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THE LAST FARMER FOR 1876.

Our next paper is No. 52, of Vol. 14, the last for 1876. It will be the best issue of an agricultural and family paper ever made in the West, 12 pages in size, and we hope, worthy the good opinion and continued support of its many readers. During the three years we have published the FARMER it has not missed a single issue—each volume containing 52 numbers. When we purchased the KANSAS FARMER it was being published as a semi-monthly, and as the books indicate was losing nearly \$2,000 per year to its publisher. In January, 1873 the FARMER appeared as an 8 page weekly. Since that time financial distress and local troubles of grasshoppers and drouth have not only imperiled all new enterprises in Kansas but embarrassed many already well established. Each of the three years have witnessed an increase in the business of the FARMER office and it is a source of pleasure, and we hope some pardonable pride, to be able to say that the FARMER is financially prosperous to-day, one of the permanent and growing institutions of the West. There has been no luck in this success. It has been the result of persistent and laborious hard work, twelve to fifteen hours per day, the past three years. As our support increases we shall be enabled to present each year we hope a better, stronger and more valuable journal until we reach our ideal paper. That the live, progressive and intelligent farmers of the central Great West will yet make it possible for us to give a journal as much superior to the present FARMER as it is better than the first issue, 8x10 inches, fourteen years ago, we most confidently believe. In conclusion we wish to assure our readers that we shall give them the best and largest paper that our support and the times will permit. We hope as we grow old in this good work, that our readers may one and all be able to say: "The old FARMER grows better every week."

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT SILK CULTURE.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been led to make these few remarks, by reading an article in the last number of the FARMER, on silk culture. I was first led to experiment with silkworms, on hearing that silk was worth \$12 00 a pound at the factories in the Eastern States; but I was not then aware of the fact that it took ten or twelve pounds of cocoons to make a pound of silk, nor the expense of reeling. I procured the eggs that I experimented with, from Prof. C. V. Riley, of St. Louis, and they produced large yellow cocoons, pronounced to be very superior by Mr. Crozier, and a manufacturer at the East to whom some were sent. But the worms were not free from disease, although there was not much, probably not more than two per cent. that died after they were grown, or about the last moult. Some died at each moulting, but when they were small, the number was not so easily noticed, and after experimenting several years, and circumstances preventing the further prosecution, I sent what eggs and cocoons I had to Mr. Crozier. When I met him some time afterwards, he informed me that the eggs I sent him were too much diseased to be of use, and he had buried them; he advised me to try again with some healthy eggs, and said he would send me some, and did so.

These eggs came out well, and advanced through the first and second moult in good or

der; after that there were worms of all sizes, and about the last moult they died at wholesale, and made such a stench that I had to remove them to the barn, and not a perfect cocoon was formed, a few attempted the job but would never finish, so that I did not have a single complete cocoon from about 150,000 worms. Those eggs were, as he stated, from his best and healthiest breed; afterward Mr. Crozier called on me again to know of my success, and after hearing it, remarked, that it would not do to publish, and he advised me to try again, and said he would send me some more eggs free of charge, which, however, he failed to do as yet.

Now, I don't say that I am sure that silk culture is a failure and a humbug, but I will tell you that when you hear a man say that a thousand pounds of leaves can be picked in one day by one hand; that a skilled girl can reel from 14 to 18 ounces per day, and that one hand can tend silk-worms enough during the season, in the space of about 40 days, to make from \$1000 to \$1,400, believe it to be an exaggeration, and you may safely calculate that he has got silk-worm eggs and mulberry trees for sale. Yes, there is money in silk culture if you can find a ready market for eggs at \$8 00 per ounce, and mulberry trees from 4 to 10 cents each. But if there are any that think they can make money at silk culture, we would like to let them have mulberry trees for what it will cost to dig them up. We would like to see silk culture a success, and it would be a great thing for the country, and we hope no one will be deterred from experimenting from what we have said. M. de Broeiere deserves credit, and patronage too, for establishing a silk factory in this State, and we hope that if any one can they will furnish him cocoons if they don't make more than 25 cents per day.

N. CAMERON.

Lawrence, Kas. Dec. 10, 1876

FARMER'S CLUBS.

It is generally conceded that in speaking, writing and in thinking, almost all classes excel the farmer. This grows out of the fact that the farmer, as a rule, brings less thought to his business and goes more on the principles of mere routine, than probably any other calling in life. We are, however, living in a time when a great change is taking place in this matter. The agricultural mind is making up. The grange has done much to excite thought and lead to reading and study, and since its organization there has been more intellectual advancement made by the masses of farmers than ever before. There have been more books treating on agriculture, bought and read, and more agricultural and horticultural papers taken and read, and, in every respect, a more lively interest taken in learning the correct principles of farming. But what has been done in this direction is only a slight beginning of the work to be done. This work is to go on till every farmer becomes a scientific farmer in the sense of understanding and applying correct principles to the art of culture and thus lifting farming above the level of mere drudgery and making it a highly intellectual pursuit. Our agricultural colleges are to be the means of giving us men thoroughly educated in these things as exemplars, to go out and by their example exert an elevating influence on all around. But in the mean time every farmer in the country should be doing something to lift up their business by striving to know more and to diffuse this knowledge among all around him. The grange, or some other form of farmers' club may be made one of the most efficient means for the dissemination of information among farmers. And now that the long winter evenings are on our hands these meetings should be attended as often as possible. Where there is no club already in existence a few public spirited ones should at once proceed to organize one. Almost every one may be induced to take hold of one in some shape. Granges might do well to hold open meetings at stated intervals for the discussion of subjects of interest to farmers. In this manner perhaps all might be enlisted and induced to take part in the discussions and thus contribute something to the general fund of knowledge. Every farmer ought to take an interest in these meetings and take part in the exercises. Every one has had some experience and possesses some information that would be of benefit if given to the public and it should be given in these meetings. It may either be written down and read or told orally. Writing it down would probably be most profitable, as it would be prepared in better shape, and

the exercise of preparing it would be very beneficial to the one doing it.

Reports of experiments, with all their details and results, whether successes or failures should be made. These may be compared with other similar experiments to and the truth may be thus arrived at. Lectures might be delivered at these meetings on farm topics, by some one who can talk some. Many of our young men ought to be encouraged to prepare themselves to talk on farming in its various branches, and in this they would benefit themselves and others. Another excellent way to make these meetings interesting is to be bringing samples of productions for examination and comparison with those of others. And in connection with these specimens it is well to be able to give an account of the kind of soil the amount of seed and the mode of culture, with any other facts bearing on the subject. As iron sharpens iron so the contact of mind with mind brightens our intellects and develops our powers of observation.

L. J. TEMPLE.

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE.

Our readers will, we doubt not, peruse with much interest, as we have done, the account given in this issue of the *Western Rural* by our corresponding editor, of a school now in successful operation at Sugar Grove in this State. It will be observed that in addition to the studies usually taught in schools somewhat similar in character, instruction is given in the rudiments of agricultural science, or at least useful lessons in many things that pertain to practical agriculture.

We are pleased to record the establishing of such schools, for their existence is an evidence of the advancement which is going on in the education of those who are many of them at least—to become the future tillers of the soil, in matters which will be of very great service to them, and which has hitherto been almost entirely ignored outside of our agricultural colleges. It shows that intelligent farmers are beginning to recognize the important truth that they, no less than those engaged in other pursuits, must be educated in what they do, to be successful; that they must be conversant with the principles that underlie their practice in all that attaches to the grand pursuit in which they are engaged. Need it be said that the need is great in their behalf? The opinion prevails almost generally that farming operations cannot be conducted by any fixed rules, that changed conditions and varying seasons render such things impracticable and futile. While it is true that variations of conditions and seasons necessitate the adoption of methods in tillage in accordance with such modifications, it is also true that every process of agriculture is subject to natural laws which may be learned, and that a knowledge of these will ensure a far greater measure of success than can be reasonably expected when everything, so to speak, is at sea, without rudder or compass.

It is coming to be understood more and more among civilized nations that agriculture requires intellect as well as muscle in order to realize the highest results in every branch of this, the first and grandest of all human pursuits. The common idea which has so long prevailed that the dull boy in the farmer's family is the one to be kept at home, while those who are considered the brightest are educated for the professions, is being discarded, for it is beginning to be admitted that all the processes employed in rural occupations require as much intelligence, and as much definite knowledge, both scientific and practical, as a tiller of the soil would be a really successful farmer, as is required to make a good physician, lawyer, or civil engineer. Indeed we believe the time is coming when agriculture will be regarded as not only the first in importance among the industries, but that it will take its place at the head of intellectual pursuits. The recognition which it already receives at the hands of the leading nations of Europe would warrant this belief, if other indications, furnished by the progress which has marked the past half century, were wanting. In France agricultural instruction is given in farm schools, which is the primary stage, where the children of the peasants and artisans are taught; then there are the "regional" institutions, where the agricultural processes employed in different parts of the nation are especially studied, and of these there are two or three classifications; and last of all is the Agricultural Institute where advanced agricultural instruction is imparted to young men, already educated in other schools, study mechanics, chemistry, physics and physiology in their technical relations with modern agriculture. In Germany the system is still more extensive. It embraces common schools, middle schools and academies, and from the latter the student enters the universities where he takes the higher agricultural course there taught. In the common schools practical and theoretical lessons are taught, veterinary lessons and demonstrations, and surveying; in the middle schools in addition to ordinary studies, they teach chemistry, physiology, botany and zoology, agricultural management in general, with lectures on various subjects in connection therewith. It is the object of these two kinds of schools to give useful agricultural instruction to those who are not able to take a higher course in the advanced schools, but are to become farmers on a small scale, or the overseers of small farms; and here they are required to put in

practice all kinds of farm work under the direction of competent teachers. Recent statistics show that there are one hundred and seventy-four schools of these two kinds scattered throughout the German Empire, and ten of the higher description. It is a matter of surprise that these two great nations are making such rapid progress in agricultural improvement; as well as in political economy; in Austria, Hungary, Sweden, etc., although on a less extensive scale, the same policy prevails.

Now, though there is far greater present need in Europe for adoption of a general system of agricultural education, than there is on this side of the Atlantic, the fact remains that the highest considerations of private and public good require that the masses who till the soil should bring to their aid in its cultivation all the knowledge which an enlightened and progressive age has made it possible for them to obtain; and, as we have said, the school at Sugar Grove is an evidence that this fact is beginning to be appreciated. In the light of this truth, we may take courage, knowing that the future of agriculture is full of promise for the welfare of individuals and the prosperity of the nation. These are the means necessary to make the farmer the master of his calling. As was recently aptly said by a writer in our excellent contemporary, the *Country Gentleman*, in referring to agricultural education: "What was mere drudgery becomes a manly exercise, directed by science, and the advanced farmer becomes a savant. He will learn that all the processes on the farm should be governed by definite knowledge and conducted by well defined rules. He will learn that the breeding and rearing of stock successfully requires a knowledge of the laws of life, both vegetable and animal. He will study into cause and effect. He will find the intelligent feeder requires a knowledge of the structure and functions of the animal he grows; that the food must be adapted to the purpose intended; that as the animal has no power of transforming one element of food into another, but can only appropriate what it finds ready for its use, the food must contain just such elements and in the proportions required to build up the frame, the muscle, and lay on the fat; that the starchy elements of food supply animal heat, and that exposure to a low temperature makes a demand for more food to keep the animal warm, than would be required in a stable of uniform and moderate temperature."

FARMER'S WIVES.

We read considerable about the monotony, routine and hard work of farmer's wives. It is doubtless all true, but I cannot see why their lot is so much worse than that of merchant's or tradesman's wives. Working is not the worst lot of a man or woman's life by any means. The monotony is easily broken by a little tact and ingenuity, and living on a farm is made as varied and intelligent as town life. The number who cannot contrive to supply themselves with reading matter, in this day of cheap press productions is very small. Reading is fuel, and if one can talk fluently and well, he or she cannot help writing well. Writing makes us observant, good listeners, and the numerous unnoticed items of life, hitherto disregarded, suddenly become objects of special interest. The routine of housework in town or country homes is similar, in difference being generally in amount; and in either case if the family is well, leisure can be had for improvement if we are really in earnest in obtaining it.

It is a truth of long standing that we can obtain what we want if we try. And I do not believe our minds crave what we have not the ability to possess. Otherwise, it would seem like Omnipotent injustice. There are a good many minutes when we might read or write a few lines if materials be handy, so that time would not be wasted looking after a book or paper, or arranging writing materials; hence my advocacy of having things lying around in a disorderly sort of way. I know a lady who writes very creditably and never makes a business specialty of it, but writes as she thinks out the perplexing subject, during the little intervals of house work that occurs in every home. Her friends wonder at it very much, but it is no wonder to her, or in any way a remarkable result.

Yes, farmer's wives do work hard, some are overworked and die early in consequence; so do the wives of others than farmers. This is no surety that they are the only class of overworked women. But there is one thing certain. I do not doubt it. The mechanic who has used his daily wages up to the advent of hard times, and who is seeking work to support his family, and thousands of others similarly situated are evidences of it. But the farmer and his wife, where are they? At home surrounded with the products of their industry: plenty of leisure to read and store their minds with facts to draw upon when the work begins and less leisure affords less opportunity to study. I am not a farmer, but I know what farm work is, and shall defend it to the extent of my ability. A first-class farmer and his wife are people of a better calibre than any trade or profession, the requirements are so varied and extensive. They must understand the soil, the rocks, the land inclination, the trees, the clouds, the wind, markets at home and abroad, and please tell me what they need not know, and understand them thoroughly? Does any other means to a living require so much? The farmer is king, his wife queen, and his children heirs to an inheritance that antedates the flood.—M. E. J. in *Maine Farmer*.

Eq. Rhode was burned out one day last week, by a prairie fire that came from the northwest.—*Examiner*.

FANCY STOCK AND TURF ITEMS.

The following items we take from the *Chicago Field*:

RACING AT BAY DISTRICT PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.—There was a running race over this track on Nov. 24th for a purse of \$200, mile and repeat. The entries were Minnie Blackburn, Stormy Vanderbilt, Lola Lodi and Target. The race was won by Vanderbilt, Minnie Blackburn second and Lola Lodi third money. Time, 1:47½, 1:49½. Stormy was distanced in the first heat. The race was run on the inside track, which was deep, but consequently slow and safe.

THE DAVIDSON KENNEL.—Mr. John Davidson, Monroe, Mich., has added to his kennel the field trial setter bitch Doll, sister to Smith's Dart, imported by Mr. George Delano, New Bedford, Mass., from the Llewellyn kennel. Doll is white and black ticked, and a very beautiful bitch. Mr. Davidson has also become the owner of the Laverack setter dog Charun, by Pride of the Border, out of Fairy, also belonging to Mr. Delano. These dogs will be a great addition to Mr. Davidson's kennel in which are also Chester and his little sister Nellie, from pup imported stock.

JUDGING OF GORDONS.—In the rules for judging Gordons, used at the Chicago Show and adopted by the National American Kennel Club, that portion which reflects on the Gordon dog as not being fashionable etc., should be stricken out, as it is making an invidious distinction which is decidedly wrong. The tastes of the owners of Gordons are entitled to as much consideration and respect as the owners of any other strain.

LONG DISTANCE RIDING IN CALIFORNIA.—In the race at Los Angeles between Ruiz, a Mexican, and W. V. Smith, an American, 50 miles for a purse of \$200, the former won very easily, in 2 hours, 2 minutes and 17½ seconds. The fastest mile was 2:01½ and the slowest, 2:43. On the 21st ult. Smith, of Petaluma, attempted to ride 50 miles in 3 hours, 8 minutes and 25 seconds, for a purse of \$300, at Santa Rosa Trotting Park using 10 California saddle horses and changing horses every mile; but, owing to the inefficiency of the horses failed to make the time. The time made was 3 hours, 14 minutes and 25 seconds. The horses used were very poor, most of them giving out before the mile was completed, except one, which he used nine miles. This horse after resting, made the fifteenth mile in 2:18. Smith made the first mentioned time in Petaluma last month.

THE CALIFORNIA OAKS RACE.—The California Oaks stakes, for mares and fillies, four mile heats, for a purse of \$15,000, will be run to-day over the Bay District Course, San Francisco. The following are the entries: Mattie A., 4 years, by Australian, dam Minnie Mansfield; Josie C., 3 years, by Lexington, dam the dam of Milner, by Lexington; Emma Skages, 3 years, by Norfolk, dam Sallie Franklin; Mollie MacCarthy, 3 years, by Monday, dam Hennie Farrow; Solo, Lodi and Ballnette. Mattie A. and Josie C. are well known on the Eastern turf, and the others are California-bred horses.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.—Mr. Joseph Donahue sold, through Messrs. Baker & Son, at their auction mart, in New York City, on Nov. 29th, his stud of race horses. The following is the list of horses sold and the prices they brought: Huckleberry, \$235; Spindrift, \$150; New York, \$200; Stamford, \$200; Pastor, \$75; Milo, \$90; Gray Lag, \$165; Mollie Carew, \$75. Business, the victor over True Blue three years ago at Baltimore in the mile heats race, the second mile of which he made in 1:45, was withdrawn in consequence of no bids. The attendance of sporting men was small.

