixing the time and place for said session to be held, and there be-ing no recycling forbidding it the word "seeing no provision forbidding it, the word "reg-ular," as applied to such a session, may be defined as ordinary, customary, usual, agreeable

to an ordered or prescribed course, or to a steady or uniform course or practice.

In my judgment, the adoption of amended sections, 25 of article 2 and 3 of article 11, and this State, has not deprived the Legislature thereof of its constitutional authority to meet at the State Capital and there to hold a regu lar session, commencing on the second Tuesday of January, 1876.

Respectfully submitted, A. M. F. RANDOLPH.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

In obedience to a time honored custom President Grant, by proclamation, appointed Thursday, 25th day of November, as Thanksgiving Day. As is usual, the Governor of Kansas further appoints the above day mencrops generally as good as he ever saw in Illi. tioned, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer or abundant harvests, etc., etc.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS FOR FARMERS There is no question but what a higher standard is demanded of the press each year. The field of usefulness of the press, and particularly the agricultural, is yearly growing broader, and more thoroughness and scope is required. An agricultural paper should, to be of influence and value, be thoroughly independent and outspoken,—neither the mouth piece or tool of any ring, sect, interest or class In the treatment of questions of political economy, of interests and issues affecting the farmers of the country, there should be intelligent, courageous and honest candor. A press of this character is invaluable to any eople or any class, but more especially is such journal of unusual importance to the far mers of the country. The Country Gentleman in a late issue, concerning the taking of agri-

cultural papers, savs : But while there are many to whom the com of the paper is a matter of no account what-ever, -with any periodical that finds its audi-ence among the great body of the people, the a matter of importance to the great majority. We only commend to all "that management which spends money to advantage and incurs no waste." And the very poorest effort at econo my is that which cuts off expanditure regardless of the "advantage" it secures,—which is frightened at the "waste" of a few dollars for intellectual nutriment! Even among those of large resources and good judgment in other respects, there is sometimes found a curious defect of vision which apparently magnifies the expense of keeping up a good list of ag-ricultural papers, to enormous dimensions, waile viewing in reverse proportions very many uses of money in other ways. Were the subject fairly seen in its proper light, there can be no question that the subscription lists of our farmers' periodicals would be vastly larger the aggregate, they are still sparse and meagre in proportion to the hosts of those who culti-vate the soil or are engaged in callings more or less immediately dependent thereon. There is thus an ample field for the increased circu lution of these journals.

MRETING OF DELEGATES.

The Delegates elected by the subordinate Granges in Shawnee County, to select a delegate to represent said County at the next meeting of the State Grange, are requested to meet at Capital Grange room in Topeka on Tuesday December 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting said representative. The secretaries of subordinate Granges, will see that their delegates are supplied with eredentials. W. P. POPENOE.

THE HORSE "WHITE STOCKINGS" From Wilkes' Spirit we take the following,

contributed by a correspondent : "He is owned by Mr. Wm. H. Easton, at Kearney, Clay County, Mq. White Stockings is by Blackwell's Hambletonian out of Sea Serpent. He has only came into notice this year. He is 7 years old, and has had only a common driver and has shown 2:81 on a half-mile track. He has trotted some five or six races, and has lost but one heat. The owner has refused \$10,000 for him several times. "He is owned by Mr. Wm. H. Easton,

THE FARMER AND THE YOUNG POLKS.

A short talk about Business, in which we in vite our Friends to give our Papers a Boost, and get Paid for it.

It is a source of very considerable pleasure to us, as well as encouragement, to learn from every direction that our Boys' and Girls' paper is acceptable to parents as well as children We wish further to say to parents that our publication for young folks will not, in any manner, resemble the highly sensational, blood and thunder trash that many Eastern publishers are pushing into homes by the aid of lotteries, gift schemes and cheap humbug premiums. We shall present our new paper upon the same plan adopted for the Farmer viz: offering it at the lowest possible cash price, giving extraordinary inducements to dubs. We do not propose to go into the lot tery business to introduce our papers, or combine the business of general merchandising with publishing to secure subscriptions, or shall we offer a five dollar picture to secure s subscriber to a two dollar paper. We believe these schemes to be entirely foreign to the publishing of a paper. They are all part and parcel of the everlasting humbug of footing cople with the hope of getting something for nothing. With the aid of new presses, new dress, additional editorial help, and increased facilities to give our readers promptly during 1876, the best, broadest and most thoroughly practical and useful agricultural and family paper published in the country, we expect liberal support throughout the entire West.

We shall rely upon the low price and the intrinsic merit of the papers to make our sub scription list the largest in the West. . In every community there are men and women who take an interest in securing for the whole community good, healthy, instructive and entertaining reading matter. To them we look to for assistance.

Our rule, is to place no names on the list un less the money is received. One or two week before the expiration of subscription, notifica tion of the expiration of the time is sent, and although we are loath to part with subscribers we invariably stop the paper when the time s up. This plan is necessary, because of our very low rates, and further, because it is utter ly impracticable to scatter over a large territory small debts of this kind. Under the cash in advance system, a publisher is enabled to give his readers the largest and best paper his support will permit.

CLUB RATE FOR THE FARMER.

To compensate in part for the trouble getting up a club, we make our friends the following very low offer :

Any person who will forward ten names or nore, at one time, and \$1.25 for each address will be entitled to a copy, for one year, fre There is not a school district in the We where one or more clubs may not be formed. CLUB RATE FOR AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

Any person sending five names and \$2.5 will be entitled to a copy of the paper free fo one year. The names may be taken for eith paper for any post-office address in the Unite States and Canada at above rates.

Minor Mention.

Among our new advertisements will found that of the "American Rural Home." or of the handsomest and best among our easter Agricultural papers.

The Tereka Commonwealth :- This Journ omes to the front this year freeb and vigo ous. It is well printed and ably edited and every way a credit to the State.

The Winter Dairy :- Is the title of an exceller bers of the FARMER beginning next week. T say that it is from the pen of Prof. Shelton the Agricultural College will insure it a care ful reading.

Reefleg; -An article endorsed by most e perienced Architects and builders, as combin ing beauty and duribility with fire proof q ta ities and cheapness to an extraordinary degre is a valuable aid in building or repairing roofs, every community must hail with satis faction, particularly where piers, factorie rolling mills, and general manufacturing e tablishments are located. Complete materia for a new steep or flat roof, costs but 41/2 centa square foot, and the strict economy or making an old shingle roof fire and water proof. unites beauty with utility. These goods are commercially known as Glines' Rubber R oting and blate Rooting paint, and are manufactured by N Y State Roofing Co, 8 Cedar Street. N. Y. 49 So. Front Street, Phila. They agree to make roofs water-tight or no charge, and warrant all new roofs for a term of years Their prices are very low and estimates free Samples and 100 page book mailed any one stating where they saw this notice. Write at once and save money.

