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The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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One Year.

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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 semimonthly, and as the books indicate was loosing 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 nly imperiled all new enterprises in Kansas but embarrassed many already well established. Each of the three years years. As our support increases we shall be since its organization there has been more inive and intelligent farmers of the central Great and read, and more agricultural and horticuljournal as much superior to the present FARM- spect, a more lively interest taken in learning er as it is better than the first issue, 8x10 inch- the correct principles of farming. But what suits. The common idea which has so long es, fourteen years ago, we most confidently be- has been done in this direction is only a slight lieve. In conclusion we wish to assure our baginning of the work to be done. This work readers that we shall give them the best and is to go on till every farmer becomes a scienlargest paper that our support and the times tific farmer in the sense of understanding and will permit. We hope as we grow old in this applying correct principles to the art of culgood work, that our readers may one and all ture and thus lifting farming above the level be able to say : "The old FARMER grows better of mere drudgery and making it a highly in-

the last number of the FARMER, on silk cul- mean time every farmer in the country should ture. I was first led to experiment with silk be doing something to lift up their business a pound at the factories in the Eastern States, knowledge among all around him. The but I was not then aware of the fact that it grange, or some other from of farmers' club took ten or twelve pounds of cocoons to make may be made one of the most efficient means a pound of silk, nor the expense of reeling. for the dissemination of information among artisans are taught; then there are the "re-I procured the eggs that I experimented with, farmers. And now that the long winter gional" institutions, where the agricultural processes employed in different parts of the from Prof. C. V. Riley, of St. Louis, and they evenings are on our hands these meetings produced large yellow cocoons, pronounced to should be attended as often as possible. Where be very superior by Mr. Crozier, and a manu- there is no club already in existence a few facturer at the East to whom some were sent. public spirited ones should at once proceed to But the worms were not free from disease, all organize one. Almost every one may be inthough there was not much, probably not duced to take hold of one in some shape. study mechanics, chemics, physics and physics are physics and physics and physics and physics are physics and physics are physics and physics and physics are physical physics. more than two per cent. that died after they Granges might do well to hold open meetings were grown, or about the last moult. Some at stated intervals for the discussion of subz died at each moulting, but when they were jects of interest to farmers. In this manner from the latter the student enters the univessmall, the number was not so easily noticed, perhaps all might be enlisted and induced to ities where he takes the higher agricultural and after experimenting several years, and take part in the discussions and thus contribcircumstances preventing the further prosecu- ute something to the general fund of knowl. tion, I sent what eggs and cocoons I had to edge. Every farmer ought to take an inter-Mr Crozier. When I met him some time af- est in these meetings and take part in the ex- to ordinary studies, they teach chemistry. terwards, he informed me that the eggs I sent ercises. Every one has had some experience him were too much diseased to be of use, and and possesses some information that would be he had buried them; he advised me to try of benefit if given to the public and it should the object of these two kinds of schools to give

These eggs came out well, and advanced ing it down would probably be most profitable, on a small scale, or the overseers of small through the first and second moult in good or as it would be prepared in better shape, and tarms; and here they are required to put in

der; after that there were worms of all sizes, the exercise of preparing it would be very and about the last moult they died at whole beneficial to the one doing it. sale, and made such a stench that I had to re- Reports of experiments, with all their de-

called on me again to know of my success, and men ought to be encouraged to prepare them. prevails. after hearing it, remarked, that it would not selves to talk on farming in its various branchdo to publish, and he advised me to try again, es, and in this they would benefit themselves and said he would send me some more eggs and others. Another excellent way to make free of charge, which, however, he failed these meetings interesting is to be bring sam-

the season, in the space of about 40 days, to our powers of observation. 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 culto 10 cents each. But if there are any that 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 tain to practical agriculture. no one will be deterred from experimenting from what we have said. M. de Brosiere deserves credit, and patronage too, for establishing a silk factory in this State, and we hope

N. CAMERON. Lawrence, Kas. Dec. 10, 1876

FARMER'S CLUBS.

the FARMER office and it is a source of pleas. the farmer, as a rule, brings less thought to ure, and we hope some pardonable pride, to be his business and goes more on the principles able to say that the FARMER is financially of mere routine, than probably any other callprosperous to-day, one of the permanent and ing in life. We are, however, living in a time growing institutions of the West. There has when a great change is taking place in this been no luck in this success. It has been the matter. The agricultural mind is making result of persistent and laborious hard work, up. The grange has done much to excite twelve to fifteen hours per day, the past three thought and lead to reading and study, and enabled to present each year we hope a better, tellectual advancement made by the masses of stronger and more valuable journal until we farmers than ever before. There have been reach our ideal paper. That the live, progress- more books treating on agriculture, bought West will yet make it possible for us to give a tural papers taken and read, and, in every retellectual pursuit. Our agricultural colleges are to be the means of giving us men thorough. WHAT I KNOW ABOUT SILK CULTURE. ly educated in these things as exemplars, to EDITOR FARMER: I have been led to make go out and by their example exert an elevatthese few remarks, by reading an article in ing influence on all around. But in the worms, on hearing that silk was worth \$12 00 by striving to know more and to diffuse this again with some healthy eggs, and said he be given in these meetings. It may either be useful agricultural instruction to those would send me some, and did so. written down and read or told orally. Writ-

move them to the barn, and not a perect cocoon tails and results, whether successes or failures was formed, a few attempted the job but would never finish, so that I did not have a single other similar experiments to and the truth may of surprise that these two great nations are making such rapid progress in agricultural complete cocoon from about 150,000 worms. be thus arrived at. Lectures might be deliv-Those eggs were, as he stated, from his best ered at these meetings on farm topics, by some and healthiest breed; afterward Mr. Crozier one who can talk some. Many of our young on a less extensive scale, the same policy ples of productions for examination and com-Now, I don't say that I am sure that silk parison with those of others. And in connecculture is a failure and a humbug, but I tion with these specimens it is well to be able will tell you that when you hear a man say to give an account of the kind of soil the that a thousand pounds of leaves can be pick amount of seed and the mode of culture, with ed in one day by one hand; that a skilled girl any other facts bearing on the subject. As iron one hand can tend silk worms enough during mind brightens our intellects and develops

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE.