Editorial Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

THIRD ANNUAL SHOW OF THE ST. JOE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The attendance at this show was larger than was expected. The interest in these annual gatherings of poultry fanciers is yearly increasing, and cannot help but be productive of much good.

Among the principal exhibitors of Light and Dark Brahmas we noticed Mr. Pierce, of Corning, Iowa; Mr. Sinsabaugh of Syracuse, Nebraska; Mr. Schenck of Quincy, Illinois; Col. Doniphan of Platte county, Mo.; Mr. Samuel Archer, of Kansas City, and Mr. Perrine of Cameron, Mo. Among the Partridge Cochins, we found specimens from the yards of Mr. Pangborn of Kansas City, and Messrs. Perrine, Pierce, Sinsabaugh, and Asa Maddox Esq. of Kansas City, Missouri.

The Games were well represented and made a large and very attractive show. The following gentleman exhibited fine birds and were all awarded premiums in their several classes: Mr. Sargeant, on Black Breasted Reds, and also on Brown Breasted Reds. Mr. Martin of St. Joe, on Pit Cock, Georgia Whites, on Silver Duck Wings; Mr. Pangborn on Ginger Reds.

Mr. Storm of St. Joe, also exhibits a very large number of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, &c., making by far, the largest showing of any exhibitor here.

Mr. Van Burkirk of Troy, Doniphan Co., Kansas, is on hand with a fine display of Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Houdans &c.

A pair of Bronze Turkeys exhibited by Mr. Asa Maddox of Kansas City; the heaviest we have ever seen, weighing in the aggregate, over 65 pounds.

A large number of these fowls will be exhibited at the Poultry Exhibition in Kansas City, the coming week.

W. W. C.

Horse Department.

VETERINARY AND KINDRED MATTERS.
A GRUNTER.

There are various names applied by horse-men to the different kinds and gradations in the infirmity known as defective wind in horses. Thus we hear of thick wind, broken wind, asthma, heaves, bellows-to-mend, roaring, wheezing, whistling, grunting, etc. The acceptance or rejection of these horses should depend on the following contingencies, how far the animal is affected, the work he is wanting to perform, the habits, taste and pocket of the purchaser; or, if not the actual state of the pocket, the state of the inclination to part with its contents. Coughing is more or less habitual to bad-winded horses, and a certain nameless accompaniment to the cough often places the owner in a most ludicrous predicament. Beware of teaching such a horse with the spur or the whip, or starting very suddenly; for if you do, expect the abhorred "contempt."

There is a modified kind of roaring that is very likely to mislead an inexperienced purchaser. This is termed grunting; not that horses keep up a continued grunt, as the others do a roar, a wheeze or a whistle, but only give a specimen of their habit (for it can scarcely be called a complaint) when struck, turned round quickly in their stall, or on making some sudden exertion. We have known horses that would grunt on taking a leap, but on no other occasion; it therefore by no means follows that an animal making such a sound or grunt should be set down as a roarer, and rejected as such; for though most roars will give forth a sudden emission of sound of some sort on sudden exertion, every horse doing so is not a roarer.

There is, however, a very great difference in the sound emitted by the roarer and the grunter on sudden surprise or exertion which a practiced ear at once detects. The confirmed roarer gives a comparatively long, continued, hollow roar or groan; the grunter emits that sudden kind of grunt that a man would do if he came suddenly in contact with a post when walking, in fact not very dissimilar to the sound emitted by the hewer of wood when with all his might he brings down his heavy ax.

If a horse does not roar or whistle on exertion out of the stable, his grunting on particular occasions when it is not a matter of serious import, and he certainly may be safely purchased; the buyer, however, bearing in mind that he is to a certain degree possessing himself of an animal which may be considered faulty. If a man is fastidious as to having a perfect horse as well as a perfect mirror, he will reject any flaw in either. The only difference, however, is, it is easy to get a perfect glass, but all but an impossibility to find a perfect horse. As to wind it is essential to have him perfect, as he is, in stable phrase, "a little screwy" in other ways.

STIMULANTS—CORDIALS.
Although acting probably through the nervous system, stimulants produce their most prominent effects on the circulation, causing increased fullness and frequency of the pulse, accelerated respiration, and augmented temperature of all parts of the body. In properly regulated doses they do not, however, affect the functions of the brain. Unlike tonics or alteratives, stimulants do not gradually counteract or remove disease, but their principal value results from their promptly increasing nervous force. Sustaining the action of the heart, they are thus of signal service in animals sinking from sudden shock, from loss of blood, or from poisoning by sedatives or narcotics. Rousing the vital powers and increasing especially the action of the heart and the animal heat, they are valuable remedies in influenza, typhoid fever and exhaustion. Equalizing the balance of the circulation where it has been disturbed, and thus relieving excessive determination of blood in any particular part, they prove very effective in removing congestions of the lungs caused by violent and continued over-exertion, and in controlling those shivering attacks which are so often the precursors of internal disease, and which depend upon the blood leaving the skin and collecting in undue quantity around the internal organs. When used for these purposes, they are sometimes known under the special title of *cordials*.

Cordials are frequently used by racing and trotting horses now-a-days, when a very brief space of time either brings the nag home or leaves him a dead one, as the case may be. Broken backs, broken limbs and broken hearts are not very uncommon; and as in such cases stimulants are of utility to man as well as beast, teaching the horse to partake of the same in fluid form instead of in the form of a ball would be advantageous. Ale would be a proper stimulant for horses; they will all partake of it; some will refuse it for a time, but we never knew one who, after taking it once or twice, but was quite as ready to indulge a "smile" as the groom would be if he could get it. If a horse does not like his first taste a spoonful or two of brown sugar is sure to give him the gusto for it; and when he has once got that, he would, if permitted to smile to his heart's content, get himself into a very beastly state of inebriation. The advantage of the use of ale as a cordial is, it acts sooner on the spirits than a ball, and any saloon produces it. A horse rarely refuses to feed when a quart of good sound ale has restored the tone of the stomach; nor will the ale-drinking nag refuse his beverage should a glass of gin be put into it. In Europe, as well as in America, we have many times seen a glass of whiskey in a pint of water given between the heats to a horse, the driver often showing how beneficial it was by taking an allowance himself. It's a way they have, and not a very bad one either.

FRACTURES.

In the language of the profession, there are simple, comminuted and compound fractures; simple when the bone is nearly broken short into two pieces; comminuted when shattered or broken into several; compound when the skin is broken or lacerated and the bone protrudes through it. Of these varieties, simple fractures are the only kinds which are as a rule capable of treatment in veterinary practice with any probability of a successful result. Fractures which are usually, and with justice, regarded as practically fatal in horses, are not necessarily so with cattle. The subsequent lameness always attended upon even the most trifling distortion or shortening of a limb is of little importance in a cow or feeding ox, while it will render a horse, except for slow work or for breeding purposes, entirely useless. Hence, we have much more encouragement to attempt treatment in cattle and sheep than in horses.

Fractures are characterized by an absence of controlling power, and natural mobility of the part. Usually there is, also, more or less hanging or pendulant state of the limb;

weight can rarely be supported, and deformity is frequently great. Motion inflicts pain and elicits a grating sound, which arises from the rubbing together of the ends of broken bones. Swelling from infiltration and extravasation is evident shortly after the accident, and constitutional disturbance ensues; the pulse is full and hard, breathing accelerated, visible mucous membranes injected, and extreme agony evinced in attempts to place weight upon the limb. Some animals bear the effects badly, and succumb from irritative fever and congestion of the lungs.

The treatment of fractures will materially depend upon the situation and extent of the injury, and the probability of the success upon the age and condition of the animal. In young and growing animals it is astonishing how bones will unite, even under the most unfavorable conditions. The greatest difficulty frequently opposes the efforts to reduce the fracture and maintain the bones in a desirable position. The animal becomes weary of standing, or is of an excitable or irritable disposition, and restraint tends to increase it; to place the horse in slings may render him furious; these are all opposed to a favorable union. Proximity to a joint may result in ankylosis. Considerable disadvantages attend the treatment of fractures in cattle. We can neither keep the animal in one certain position so as to insure rest for the limb, nor can we by artificial means, force him to adopt such a position. Slings, which are so valuable in treating such cases in quiet horses, are seldom or never applicable in cattle, as from their pressure upon the stomach and abdominal viscera they soon cause great constitutional disturbance. Our principal resource will be to leave the animal more or less to itself; and although for a time the novelty of the situation will induce the animal to take more liberties with the injured limb than we would altogether approve of, after a few days he will seem to recognize the necessity for care, and treat it with as much tenderness as if reason guided his actions.

Reduction and union will often prove successful in transverse simple fractures of the long bones above and below the knee and hock. But fractures of the smaller or shorter bones, which often extend to and involve two joints, are seldom attended with success in the treatment. Various means are employed to maintain apposition. Plaster of Paris is often used successfully applied in successive portions while the limb is held firmly by an assistant. Starch bandages, from their readiness of application and the material being always at hand, often supersede more complicated apparatus. The starch should be made tolerably thick, and the bandage (which must be at least six inches in width and three yards in length) well soaked before applying, and a thick layer of starch applied upon each turn of the bandage round the limb. When dried, it forms a very firm and compact support to the broken bone. When splints are used, two gutta percha splints should be procured, two to two and a half inches wide and sufficiently long to extend over the whole length of the broken bone. These splints should be placed in water hot enough to thoroughly soften them. When the bones are extended so as to bring the broken ends in apposition, the gutta percha splints should be placed on each side of the limb and moulded to it with the hand. A long calico bandage should now be rolled round the splints moderately tight. The subsequent swelling must be kept down as much as possible by constant effusions of cold water to the limb, and, if necessary, the bandage slackened the second or third day. Any untoward result, such as the shifting of the splints and the displacement of the bones, must be remedied as soon as possible by their re-adjustment; and after all swelling and inflammation have subsided, in course of a month the gutta percha splints may be replaced by an application of warm pitch and oakum smeared over the limb, upon which may or may not again be placed gutta percha.

In fractures of the larger bones, such as the thigh, pelvis, shoulder, etc., any apparatus to keep the bones in apposition will be useless; and if not in young and growing cattle or sheep, the animal at once should be destroyed. In sheep, dogs or cats, splints are easily formed out of the chip of hat boxes and peach baskets. The limb is first to be secured by a strip of common sticking plaster, upon which splints are secured by other strips, the hollows being padded with tow or cotton wool. Starch bandages, gutta percha, pitch plasters and glue bandages are also very suitable for these animals.—*Factory & Farm.*

OVER REACHING.

Many horses have the very unpleasant habit of striking the toes of the hind shoes against those on the forefeet. Most horsemen will agree it is a fault attaching to some of the best as well as the worst of horses. It more frequently occurs with young horses, and they often click on the turf or soft ground, and not on the road. It arises from the too great activity or length of stride of the hind legs; the forefeet are unable to get out of the way in time; therefore, anything which detains them such as a soft or heavy soil, must assist the habit. The principal point to be remedied is the intolerable noise, from which the evil derives the name "clicking"; and this is often effected by making the hind shoes square at the toe, and leaving the toe of the crust somewhat projected over the shoe, by which plan the crust receives the blow instead of the shoe, and does not make any noise. It sometimes happens that from the repetition of these blows, the crust is worn so thin at the toe as to produce or threaten lameness, in which case the plan of shoeing mentioned must be desisted from, and we must put up with the noise to avoid the greater evil. When a square-toed shoe fails in preventing clicking, it will sometimes happen that a shoe pointed at the toe will succeed; which, no doubt, arises from the circumstance that a shoe having so small a surface to come in contact with, fails to strike the fore shoe and goes within, or by the side of it.—*Live-Stock Journal.*

NEW FOOD FOR HORSES.

A new kind of mash for horses is now coming into use. It is thus described by the *California Farmer*:

It is composed of two quarts of oats, one of bran and half a pint of flax seed. The oats are first placed in the stable bucket, over which is placed the linseed; add boiling water, then the bran, covering the mixture with an old rag and allowing it thus to rest for five hours; then stir the mass well up. The bran absorbs while retaining the vapor, and the linseed binds the oats and bran together; a greater quantity of flaxseed would make the preparation too oily and less relished. One feed per day is sufficient; it is easily digested, and is especially adapted to young animals, adding to their volume rather than their height, giving substance to the frame. Prof. Sanson reminds us not to overlook food in connection

with the amelioration of stock. He considers oats, so generally given to sheep, as objectionable and approaching the unprofitable; rams generally receive one pound of oats daily; ewes half the quantity. Oats forming an exciting food are especially suited to rams during the season they are to serve, but for hastening the development of young sheep, they only build up the bones, and not the flesh.

Dairy.

GOOD BUTTER AND HOW TO MAKE IT

For some years we have been in the habit of keeping for our own use, the butter made in June, our supply often lasting until October or November of the following year, as nice and sweet as when first made, and we propose to tell how we made it, as butter that really deserves the name, either at a farmer's table or in the market, is hard to find, and seems to be the exception rather than the rule.

Good cows, and plenty of good feed and pure water for them, is, of course, the first requisite. Next on the list we place perfect cleanliness, in every part of the work, from milking the cows to packing the butter. It is impossible to overstate this matter, and also the importance of pure air in the milk-room, with nothing in the room except the milk and the articles used in butter making.

Milk should stand about two inches deep in the pans, and should always be skimmed before it has soured and grown thick. If it is allowed to sour, small particles of curd will be in the butter, and no amount of salt nor careful handling will avail to keep such butter sweet, even for a month.

Pans should be washed immediately with hot water and a small cloth, to remove the milk, being careful not to pack them together before washing, thus smearing the outside with milk. Next wash them with hot suds and another cloth used for no other purpose; rinse with hot water and set them up to dry.

Pails should be washed once a day at least, in hot suds, and always rinsed immediately after using, in plenty of clean water. Give both pans and pails all the pure air you please, but never allow the sun to shine upon them, whether filled or empty, unless you really desire the oily flavor, which a friend designates with more force than elegance as "woolgreasy." When we see the good woman carry her pans and pails rods from the house, to place them where the sun shines all day upon them, we are certain to find rank, oily butter on her table, although she may not be aware of it. Leave as little milk as possible with the cream while skimming, put it in a stone jar with a large handful of pure salt, when you commence to gather the cream, and always stir it well every time you put in some cream. If not stirred often, an almost impenetrable mould will form on the top, which will injure the flavor of the butter, as well as its keeping qualities.

Cream should be churned twice a week in warm weather, and should never require churning longer than from 20 to 30 minutes in summer, and from 30 to 45 in winter. Any cow whose cream will not come in that time should be called upon to furnish her quota of the winter's stock of beef, and be ready to respond to the call; provided, of course, that the milk and cream have proper care.

Wash the butter well in two or three waters when taken from the churn, salt it well and work it again next day, being careful not to work it so much as to break the grain of the butter. We usually work in again the third day, adding salt each time, and packing it in clean stone jars, and covering with strong brine. Salt will not keep poor butter, no matter how much you use; still, butter will absorb no more, finally, than is necessary—the surplus, if any, dissolving and mixing with the other brine.

The object in washing the butter is to remove the buttermilk as quickly as possible and without working it so long as to injure it. A very small amount of buttermilk is sufficient to spoil the best jar of butter ever made. In winter the milk should stand in a warm place say of the temperature of the living room. The cream may be frozen up and kept until a sufficient quantity is gathered for a churning, if you choose and have but a small amount of milk, being careful to warm it up quickly to a proper temperature for churning, instead of letting it stand around in a warm room for a day or two and become bitter.

There is no reason why any one can not make good butter, with a reasonably good place to keep the milk and cream, if they are willing to take proper care of it; and it is a shame to the farming community that so little really good butter can be found. The time and expense employed in making "grease butter" is more excusable to spend it in sleep. Perhaps this may sound harsh, but buy butter at a different place every week for a year, and see if you vote in the negative.—*Lizzie Dean in American Farm Journal.*

LENGTH OF THE MILKING SEASON.