It is surprising what a wide circulation the Farmer's Friend has. The publishers say it goes regularly into every State and Territory, except Alaska. In its edition of Nov. 18, it contains agricultural or grange news from every one of the United States and Canada. Thomas & Demming, Publishers, Mechanicsburg Pa. See advertisement.

The Bechwith Family Sewing Machine:-The 225 Machine makes the Double-thread or Elas tic Lock Stitch. It is not as simple and easy to manage as the single thread or elastic loop stitch, but by far less troublesome and complicated than the shuttle or look stitch, and is plicated than the shuttle or lock stitch, and is and undoubtedly the best for all kinds of work. It by the next Legislature. District No. 50 walkee county, but the number has is very clastic, and will not break on a bias and there is no such district now. is very elastic, and will not break on a bias

seam, no matter what the tension may be. It uses both threads direct from the spool, which does away with the annoyance of bobbin winding (which must often be done in the middle of a seam), the under thread not requiring attention until the whole spool is exhausted. For flannel goods and underwear of any description, this is universally used, and is equally well adapted to other qualities of cloth, it being a great favorite with dressmakers. With army clothing during the late war, experience proved it to be the only stitch capable of standing the wear and strain satisfactorily ; on the other hand, the shuttle stitch is not available for many kinds of work, as it lacks elasticity and strength. The elastic lock will not break or rip, and can only be removed by an experienced hand. Those who desire to know more fully the particulars of this machine can receive circulars from Mr. Johnson of Topeks whose advertisement appears elsewhere,

The Kansas Democrat :- Our readers who desire to secure a good democratic paper one of the straight kind believing in old fashioned democratic principles and practices, are rereferred to the advertisement of the Kansas Democrat.

Tue first section of the Kansas game law assed in 1872 reads as follows: Sec. 1. That any person who shall hunt with gun, dog, net, or other hunting apparatus upon enclosed grounds or lands of another, without first obtaining leave of the owner so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a midemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the peace, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE

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Republicar

From Clay County.

Horned stock in good condition; Horses also generally over future prospects. A few still turnips, 80c; butter, 25c; pork, 10c. Insect have the blues, Clay Center grain dealers of all kinds frozen to death. Fall wheat and Dispatch they shipped 197 (one hundred and than ever before, ninety seven) car-loads of grain during Octo-S B. KOKANOUR.

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fullest credence.

The Scientife American, in an article upon of millions of dollars are thus taken from the producers of the country annually. Can we wonder then that farmers and mechanics cannot live at the prices they receive for their labor, which even are claimed to be excessive?

AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN. The official agricultural returns of Great

Britain, lately published, make the following exhibit: 1672. 1775. 1874. 1875. 1874. 1875.

The area in wheat is about 200,000 acres less than last year, a reduction of nearly 8 pe cent. Barley shows an increase larger in pro portion than the decrease in wheat, though not so large in area. The number of animals June 25, for each year is as follows:

1879.	18:8.	1874.	1875.
Cattle 5 624 934	5.961 549	6.125 491	6 012 605
Sheep 27,021,/07 Pigs 2,771,749	2,500,250	2,422,841	2.229.871
	CONTRACTOR STATE		

LARGE AND SMALL FARMS

By the census of 1870 the farms of the United States are divided as to size as follows, the whole number being 2 659,985:

Under five acres	8 875 172,m21
Five acres and under ten	172.021
Ten acres and under twenty	391 607
Twenty acres and under fifty	P47.614
Fifty acres and under one hundred	734 221
One hundred acres and under five hundred	505 0 4
Five hundred acres and under one thousand.	15.878
One thousand acres and over	-8.790
Average size of farms, acres	*8,720 153
M-1	

Twelve of the States have farms that average less than 125 acres in extent, which is less than the average elsewhere, which in som-States run up nearly to an average of 500 acres. These twelve States give the following

as the average size of their farms :	
Zaine 98 New Jersey	
Massac usetts 10tlIndiana	10
Rhode Island 94 hlo	1
New York 103 Wisconsin	11
While the total value of the farms in	th

While the total value of the farms in the United States is put down at \$9.262 803 861, the value in the above small-farm States foots up \$5.407,587,178, or nearly three-fifths of the total, and this, too, while the area of the States is less than one-tenth of the area of the whole country. No more conclusive exhibit of the practical superiority of the small-farm system could be given than this.

WHAT A LADY SAYS.

I am sure no Cooking Stove that ever was made has given so great satisfaction as the CHARTER OAK The arrangement of the flues is such as to always insure a good draft and a quick, uniform baking, which enables the housekeeper to do a large amount of kitchen work with a moderate quantity of fuel; the reservoir is unusually large and supplies all the hot water required.

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Brother Dinwiddle writes to the Farmer proposing as a compromise on the degree question that the fifth degree be conferred upon all fourth degree members willing to pay \$5 for it; the sixth degree to be reserved for members of the State Grange who have bought the fifth, and the seventh degree for members of the National Grange.

From Norton County

Nov. 8 .- Stock in good condition. When generally, but have the influenza in a mild generally threshed; a poor yield. Corn mos form. Heard of no hard cases; Crops look ly in the field, yet a fair yield. Weather fair well at this date. Weather fine for fall work, one light fall of anow on the 4th inst. Mar corn picking progressing finely. Good feeding kets: Wheat, 50c; corn, 25c; pctatoes, 75c are doing a heavy business. According to the rye looking well, and a larger breadth sown WM. M. HRPLER.

THE HOG CROP.

The great fight in the West between certain dealers, agents, manu'acturers and the Grange brought out some facts showing the cost of manufactured articles. McCormick, one of the large manufacturers of the West, testifies in relation to the cost of manufactured and the price they were sold to the farmer. Some of the articles are here enumerated.

The assessors returns for the principal Western states also show a falling off in the supply, though conflicting somewhat with later returns of the agricultural department reports the same number of stock hogs on hand September 1, 1875, as testifies in relation to the cost of manufactured and the price they were sold to the farmer. Some of the articles are here enumerated.

8	ing result:
	Number of hogs assessed, 1875
Ď	Decrease 643,212
ļ	The principal hog raising counties in Illinois present the following returns for two

years.	No. Hogs:	No. Hoga-
	1874	1875
McLean		79,893
SHD :amon	91.157	69 701
SHD amon	88 550	70 64
Knox	RA SSR	67 001
Livings on	80.690	28 814
Knox. Livinge on	79 486	64,789

П	Fo	r comparison	the price	 N	T
		PARATIVE	CROP.	J. Joseph	CORN
2	1874, 1878, 1972, 1871, 1870,	Feb			12 683,160 81,796 800 19,457 500
1	1874.	Jan	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 	900 889.00 1009.088.08

	ber 1, in the markets named, are given for four years:						
8 8 8	Chicago, 19 bu.	New York; 9 bu. 662,67	Liverpool, \$2 480 De. 28 616 29 00				
3	1874	6169+9 91 691 742475	394 0d 0.8 to 6d 86e 0des				
	The total bushels	produced	in the years				

The total bushels produced in	the years
cultural bureau by the Dulletin	the agri-
named, as derived from statistics of cultural bureau by the Bulletin, we lows:	ete #8.101-
1674	850,148 500 982 974 000
1878.	982 974 00
1872 (871 1870	901 -98 00
1870	1,094,988,000

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the sale of beeves, milch cows, weal calves, sheep and lambs and swine, at Jersey City Stock Yards, 100th street Drove Yard, Weshawken, Forty eighth street and yards at the foot of West Fortisth street.

BEEF CATTLE.

BEEF CATTLE.

Receipts for the week, 10,000 head, against 10,000 last week and 9,500 for the corresponding week last year. We mark up quotations week last year. We mark up quotations up quality. The lower grades were without substantial improvement. Exceptional lots of, native steers of very extra quality reached 33½c. der lb, but most of the natives sold as from 8½c. to 12½c. per lb., while Texans and Cherokers generally went at from 7c to 10c. per lb. The market closed quiet for all grades We quote:—Prime to extra beeves, \$12@ \$18.25: medium to good, \$10.@ \$11.75; common to medium, \$8.50.@ \$10.25.

VEAL CALVES. Receipts for the week, 1 890 head, against S'RID ISBI ing week last year. Under light stock, the market was firm at about former prices. There was a fair inquiry for grassers at from \$6 to

\$12 per head. MILCH COWS.

Receipts for the week, 87 head, against 79 last week and 70 for the corresponding week last year. There was an advance of about \$5 per head for prime cows and a good demand There was a fair demand for good to prim; cows at an advance of about \$5 per head, the market for lower kinds was dull.

Topoka Grain Market.

	Corrected weekly by keever & Foucht.	
	Wholerale cash prices from commission mes ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.	L, COTTEC
3	WHEAT-Per ba: Spring,	
ğΙ	Fall. No. 1	11
i	" No. 3	1.0
H	" No. 8	9
ı	" No. 4	-
3	CORN -Fer bu; Mixed	90 S
ı	White, No 1	
l	Yellow,	
l	OATS-Per bu. No.1	9000
ı	RYRPar hn	A STATE OF THE PARTY
ı	BARLEY-Per bu	.10
١	FLOUR-Per 100 lbs-Fall, No. 1	8.7
ı	Fail, No. 3	3.00
ı	" No. 8	8.75
ı	Parabash and	410
۱	Backwheat	
ı	Low Grades	1.40 1.7
l	OORN MEAL-Per 100 lbs	1.36
I	Corn Chop	85
۱	Rye Chop	1.85
ı	Wheat Chop	1.75
ı	HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.	
I	Corrected weekly by Bischoff & Krauss, D	calers in

Corrected weekly by Birckoff & Krause,	Dealers
Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather HIDES—Green	.0000
Dry Flint	.184
Kip. Green	
Sheep, Pelts green	he nelce
TALLOW in Cakes SKINS—Timber Wolf.	1.5001
Prairie Wolf	Bo.
Otter Mink	2.5604 5061
Badger	.150
Wild Cat skunk, Black	N 1/11/2
* Short Striped	In think
Pole Cats	
Deer, dry, per lb	
Muskrats	.1101

	Topena Produce Market.	
L.	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly	by Davi
ŧ.	APPLES—Per bu	The same of
	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	1.
r;	Medium	
	Common	1
;	Cantor	1.4001
•	DESOWAL—Per Ib	
	BUTTER-Per ID-Choice	
d	Common Table	1
	Medium	
0	EGG8—Per doz—Fresh	
P		5.3506.0
		.2000 3
IJ.		40@
d	1 OULINI - CHICKERS, LIVE, Der doz	200@3.0
1	Unickens, Dressed, per 1b	
-	Turkeys, " " "	
•	BACON—Per lb—Shoulders	
П	Clear Sides	93
П	Hame, Sugar Cured	.1
	Greakfast	
. 1	LARIE-PAPIN	.1
. 1	CABBAGE—Per head	.00
'		1.0
1	SEEDS—Per bu—Homp	1.0
1	Blue Grass	
п	Timothy, prime	
1	Corn	.80
1	Uata	.8
1	Onion Setts per b	

	Kaneas City Market.
	KANSAS CITT, Nov. 16, 187 GRAIN.
	The following are wholesale cash prices from com- sion men WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red
The second second	Fall No. 8
	Yellow
I	OATS—New per bu
I	No. 2 PRODUCE.
۱	APPLES—Per bbl. 2 50@8
I	BUTTER—Per ib—Choice 176 Medium 176 BROOM CORN—Per ton 60.003570 CHREKE—Per ib 60.003570
•	I DANSE-PET ID

PRODUCE.	
APPLES—Per bbl	2 50@8
BERSWAX—Per Ib. BUTTER—Per Ib—Choice.	
BROOM CORN_Per ton	17/6
CIDED Des by	111/40
Pickled	.190
Plckled. FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed. Prime Live Geese	
FA-OUR-Per CWI-Rye	
ÎX	3.67-3
OORN MEAL-Per cwt.	
Kiln dried, per bbl	2 25 CD 2
LIVE STOCK.	NO DEPARTMENT

Kiln dried, per bbl	2 250
LIVE STOCK.	(MO) HE E
Rxtra, av 1 300 to 1.500. \$5.00 Prime, av 1,300 to 1.300 4 28 Fair to good, av 1,100 to 1.300 3 5 Native stockers, av 1,000 to 1,150 3 2 Medium, av 850 to 950 Native cows, fat, av 9 0 to 1,100 4 9 22	
	8
Colorado, nativee, fat. 8 00 Wintered Texans, fair to good. 2.75	8
" common 1.75	

Native cows, fat, av 9 0 to 1.100	8
Matte cows, fat, av 9 0 to 1.100 9 25	8
Colorado, natives, fat. 200 to 900 2 25	2
Wintered Towns 1	8
to good	8
cows, good	3
" " tale	2.
Through Toyas fat	3
Through Texas, fat	3
Calves, each	8.0
	0.1
St. Louis Market.	

et, Louis Market.	
GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 2 Red No. 2 Corn, New mixed Yellow White	
White Outs, No. 5 mixed Barley, choice. Eve	1.30e1
CLA COUNTY TO TAKE AND	

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A Certain Ague Cure.

I PROPOSE to the Shawnee County Grange or Grange to give them one-half the proceeds by sub-criptiens, at one dollar each, that they may raise, through their exertions, from all the Granges in the Agus States. The same to be sent to me by Poet Office Orders is advance, by the first of March, that they may be benefitted in Spring Agus; or if raised before that time, the Guides shall be printed and distributed that will enable each person to make their own cure or prevention at 5 cents cost.

RESPERMINES:—Ex. Mayor Orin A. Welch, John G. Otia, George Simmons, Descon J. C. Miller, Hiram Mearthur.