There are various opinions on this subject among dairymen, as well as upon almost every other point of practice; but is really so vital a question, connected with the profit of the dairy that there should not be two opinions upon it. A little careful study of this question, practically ought to settle it within very narrow limits. The cow in a state of nature, had a short period of lactation—only from three to six months—the only requirements being food for her calf. When this object was attained, the secretion of milk ceased. But when her milk began to be used for human food, efforts were made to prolong the period of lactation, and increase its flow. The model dairy cow, as we know her, is almost an artificial production—a monument of skill in breeding and feeding. Instead of secreting a few quarts of milk per day for three months, as did her long ago progenitors, she yields from 4,000 to 6,000 quarts in a period of 44 weeks. In a state of nature, such a production of milk was impossible, even though the cow had had organs of sufficient capacity, for her food and surroundings were entirely inadequate. The extraordinary development of the milk secretions in the cow is entirely the work of the breeder and feeder. If then this work of developing the milk cow is a good one, and we are to congratulate ourselves upon this accomplishment, shall we not adopt, in the management of the cow, the same system which has been successful in developing her milk production?

It will be found that every improver has striven to extend the period of lactation, this being absolutely necessary to an increased aggregate yield of milk for the year. A cow that has given a good yield at the flush, has been encouraged by the best food and care to continue this yield as long as possible. This effort has, no doubt, been carried to an extreme in many cases, for cows should not be permitted to give milk through the year, as they

sometimes do; but it is seldom that a cow having a short period of seven or eight months of profitable, however large her yield may be considered in the flush. We have had cows giving 40 lbs. per day at the highest and still not reaching 5,000 lbs. in a year, for the want of staying qualities, as the horsemen say; while other cows, never giving over 30 lbs. per day, have reached 5,500 and 6,000 lbs. in ten months. From much experience with many cows, tested individually, we have come to consider a short period as fatal to a large annual yield in a cow. We do not know of a single large annual yield from a cow that did not give milk ten months. Great yields have come from all the milking breeds, and from those of common stock; but in every instance so far as we have been able to learn, the cow has been a long milker, as well as a deep milker.

If these facts are acknowledged, what real ground can there be for two opinions upon this question of the desirable length of the milking season, except of giving a reasonable time for recuperation before the next calf is dropped? Facts show that, practically, six weeks or two months is ample time, under proper feeding and care, for the cow to recover her energies and be in a condition for the next lactation. We regard this as the most important question, to be understood by every dairymen; for when he understands its importance, he will test each cow's staying quality, and, after finding her deficient in that and in the aggregate quantity of milk he will discard her. If a cow tapers off in milking at seven months, under good feeding and care, there is no use in wasting further feed upon her. Let her be prepared to go to the butcher. You do not want to keep her heifer calves, unless the dam of the sire was remarkable for holding out, in which case the calf may take this quality from the sire, for this staying quality in a milker is hereditary. Yet you may increase it very much in many cases. We have found it advisable to milk the heifer with her first calf, at least twelve months, not allowing her to come in the second time in less than eighteen months from the first calf. This helps to establish the milking habit. But all long and deep milking is based upon good feeding, which means a proper variety of food to supply all the cow's wants. If your pasture is short and scanty you cannot expect the cow to hold out her milk without extra food.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Farm Stock.

FATTENING SPRING PIGS.

Pigs well fed should gain from one to one and a half pounds a day, or weigh from two hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds when from eight to nine months old, making them the cheapest pork the farmer can make. Many folks think it costs the most to make pig pork; but a little consideration will show that it cannot cost as much to make a hog weigh from three hundred to five hundred pounds in some eight months, as it will to bring it up to that weight in eight months, as it must take a good deal of feed to supply life during the longer period, and for which there is no return. This expense is made still larger by having to support life during the long cold winter. This is made plain by dividing the feed of such a pig into three parts, one to support life, and two for growth and fattening.

Now it cannot be far out of the way to allow an average of one and a half pounds a day gain when fed to the best advantage, making some four hundred pounds in nine months, while feeding two parts or two-thirds of this amount on an average makes only three-fourths of a pound of gain, and takes double the time to make the same weight, so that the part and portion to support life has to be fed double the time or to double the amount, to the wintered hog that it is to the pig.

If the average cost of feeding the pig is six cents a day, eight months and ten days will cost fifteen dollars, and it may then weigh three hundred pounds net, while the old hog at two-thirds cost, or four cents a day, must take five hundred days at a cost of twenty dollars, to gain the same weight. When it is considered that a large portion of the hogs in the country are kept until some eighteen or twenty months old, or from five to six hundred days, to make three hundred pounds net, the great advantage of the usual practice becomes very plain. True there may be something saved or gained by pasturing the wintered hog, but is not this balanced by the greater cost of keeping in the winter? And then, as the hog is not strictly a grazing animal the pasture may pay as well or better for other stock. Pigs do better when fed a little less than they can eat, than when there is more or less left in the trough.

The best feed is the mixture of skim-milk, slops, etc., from the house, well thickened with some kind of provender. Corn, peas, barley, buckwheat and oats are all good. But pigs do best on a mixture of some of these grains. This makes a provender that will go well with the swills, and stay so. Corn meal, and to a large extent, pea meal, settles to the bottom as soon as it is mixed. If either is mixed with oats before grinding, it makes a provender that answers admirably. Barley answers very well, but does better with a portion of oats mixed in before grinding, and buckwheat and oats do very well mixed together, or with some other grain, but neither of them ought to be fed alone.

Nor should any grain be fed to such pigs unless ground. If alone, any kind of grain is better ground; but when the meal is mixed with a swill so as more thoroughly to fill up and distend the stomach, it is more thoroughly digested than is usually the case when fed in any other way. It is also best to vary the feed, and mix in a few boiled potatoes or other vegetables for a change, giving but little at first but more as the pig gets older.—*Stock Journal.*

Horticulture.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

For several reasons we are unable to present a full report of the proceedings of the Tenth Annual meeting of the above mentioned society, now in session in our city. As usual its deliberations are marked with a great deal of interest, especially to the fruit grower and gardener. The society met at 10 A. M. on Tuesday morning in Bancroft Hall, and has held morning, afternoon and evening sessions each day. The meeting will end with the session this evening. It was opened on Tuesday morning by prayer by Rev. A. H. Walter. A welcome address delivered by Maj. E. P. Bancroft, in which he recognized the valuable services rendered the State by this society, and pointed out how through trial and adversity the people have been led to think and labor until the State has won its plaudits of an admiring world, and the influence exerted by

this society in the accomplishment of our Centennial triumph, was happily responded to by Dr. Steinberg, of Ft. Harker.

At the Tuesday morning session that active, intelligent and venerable friend of the cause, Dr. Howsley, showed that the apples named the Western Beauty and the Ohio Nonpareil are identical.

In the afternoon the report of the committee on a fruit list for the central district (of which this country forms a part) was submitted, and also reports from the committees of the northern and southern districts, which led to an interesting discussion of the relative merits and characteristics of the several varieties of fruits during the entire afternoon. In the report of fruits of the committee for this district, as given below, the relative merits of the several varieties, in the opinion of the committee, are indicated by numbers, the best being quoted as No. 1, the next choice as No. 2, &c.

FRUIT LIST FOR CENTRAL DISTRICT.

APPLES.—SUMMER—Early Harvest, 3; Red June, 2; Red Astrachan, 5; Cooper's Early White, 1; Lowell, 4.

AUTUMN.—Maiden's Blush, 1; Pound Sweet, 2; Rome Beauty, 3; Wine, 2; Smith's Cider, for juice, 1; Rambo, 4.

WINTER.—Ortley, 4; W. W. Pearmain, 7; Winesap, 1; Genet, 2; Mo. Pippin, 5; Ben. Davis, 3; Gilpin, 6.

CHERRIES.—Early Richmond, 1; English Marillo, 1.

PLUM.—Miner.

PEARS.—Bartlett, 1; Seckel, 2; White Doyenne, 1; Howell's, Farnish Beauty.

PEACH.—Hale's Early, Early Crawford, Yellow Alberger, Heath Cling, Stump the Wood, President.

GRAPES.—Concord, first and last.

BLACKBERRIES.—Kittatinney, 1; Lawton.

RASPBERRIES.—Miami, Doolittle.

STRAWBERRIES.—Wilson's Albany, Dower's.

GOOSEBERRIES.—American Seedling, or Pale Red.

CURRENT.—Large Red Dutch, White Grape.

Your committee is presenting this fruit list to the State Horticultural Society for the Central District of Kansas, and we find in visiting orchards through this fruit belt, and in our own observation for the last eleven years, the list of fruit trees recommended to be hardy, good bearers and mostly all loaded with fruit this year, and of good quality for the kitchen and market. The apple trees listed are of the iron clads, and those who are the lucky owners of an orchard in bearing of the varieties we recommend are reaping a rich reward, their cellars are filled with the choicest fruits and their wallets with greenbacks. We submit the list for your consideration.

N. P. DEMING, Ch'n.

The report was duly canvassed in the discussion which followed its submission, and was finally accepted and ordered to be placed on the records. The committee did not feel disposed to recommend any list of fruits as the best as an arbitrary rule, and the society concurred in this idea. The proceedings of each successive session have been marked by a deep, earnest, active interest in all that pertains to the successful growth of fruit in the State, and in all that pertains to the removal of obstacles to its perfect success. Every enemy and method of annihilating it received attention. And every experiment for the development of the growth and perfection of the fruit, elicited the sympathy and interest of every member. The lectures at the evening sessions are especially interesting, the society having been very fortunate in its selection of speakers. The address of Prof. L. B. Kellogg, last evening, on "Horticulture as related to Education" we should like to publish in full. After Prof. Kellogg, Prof. Snow, of the State University, delivered a lecture on birds, giving a description and exhibiting specimens of the various kinds that were helpful to the horticulturist and agriculturist in the destruction of insects. His acquaintance with the feathered tribes is very extensive, and his observations of much benefit.

A long table is filled with specimens of many varieties of apples. In this exhibition the Lyon County Horticultural Society furnishes the larger part, but the apples are not so well preserved nor so highly polished for exhibition as those from abroad, but in size and quality will favorably compare with the best.—*Emporia Ledger.*

WINTER PROTECTION OF PLANTS.

The *Germantown Telegraph* says: "The tying up, or rather strapping up, process to protect half-hardy roses and vines from the winter's frost, has in no degree diminished of late, as we see in many places. Sometimes it answers pretty well, when the covering is not too thick or too tightly drawn together to smother the poor thing, as too often happens. At best such plants do not require much protection, and might with advantage be left open on the north side, as it is the sunny side that does the mischief by its thawing and freezing. A good exemplification of this can be seen in severe winters on the ivy—that on the northern side of a building is green, full and undisturbed, while that on the southern side is sometimes completely destroyed. The best way, however, to preserve all half-hardy plants, when it is convenient to do so, is to prune and then to lay them down and cover with a couple of inches of soil. They will come out in the spring as fresh as they were in the fall and without the slightest injury.

Johnson county, during the past fall, has suffered a loss of not less than \$100,000 by hog cholera. This statement may seem a little exaggerated, but it is not. It may be presumed that many other counties of the State have suffered proportionately.

The disease is but imperfectly understood and no remedy or preventive has yet been discovered.

Under the circumstances our Legislature should appoint a commission of four or five competent gentlemen to investigate the disease and appropriate a sum sufficient to pay expenses and remunerate them for their labors.

It would not require a very large sum and it is doubtful if the State could apply money to better advantage. Hog raising is one of our staple industries and a very important source of wealth to the State. If this disease is not checked our farmers must abandon the business altogether. A competent commission might gain enough knowledge of the disease to save us this loss in the future.

The Texas cattle fever ravaged the State for years in early days, and after a loss of not less than a million dollars was suffered our legislators took the proper step and ended it. It would be good policy to not be quite as dilatory in this hog matter. A little prompt action may be of incalculable advantage to the State and we respectfully request our county members to give it their attention.—*Olathe News Letter.*

The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.
Wednesday, December 20, 1876.

CENTENNIAL PRIZES.

The average newspaper reader is puzzled to learn who got the first prize at the Centennial for pianos, sewing machines, etc.—[Ex.]

The perplexity of the average reader may be increased when he learns that nobody got a "first," "second" or "third" prize. The Commission adopted a wholly different method; one which, while it may not prove quite so satisfactory to exhibitors advertising their wares, will, when fully understood by the people, be accepted as a more sensible and equitable system than the old one.

The instructions to the Judges were substantially as follows: After a careful examination of the articles entered for competition in your group, you will determine what the standard of excellence shall be. Articles which fall below this standard will be so reported; articles which in your judgement are above this standard, and therefore worthy of notice, you will recommend for a diploma, in each case giving the exact reasons for your opinion. All of these reports will be forwarded to the Bureau of Awards for final examination, and by it to the Commission for final action. When an award is made, the exhibitor will receive both a diploma and a medal. The medal is simply an evidence that a diploma has been issued, and the language of the diploma will determine the relative value or "grade" of the article exhibited.

Usually the language of the diploma is a copy of that used by the Judges in giving the grounds for their recommendation; and, in framing their reports, they endeavored to "grade" their opinion of articles in the same class. Hence a medal is akin to the seal on a deed; and the wording of the diploma, like the wording of a deed, is the main point in the case. For example, suppose the following diplomas issued to exhibitors of sewing machines: No. 1, "A serviceable machine;" No. 2, "For simplicity, durability, efficiency and economy;" No. 3, "For an ingenious device enabling the operator to adjust tension while the saw is in motion;" No. 4, "In all respects the best of its class." From this it would be clear that, in the opinion of the Judges, No. 1 was just up to the standard, by a tight squeeze; that No. 2 was a superior machine; that nothing about No. 3 except the adjustment was recommended; and that No. 4 was the best. All of these machines the Judges believed to be worthy of notice, because better than any twenty others which they reported against. In respect to each they said just what they thought; no more, no less. They believed the inventor of No. 3 to be entitled to credit for the ingenuity of one device, and assumed that the "read-er" had sense enough to see that this device was only one of a dozen elements necessary to efficient work.

The Commission adopted this mode of awarding prizes because of the failure of the graded system at previous World's Fairs. Any one who will consider the practical workings of the latter will see that it must fail where first-class articles are in competition. Imagine yourself as a Judge called upon to decide between the best Chickering and Steinway pianos. All experts agree that, as a machine for making music, each is as near perfection as human skill and care can make it. Whatever difference there may be will be one of gilded fancy or of a taste so rarefied as to be without real substance. You would say that, if you must award a first prize to the one and a second to the other, your vote would be for S. Another Judge would vote for C. Neither of you, to save your souls, could give a reason satisfactory even to yourselves for your choice; and both would admit that each of the instruments deserved a first prize. Yet under that system only one could be first, though in fact both were first; and either the system would have to be smashed and the truth told, or else the truth would have to be smashed and an injustice done. The result has been at all the World's Expositions that Judges have virtually abandoned the system; and we heard many distinguished European gentlemen, who served as Judges at London, Paris and Vienna, give a higher measure of praise to the "American method" of awards than to any other single feature of the Centennial. The fact is that when a group of Judges is required to decide between two ribbons that are exactly alike except that one is blue and the other red, either they will award the first prize according to a personal preference for color, or they will decline to act at all. As before remarked, until the American method is understood it will excite no little comment; but when understood it will be generally endorsed for practical sense and fairness—Industrialist.

WINTER FEEDING OF STOCK.

We have had inquiries from farmers as to the best mode of feeding the cattle in winter for milk, for beef and for holding over till spring. One writer asks how it is that farmers in Ontario can fatten cattle without loss at the present price of meat. He says: "Here we can not do it."

Some writers on agricultural subjects assert that there is no immediate profit on winter fattening stock, and the only profit is from the increased quantity of manure. This they say is considered by the English farmers sufficient to defray the cost of feeding. They adduce figures to prove their assertion, thus reducing it to the solution of an arithmetical problem. An animal is of a given weight when being put into the stall for fattening. A certain quantity of food is consumed in the fattening, and when fit for the slaughter he has gained in weight so many pounds or stone. This additional weight barely pays for the food consumed in fattening, and hence it appears there is no profit other than in the manure, against which is to be placed in account the labor of feeding.

But there is something to be reckoned more than the price of the additional pounds of meat. The writers have overlooked, or at least they have not taken into account, the increased value of the whole carcass. In our home markets well fattened beef sells readily at thirty or forty per cent. higher than it would if lean and the difference in British markets is still higher. This profit we claim is made by fattening animals in addition to that from the manure, as fairly valued, to the equivalent to the food and labor.

A milk cow can be brought well through the winter on good hay, without any other food but the question arises—"Will she not do as well or better on hay of inferior quality, with the addition of roots that cost less to the farmer than any other provender?" We have had cattle kept in good thriving condition throughout the winter on good straw, with two feeds of turnips daily. Cattle feeders assure us that a good-sized cow will eat twenty-five to thirty

pounds of hay in winter when it is her only food. Straw is seldom treated by farmers as of much account. Roots, such as turnips and mangolds, produce from 600 to 1,000 bushels per acre, and the cost of the labor is—say \$12 to \$15.—Farmers' Advocate.