TESTIMONIAL:

This is to certify that we have used the Cure or Preventive in our family for the period of one year, and we find it a complete one. Having used King's Ague Cure, Smith's Tonic and Quinine, in any quantity, for years, we failed to obtain permanent relief until we used Madame Gertrude's Preventive. It is a valuable medicine, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the public generally as a sure cure for ague.

JOHN GOTIS.

EINA OTIS. TESTIMONIAL:

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Biterary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written for the Kansas Farmer. A CHILD AGAIN.

After the years of labor and pain, I'm finally free,—a child again. A sea of peril, an ocean of care,
Has stiffened my limbs and whitened my hair
But ah! thank God, 'tis over at last,
I'm growing younger, younger fast!

O how I long to skip and run ith the little lambs in the noon-tide sun, Or roll on the grass with curious whirls
Like all the other boys and girls!
How perfect the joy! How happy the play
Of a child like me, this new-born day!

How very real the old spring seems, The very spring of my childhood dreams; And bless me! there's the old well-sweep. And the trumpet-vines that over it creep Just as they did one summer morn, Long, long ago,—when I was born

All day long I sit in the sun
And watch the swallows—'tis capital fun!
And to ask the children that pass that way, To stop awhile that we may play; But they care very little for fellows like me, I'm much too young for them-eighty and

So I sit and chat with the friendly swallows I find them a jolly set of fellows—
Or list to the morning song, plaintive and

Of the robin-red-breast, close to my feet; sing with the birds; when they're silent I'm

still, Till of singing and playing, we've both had

And I slumber peacefully all the night long A wand'rer in dream land, a pligrim of song E'en as a child on its fond mother's breast Knoweth no sorrow, secure in its rest; And like it I cry, when the long night is done Come take me up, mother, I'm waking, come

GRORGE H. PICARD.

THE BABY'S CURLS.

It had been a serious subject of debate in the household for some time, whether the baby curls should be cut off or not; every morning when she got up with the little hear covered with "mouse's nests" and said "pear don't comb my hair," somebody resolved tha it should be cut that very day, the child should not be punished any longer; but when the sunny hair was subdued and brushed int. golden ringlets, that lay lovingly about the little neck, everybody said it was a shame to out them off, the mother's heart failed, and the baby wore her curls. A day came, however er, when they were carefully, regretfully clipped from the dear little head and laid away in a perfumed box. All said the baby looked more cauping than ever, her head wa of finer form than had been suspected unde the mass of hair, and the little "drake tails" were really prettier than the long curls; sh was kissed and c-ressed for her new foun beauty. But there was also a new roguish ness which her little brother detected, for i was not long after this that he came running in one day and said : "Mamma, isn't it timto begin to scold the baby now? she's been naughty, and ought'nt she to be scolded now? When asked what he meant by time to begin to scold, he said: "Why, she has her curl cut off: she is a little girl now, isn't she? and don't we begin to scold when they are little

The mother's conscience heard the whisper of the "still, small voice" answer, "Alas! we do," and a mournful sadness fell upon he heart; but to the questioning boy she could not answer a word, and he ran back to the lit tle sister, telling her "she must be good now or she would get scolded, cause she had her

hair cut, and wasn't a baby any more."

If the curls could be replaced, and the for scolding to begin could be delayed until they were cut off again, truly that mother's hand would never touch them but with tenderest caress; not a hair should be harmed and the protecting halo of baby curls should be guarded with loving hands all through the scolding season of little girlhood; and worn as the lovliest grown of womanhood.

What home thrusts these practical little questioners do give us; sometimes. How this one jabs at our impatience, our unreasonableness, our lack of love and charity for the little ones, who are too old to be cunning in their mischief and too young to be unruly. W chide them for the tricks we once encouraged and taught, with more dilligence, we fear than we now try to lead them in the right way; it is so much easier to scold, to tell then they ought to know better and that they might be ashamed of themselves.

If after a while they cease to come to us with their troubles, and no longer yearn for ou sympathy, whose fault is it. O, if we could keep them all babies, and the mother and the father could encircle and protect them always But we cannot, they will grow away from us cherish them as we may—don't push them off. They will have faults and must be told on them, but be sure always to tell them a better way, tell it kindly and tell them why it is better : when children are told that reasons will not be given them because they are too young to understand, it generally means that the parent don't want to take the trouble to explain : "little pitchers have big ears" and big anderstandings too, and can be led by loving words in almost any path, lead them then, as noble example and offectionate care—but dont

LETTER PROM THE KITCHEN.

yeast I found already made, but when that was gone, and I made some myself, by boiling three good sized potatoes and a handful of most an hour in two quarts of water, hops mashing the potatoes and adding a pint of flour, a tablespoonful of salt, one of sugar and one of ginger, and, when it was cool enough, half a cup of the old yeast; and the good bread still kept on, I concluded it was the flour. Not good fresh flour, but good old flour. If you are fortunate enough to be able to possess two barrels of flour at once, and have a place to keep them, get them and let one season while you use the other, and see how much easier it is to make good bread of

To-day, while we had an ironing fire, I stirred up a corn pone and a soft ginger cake, but made the mistake of trying to bake both at once, as the former requires a very hot oven, and the latter atmoderate one. Grandma told me how, and I will give you her receipts, which I can recommend:

Soft Ginger Bread .- One cup of molasses butter size of a hulled walnut, half cup of butter-milk, 21/2 cups of flour, 1/2 teaspoonful soda ; spice to taste. I use one tablespoonfu of ground cinnamon, 1/2 tablespoonful ginger lemon is very good. Most men and children are fond of this cake, and it is so easily made If you have no butter milk, take cream and less butter, or skim milk and a little more butter.

Corn Pone -To one egg well beaten, add me wint of butter milk, 21% cups of corn meal easpoonful salt, one teaspoon even full or ods, and one heaping full of cream of tartar and add a piece of lard the size of a hickory aut. Stir, and bake in two tin pie pans.

I asked "Aunt Lid," whom Mrs. Hudson ecommends so highly as authority on spongake, as indeed she is on all kinds of cooking and canning, how she canned tomatoes the said when she read the talk in the FARM ER on tomatoes, she just felt like sitting down and telling us how; for we made so much work out of nothing. She canned ninety-nine ans last fall and had not one to spoil. Bu she says its no use to put them in glass, for hey will not keep. Scald and peel, but cu as little as possible; put into a kettle and le hem boil but do not cook long; put them in ans which have a depression around the lid out on the lid and fill this depression with window putty-five cents worth will seal s number of cans, and they are so quickly done easily opened, and perfectly secure. If the putty is too soft, add a little whiting; if too tiff, a little oil. With proper care you can sometimes use your cans three years. She showed some she had used three times, and expected to use again. I found some other receipts in her book, which I must give you Among them some for making candy, which have tested, and know you will have succras with them, and hope the little folks will get the benefit of it before Christmas, which is almost here. And you will not be afraid they are eating poison or plaster of Paris. In deed, the little snow on the night of the first and ice several times since, make us feel tha winter is here, though I still gather a fresh bouquet every day; but the dear, beautiful little Johnny jump-up blooms all winter, i there happens to be a few warm days, and 'tie just the season for chrysanthemums, and the iwarf ones are as pretty as daisies.