Every farmer, so far as we can learn, who has tried raising sheep anywhere in the State, reports that it is a profitable business. They increase rapidly; fatten on the prairie grass in the summer and can be wintered without much expense. Remote as we are from the great markets, wool can be shipped to a better advantage than anything farmers can produce. One hundred dollars' worth of wool can be shipped to New York or Boston for about what it would cost to ship five bushels of corn. More sheep and fewer dogs—at all events more sheep—is one of the present needs of Kansas.—Dickinson Co. Chronicle

The only House in Kansas that duplicates St. Louis and Chicago. Prices on Dry Goods, Carpets, Yankee Notions, Ladies and Gents furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels, Jeans, Cassimeres, Gloves, Hosiery, Blankets, Cottons—in fact anything usually found in a first class Dry Goods Store. The Store is 120 feet deep, three floors devoted to the above goods. There is never a time that you cannot procure some goods at about one-half their real value. Two thousand pieces of Ribbons, all widths, are now being offered at one price, 20 cents a yard, running from two to six inches wide; one case Shirting Flannels, 10 cents per yard; one Hundred Dozen Mittens and Gloves at reduced prices. Call in and examine the stock, or send for samples and see what this house can do. C. F. KENDALL, 157 Kansas Avenue, Topeka Kansas.

EDITOR FARMER:—Please inform Farmers and Trappers, through your columns, that they can always obtain the top of the market in cash, for their Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts and Tallow, at the Old Leather Store, 135 Kansas Avenue. And say further to farmers, that we can supply them with the best quality of Harness Leather, Sole Leather, or Upper Leather, in any quantity desired, together with Threads, Laste, Awls, Wax, Bristles, Pegs, Nails &c &c. Prices satisfactory. Respectfully,
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NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, SEEDSMEN, TREE DEALERS, HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS, &c., OF THE U. S.

Volume II Ready January 1, 1877.

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It is more a Farmer's paper than any other journal in the land. It is owned, edited and

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IN THE GRANGE CAUSE

It is an intelligent leader, and has no superior. It discusses the principles and questions which are concerned in Grange management without fear or favor, and with an eye single to the best interests of American farmers.

It has gained great popularity, and is freely declared to be the best Grange, as well as the best Agricultural paper in the land.

The weekly reports of the

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are a prominent feature, and are alone worth more to any practical farmer than the entire cost of the year. The discussions upon Household subjects by the ladies of Chemung Valley Grange are making a very popular department, of special interest to the lady readers.

The yearly subscription price is \$1.00, which includes the postage. The remaining numbers of this year will be free to those who subscribe now for 1877.

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DAILY, per annum, \$5.00.
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The Times this winter will contain full and interesting congressional and legislative reports, and should be in the hands of every man in the State. To farmers it is invaluable on account of its market reports. For sample copies or other information, address

D. R. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kas.

We announce to our readers that we have perfected arrangements, which enable us to offer the Leavenworth Weekly Times and the Farmer, for \$2.00 per annum. Send on your cash for both papers to

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23,000

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See Our Hard-Pan Club Offer.

NO \$5 CHROMOS THAT COST 15 CENTS EACH ARE OFFERED WITH THE FARMER.

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No Gift Enterprise or Cheap Jewelry Establishment is Connected With the FARMER,

To Make People Believe They Get Something for Nothing.

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

Why should an Agricultural Implement Dealer give a Gold Ring to Sell a Plow?

Why should a Publisher Give a Picture, or a Set of Spoons, or run a Lottery to secure the sale of his Paper?

Down with Humbug and Up with Common Sense. Don't Buy a Paper to Get a Picture.

Don't Subscribe for the "Kansas Farmer" as a Charity or out of Public Spirit, but Because it is Worth the Money,

And Because the 23,000 Columns of Reading Matter will Pay Every Man, Woman and Child who want Good, Entertaining, Healthful and Useful Reading.

A TALK WITH THE READERS OF THE FARMER.

Our readers are aware that there are many methods adopted by publishers to enable them to secure the attention of the people and to induce men and women to act as agents in soliciting subscriptions. Some ask a very high price for their paper and give half of it as agents' fees. Others go into the premium business, which means giving everything from a jackknife to \$1000 piano. The everlasting chromo has had its day and this whole gift-giving scheme is fast becoming obsolete, as it very appropriately should. If a journal, of any kind, is worth two dollars per year it is not business sense to offer a dollar's worth of goods to induce people to pay two dollars for the paper. If good premiums are offered they cost money—who pays for them? The subscribers of course. If the premiums are worthless then all are humbugged. The common sense question is, why should goods of any kind be given to secure subscriptions to a paper? Why not offer the paper for the lowest possible cent it can be made for and leave the sale of pictures, jackknives and merchandise to those who are legitimately in those lines of business? This last mentioned has been the position of the FARMER, for the past three years and believing it to be the true one we shall adhere to it. First then, to enable a publisher to give his paper for the lowest possible price, his subscription list should be cash with the name and the paper to stop when the time expires—this is fair to the subscriber and just to the publisher. By this system the publisher is enabled to make the best paper his support will allow and his readers are spared continual duns.

OUR CLUB RATES FOR 1877.

Upon the basis of giving the largest paper for the least money, permitting our subscribers to keep the 50 or 75 cents, which might be charged them for a premium, with which to make their own purchases, we determined to present to the people of the West a paper so low in price that every family could easily secure it. After the closest estimates of cost we determined to give the paper, postage paid, in clubs of ten at \$1.00 per copy. While there have been many warm friends always ready to give the old FARMER a day's work in urging their neighbors to subscribe and thus securing us a club, we recognized the justice of paying for the work thus done. To do this would reduce the price of our ten-page paper below \$1.00. Believing that a list could be secured at this figure unparalleled in the history of Western journalism and that the increased rates, we could secure for our advertising space would fully compensate us for our labor, we determined to offer to every friend acting as a club agent a free copy for every ten subscribers sent. These subscriptions may be taken for more than one post-office or any post-office in the United States or Canada. It thus enables citizens to send a large, fine representative paper to their friends and secures to every community a live paper at the lowest possible cent that it can be made for. Will our friends assist us by making our proposition known?

READ! READ! READ!

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

Corner of Sixth and Kansas Avenues,

The Leading Land and Insurance Agents OF KANSAS,

HAVE A LARGE LIST OF IMPROVED COUNTY AND CITY REAL ESTATE

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UNIMPROVED LANDS AND CITY LOTS,

Which can be sold at much less than former values. Many tracts at less than they are worth. Kansas being the center of attraction.

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destined to be the largest city west of St. Louis, centrally located at the crossing of the two Great Leading Railroads west, makes it desirable as a commercial center. No better opportunity will ever be offered for

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Capitalists seeking investment should bear in mind that Topeka is the Capital of the Finest Farm and Stock-raising State in the Union. Those seeking homes at low prices—will find them with

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Agents for the Lands of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

500.00 Acres situated in the Great Neosho Valley. Extra Farming Lands, Splendid Fruit Farms, Fine Stock Farms, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per acre. One-fourth cash; balance on long time, at seven per cent. interest, or twenty-five per cent. discount for all cash. Send us for circulars. The

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Great Leading R. R. from Topeka,

offers fine inducements to those seeking homes in the West. You will find the managers and employees gentlemanly and courteous. Their main offices are at Topeka

BELOW WE GIVE YOU

—A PARTIAL LIST OF—

Farms and Lands in Shawnee and other Counties FOR SALE.

225 ACRES.

All second bottom land; 180 acres under cultivation. 15 acres timber. Six miles from Topeka. Plenty of stock and well water; all under post and rail fence, good coral, new frame stable. No better farm in Kansas. 30 acres produced 1000 bushels of choice wheat the past season; 90 acres corn; 6,000 bushels this year. This farm is a bargain at \$6,675.56. Terms \$2,175.56 cash, balance on long time, at 10 per cent. interest. Crops past year would half pay for the farm.

123 ACRES.

Choice bottom land farm, 2 miles from city; good heavy log house, frame addition, good stone milk house, stable, corn cribs; all well fenced (board, post and rail); plenty of timber and bottom. Price \$4,750.45 cash, balance on long time at 10 per cent.

80 ACRES.

Five and a half miles from city; stone house, two rooms, cellar, well, stabling; all fenced (wire, hedge and board). A bargain at \$250.

160 ACRES.

Choice slope land; all fenced (board and wire); good house, stable, well; 100 acres under cultivation. Six miles from city. Price \$2,500; cash and time.

160 ACRES.

Choice farm, 5 miles from city; one and a half story stone house; 100 acres bottom and timber, plenty of running water, stabling; twelve acre orchard; plenty of coal, one of the finest farms in the county; all well fenced with good hedge. Price \$5,035.50 cash and time—cheap.

170 ACRE FARM.

Good house, nice stone milk house, good stabling, fruit and forest trees planted. Farm 6 miles from Topeka. Is a great bargain at \$1,700—no less.

60 ACRE FARM.

Good house and improvements, 61 miles from Topeka; choice place, good stabling, etc., etc. Can be bought for \$1,385.31. Terms \$575.31 cash; balance on time.

80 ACRE FARM.

Forty acres improved; one and a half story house. Bargain at \$1,250. Six miles from city.

160 ACRES.

Eight miles south of Topeka. For \$500 cash. A big bargain.

160 ACRES.

Choice land; twenty acres broke and fenced, situated in Wabaunsee county, three miles from Dover. Price \$450.

400 ACRES.

In Wabaunsee county, for two dollars per acre.

360 ACRES.

At four dollars per acre. One-fourth cash; balance on ten years' time at 10 per cent. interest.

160 ACRE FARM.

Six miles from city; good house, orchard, stabling, etc., etc.; all under good fence. A bargain. Price \$2,500; one-fourth cash and balance on time.

160 ACRE FARM.

In Auburn township; good improvements; timber and water. On the Wakarusa. A bargain.

200 ACRES.

In Greenwood county. Price \$1,000. Choice land. Cash and time.

200 Other Improved Farms in different parts of the County and State. Large List of City Property too Numerous to Mention.

We Pay Taxes in all parts of the State; Make Collections; Rent City Property and Farms; Furnish Abstracts on Application.

Parties having Money to Loan would do well to place it with us for investment. Take charge of Property in and out of the city. Your Business solicited. Best of reference given in this city, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Springfield (Ills.), Denver (Col.) or any place either of us has ever lived.

Also have Property in all parts of the U. S. for Sale or Exchange.

CALL AND SEE US.

MOST RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

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Patrons of Husbandry.

The use 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 books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

Reported Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The session of the State Grange, which closed here to-night was represented by 40 delegates, probably the smallest delegation ever attending a State Grange in this State.

List of Delegates:—John Andrews, Atchison County; R. T. Ewalt, Barton County; L. P. Grey, Bourbon County; R. J. Young, Brown County; D. B. Hill, Butler County; S. N. Wood, Chase County; Geo. Hammond, Coffey County; Wm. White, Cowley County; Arthur Sharpe, Crawford County; M. Heath, Davis County; A. J. Wilcox, Dickinson County; W. D. Rippey, Doniphan County; Wm. Roe, Douglas County; W. S. Hanna, Franklin County; C. Werley, Greenwood County; W. H. Jones, Jackson County; S. T. Willetts, Jefferson County; Jas. McCormick, Jewell County; H. Rhodes, Johnson County; Levi Dumbauld, Lyon County; A. Mace, Marion County; G. M. Summer-ville, McPherson County; S. W. Fisher, Mitchell County; Isaac Hammond, Morris County; Wm. S. Mathews, Nemaha County; G. W. Ashby, Neosho County; E. T. Williams, Norton County; John Rahrig, Osage County; Watson Markley, Ottawa County; W. H. Boughton, Phillips County; H. P. Dow, Riley County; J. K. Miller, Rice County; J. H. Short, Saline County; Geo. W. R. Ward, Shawnee County; W. D. Covington, Smith County; J. E. Barrett, Washington County; Walter S. Soule, Wilson County; J. Dutro, Woodson County; John C. Foore, Wyandotte County.

A large amount of time was devoted to arranging and perfecting a plan as proposed by Bro. Stevens, for International cooperation and also in perfecting a plan and completing arrangements, for a State Co-operative Society with headquarters at Kansas City. The small amount of \$100,000.00 is asked for, from the Patrons of the State, which in the present prosperous condition of the Order will undoubtedly soon be raised.

The following Resolutions were recommended by the committee on "Good of the Order," and unanimously adopted by the Grange:

Resolved, That the establishment of an Official Organ, would be detrimental to the best interests of the Order and we instruct the executive committee, to furnish the proceedings of this session of the Kansas State Grange and all other matter to be published for the benefit of the members, to the KANSAS FARMER and the Spirit of Kansas.

The report of the Educational Committee, appointed at the last session of the State Grange, made a very full and complete report, the delivery of which occupied one hour and a half and was listened to with the most marked and profound attention, and, at its close the thanks of the Grange were unanimously extended to this committee for their "able and exhaustive report." This committee it will be remembered, consisted of Judge Adams of Shawnee, Senator S. M. Wood of Chase, and Senator P. G. Reynolds of Marshall County.

It is but justice, to the Chairman, to say that a large part of this report was due to his individual effort. We have been promised the report, and it will be published in a few weeks in the FARMER.

The following are the committees appointed at this session:

Committee on Finance:—Bro. C. S. Wythe, J. M. McCormick, of Jewell County; Sister A. C. Rippey, of Doniphan County.

Committee on Appeals:—Bro. W. H. Jones, of Jackson County; Bro. H. P. Dow, of Riley County; Bro. G. W. R. Ward, of Shawnee.

Good of the Order:—Bro. Wm. Roe, Douglas County; Sister S. W. Fisher, of Mitchell County; Sister H. A. Sims, of Shawnee County; Bro. Wilcox, of Nemaha County.

Committee on Constitution:—Bro. S. N. Wood, of Chase County; Bro. L. P. Gray, of Bourbon County; Bro. G. W. Ashby, of Neosho County.

Committee on Co-operation:—J. F. Willetts, of Jefferson County; Bro. W. H. Jones of Jackson County; Bro. S. N. Wood, of Chase County; Bro. John Rahrig, of Osage County; Bro. R. J. Young, of Brown County.

Committee on Insurance:—Bro. Arthur Sharpe, of Crawford County; Sister H. M. Barnes, of Riley County; Bro. W. S. Hanna, of Franklin County.

Needed Legislation:—Bro. W. H. White, of Cowley County; Bro. W. D. Rippey, of Doniphan County; Bro. W. D. Covington, of Smith County.

Credentials:—Bro. Wm. Roe, Douglas County; Bro. Arthur Sharpe, Crawford County; Bro. G. W. R. Ward, of Shawnee County.

Committee to Examine Agricultural College:—Bro. J. K. Miller, Rice County; Bro. D. B. Hite, Butler County; Bro. John Boyd, Montgomery County; Bro. H. Rhodes, Johnson County; Bro. W. S. Soule, Wilson County; Bro. M. C. Mowry.

Committee on Revision of Resolutions:—Bro. J. T. Stevens, of Douglas County; Bro. W. D. Covington, of Smith County; Bro. S. N. Wood, of Chase County.

Committee to enquire into the Financial condition of the Order:—Bro. W. D. Covington, of Smith County; Bro. J. C. Foore, of Wyandotte County; Bro. Hammond, of Coffey County; Bro. Andrews, of Atchison County.

The following members were elected as officers of the Grange, for the ensuing two years.

Master:—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas. **Overseer:**—J. F. Willetts, Grove City, Jefferson Co., Kansas. **Lecturer:**—J. F. Stev-

en's, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas. **Steward:**—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan Co., Kansas. **Asst. Steward:**—S. W. Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kansas. **Chaplain:**—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas. **Treasurer:**—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas. **Secretary:**—P. B. Mason, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kansas. **Gate Keeper:**—Geo. Amy, Glendale, Bourbon Co., Kansas. **Lady Assistant Steward:**—Mrs. C. A. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan Co., Kansas. **Ceres:**—Mrs. Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas. **Pomona:**—Mrs. H. W. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas. **Flora:**—Mrs. Bina A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Executive Committee:—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas. M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co., Kansas. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon Co., Kansas.

The following Resolutions were adopted. **Resolved,** by this State Grange that the habitual use of spirituous liquors, is injurious in its tendencies and renders every person so using them unfit to become or remain a member of the Order.

Resolved, That the Board of Canvassers (consisting of ten members) recommended in the report of Committee on co-operation shall not be paid out of any funds in the Kansas State Grange Treasury derived from fees or dues of subordinate Granges.

Resolved, That the report of the worthy Lecturer be published with the proceedings of this session.