Chocolate Cream .- Two cups sugar, 1/2 cuj of water; boil five minutes, counting from the time it boils well. " Pour into a buttered dish and stir constantly till it is stiff enough to take into your fingers and mold into cones lay on a buttered plate or buttered paper, and when cold and stiff, roll in melted chocolate into a saucer, remove the teakettle lid and place the saucer over the the hot steam till is is melted. It is a good plan to have two saucers so the chocolate in one can 'melt while you use that in the other.

Clear Candy.-Two cups sugar, % of a cur of water, I tablespoonful of vinegar, to keep it from graining ; boil till it will become brit. tle and snap when you drop it into water : fiavor just as you take it from the stove. I use lemon, but Aunt Lid preferred raspberry, turn into a buttered dish, and just before it is cool or so cool that it will not run, cut into stickor kisses, which, with a few mottoes and some bright paper to wrap them in, and some nu taffy, made of molasses, or some nut candy, made of some nuts covered with the cream candy, and the chocolate left off, and some pop corn balls-which you can easily make by rolling the popped corn in melted sugar or boiled molasses-will make a very nice Christmas for the little folks without much expense or labor.

A letter of Nov. 4, from Brooklyn, N. Y. says: "I suppose you are aware that we have Moody and Sankey fully inaugurated here. and successfully con. The skating rink has been fitted up at a cost of \$10,000 and holds from six to seven thousand people, but it is not near blg enough. Fifteen thousand went the first day, which was Sunday week, and of course many were turned away. Last Sunday afternoon there was a meeting for women only, and ten thousand went, many having to go . way. However, there are two churches. one just opposite and one on the next corner. and after the rink is filled to its utmost capac ity, they fill these, and Mr. Sankey sings in the rink, and then slips out and sings in the churches, and then back. He has a glorious voice, and their selections of hymns are beau-It seems to be the easiest thing I do to tiful. Of course they cannot be judged from make good bread-yes, beautiful, white, flaky too high a standpoint of music, or they would caves. I thought at first it must beithe good seem very commonpiace; but for holding an

audience and for effectiveness they are unparalleled.

"They have morning services at the taber nacle, but we cannot get there in time to get seat. We have to leave home at six o'clock to get one in the evening, and then cannot ride, as the cars are more than full by the time they reach Bond street.

Mr. Moody is a very thick, heavy-set man, with the squarest shoulders I ever saw, and his head chucked right down between them, and scarcely neck enough to hang by. His arms go up, and his hands come down like gruel. sledge-hammers; but he is fully and wholly in earnest. Indeed, both men seem saturated through and through with the spirit of their work, which is, I expect, the secret of their AUCCESS.

"Election was quiet here, but last night there was some excitement. A feeling of great despondency prevails among the Democratic faction in Brooklyn, owing to their overthrow.

"I was surprised to hear of your snow, as we have had none except a few flakes, and to lay, the 7th, after a little skirmish with winter, the mild, pleasant atmosphere of Indian summer has settled upon us.

Feather and fur trimming for hats, bonnets, acks, dresses, etc., is now the thing. Among quite a variety, in a window on Broadway, I aw one piece about 21/2 inches wide, made of he smaller feathers of the guines, that sold or \$3.00 per yard."

To-day, the 10th, Pennsylvania is having good, quiet, soaking rain-a thing which is as precious here as in "drouthy Kansas. But it, and a bundle of Kansas papers which I r-ceived last night, makes chatting to you nore agreeable than running a sewing ma-ANNA SMITH.

COMMON SENSE IN THE SICK ROOM. This is the title of an excellent lecture deliv red at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. by Prof. A. B Crosby, and reported in full in the Medical Record. The following extracts on two of the most important topics treated, will interest both professional and non professional

VENTILATION.

This is another point which should always This is another point which should always engage your attention, for the same person, when sick, demands a larger supply of fresh it than when well. For instance, if a healthy person requires two thousand cubic feet of breathing space, the sick person under the same circumstances should have at least three the same circumstances while feet. Then again the or four thousand cubic feet. Then, again, the

requently as the man in health.

Ventilation requires the introduction and diffusion of an abundance of pure air at short intervals, and a corresponding removal of the sir vitiated by respiration. The movement of sir in the sick room should be imperceptible. At a temperature of 55° to 60°, air moving at the rate of three feet per second is perceptible. they more rapid movement than this gives rise o a draught of air, and will endanger the

it is resential that the air should be thorough y diffused, and then be removed after being

oreathed once.

It is claimed by some that the "law of the iffusion of gases" will insure perfect ventilation. But this law acts slowly; whereas the itiation of the air by respiration goes on rap-Others think that the wind can be made to

ventilate thoroughly. The objection to this is that the wind is not constant, and incessantly

varies in velocity and force.

The most reliable method is that which depends on the variation in the weight of the air

on the opposite side, the hot sir will rise immediately to the ceiling, along which it will glide, and escape through the ventilator Meanwhile, the bulk of the air in the room will hardly have been disturbed at all, and in sleeping rooms, especially, there will be very little diffusion. We are not to lose sight of the fact that carbonic acid gas is much heavier than atmospheric air, and that the bad air will asturally gravitate to the lower part of the room. A heated flue, with an opening at the base, will remove the bad air rapidly and insure the best diffusion. The old-fashioned fire place answered the same purpose, and is by far place answered the same purpose, and is by far the simplest and best method of ventilating

It the chimney has a throat one and one half

It the chimney has a throat one and one half feet square, with a good fire, the air will move through the chimney at the rate of four feet per second, and air will be discharged at the rate of six cubic feet per second, which would be at the rate of 21 600 cubic feet per hour.

Supposing a room of the capacity of two thousand cubic feet, with a fire-piace as above, and with three persons in the apartment. The doors and windows all being shut, the air would still become bad through lack of proper diffusion. The whistling of the air about the windows of such a room—fairly shricking to get in—can always be heard.

If we now open a window farthest away from the fire place at the top, diffusion and ventilation will be good enough.

tion will be good enough.

If the sick-room is ventilated by a fire-place If the sick-room is ventilated by a pre-place, we should always open a window at the top If the room, on the contrary, is heated by a register, a window should always be raised at the bottom, since the hot air raises to the top f the room, creates a plenum, and so force the air out at the bottom. There are three points to be observed in regard to the sickroom. Note, first, whether there is any perceptible odor on entering the apartment from the open air; if so, ventilation is imperfect.

Make sure, in the second place, that there is a free inlet and outlet for the air.

a free inlet and outlet for the air.