Resolved, That the Lecturers, both State and District, also Deputies be authorized to settle with and reinstate delinquent members and dormant Granges on such terms as would be for the best interests of the Order in accordance with rules which the Ex-Committee may adopt also that the Lecturers and Deputies aforesaid be instructed to urge weak and dormant Granges to consolidate.

The salary of the Worthy Master was fixed at \$100 per year and \$3.00 per day and expenses while traveling for the good of the Order. The salary of the Secretary was reduced to \$600 per year. That of Treasurer was fixed at \$50 per year.

The committee appointed to visit the Agricultural College, offered the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Your Committee do respectfully report, that they have given as thorough an examination as the time at their disposal would permit, and have come to the following conclusion: We find that the Legislature of last winter, made an appropriation of \$15,300. The buildings are plain, substantial structures, well adapted to the purpose, as far as we could judge, and we think that appropriations therefor have been economically expended. We further find the farm, not only self-supporting, but returning an income of \$1250.92 for the last year, an accurate account being kept against each crop raised on the farm. According to the statement of Prof. Anderson, we find that the Institution is practically out of debt, and the interest due on land sold, more than balances the amount the college owes. The amount of interest received from the sale of Agricultural College lands, constituting the endowment fund, is now about \$20,000 per annum, and is applied to the payment of the salaries of the President and Faculty. We find the course of instruction used in the College to be eminently practical, theory being united with practice, though the time devoted to the latter is, of necessity, limited, and we are of the opinion that the tendency of such an education, is more likely to lead the pupil to the adoption of agricultural and industrial pursuits than that of other High Schools and Colleges. As to further appropriations, your Committee think that a barn is all that will be needed for a number of years.

J. K. MILLER, Chairman.
The Committee on "Needed Legislation," made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

We would most respectfully report, as among some of the needed legislations, the following:

First. That the jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace, in civil cases should be confined to the township where the defendant lives, and appeals to the District Court, should be limited to \$100.00.

Second. The law of arbitration should be so changed, that if one party offers to arbitrate, and the other refuses, the party refusing should be liable to, and pay all the costs in case of suit.

Third. Reduce the rate of interest to six per cent, and make it a penal offence for directly or indirectly receiving more.

Fourth. Repeal the law passed last winter in regard to penalty on delinquent tax sales, and reduce it from 50 to 25 per cent.

Fifth. Change the law fixing the salary of county officers, so as to regulate the salaries by taxable property, instead of population.

Sixth. That a law be passed, making silver that is 412 1/2 grains standard silver in a dollar, a legal tender for all amounts.

Seventh. Have a law passed, that in all cases of misdemeanor presented in the name of the State, that the prosecuting witness shall give security for the costs before action is commenced.

Eighth. Place the educational interests of the State all under one Board, none of whom are to reside in the county where the Institutions are located, and regulate by law the salaries of all connected with State Institutions.

Ninth. Provide by law for the framing of a specific course of study for the common schools of the State.

Tenth. Abolish the State Board of Agriculture, and turn the office and business over to the State Agricultural College.

Eleventh. We urge upon the Legislature, the most rigid economy in all State expenses, and would urge them to make no appropriations for public institutions that can be avoided, and reduce the number and wages of clerks and pages.

Twelfth. That this report be signed by the Master and Secretary, and a certified copy be sent to the presiding officer of each branch of the Legislature; and that the Legislature be urgently requested to act in accordance therewith.

The officers of the State Grange made their reports, which were adopted, and which will be published in the FARMER as soon as received from the Secretary of the State Grange. A few cases of grievances were made by subordinate members, which were satisfactorily arranged.

A resolution offered a second time at this session, to make the Spirit of Kansas an official organ, was tabled. This is the fourth session of the Kansas State Grange that has voted against having an "official organ."

The last session of the Grange closed at 11 o'clock P. M., Friday. This meeting of the State

Grange was characterized by the best of feelings throughout the whole session. The delegates were sent there for their business qualifications, and a large amount of business was transacted by them, which will generally satisfy the members of the subordinate Granges in the State. The meetings were very well attended by the members of Manhattan Grange and other Granges in the immediate vicinity. The sessions of the State Grange were held in the Court House, which was tastefully and appropriately ornamented and arranged as described in last week's issue of the FARMER. We are in hopes to receive an official copy of the proceedings from the hands of the Secretary for our next issue.

W. W. C.

SOME THINGS WHICH THE PATRONS PROPOSE TO DO.

1. To secure for themselves, through the grange, social and educational advantages not otherwise attainable, and thereby while improving their condition as a class, enable farm life and render it attractive and desirable.

2. To give full practical effect to the fraternal tie which unites them in helping and protecting each other in case of sickness, bereavement, pecuniary misfortune and want and danger of every kind.

3. To make themselves better and more successful farmers and planters, by means of the knowledge gained, the habits of industry and method established, and the quickening of thought induced by intercourse and discussion.

4. To secure economies in the buying of implements, fertilizers and family supplies, and in transportation, as well as increased profit in the sale of the products of their labor, without enhancing their cost to the consumer.

5. To entirely abolish the credit system, in their ordinary transactions, always buying and selling on a cash basis, both among themselves and in their dealings with the outside world.

6. To encourage co-operation in trade, in farming and in other branches of industry, especially those most intimately connected with agriculture.

7. To promote the true unity of the republic by drawing the best men and women of all parts of the country together in an organization which knows no sectional bounds or prejudices, and owes no party allegiance.—Farmers' Indicator.

A GRANGE CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY.

We visited a dairy recently in Carroll county, Ill., conducted partly upon the co-operative plan, which set us to thinking upon the probable success that might attend an effort of this kind undertaken by grangers.

A few hundred dollars would provide, in a small way, the necessary buildings and fixtures then employ a man familiar with the business to conduct it.

Let those interested deliver their milk, as needed; and fix a price upon milk delivered by neighbors, not directly interested in the factory. When it is most profitable to turn cheese, do so; if cheese is dull, manufacture dairy butter, for which there is always a good demand. Good dairy butter will command on an average, the season through, one-third more than averaged home-made butter.

A dairy well managed may distribute in a neighborhood each way \$10,000 or \$20,000, if you will put the management of it into honest practical hands. Such a dairy should be centrally located, at a cross-roads if possible, easy of access.

If you are favorably impressed with such an enterprise, send two good, practical men from your grange to the Western Reserve in Ohio, and then let them look up the matter thoroughly. They can, in the course of their investigation, employ some man to assist in preparing for the work, and conduct it after it has begun. At first let it be small, but complete.

A factory of this kind will be a source of continual income, not large at any time, but always reliable.

Any one wishing to read up thoroughly in this industry, would do well to get Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry or Flint on Farm Dairying.—Patrons' Journal.

This week one of our farmers brought in fifty hogs and sold them for over seven hundred dollars. They cost the farmer but little, and all in the way of labor. While there is no doubt wheat is to be the great staple of this country, the ordinary farmer must not depend entirely upon it. The time spent in raising corn and caring for hogs could not be employed in raising wheat. At best wheat raising only gives about three or four months' employment, and of course no man ought to expect that three or four months labor will keep his family and teams the year round. A man can raise corn enough to keep and fatten fifty or seventy-five head of hogs, and yet raise as much wheat as if he had no hogs. By diversity of crops a farmer can have employment for himself and teams almost the year round, which cannot be when he raises only one thing. Besides this when one crop fails, some other is generally extra good, and so the farmer who diversifies has the advantage here. When the farmers of our country get their farms open and stock of different kinds around them, they will be the "best fixed" class of men in the world. The above may be all theory and very idiotic, but is the way it looks to a fellow up a tree.—Dickinson Co. Chronicle.

The San Francisco Call, of recent date mentions a sale of 18,000 tons wheat, equal to 360,000 cents, which is probably the largest single transaction ever made in California. The purchaser takes the wheat on the spot, and pays \$1.65 delivered at Princeton Landing, on the Sacramento River. At present the rate of freight is over \$3.00 per ton, but as soon as the river raises it can probably be delivered at a cost of \$3.00, which brings up the price along-side ship to \$1.80. The amount of money involved in the transaction at that rate is \$648,000. The party that made this sale is one of the largest wheat raisers in the State, and has a ranch of several thousand acres, cultivated by himself and tenants. His previous sales this season amount to at least 2,000 tons; so that his crop alone will load from twelve to fifteen large-sized ships. "Such crops," says the Call, "will probably astonish farmers in the Atlantic States and Europe, but Californians are noted for doing things on a large scale. The fact that \$1,800,000 has been paid for this quantity of wheat, indicates considerable faith in a strong market for the remainder of the year, but does not prove that every farmer's crop is worth that figure, regardless of quantity and quality."

SCRAPING TREES.—The Tribune related, some time back, the history of an orchard, composed of the Newtown pippin—old, apparently worn-out trees, that for the past twenty years had produced nothing but wormy, knotty fruit. The owner had the trees all carefully scraped, and washed with a preparation of lime and sulphur; the ground covered over with lime and manure; and the result was the next season a heavy crop of as perfect specimens as ever graced the table of our ancestors, when the Newtown pippins were the crowning glory of every Pennsylvania table. The heavy manuring may have done it, but the scraping certainly contributed to the result, and is entitled to a portion of the praise.

BEST FIVE RASPBERRIES.—A. M. Purdy, in Fruit Recorder, names the following raspberries as the five best red sorts which have given satisfaction on his large fruit farm at Palmyra, Bristol—perfectly hardy, profusely productive, bright color, firm; thinks under fair management it will yield eighty bushels to the acre. Naoml—well known. Turner—extremely hardy, large, uniform, bright and firm. Brandywine—hardy; not equal to Turner in growth or flavor. Philadelphia—well known, has borne at this place over fifty bushels on one-third of an acre, and has been shipped over two hundred miles to market.

CULTIVATING APPLE ORCHARDS.—A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer says that the question, whether an orchard should be cultivated or not, depends upon several conditions. If the color of the leaves is good, if the trees bear well of nice fruits, they are doing well enough, even if they are in grass and have been for years. But if the leaves begin to look pale, the growth of the upper twigs much less than a foot a year on trees which have been set twelve years, if the fruit is small in size and yield, then something is the matter. After apple trees are established, they may need no culture in some parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and westward and southward, but in Michigan I have never seen or heard of an apple orchard injured by frequent culture. On the contrary, I have seen hosts of them, some in every county I have visited, which were suffering for want of the plow, the harrow, the cultivator, or a heavy mulch or a heavy coat of manure as a substitute for culture.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

100 Choice Merino Ewes for Sale!

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

AT REASONABLE RATES.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

Carriage Peach Orchard and Nursery.

AMSDEN PEACH A SPECIALTY.

The AMSDEN is the earliest and best very early peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri, and the Southwest. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Huxman, Thomas, Bruan, Warden and others. Select trees, 4 to 6 feet, packed free, \$3 per 10, \$15 per 100. No. 1, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100. Full history on application.

Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo.

Stockholders' Meeting.

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

J. M. HARVEY, Secretary.

To those Wanting Farm Laborers.

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

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10c; 30 Fancy New Year Cards, with name, 20c; 30 Bon Ton Cards, with name, 20c; 30c. postpaid.

J. R. HUSTED, Nassau, Renss., Co., N. Y.

Scribner's Lumber and Log Book.

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

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

Apple Trees. Grape Vines.

CHOICE STOCK. LOWEST PRICES. Special inducements to parties ordering by car-loads. We will send post-paid by mail, Concord vines 1 year old, for \$1 per dozen, 2 years old, for \$1.50 per dozen. Hartford Prolific, 2 years, per dozen, \$2.00. Would exchange Apple trees for Western Prairie Lands or improved Farms.

LEE & SON, Minook, Woodford Co., Illinois.

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

IMPORTANT TO GRANGERS

And All Consumers.

Harper Brothers,

Wholesale Grocers,

44 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.,

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

Circulars, with full explanations and price lists are now ready and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

CAUTION

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

You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,182, 67,117, 74,375, 84,062, 152,965, 157,194, 157,268, 164,181, 173,012, re-issuance, Nos. 7,136, 8,376, 6,402, 7,085, 7,030, 6,913, 6,914, and other patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, Coburn and Thatcher, Chicago, Illinois, or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUF'G CO., Worcester, Mass.

J. L. ELLWOOD & CO., De Kalb, Ill.

Sole owners and manufacturers, to whom orders for Barb Fence or for Loose Barbs, should be addressed.

Breeders' Directory.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pigs, not a kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

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

A. J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin. Breeder and Shipper of the celebrated Essex Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs not akin.

C. M. CLARK, White-water, Wisconsin. Breeder stock. Purchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond.

Z. C. LUSE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Herd Registered Jersey Cattle, and breeders of mass, Black and Partridge Cochins and B. B. Red Game Fowls. Catalogues furnished on application.

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartville, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshire of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino sheep, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 lambs for sale this year.

J. F. THUE, Newman, Jefferson County, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. A fine lot of young bulls for sale.

ALBERT CHANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

W. H. COCHRAN, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 1798 at head of herd.

SAMUEL AICHERT, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by A. J. Hall and Hammond, from the Humphreys' importation in 1870. Also Chester White Hogs, pure blood and Light Brahma Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 250-500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

BRAYTON, Savannah, Mo., breeds Berkshires, pedigrees recorded. Stock delivered at St. Joseph. Write for particulars.

LEE & SON, Minook, Woodford Co., Ill. Nurserymen and Breeders of Choice Berkshire and Essex Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices.

Nurserymen's Directory.

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and Green-houses, adjoining city on the South. Choice trees, plants, bulbs, etc., very cheap. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Kan.

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

GRAPE VINES our specialty. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices. Address: BUSH & SON & MESSERS, Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

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

APPLE SEEDLINGS, Osage Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., etc. Wholesale or retail price list sent free. The Two Nurseries Co., Clinton, Henry County, Mo.

Kansas City Business Houses.

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

ASK your merchant for the Gates and Kendall Boot. They are warranted not to rip or the work to give out in any way. GATES & KENDALL.

BIRD & HAWKINS, manufacturers and jobbers of Hats and Caps, Buck Gloves, Buffalo and Fancy Robes. Also, a full line of Ladies' Trimmed Hats. 3-10 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo.

HARRISON & PLATT, Real Estate Brokers, rooms three and four over the postoffice, Kansas City, Missouri. Pay Taxes, collect rents, examine titles and do a general conveyancing business. Money

CATTLE.
The receipts during the week were 3,738 head against 3,627 for the previous week and 2,050 for the corresponding week of 1875.
The shipments for the week were 1,000 against 1,000 for the previous week and 1,000 for the corresponding week of 1875.

725 for the previous week and 1,961 for the corresponding week of 1875.

The drive outs during the week were 1,678 against 1,241 for the previous week and 1,021 for the corresponding week of 1875.

The total receipts from January 1, 1876, to yesterday were 179,245 against 167,608 for the corresponding period of 1875, showing an increase of 11,637.

During the week the railings of the market were more favorable to buyers, in consequence of the condition of Eastern markets but when we come to consider the prices paid for feeding cattle we cannot detect on the heavier weights any noteworthy decline in prices over last week.

HOGS.

The receipts during the week were 10,980 head against 12,563, for the previous week of 1875. The drive outs for the week were 10,582 against 10,937 for the preceding week and 4,481 for the corresponding period of 1875.

The total receipts from January 1, 1876, to yesterday, inclusive, were 120,543 against 47,601 for the corresponding period of 1875, showing an increase of 72,942.

At the close of our last report on Thursday, Dec 7, the market was steady at \$5.45 @ 5.60. On Friday sales were made at \$5.57 @ 5.65. On Saturday the bulk of sales were made at 5.65.

On Monday the offerings, were light and the majority of the sales were made at 5.67 1/2. On Tuesday the market was weak and lower, in consequence of Eastern advices and the range of sales was 5.40 @ 5.55.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20, 1876.

PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—Per lb.	28
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice.	15.00
CHEESE—Per lb.	13.00
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh.	7.00
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh.	20.00
Lard.	12 1/2
TALLOW.	6 1/2 to 7
FEATHERS—Per lb.—Mixed.	2.00 to 2.25
Prime Live Geese.	4.50 to 5.00
FLOUR—Per cwt.—Rye.	2.35 to 2.50
XX.	1.00
XXX.	2.25
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.	2.75 to 2.90
Kila dried, per bbl.	2.00 to 2.15

Topeka Grain Market.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.	75
Fall No. 2.	85
No. 3.	80
No. 4.	85
CORN—Per bu. New.	22
White, Old.	25
Yellow.	25
OATS—Per bu.	18
RYE—Per bu.	32
BARLEY—Per bu.	25 to 30
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	3.00
No. 2.	2.70
No. 3.	2.50
Buckwheat.	3.50
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.	91
CORN CHOP.	80
RYE CHOP.	1.00
CORN & OATS.	90

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.	
Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
APPLES—Per bushel.	75 @ 1.25
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy.	2.00
Medium.	1.50
Common.	1.00
Cassia.	50
BEESWAX—Per lb.	25
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice.	20
Medium.	15
CHEESE—Per lb.	8 to 10
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh.	30
HOMINY—Per bu.	5.25 to 5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal.	20 to 30
POTATOES—Per bu.	30 to 40
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.	1.75 @ 2.00
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.	10
Turkeys.	10
Geese.	10
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu.	40 @ 50
ONIONS—Per bu.	50
CABBAGE—Per dozen.	75 @ 1.00

THE "IRON TRAIL."

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

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
TOPEKA, KAN.

It does not make any difference how severe the case of bilious derangement is. Simmons' Liver Regulator will cure it speedily and effectually without salivation, or that prostration of the system ensuing from the use of drastic purgatives.

As there are many spurious imitations of this valuable medicine, take care you get the genuine.

"We have been selling your medicine for some time, and we find it better adapted to the cure of bilious attacks than any other medicine we have ever used or sold."

"JAS. M. BRASLEY & CO., "Magnolia, Ark."

Fearful—the amount of money thrown away in not buying shoes protected by SILVER TIPS. Parents, be wise! insist that your shoe dealer should keep them.

Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

The Kansas Wagon has been in competition this past fall at all the Fairs, throughout Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri, and has in nearly every instance secured a premium. The Manufacturers are meeting with unusual success.

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

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

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

The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles), was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

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

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

THE KANSAS WAGON!



Prize Medal and Diploma
AT THE
Centennial Exposition.

And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Fellows, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks.

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by
W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

LEVEL BEST.

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

The Goodman Scale which is now quite extensively manufactured at Kansas City, is giving satisfaction. One of the points in its favor is that it is sold at a reasonable price.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Buck's Stove Company present the claims of their splendid stoves.

At the great St. Louis Fair last week, the "Guarantee" Cook stove carried off the first premium. This was a splendid endorsement.

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

Your Only Chance!

To get good, young or old, thrifty trees, of all kinds, sizes and ages, any plant, tree, bush or shrub, you must send your name and address to R. B. Thrapp,

Tallula Nursery,

Lallula, Menard county, Illinois, and get price list and circulars free. Will warrant satisfaction.

CAN SEE YOUR STOCK

before you pay one cent for it.

Wallace's Monthly

—THE ONLY—

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

Devoted to Domestic Animals.

The Recognized Authority on the Horse, and the Organ of American Breeders. Uncompromising hostility to gambling and fraud of every description. Thorough in the investigation and exposure of fraudulent pedigrees and all shams. Able and fearless in discussion, and the contributions of the best writers in the land are to be found in its columns.

Not a "Sporting Paper," but COMPLETE in its reports and indexes of all performances. Every farmer who loves a good horse and fair dealing should have it.

The Cheapest of its Class in the World. THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

WALLACE'S MONTHLY,
170 Fulton St., New York City.

SEEDS.

Best and Cheapest in America, or Money Refunded.

Buy direct from Grower, postage or express paid, and get fresh, true and reliable seeds. 1 can and ship best any firm in America in quality and low prices. Beautiful illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden Guide free. Address
R. H. SHUMWAY,
Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.

Harding's Agents Wanted

—FOR—
HARDING'S EDITIONS
—OF—

Premium Bibles.

They are the BEST and CHEAPEST Bibles in the World.

Liberal Terms to Agents. Descriptive Circular and Terms sent to any address on application to the publisher.

W. W. Harding,
630 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SHEEP LABEL

Centennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Samples free. Agents wanted. Address
C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

ASTER! ZINNIA! PINK!

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

Farm for Sale or Rent.

Three miles north of Olathe and eighteen miles southwest of Kansas City, in Johnson county, Kansas. Highly improved and particularly adapted for stock or dairy purposes. 160 acres under good fence; 110 in grass; and ex-ovard, with plenty of range. Terms cash, or rent \$300 a year. Address
FRED HOFF,
Westport, Mo.

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the University of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the State, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabasha, Osage and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the State and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms: One-tenth down and the remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to
V. P. WILSON, Ag't University Lands,
Enterprise, Kansas.

TOPEKA BANK

Savings Institution,

Topeka, Kansas.

State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$219,900.

Wanted Immediately—\$50,000 County, School and Township Bonds.

Correspondence solicited.
JACOB SMITH, Pres't. JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r.
B. ROBERTS, Ass't Cashier

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,

BANKERS,

Topeka, Kansas.

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

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application. We pay the highest rates for

SCHOOL BONDS.

Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and waiting. JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

Land and Insurance

AGENTS,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RECEIVE and negotiate sales of Lands and City Property in any part of Kansas. Attend to the Payment of Taxes, Collection of Rents, and all kinds of Real Estate Business for non-residents.

The Best of References Given.
Correspondence Solicited.

DON'T CONTRACT Advertising

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

ADVERTISING

AND HOW AND WHERE TO DO IT.

CONTAINING
A list of the best papers for local circulation in places of over 5,000 population.
A list of select local papers with prices of advertising given by States.
A complete list of the co-operative papers, with prices, reductions, discount, etc.
A list of Agricultural papers.
A list of High Cost papers.
A list of Grange papers.
A list of papers in Texas, Arkansas, Colorado and the Territories.
List of Religious, Secular and Agricultural papers, with prices, singly and in groups, and much other information on the subject of newspaper advertising. Our book is sent free to advertisers on application.

ROWELL & CHESMAN

Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DON'T NEGLECT

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
New York School Journal,

OF NEW YORK CITY.
It is Published Weekly. It is Long Established. It is the Most Practical. It is the Most Popular.

For the practical teacher it is unexcelled; its writers are in the fore and front of the battle, telling, yet successful teachers. Every department is represented, from the kindergarten to the college. Especially will it reflect with accuracy the methods of the New York City public and private schools.
NOTE.—It was furnished for several years to the teachers of the public schools of New York at the expense of the city, so highly was it prized. The modern methods of teaching, the freshest views, the best and most practical ideas, the most earnest thinking, all find a place in its pages.

Terms: \$2.50 per year in advance. Single copies 10 cts.

The new course of study for the New York City Public Schools will be sent to every new subscriber. Premium to all who send \$2.50 before the 1st of January—an elegant book entitled "School Recitations: How to Manage them," containing fresh Dialogues and Recitations, will be sent. Address
A. M. KELLOGG,
17 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

Free for one month. Subscriptions sent before Jan. 1, 1877, will extend to Jan. 1, 1878.

DEERE & CO.,
Moline, Illinois.

A. MANSUR,
St. Louis, Missouri.

C. S. WHEELER,
Kansas City, Missouri.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

FARM MACHINERY,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

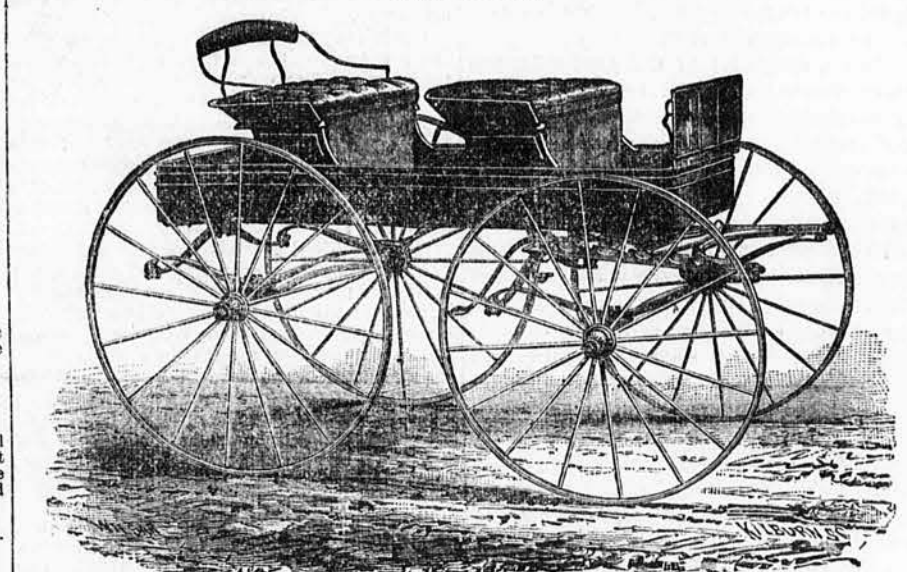
We desire to call the especial attention of Kansas Farmers to our line of strictly Standard and fully Warranted Goods adapted to their wants. With extensive establishments in Kansas City and St. Louis, and direct connection with the largest Plow Factory in the World, we are justified in asserting that our facilities for Manufacturing, Purchasing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequalled in the West. We respectfully solicit your trade and will be pleased to send you our "Farmer's Pocket Companion" for 1877, free by mail on application. It is not a cheap Advertising dodge, but a handsome Dairy and Pocket Book, replete with valuable information.

THE JOHN DEERE MOLINE PLOWS.



The "Gilpin" Sulky Plow.

THE "LEERE" GANG, THE "ADVANCE" AND "PEERLESS" CULTIVATORS, THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON.

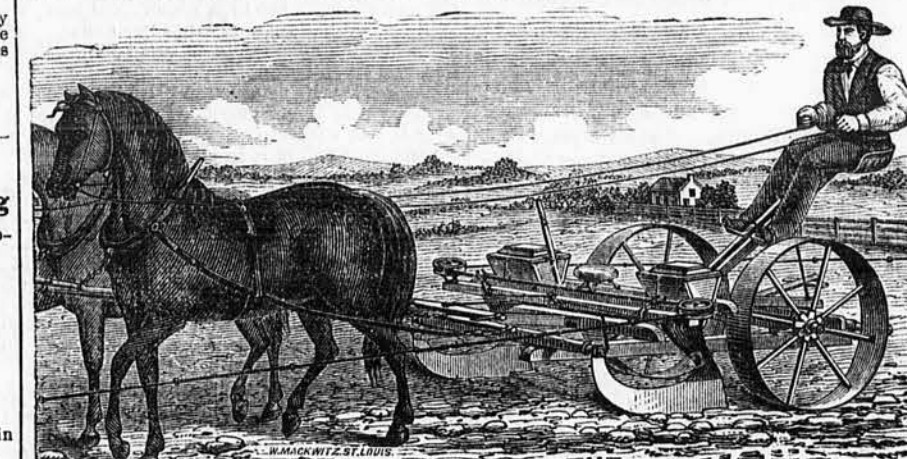


(This Cut shows the No. 20 Cortland Wagon.)

The "Cortland" Spring Wagon.

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

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



The Diamond Corn Planter.

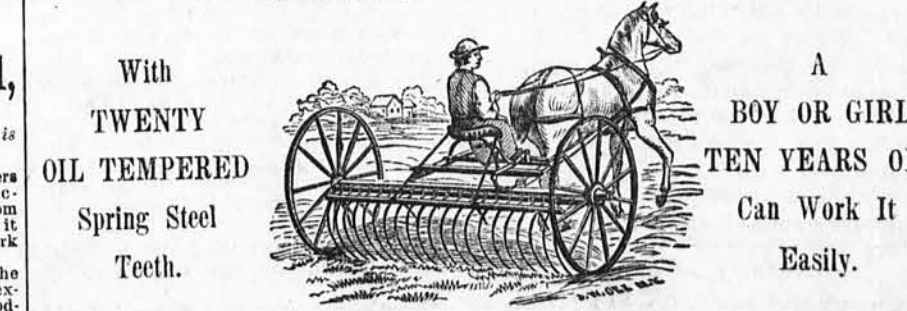
Greatly Improved. Works Perfectly with Check Runner. Be sure to see this Planter before Buying.



The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

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

Very Popular Wherever Known.



The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

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

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

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

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

SWEET HOME

A LETTER FROM OREGON

Albany, Oregon, Nov. 23, 1876.

Chancellor Parker of New Jersey, Gen. John A. Dix
 New York, Gov. Watts of Alabama, Gov. Arnold
 Rhode Island, Gen. Darbin Ward of Cincinnati,
 v. Dr. Steobins of San Francisco, &c.
 The revisions and corrections are made by the re-
 spective Authors which adds increased value to the

The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.
Wednesday, December 20, 1876.

EXCLAMATORY.
At church I sat within the pew,
O how I
But there I heard
No pious word—
I saw alone her eye of blue!

I saw her bow her head so gracious,
O Gracious!
The choir sang;
The organ rang—
And seemed to fill the building spacious.

I could not hear the gospel law,
O law!
My future bride
Was by my side—
I found all else a mighty bore.

And when pealed forth the organ thunder—
O Thunder!
I fixed my eyes
In mute surprise
On her, whose beauty was a wonder.

To me, that maiden was most dear,
O Dear!
And she was mine,
Joy too divine
For human works to picture here.

Her love seemed like a prayer to bless me—
O Bless me!
Before she came
My life was tame,
My rarest joy could not oppress me.

The service done we sought the shore—
O Shore!
And there we walked,
And sadly talked—
More sadly talked than e'er before.

I thought she was the type of goodness—
O Goodness!
But on that day,
I heard her say
Plain words, whose very tone was rudeness.

We strayed beyond the tide-mill's dam—
O Dam!
She lifted me,
And now I see
That woman's love is all a sham.

—Dining-Room Magazine.

Some young darkies in Atlanta, Georgia, were creating a disturbance outside the church door one Sunday night. Old St came out and said: "Clar out from heah, you chatterin' crows you!" "Amen," said a boy. "Co on now! I aint gwine ter hab no foolen' heah; I sot my foot down on dat!" "When you sot yer old foot down hit sounds like turnin' over a dry goods box!" rejoined another boy. "Yes, an' ef I come out dar and tan yo' coat-tail wid dis boot, you'll think dat you is sot down on the forced cend ob dhe coldes' winter dat was had heah scene de big snow in '40!" The boys left.

AN INQUISITIVE BOY.
A Brownsville young man called on his intended the other evening, and, while waiting for her to make her appearance, he struck up a conversation with his prospective brother-in-law. After a while the boy asked:
"Does galvanized niggers know much?"
"I really can't say," answered the amused young man, and silence reigned for a few moments when the boy resumed:
"Kin you play checkers with your nose?"
"No, I have not acquired that accomplishment."
"Well you had better learn, you hear me?"
"Why?"
"Cause Sis says that you don't know as much as a galvanized nigger, but yer dad's got lots o' stamps, and she'll marry you anyhow; and she said when she got ahold of the old man's sugar, she was goin' to all of the Fourth of July perchesuns an' ice cream gum-sucks, and let you stay at home to play checkers with that hollyhock nose of yourn."
And when "Sis" got her hair banged and came in, she found the parlor deserted by all save her brother, who was innocently trying the tails of two kittens together, and singing:
"Oh, I love the Sabbath School."

SHE KNEW THE BEAST.
"You see this hoss, don't you?" called out a woman about forty years of age as she drove up to a Grand River avenue blacksmith shop yesterday.
The smith came out and replied that his sight was good.
"I want a shoe on that right foot to once," she continued, and she jumped down and had the horse almost out of the wagon before the smith reached the curbstone. She led the beast into the shop, sat down on a bench and prepared to take a smoke, and as the blacksmith took down a shoe she observed:
"No fooling, now. I want that shoe to stick to that foot for a whole year. You can't impose on me because I'm a woman."
After the foot had been prepared the horse suddenly became restless, dancing around and bothering the shoer so that he could not proceed.
"You don't seem to have any experience with horses," remarked the woman, as she rose up and laid her pipe aside. "I know this horse from D'n't to Besheba, and you just git back a little."
The smith retreated a few feet and the woman caught the horse by the bit, gave him a two hundred pound kick in the ribs and yelled:
"Whoa! Charles Henry, git around there; stand over and take that—and this—and some more! Now come up and toe the mark!"
Charles Henry kicked the anvil off the block and she kicked his ribs, but she kicked the hardest, and when the horse-shoer stuck his head into the shop the horse was half over a bench but as quiet as a lamb.
"Now proceed said the woman as she picked up her pipe. "When a hoss goes to fooling round me asking for a row he's laying up sorrow for his gray hairs."
Don't Do It.—Don't linger where your love lies dreaming. Wake her up and tell her to get breakfast.

COMMERCIAL POINTS.

Latest reports from Brazil estimates the crop of Rio at 190,000 tons; shipments from that port for the coffee year of 1875-6, 165,000 tons.

Although this country imports every pound of coffee sold here, yet during the first eight months of this year it has re-exported 8,343,000 pounds.

Some idea may be formed of the vast numbers of stock in Texas and the cash value there a head, from a purchase made lately in the southwestern part of the State of 40,000 head of cattle and 2,000 head of horses for \$140,000 in silver, being \$3.50 a head all round for cattle and horses.