And thirdly, place an open mouthed bottle
by the side of the bed at night. In the morn
ing, before there is any opening of doors or
windows, or a y movements about the room,
bour a little clear lime-water into the bottle
and shake it. If the air in the bottle is pure,
the lime-water will remain clear; but if other
wise, it will become milky in appearance,
showing carbonic acid in the air, which has
united with the lime, forming a white precipitate of the carbonate lime.

DIRTETICS.

A man, simply because he is sick, is not to be starved, nor, on the other hand, can a man who is sick, as a rule, take such articles of food as a well man would be likely to take.

first taken sick should eat a large quantity of food, but one of the articles which he may have is Indian gruel, if not made too strong. If, however, you give permission that the pa-tient may have gruel to take, unless you give special directions as to how it shall be made, you will very commonly find that the nurse bas prepared a fair specimen of Indian pud-ding, and has been administering that for

In making Indian gruel there should be no more than a dessert or table spoonful of the meal to a quart of water, and this should be boiled for a long time, keeping the quantity of water good throughout the entire boiling pro-

Prepared in this manner, it may be made decidedly salt, and then administered to the patient during the first few days of his sickness. There is one article of diet which all persons may take under all conditions, and that is milk.

that is milk.

There are those who say they cannot take milk, that it makes them billous, etc.; but that is not true. A person who is sick may take milk with the greatest possible advantage, because it contains, in a form easy of assimilation, all the elements essential in maintaining nutrition. It is the natural aliment young animal, and certainly answers a of the young animal, and certainly answers a good purpose for the old animal, provided it is used properly. New milk, I do not hesitate to say, may be taken, as far as disease is concerned, in any and every condition. Perhaps it will require the addition of lime-water if marked acidity of the stomach is present; and perhaps a little gentian may be requisite to stimulate the stomach some what; and it may be nescessary to give it in small quantities and at short intervals, with the happiest effects. We have now come to believe, contrary to the We have now come to believe, contrary to the treaching of our fathers, that cold water, even ice-cold water, is a most beneficial driuk, and herefore permit our patients to have it as often as they may wish, provided too much is not taken at any one time.

ANOLD HOTEL

Of all the hotels in the world the very oddest is a lonely one in California, on the road between San Jose and Santa Cruz. Imagine ten immense trees standing a few feet apart and hollow inside; these are the hotel nest, breezy, and romantic. The largest tree is sixty-five feet around, and contains a sittingroom and that bureau of Bacchus wherefrom is dispensed the thing that biteth and stingeth. All about this tree is a garden of flowers and evergreens. The drawing-room is a bower made of redwood, evergreens and madrona branches. For bed-chambers there are nine great hollow trees, whitewashed or papered, and having doors cut to fit the shape of the holes. Literature finds a place in the leading stump, dubbed 'the library.' If it were not for that same haunt of Bacchus, it is certain that the guests of this forest establishment would feel like nothing so much as dryads.

PRUIT IN PRE HISTORIC TIMES.

Carbonized apples of small size, identical with those growing wild in the woods of Switzerland, have been found abundantly in lake bottoms and in a tolerable state of preservation. Mr. Messikommer discovered on one occasion more than 300 of them lying close together. They are eften cut in halves, close together. close together. They are eften cut in haives, more rarely in three or four parts, and were evidently dried for consumption during winter. Whether a larger kind of apples found at R benhausen was cultivated, or a wild-growing species, remains undecided. Professor Oswald Heer, of Zurich, who has published an interesting work on lacustrine vegetable remains, inclines to the formeraylew. Wild Pears were treated in the same manner; but they are far less common than apples. but they are far less common than apples, which must have formed a much sought arti-In every attempt at ventilation we are to distribute the question whether the impure air distribute the question whether the impure air die of diet. Among other vegetable remains accumulated in the lake mud may be mention base or at the ceiling. The latter method is cle of diet. Among other vegetable remains accumulated in the lake mud may be mention base or at the ceiling. The latter method is tar inferior to the former.

If there is a hot-air register in the floor on one side of the room, and a ceiling ventilator on the opposite side, the hot air will rise imediately to the ceiling, along which it will stricted to a tarn in the canton of Lucerne. stricted to a tarn in the canton of Lucerne. There have further been found abundantly the stones of sloes, bird cherries, and wild plums, and seeds of the raspberry, blackberry, and strawberry, showing that these fruits of the forest were used as food. According to Dr. Keller, the lake colonists of the Stone Age drew their sustenance chiefly from the vegeta ble kingdom. Their animal food evidently was acquired by hunting rather than by the breeding of cattle, considering that in the accumulations around the piles, the bones of wild animals out number those of the domestic species. Milk, we may assume, formed an important article of their diet.

Weather Maxims—"Old Probabilities" has

Weather Maxims — "Old Probabilities" has formulated the results of his observations for New England as follows:—

1. As a rule, it the wind touches northeast or east for two or three days, it is a sure indication of rule.

dication of rain.

dication of rain.

2 Dense smoke and haze in early morning portend falling weather.

8. Summer showers of light character often follow two or three days of smoke or baze

4. Fog. frost, and dew precede rain 24 to 48 hours, except fog at close of storm.

5 Wind veering from north or west to south and southeast precedes falling weather.

6. Halos, lunar and solar, also fairly defined and brilliant auroras, precede rain 24 to 60 hours.

7 Barometer rising or falling considerably subject to the notilying influences of the celephoring ranges of mountains and hills.

8. Precipitation generally follows a rapid influx or ffff or of atmosphere.

9. If wind is in southwest and rain sets in,

the rain is of short duration and light yield 10 Banks of watery clouds or heavy haze on south or southeastern horizon indicate rain. An area of low barometer at or near Fort Monroe, and running up the coast, surely reaches here as a northeaster.

MATCH MARKS UPON HARD FINISHED Walls-May be removed by rubbing the walls with a bit of pumice stone. Prevention is better than cure, and if mate made of sandpaper, cut in circular or hexagonal shapes, fas-tened upon pasteboard, and bound with bright colored braids, with a ring attached to a sack, are hung near the match box, these unsightly disfigurements may be entirely prevented.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. to Post a Stray, the Fees, Pines and Penalties for not Posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

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

up a stray.

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

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

many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

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

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

shall be advertised in the kansas rather the coessive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the comment of the first of the taker up of the time. The stray shall be delivered whom proof we combe order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all chiffees and costs.

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

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 Bouseholder to appear and appraise 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 also determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

their appraisement.

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Tressury, 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 crief double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, male or the state of the state o

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,
" head of cattle, - To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kannas Farmer.

To Kannas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than

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

herewith,
Forcertified copy of all proceedings in any one case
The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be great-

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending Oct. 37. Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk. COW-Taken up by J. B. Spangler, Grasshopper Tp. Aug. 17, 1875, one cow, red and white, 5 years old. Valued at \$15.

HORSE—Take up September 6, 1875, by Thos A. Dann, of Irving Tp. one light bay horse, 10 or 12 years old, about 17 nanis high, small star in fordingst, induced right hind foot white, with white strip down to boof, white on heel of left fore foot, small scar on front of right one. Valued at \$75.

Cherokee County,—E4 McPherson Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jared Atkinson, of Grawford Tp.
Oct 7, 1815, one mare pony, 7 years old 1814 hands high,
dark bay, white hairs on ramp and flank, saidlle and collar marks, a little white on left hind foot, had on saddle
and ordic and lariat rope, Valued at \$50.

Bouglas County—T. B. Hewith, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by T. B. Frice, of Marion Tp, Sept.
15, 1815, one light bay filly, 2 or 5 years old, with white
stripe down the forehead and one white foot. Valued at
\$30-Cherokee County,-Ed McPherson Clerk.

Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk. HORBE-Taken up and posted Oct. 12, 1875, by A. S. Hodge, of Wolf Hiver Tp, one bay horse, 10 years old, 15% hands high, white spot in torchand, left hind foot white, some collar marks. Valued at \$50.

Johnson County- Jal. Martin, Clerk. Johnson County— Jas. Martin, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by B. N. Stevenson, of Lexington Tp, one bay horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued #1 350.

HORSE—Also, a bay horse, 15 hands high, 4 years old, knot on left side of the bully, a wart on the leader of the right thigh, tar is forchead. Valued at \$30.

MARKE—Taken up by Curis Soule, one bay mare pony, about 10 years old, about 13 hands high right hind foot white, small lump on the lack, branded on right side of the neck with a square. Valued at 180.

MARKE—Taken up by Ferry Duffield, one light bay mare supposed to be \$ years old, star in forchead, \$3 white feet. Sale at 180 and 1 COW-Index, red ears, scar on lets mp, system of cow, roan neck, red ears, scar on lets mp, system of dium size.

HORSE—Taken up August 2 1875, by D. J. Ramey, of Gardner Tp, one fron grey horse, 4 years old, shod before. Valued at \$48.

HORSE—Taken up and posted August 23, 1875, by Jehn M'Namara, of Monticello Tp, one bay horse pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, black less and tall, some saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$15.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

Taken up by E. R. Wadleigh, of Grant Tp. Ma-COLT—Taken up by E. R. Wadleigh, of Grant Tp, Marion or unity, on the 8th day of September, 1875, one bay
yearling horse colt, white kind feet, star and stripe in
forchead. Valued at \$50.

CULT—One brown yearling horse colt, left hind foot
white, small star in forchead. Valued at \$30.
MAitk—One bay mare, two years old. Valued at \$30.

CULT—One light roan mare colt, white feet, white mane
and tail, baid face. Valued at \$30.

MAIK—One chestnut sorrel mare, 4 years old, star in
forchead, white spot on nose left hind foot white, branded A on left foreshoulder. Valued at \$30.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk HOHSE-Taken up Sept. 22, 1875, posted before J. J. human J. F. of Parker Tp. by S. A. Sargeant, one bay orse, about 4 years oild, 16 hands high, left hind foot nite, no brands. Valued at \$50

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk HORBE— l'aken up by Peter Blumaker, of Wetmore Tp. October 7, 1875, one bay horse, 3 years old, dark mane and tail, large star and stripe in forehead, white uose, right hird foot white, about 15% hands high. Valued at \$50 M NRE—Taken up by G. W Conrad, Canioma Tp. October 12, 1875, one hrown mare, 12 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead, saddle marks. Valued at \$55

shawnee County-P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by A. A. Pilley, of Silver Lake Tp. October 7, 1875, one 1 ght bay horse, with white star in forehead, collar marks, thin in flesh, shod all around.

Woodson County—I. N. Helloway, Clerk.

20, 1875. One bay horse pony, about 5, years old, both hind feet white, right fore foot white, star in forehead, saddle marks, no brands visible. Vilued at \$5.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Fries, of Belmont Tp. One flee witten grey horse, about 15% hands high, 5 years old, collar marks on left shoulder, sear or cut on left hind leg above the knee, wind gail on right, aukie, rather dark legs, no brands visible. Valued at \$50.

HO SE—Also one reddish arey or oan horse, about 4 years old, 15 hands high, rather light colored mane and tail, no noted marks or brands. Valued at \$50. Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

Stray List for the week ending Oct. 6

Allen County-H A Needham, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Joseph Bolin, Iola Tp. one bay mare, about 7 years old. 3 white feet, wen on left side of neck, 3 lumps on underside of belly. Valued at \$45.

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. COW-Taken up by John Perry, of Marm ston Tp, Beur-bon county, Kansas, one red cow, about 7 years old, no marks or brands percelvable, repe around the horns. Val-and at \$12.

Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk Coffey County—Jos Infocamerton, Liera MILLE—Taken up by Foater '1, Scott, Ottawa Tp, June O 1875 one bay horse mule, 3 years old, 15 hands high proke, mane and tall shaved, collar marks, halter on, no marks or brands, Cash value, \$60.

MAILE—Taken up by N. N. Wills, Rock Creek Tp, one say mare, white spot or forehead, 19 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$60.

MAILE—Also, one of the gray mare, 10 years old, no MAILE—Also, one of the gray mare, 10 years old, no marks of the property of the stands high. Valued trands or marks to be seen, a out 14 hands high. Valued trands or marks to be seen, a out 14 hands high. branch or marks to be seen, a four 14 hands high. Valued to 40.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Hitchens, Hampden Tp., one bay mare, is hands and one inch high, left hind foot white, a small white spot in forehead, no other brands or marks. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Ward, Ayon Tp., one bay mare, is hands high, 8 years old, four white feet, small star in the forehead, small wise speck in the righteys, marks of hands high, 8 years old, four white feet, small star in the forehead, small wise speck in the righteys, marks of hands high, 8 years old, 12 hands high, white

The TOLL GATE! Prize Picture sent free marks of hands high, white

spot on tip of nose, collar marks, white on both hind feet Valued at \$30.

Dickinson County-M P. Jolley, Clerk MARE—Taken up by John Dunlary, of Sherman Tp. Dickinson county, Aug. 7, 1875, a bay mare, with black mane and tail, about 15 hands high, supposed to be fivers old last apring, branded on the right shoulder with the letter "O" having a straight line through the centre. Valued at \$30.

Elk County-Thes. Hawkins, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up July 27, 1875, by E. C. Sanguar, living in Longton Tp, Ells county, Kanssa, one light bay horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, small white spot between the eyes and on the nose, part of both hind auxles white. Valued at \$40.

Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by W. N. Allen, of Rock Creek Tp one dark brown horse mule. six years old, no marks of orands visible. Valued at \$75.

Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Benj. Belt, of Lexington Tp, a sor-rel mare, 14% hands high, 9 years old, with both hind legs white about half way to the gambel joint, white stripe in forchead, with collar and saddle marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$50.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. Leavenworth County—O. Diefendert, Cierk.