English papers appear to conclude, though not with much cheerfulness, that the million of tons of iron which England annually sold to the United States, and constituting the largest trade it enjoyed with any one country, must be given up. America can make her own iron and steel and will probably continue to do so from now on, and it is not unlikely that England will become a purchaser.

The export of specie from America to foreign countries during the first nine months of 1876, amounted to \$42,667,836, against \$62,036,737 for the corresponding nine months of 1875. It appears from statistics that we not only sold to European countries \$66,983,185 more in merchandise than we purchased of them, but we snipped them \$19,368,901 less specie during the same nine months than we shipped during the corresponding nine months of 1875. How is that for retrenchment?

Minnesota spring wheat is now bringing \$1.31 a bushel in New York.

The directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting last Thursday, did not change the minimum discount rate from 2 per cent. The bank lost £1,000,000 specie during the week, and its reserve is now 52 1/2 per cent. of its liabilities, against 54 1/2 per cent. for the previous week.

The foreign news has made mention of the fact that the Bank of England has advanced the price at which American gold is sold (double eagles) from 76 1/2 sds. per ounce to 76 3/4 sds. per ounce. This may be to check the shipments of gold to New York, or simply get a larger profit on a decreasing supply of this class of coin.

The public debt statement showed an increase of the debt for November of \$47,663. There was a further flow of currency from New York to the interior, and the net reserve was reduced \$1,334,500.

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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed in the Probate Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, my petition praying for an order of said court to sell the land belonging to the estate of James Moore, deceased, described as follows: The south half (1/2) of the southwest quarter (1/4) of section twelve (12), township twelve (12), range fifteen (15), containing eighty acres more or less, situated in Shawnee county, Kansas. The said land to be sold for the payment of the debts of said estate of James Moore, late of Shawnee county, deceased; and that a hearing of said petition will be had at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, January 5th, A. D. 1877, at the court house of said county, before said Probate Court, and all persons in interest are hereby notified to appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted and said land ordered sold.
Administrator of said estate.
Attest: D. C. METCALF, Probate Judge.

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The highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

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On the night of the 6th from the farm of W. A. Yount, Dover Township, Shawnee County, Kansas, a dark gray horse, with light streak in face; a light mark running across the hip, just above the root of tail four years old last spring; fourteen and a half or fifteen hands high; well built and of fine carriage; saddle, black leather, Texas tree, half leather, seat, square skirts; double girth; large stirrups; also blind bridle.
A reward of \$50 will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and \$100 for the thief. If necessary, telegraph to A. H. Vance, County Attorney, Shawnee County, Topeka, or address WALTER A. YOUNT, Topeka, Kansas.

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One pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons,
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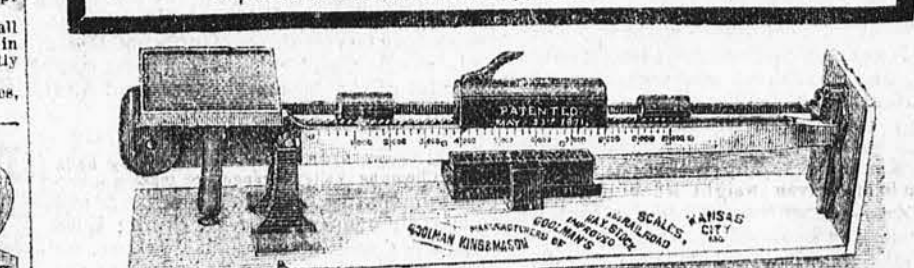
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"The Milton Gold Jewelry as sold by the well established house of W. W. Bell & Co., is the finest in the market; write to them and you will be perfectly satisfied. [INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL, Oct. 18th.]
"W. W. Bell & Co. offer a superior quality of articles at exceedingly low figures. Other firms advertise similar goods, when, in reality, they are nothing but brass or common plate. CINCINNATI STAR, Oct. 26.
"Our firm and Milton Gold Jewelry is endorsed by all the leading Newspapers of the country. Goods sent C. O. D. if \$5.00 is sent with the order, not otherwise.
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The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

Wednesday, December 20, 1876.

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

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

The London Agricultural Gazette in giving directions to a breeder of Rouen ducks says: "Rouen ducks and ducks should be the counterparts of wild ducks in color. The drake should have a narrow white ring round the neck—a broad one is a defect. The duck must have no ring, if so, she should go into the kitchen. She must not be bred from. The duck must have the dark bill, with yellow side and point; leaden or green bills, are both disqualifications. Ducks and drakes alike must have dull orange-colored legs; they cannot be too large. Oats and barley are good food for them. The young want meal, gravel, and growing grass, put in a shallow vessel with the water; the same is good for adults. A little raw meat adds much to their weight."

FOOT DISEASE IN SHEEP.—Veterinary Surgeon Felzer draws attention to the continued success attending the employment of caustic lime for the foot disease in sheep. It is very laborious to touch the feet of numerous flock of sheep with the usual astringents—solutions of copperas, white vitriol calcined alum, or spirits of turpentine. Instead, form a species of close "run," 15 yards long by two wide. Make a well trodden floor; raise a border with puddled clay round the enclosure, so as to secure the uniform depth of nine inches toward the middle of the run; pour into this bath four barrels of water, and distribute over the bottom 2 cwt. of quick lime, covering it over with a dozen bundles of the refused fodder from racks, so as to form a carpet. Drive them into this footbath, too at a time and compel them to pass and repass from one end to the other. The spread fodder prevents the feet sinking too deeply, and act as a brush at the same time the forcing the caustic solution to enter the nails. The bath must be made new once a week; as the lime, absorbing carbonic acid, loses its causticity. It is a common practice to wet the straw intended for thatching purposes with a solution of quicklime; the straw becomes thus more durable, incombustible, along with possessing sanitary advantages.—*Cor. American Farmer.*

Dairy room so situated as to catch the odor from the pig sty, the cess pool or other decomposing filth, cannot be used for making good butter. There should be a freedom from filth and impurities of every description about the milk house, and the milk should be delivered by the milkers in an ante-room, or some point outside the milk-room, and from thence conveyed to the place where it is to be set for cream. In this way the fumes and the litter from the stable may be kept from the milk-room.—*Practical Farmer.*

HANDY MEN.—Next to a good mousing-cat, a faithful watch dog, and a good family chestnut colored horse, is a handy man. Now don't misunderstand me, and say that I compare a man with either of my favorites in the speechless world, not at all. Man is the noblest work of God, except a woman; but really a handy one I am unable to class. Conceive of anything about a home more desirable, when circumstances have compelled you to neglect home duties, or rather postpone them, than for a man to fill the surcease by being able to wash dishes, make beds, sweep, make bread, and in very straightened times darn his own stockings, sew on his buttons, and preserve his habitual good humor. If so, there is no rub or splash in the home life, in consequence of inability to maintain the order and comfort of the household. Of course the season of the year favors the demonstrations of handy men. We should not expect him to leave his plow harrow, or mowing machine, to help in the kitchen, but if he comes to eat, and had a mind to place the chairs, fill the ice pitcher, or pare the potatoes, it might contribute wonderfully to the comfort of the tired housewife; not only by saving steps, but the feeling of appreciation that cheers up many a tired worker, and braces them up for the numberless duties about a home. Handy men are generally fortunate in getting good wives, and any woman is fortunate who has a handy husband.—*Ruby, in Maine Farmer.*

FARMING AS A PURSUIT.—It is so ordered that men must labor for his support, and he has various pursuits offered him for this purpose. They grow out of his necessities, and are fitted to him, affording a field of activity for every one disposed to exert himself. Happy he who selects a congenial pursuit for a love of one's calling is half the battle gained. It not only concentrates thought and action, and leads to material prosperity, but it gratifies the inclination, and what is the basis of all enjoyments, it brings contentment. We should work then, not live merely to accumulate wealth, but to enjoy life as well, making the result of our labor contribute to our happiness, the going and the result harmonizing and combining to bring this about so that a man get paid not only for doing his work but in doing it. If in love with it, the farmer has superior advantages in his vocation. He lives under the direct influence of nature, surrounded by all her attractions, which are engaging and healthy. He has health, enjoyment and material success. What more can we desire? If more is wanted, it may be obtained after a competency is secured, and a home, it feels disposed to travel, will always await him, such as he can hardly find equaled elsewhere, with its associations and endearments formed from his growth up.—*Country Gentleman.*

TO PREVENT HYACINTHS HAVING SHORT STEMS.—Get some stout brown paper and cut it into squares of suitable size, and then roll them into funnels similar in form to the pointed bags in which grocers put moist sugar. They should be from six to nine inches long, and as soon as rolled into shape pasted up the edge to keep them firm; if for plant them in pots, the base of the funnel should be large enough to go over the bulb and a portion of the soil; if for glasses, it should fit the outside of the upper rim of the

glass. The pointed end should be cut off, so that when placed over the plants the light will come in at the top only; the flower stem will rise up rapidly to reach it, and as soon as it is as long as you desire, take off the funnel and allow it to bloom. After a little patience with this method, you will be able to grow them all of a height, which very much enhances their beauty where a number of them are arranged in a window.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

GROWING HYACINTHS IN WATER.—Having grown a great quantity for a number of years, I find the following points, if carefully attended, insure success: First selecting those kinds that are best adapted for this mode of growth. Secondly, the water, whether it be rain, river or spring, must not be clear, and never allowed to become offensive. The bulb should be placed so that the water just touches the base; if higher it will be liable to rot the bulb. They should be put in a cool dark place until the roots have nearly reached the bottom of the glass when they must be gradually brought to the light (avoiding the chimney-piece), in order that their leaves and flowers may be fully developed in a healthy manner. Keep them, if possible in an equable temperature—extremes of heat and cold are injurious. As the water wastes, the glasses must be replenished; keep them nearly full. By these little attentions, spikes of flowers equal to those grown in pots or any other method, may be obtained.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

PROTECTING TENDER PLANTS.—All bulbs and plants that die down to the ground every autumn may be protected by covering the surface with leaves, manure or straw; plants that retain their branches and are hard-wooded but no leaves, may be protected with a straw covering; but plants that retain their leaves, or have succulent branches will not bear thick or close covering. They must have air, and evergreen boughs, or something of the kind, a shelter from severe wind is about all the protection they can endure without injury.—*Vick's Floral Guide.*

MICHIGAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—From the reports of the meeting of the society we take the following points of general interest:

The discouragement occasioned by the injury to orchards from the winters in some parts of the State, seems to have been largely removed by the favorable season just past; and a very hopeful spirit seemed to pervade this meeting, though there was a good deal of private complaining of the present low prices of fruit, and a general desire was expressed to learn more about methods of keeping apples through winter, and of increasing the evaporating business by the Alden or other methods.

THE USE OF FRUIT AS A FOOD was a topic on which M. B. B. was requested to speak, and in the brief time allotted he aimed to show that there was need of instructing the people on this subject; not so much as a means of promoting the interests of fruit culture by increasing the demand for fruit as for the sake of promoting the health and enjoyment of the community.

THE CANKER WORM was reported as having done mischief in apple orchards in several sections of the State, and causing apprehensions of serious trouble.

Prof. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, gave a very instructive lecture, with chalk illustrations, on this insect, showing its habits and transformations, means of its prevention, etc. This insect has long been a sore pest in some of the apple orchards of Ohio.

The junior members of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., were present at this meeting and rendered good service on committees as well as in discussion. They were going to the Illinois Horticultural Society for this week, and that of the Missouri Society next week.

VARIETIES OF APPLES.—In the southern portion of Michigan the most popular winter apples are the Red Canada, Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy and Golden Russet. A number of growers also commending Roxbury Russet, King, Peck's Pleasant and Wagoner. The Fameuse is very popular for late fall and early winter, and preceding it a similar apple called Shawanassa Beauty, ripe in November. This originated in Michigan, and is deserving of very general culture, for its excellence and beauty. The Rubicon, of which considerable was said, as a handsome new variety some years ago, is now rejected as poor in quality. The Ben Davis and the Rawles' Janet, two popular varieties of the southwest, were spoken of as not attaining their full size or color so far north. Jonathan was highly commended for dessert, and Tallman's Sweet as best of all for baking.

GRAPES made a good display among the Michigan fruits at the Centennial, but there were only two or three plates exhibited at this meeting, and the best of these was a nice lot of Catawbas from our friend A. R. Hunt, of Euclid, O.

In response to a request that three or four grape-growers present should give their choice of several varieties of grapes for a family assortment, the following were named: Lady, white and earliest of all; Eumelan, early and very good; Delaware, well known; Hartford, early and reliable; Concord, most reliable of all; Clinton, approved at the North; Salem, or else Agawam (Rogers); Martha, had one vote, for white; Iona, approved by each voter. Lady and Eumelan had only one vote each, as the other growers had not tested them.

On the subject of diseases of grape vines and causes of failure, the question was asked whether any grape-grower in Michigan had found the phylloxera insect on the roots. No one present was aware of any having as yet been discovered in Michigan; though it is probable but little examination has been made. Prof. Cook did not think much danger was to be apprehended from that source.

The classification of fruits was the subject of a brief lecture by Prof. Beal, of the Agricultural College; referring chiefly to apples, and detailing a new method by which it is believed the numerous varieties can be classified and described so as to simplify the work of correcting nomenclature. He promises to work the matter up and publish the results before long, and it is thought it will be of much benefit to pomologists.

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This is a book of over 300 pages, and although it subjects the writer to many criticisms and has furnished a point in its title for many jokes, it is in fact an interesting and useful book. The regular retail price is \$1.50. It will be sent postage paid from this office, postage prepaid, to any address for \$1.00.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—By Horace Greeley.

This is one of Mr. Greeley's best works. It is a book of nearly 600 pages, giving in Mr. Greeley's terse and plain style, his views on Labor, Commerce, Capital, Money, Agriculture, Manufactures, Co-operation, &c. &c. The regular retail price of the book at the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields is \$1.50. It is sent, postage paid, from this office to any address for \$1.00.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.—By Horace Greeley.

There has been no more helpful and useful book written for young men than this autobiography of Mr. Greeley. It gives his early struggles and his later successes, and shows through all one of the grandest self-made men of modern times. The book is one of the very best for parents to place in the hands of their children. It is a volume of over 600 hundred pages, well bound in cloth. The publishers' retail price is \$3.00. It will be sent, postage paid, from this office to any address for \$2.00.

THE GROUNDWELL.—By Jonathan Perham.

This is a volume of 500 pages, well bound in leather binding. It is designed to be a history of the Old, New and Progress of the Farmers' Movement, Discussion of the "Transportation Question," &c. &c. Retail price, \$3.50. It will be sent, postage paid, from this office for \$3.

THE PERFECT HORSE.—By W. H. Murray.—Illustrated.

This work is the only one which tells an unprofessional man how to know a perfect horse. The reader of Mr. Murray's book need never be cheated by the descriptions of horse dealers, and knows how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. In it, Breeding, Blood, Temperament, Faults, Breaking, Training and two hundred and fifty other subjects relating to the horse, are treated. The chapters on Teaching and Driving alone are worth double the price of the book. Thousands of dollars will be made during the next ten years through the adoption of Mr. Murray's Rules in breeding. To further the end which was held in view when this practical and helpful work was written, which was to benefit every owner of a horse, the book is now offered at one-half the price and is being sent for it. We have a few copies of the work on hand when will be closed out at a very low rate. The former price of this volume was \$4.00. The book will be sent, postage paid for \$2.00. It is a fine, bound book, containing nearly 500 pages. Send money by post office order or registered letter to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

A HAND BOOK OF FINANCE.—By Dr. Joseph Root, Formerly Lieutenant Governor of Kansas.

This is the first western book on Finance, and is conceded to be a valuable work. It is the book for those who want light on the currency question. It is a book of 300 pages, bound in paper. Sent, postage paid for 75 cents.

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STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, (TOPEKA, APRIL 17, 1874.)

GEO. W. CRANE, Esq., Publisher:

Dear Sir:—I have carefully examined the "Kansas Township Officers' Guide," (edited by Hugh M. Spalding, Esq., and published by you, and take pleasure in testifying to its accuracy, completeness, and excellence. It is the best compendium of the kind I have ever seen; and if its forms and instructions are followed by Township and County Officers, the whole State will be the gainer, for it will lead to methodic and systematic habits in our local officers.

Very truly yours,

(Signed,) DANIEL W. WILDER, Auditor of State.

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Sole Agent for the Bazar Glove Fitting Patterns, unquestionably the best Paper Patterns in the Market. Also Agent for the Celebrated Jimstown Alpaca in all Popular Shades, Warranted not to cockle or spot, at 40 and 50 cents per yard.