HORES—Taken up by Thomas Smith and posted before

D.F. Walker, J. P. Alexandris Tp., Aug., 18, 1875, one sorrel hores; abut 15-kg mults high, about 8 years old, left
front foot partly white. Valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by B. Winchell, and posted before

L. G. Sholes, J. P. Kickapoo Tp., July 16, 1875, one black
mare ahout 14 hands high, star in forehead, about 6 years
old. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Also, one dark brown horse colt, about 4 years
old. white spot in forehead. Valued at \$35.

Strayed or Stolen!

STRAYED or was stolen from the subscriber, living in Valley Brook township. Osage county, Kansas, on or about Stypt. 26, 1875, eight head of horses, described as follows:

One roan mare, 6 or 7 years old. One mare roan sucking colt. One roan mare colt, 1 year old. One bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, stiff in foreshoulders, shod on fore f-et. One black horse, same age, white nose, and two white hind feet, with sandle marks. One bay horse colt, 2 years old. One brown horse colt, 2 years old, bonder. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lend to the recovery of the autimais.

ARTHUR DUFFRY, Valley Brook P. O. Osage Co., Kansas.

A Stray Horse Taken Up. Taken up by the sub-criber, shout the let of September, a five year old PONY HORSE, bright Bay, broke to work in harness and saddle. The only mark on the animal is a unup on one of the hind legs between the knee and pastern joint. P. MOFFATT. P. O. Adburn. Residence, north branch Wakarusa, in Auburn township

STRAYED OR STOLEN

85 REWARD!

On or about the 20th of June last, a dark bay horse pony, 14 hands high, 4 years old last spring, star in forehead, white rings around hind lest, branded with a triangle on r gnt shoulder. Five Dottans reward will be pold for the pony or information that will lead to its recovery

THOS R. JONES,
Osage City, Kansas.

\$5 REWARD

I WILL give the above Reward for any information that will lead to the recovery of the following animals: One Sorrel Mare, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, ringhone on hind foot, limps at times the back near hips higher trans usual. Also one Bay Horse, 3 years old a few white hairs on back caused by saddle, a lum; in in ide right hind leg between hock and patern joints. Also one yearling Mare Colt, very dark iron gray, small elle: taken out of one ear. The arimals stray, daway in May.

Dunlap, Morris Co., Kansas.

Strayed or Stolen!

ON or about the 8th of June, seventeen head of catle strayed or were stolen from the range of the
undersigned on Rock-Crock, six miles northeast of
Iola Two Cows t or 6 years old; one medium sixdecay to the strayed with the strayed with an "8" on the left
of shoulder, has a caif, by this time; the other is a slim
cow, red and brindle with white under belly, one hore
a little lopped branded with "8" on left shoulder.
Eight three year old steers; one red, two white, one
red and white spotted, with horns a little stagg, one
dirty roan, one brown and white the others red and
white spotted, all medium sized except the brown and
white spotted, all medium sized except the brown and
white which is small. All branded with letter "P"
dim brand—either on right or left hip, and sometimes
the "P" is upside down
Three three year old heifers, one roan, one red and
white spotted, one mosily red with a little white on
the back, the horns of the last two re small and indirection of the transition of the light with a broken and or,
four two year old heifers; one red and white spotted, I white with bluish hairs, I brindle, I roan. The
two last quite small.

A reward of \$50 will be paid for information that
will lead to the recovery.

D W BONTWICK.
October 6, 1875

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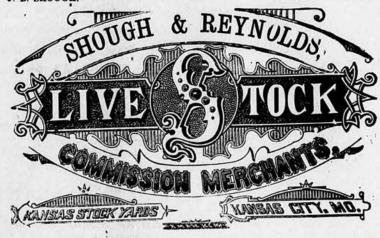
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In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at use-afth higher than the average rate of all the compaires in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, addasome hing to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. We give the Collowing as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1.000.

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Zet us Smile.

"Bub, is your mother in?" asked a Vicks-burg lady the other evening of a lad of ten, who was lounging over his widowed mother's

gate
"No, she's out," he answered.
"Gone up to visit your dead father's grave?"

she continued.

"Not exactly,"—he smiled—'she's gone after ice cream with a chap who has got three inches of fat on his ribs, and I'll betten to one she'll halter him in less'n a month."

Lying is trying to hide in a fog; if you move about you are in danger of bumping your head against the truth; as the fog blows up, you are gone anybow.

"Bless you," said John Henry, with tears in his eyes, "she takes her own hair off so easy that perhaps she doesn't know how it hurts to have mine pulled out."—Boston Journal.

A Tennessee girl, riding on the cars, crossed the aisle, kicked a young man up against the window, and remarked: "I was brought up never to allow a yaller-eyed man to wink at

A rustic youngster being asked out to take tea with a friend, was admonished to praisthe eatables. Presently the butter was passed to him, when he remarked: "Very nicebutter—what there is of it." And observing a smile he added, "and plenty of it—such as it is."

BAPTIZED IN SPILE OF HERSELF.

Some of our worthy colored brethren of the Baptist persuasion had a baptism down at the creek last Sunday, and the ceremony attracted a very large crowd of people. Mrs. Pitman'r colored servant girl was very anxious to be present, and as it was not her Sunday out she slipped was from the bounday out she slipped away from the house while the dinner was cooking, and went round in her working clothes. Her interest was so intense that she

stondes. Her interest was so intense that she stond close to the minister, who was in the water while the ceremony proceeded.

After six or seven had been dipped, the clergyman filled with enthusiasm, seized he and pulled her into the water. She resisted but the minister imagined that she was merely afraid of the coldness of the water, so before the could explain the situation he agreed her. he could explain the situation he soused her and could explain the situation he soused her She came up sputtering, and exclaimed, "What you doin? Lemme go, I tell you!" But he exerted his strength and sent her "kerchuck" below the surface again. She emerged, chew-ing the air wildly and shouting, "G'way fron here! Don't you chuck me under agin, you nigger!" But the clergyman was inexorable, and he plunged her under a third time, and held her there for a minute so as to let it sand held her there for a minute, so as to let it soal

in and do her good.

Then she came up and struck for the shore Then she came up and struck for the shore, and standing there, looking like a draggled mermaid cut in ebony, she shook her fist a the astonished pastor, and shrieked: "Oh, I'll fix you! I'll bust the head offen you, you or'nay trash! Sousin me in dat dar creek and nearly drownded me, when you knowed well enough all de time I'se a Methodist, and bin chrissened by dem dat's yer betters, and knows more about religion than all the Baptisses dat ever shouted, you mis'able black scum! and me got the rheumatiz enough to set me crazy? Oh, I'll see what de law kin de for you! I'll have you 'rested dis very day, or my name's not Johanna Johnson, you woolly headed herrin? You hear me?

Then Johanna went home to redress, and the ceremony proceeded. Miss Johnson is now persuaded that the Baptists are not any better than pagans.—Terre Haute Gazette

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