We make no misrepresentations, and hope, by giving good Goods at Bottom Prices, to command a share of the Public Patronage. Farmers and the Public Generally Will Look to Their Interests and Examine our Goods and Prices Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

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Every variety of choice and fancy goods have been added to our large stock of Standard Groceries. And we now offer our customers the finest assortment of Groceries to be found in the City.

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Canned Goods, Green and Dried Fruits, Salted Meats and Fish, Edam Cheese, Pine Apple Cheese, Elgin Cheese.

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At the head of the list of Flour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Our Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Grits.

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We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and furnished it with a large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a full line of White Granite Best, White Granite Victoria, English U. C. Ware, Glass Yellow and Rockingham Ware. We also keep a large stock of STONE, CROCKERY, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, etc.

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THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Dec. 6, 1876.

Atchison Co.—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. W. Glenn, Lancaster Tp., (Contra P.O.), one bay mare, star on forehead, 13 1/2 hands high, 4 years old. Valued at \$40.00.
Also, one brown mare 13 1/2 hands high, 3 years old. Valued at \$40.00.

Brown Co.—Henry J. Kelly, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Amos Smith, Padonia Tp., (Hamlin P.O.), Nov. 1, 1876, one light bay horse colt, 1 year old, about 13 hands high, small star in forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$35.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Belk, Padonia Tp., (Padonia P.O.), Nov. 12, 1876, one white heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands, red tail. Valued at \$35.00.

MARE—Taken up by John Walters, Hlawatha Tp., (Hlawatha P.O.), Nov. 3, 1876, one small bay mare about 6 years old, small star in forehead. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one bay horse about 6 years old, wart on left side of head. Valued at \$40.00.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Riverlin, Cottonwood Tp., Oct. 27, 1876, one sorrel mare, 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded (13) on left hind foot. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one sorrel horse pony, 10 years old, 11 1/2 hands high, white stripe in forehead, blind in left eye, no brands Valued at \$30.00.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Dan E. Shepard, Shawnee Tp., Nov. 1876, one large white cow, 6 years old, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$30.00.

Doniphan County—Charles Rappley, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by L. R. Saunders, Centre Tp., Oct. 15, 1876, one gray horse, 16 hands high, about 5 years old, both fore feet shod, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.

Also, by the same Nov. 9, 1876, one roan horse, 3 years old, left hind foot shod, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

HORSE—Taken up by George H. Robb, Wolf River Tp., Nov. 1876, one horse colt, white on outside of right hind leg and inside of left fore leg, enlargement of right knee, star in forehead. Worth \$20.00.

MARE—Taken up by James Norman, Washington Tp., Nov. 1876, one gray mare, 3 years old, 11 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white.

Greenwood County—W. T. Reece, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Avery Harfington, Pleasant Grove Tp., Nov. 3, 1876, one dark brown horse colt, 2 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. B. Harper, Jefferson Tp., Nov. 18, 1876, one black steer, breast white, white spot in forehead, white tail, white under belly and on legs, 2 years old. Valued at \$30.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mary Clemens, Grant Tp., Nov. 13, 1876, one yearling heifer, all white except a little red on the ears. Valued at \$12.00.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Hopkins, Franklin Tp., Nov. 25, 1876, one pale red and white roan steer, crop and under lip white, smooth crop off left. Valued at \$15.00.

Lyons County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE & COLT—Taken up by Isaac S. Brown, Americus Tp., Oct. 20, 1876, one brown mare 12 or 13 years old, four feet white to the pastern joint, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$20.00.

Also, one sucking mare colt, brown with white hind feet. Valued at \$25.00.

MARE—Taken up by Lemuel H. Johnson, Americus P.O. Nov. 4, 1876, one mare pony 3 years old, small star in forehead, a little white on left hind foot. Valued at \$25.00.

Also, 1 or 2 or 3 year old steer, speckled, with considerable roan on sides. Valued at \$22.00.

COW—Taken up by Lyman Fry, near Neosho Rapids, Nov. 3, 1876, one black cow, about 5 years old, under bit right ear, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$15.00.

PONY—Taken up by Eliza Moon, Pike Tp., Nov. 7, 1876, one bay mare pony, small star in forehead, no marks or brands visible, a short leather strap round its neck. Valued at \$25.00.

MARE COLT—Taken up by Casper Kellner, Agnes City Tp., (Agnes City P.O.) Nov. 10, 1876, one yearling mare colt, dark roan, white star in forehead, small for its age. Valued at \$25.00.

Leavenworth County—O. Defendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Brown, High Prairie Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one sorrel mare colt, about 2 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead, no marks or brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Van Eman, Delaware Tp., Nov. 18, 1876, one red heifer, 2 years old, small white spot in face, some white on belly, hind feet white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ben. Kinkaid, Tonganoxie Tp., Nov. 23, 1876, one red heifer, one year old, white spot in face, white tip tail, under bit in each ear.

COW & CALF—Taken up by G. W. Mitchell, Kickapoo Tp., Nov. 25, 1876, one cow nearly white, head and neck red, spots on sides, 4 years old. Valued at \$25.00.

Also calf 4 months old.

Marion County—Thos. W. Down, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Cornelius Kasper, Centre Tp., one brown horse 8 years old, medium size, no marks or brands, with harness on.

Also, one brown horse 8 years old, medium size, no marks or brands, with saddle on.

Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Andrew Leibold, Vermillion Tp., Nov. 10, 1876, one sorrel pony, about 10 years old, white face, right hip shod. Valued at \$10.00.

Montgomery County—E. T. Means, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Shroder, Cherry Tp., one bay horse about 9 years old, 11 hands high, black mane, collar marks on neck and shoulders, white specks on withers. Valued at \$10.00.

Pawnee County—F. McCarthy, Clerk.

PONY MARE—Taken up by A. E. Mitchell, Garfield Tp., one dark brown pony mare, hind feet white, white stripes in face, branded d on left shoulder, about 10 years old. Valued at \$10.00.

Reno County—H. W. Bentley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Hays, Castleton Tp., one brown mare about 10 years old, hind feet white, hind legs and white spot on back saddle marks on withers. Appraised by John Campbell and W. T. Richardson at \$50.00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. A. Goranson, Jackson Tp., Nov. 3, 1876, one steer 2 years old and white spotted, some black on neck and sides. Valued at \$15.00.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Dougherty, Jackson Tp., Nov. 14, 1876, one mare 3 years old, sorrel, white in forehead, white hind feet. Valued at \$40.00.

COW—Taken up by Isom Tull, Zeandale Tp., Nov. 6, 1876, one red cow 6 years old, medium size, swallow fork in right ear, half crop in left ear, no brands. Valued at \$15.00.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by G. W. Vaunder, Silver Lake Tp., Nov. 3, 1876, one red cow, white face, legs and feet, 6 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

MARE—Taken up by Otto Fletcher, Dover Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one dark bay mare, small white spot in forehead, branded on left fore shoulder not plain enough to be legible, about 5 or 4 years old. Valued at \$50.00.

COW—Taken up by Wallace S. J. Miller, Silver Lake Tp., Oct. 20, 1876, one yellow-red cow, white motley spots in forehead, some white on belly, about 10 or 11 years old, worth \$22.00.

Also, one speckled roan cow about 8 years old, left fore foot lost, no other brands or marks perceivable. Worth about \$22.00.

FILLEY—Taken up by W. D. Pavel, at Pauline, Nov. 21, 1876, one white or cream-colored filley 2 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$30.00.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Antrim, Soldier Tp., Nov. 15, 1876, a deep red steer 2 years old. Valued at \$23.00.

FILLEY—Taken up by F. O. Crane, Williamsport Tp., Nov. 15, 1876, one two-year-old roan filley, branded face left hind foot white, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$20.00.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Young, Wilmington Tp., Nov. 14, 1876, one chestnut sorrel mare 3 years old, star in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.

MARE—Taken up by R. Elliott, Wilmington Tp., Nov. 15, 1876, one gray mare, about 8 years old, had on belt with wire for clapper, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.

HORSE COLT—Taken up by John T. Barker, Mission Creek Tp., Nov. 25, 1876, one dark iron gray horse colt, white in forehead, about 1 year old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

Wyandotte County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. R. Blanton, Shawnee Tp., Nov. 17, 1876, one dark bay mare about 15 hands high, 4 years old, some collar and saddle marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

Wyandotte County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Luther Robinson, Prairie Tp., Nov. 30, 1876, one mare colt, 2 years old, 11 hands high, black left hind foot, white star in forehead, white snip on end of nose, no brands. Valued at \$20.00.

COW—Taken up by Jacob Granger, Quindaro Tp., Nov. 20, 1876, one brown cow 8 or 9 years old, smooth crop off left ear. Valued at \$18.00.

COW—Taken up by Geo. R. Shannon, one white cow with red specks, red ears, smooth horns, 5 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$18.00.

Woodson County—L. N. Holloway, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Simon Lynn, New Falls Tp., Nov. 14, 1876, one bay mare colt 2 years old, white hind feet, small size. Valued at \$20.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. D. Paul, Topeka Tp., Nov. 21, 1876, one roan heifer, small size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.00.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Campbell, Tecumseh Tp., Nov. 7, 1876, one dark bay or brown mare about 8 years old, 13 hands high, little white on left hind foot, small white stripe running around right hind foot. Valued at \$40.00.

COLT—Taken up by H. McArthur, Mission Tp., Nov. 23, 1876, one black mare colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$35.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. D. Paul, Topeka Tp., Nov. 21, 1876, one roan heifer, small size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.00.

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WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMING.

November.—The beautiful, frolicsome grasshoppers have now crawled into their holes for the winter. No more will we hear them singing on the fences or in the verdant trees. Not much any more. The bull-frog's melodious voice is hushed and the mud-turtle dove has hid herself in the depths of the green waters.

Work on the farm now will not be so heavy as some other months. Still you can put in time shelling your hay and buckwheat cakes and properly storing 'em away in the loft.

Now fatten your vegetables and store your poultry away in a warm, dry cellar, free from frost.

Early rose potatoes, crossed with Hartford Prolific, fatten best and make the most savory pie.

December.—This is the month of fun and biled cider, and Christmas and mince pies and corn shuckings and such. A McCormick reaper is a nice thing to shuck corn with. I have frequently started for home with my reaper on my back, went out to the crib and shucked several hundred bushels before breakfast.

Look out for some snow this month. Potato bugs won't trouble your vines after the snow falls on 'em. The bugs don't like snow. This is snow joke.

Now kill your smoked hams and side meat and butcher your dried beef.

Christmas was discovered a great many years ago by a chap named Judas.

The hop market will be lively this month. Now set out your winter wheat: mulch well, but do not prune too closely.

Poets have called this month "gloomy, cold December;" but, then, that depends altogether on the weather, you know.

January.—Now look for a "corner" in ice especially if your boots haven't got nails in 'em.

At the front end of this month a new year comes in. So the almanac says.

Just where it comes in nobody seems to know.

Damn'd if I haven't set up whole nights trying to see where the old year left off.

It's very easy to see where I left off my old boots, as I gaze with fond emotion on my new French calf box-toed ones; but this New Year business gets me rather badly.

About this time newspaper offices look out for "Odes to the dying year." They are generally owed for, too.

Fix up your fishing lines and air your woollens and furs.

Dig your winter apples and mow your cabbage.

The Golden Sebright Bantam is, perhaps, the best cabbage grown, though some prefer Chester White, as they don't eat near so much as other kinds and keep fatter on less feed.

Hoe your squashes and examine your strawberry beds for grub worms. A grub hoe is the best thing to do it with.

Gather your radishes and drain the water off your swamp land. If you haven't any swamp land to drain, drain the cider barrel or something else. A farm isn't worth a son of a markee unless there is a drain on it.

And the rosy (rosy) month of January is just the time to do this work in.

The above is copyrighted.—*Salon Shingle.*

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.

Don't ask your pastor to peach without notes. How else could he pay his provision bill?

Don't put on airs in your new suit. Remember that your tailor is suffering.

Don't stand still and point the way to heaven. Spiritual guide-boards save but few sinners.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mark these Facts.

Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."
"Your Pills are marvellous."
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."
"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."
"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."
"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."
"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."
"Send me five boxes of your pills."
"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."
"I have over 20 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude."

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
Invariably cure the following diseases:

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Constipation, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, The Broussards, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, etc.

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

Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1, each.

There is considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, N. Y.
RICHARDSON & Co., Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

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(Or if placed in a line, over)

16 MILES OF



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And all the essential points that go

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MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

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MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

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SOLD BY

A. W. KNOWLIS & Co.,**TOPEKA, KAN.**

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents.

Post paid. J. B. HUSTON, Nassau, N.Y., N.Y.

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

P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape

Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubs. Park Nur-

sery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. PHILLIPS.

\$3 Buy the best Washing Machine. Write I. S.

RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c.

post paid. L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

GUNS. Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices.

Sent anywhere C. O. D. for examination. Price

List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit

free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and

terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1

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\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent

everywhere, to sell our INDE-

Sample free. Address the Hudson Wm Mills, 128

Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely

printed. We have 200 styles.

Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for

stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton Mass.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5

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BEST HAY PRESS. ADDRESS FOR CIRCULAR

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Eight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed ar-

rived at my stables Sept. 28th, direct from France. I

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Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman

Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on

hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on

terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock

can be had for any where in the United States. Send

for illustrated catalogue of stock.

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Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight

Bred Book Pedigree. Bred and for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and

premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

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P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling

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Of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Lone

Elm Prince, from Meadon Park, Prairie Flower, Nellie

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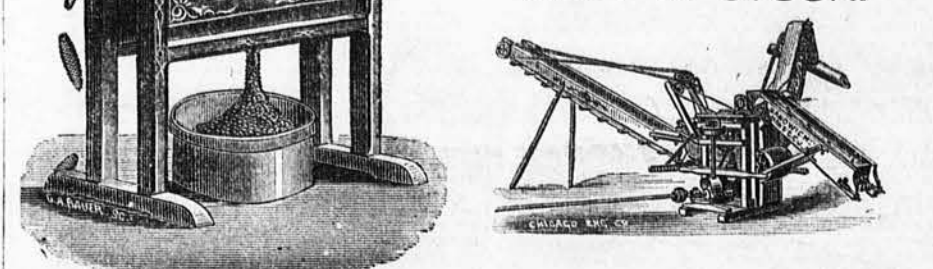
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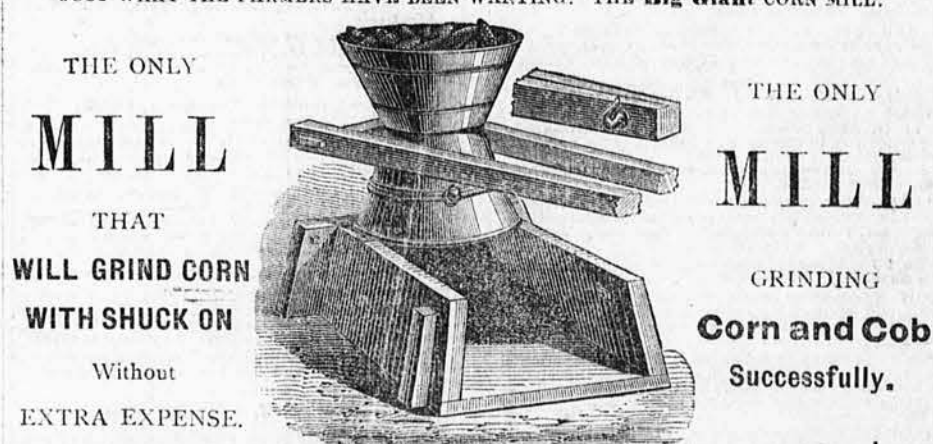
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JUST WHAT THE FARMERS HAVE BEEN WANTING. THE Big Giant CORN MILL.



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

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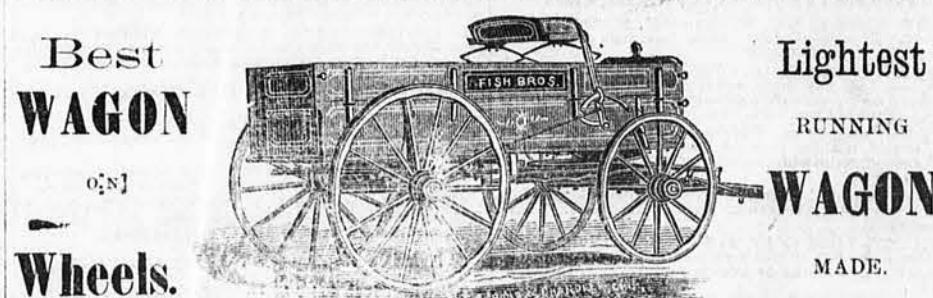
We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market.

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

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

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