Our readers will, we doubt not, peruse with ture if you can find a ready market for eggs much interest, as we have done, the account at \$8 00 per ounce, and mulberry trees from 4 our corresponding editor, of a school now in think they can make money at silk culture, we State. It will be observed that in addition to would like to let them have mulberry trees for the studies usually taught in schools somesuccessful operation at Sugar Grove in this what similar in character, instruction is given in the rudiments of agricultural science, or at least useful lessons in many things that per-

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 tuem at least-to become the future tillers of that if any one can they will furnish him co- the soil, in matters which will be of very coons if they don't make more than 25 cents 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 It is generally conceded that in speaking, writing and in thinking, almost all classes excell the farmer This. nessed an increase in the business of cel the farmer. This grows out of the fact that 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 a thing practicable 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 purprevailed that the dullest 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 reuire as much intelligence, and as much deffinite knowledge, both scientific and practical, if a tiller of the soil would be a really ful farmer, as is required to make a good physician, lawyer, or civil engineer. Indeed e 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 want ing. In France agricultural instruction is given in farm schools, which is the primary stage, where the children of the peasants and 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, ern agriculture. In Germany the system is still more extensive. It embraces common schools, middle schools and academies, and practical and theoretical lessons are taught, veterinary lessons and demonstrations, and surveying; in the middle schools in addition physiology, botany and zoology, agricultural management in general, with lectures on vaare not able to take a higher course in the

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 scatmaking such rapid progress in agricultural improvement; as well as in political economy?

Now, though there is far greater present need in Europe for adoption of a general sys. on the inside track, which tem of agricultural education, than there is on this side of the Atlantic, the fact remains ed in one day by one hand; that a skilled girl any other facts bearing on the subject. As iron light of this truth, we may take courage, can reel from 14 to 18 ounces per day, and that sharpens iron so the contact of mind with knowing that the future of agriculture is full of promise for the welture of individuals and the prosperity of the nation. These are the means necessary to make the farmer the masmeans necessary to make the larmer the master of his calling. As was recently aprly 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 ment of tood into another, but can only apr propriate what it finds ready for its use, ood must contain just such elements and in 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 s doubtless all true, but I cannot see why their lot is so much worse than that of merchanic's or trademen'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. ing 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 ob-

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 Omniscient 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 a way. I know a lady who writes very creditably, and never makes a business speciality 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, Armer'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 childred heirs to an inheritance that antedates the flood,-M. E .I , in Maine Farmer.

Esq. Rhodes 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 FRAN-CISCO.—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, Iola Lodi and Target. The race was won by Vanderbilt, Min-nie Blackburn second and Iola Lodi third money. Time, 1:47½, 1:49%. Stormy was distanced in the first heat. The race was run on the inside track, which was deep, but con-

THE DAVIDSON KENNEL. -Mr. John David that the highest considerations of private and son, Monroe, Mich., has added to his kennel public good require that the masses who till the field trial setter bitch Doll, sister to the soil should bring to their aid in its cultivation all the knowledge which an enlighten. New Bedford, Mass., from the Llewellin kened and progressive age has made it possible nel. Doll is white and black ticked, and a 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 Charm, 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 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 Angelos between Ruiz, a Mexican, and W. V. Smith, an American, 50 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 elements of the structure and the structure and the structure and st utes and 25 seconds, for a purse of \$300, at Santa Rosa Trotting Park using 10 California saddle horses and changing horses every mile; the proportions required to build up the but, owing to the inefficiency of the horses frame, the muscle, and lay on the fat; that failed to make the time. The time made was frame, the muscle, and lay on the fat; that failed to make the time. The time made was the starchy elements of food supply animal 2 hours, 14 minutes and 25 seconds. The horses used were very poor, most of them give ing 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 Petalt uma last month

> THE CALIFORNIA OAKS RACE .- The California Oaks stakes, for mares and fillies, fourmile 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 Mans. field; Josie C., 3 years, by Leamington, dam the dam of Milner, by Lexington; Emma Skaggs, 3 years, by Norfolk, dam Sallie Frank, lin; Mollie MacCarthy, 3 years, by Monday, dam Hennie Farrow; Solo, Lodi and Ballinette. Mattie A, and Josie C. are well known on the Eastern turf, and the others are Californiasbred horses.

SALE OF RACE HORSES,-Mr. Joseph Dons ahue 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 hrought: Huckleberry, \$225: Spindrift, \$150; New York, \$200; Stamford, \$200; Pastor, \$45; 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. Schemerhorn of Quincy, Illinois; Col. Doniphan.ot 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 ale so 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 Mr. Van Barkirk 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.

Morse Department.

VETERINARY AND KINDRED MATTERS.

A GRUNTER.

There are various names applied by horsemen 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 acceptation or rejection of those 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 places the owner in a most ludicrous predica, ment. Beware of touching such a horse with the spur or the whip, or starting very suddenly ; for if you do, expect the abhorred "contre.

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 on no other occasion ; it therefore by no means or grunt should be set down as a roarer, and rejected as such; for though most roarers will sort on sudden exertion, every horse doing so

There 1s, 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, 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

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 that he is to a certain degree possessing him-"a little screwy" in other ways.

STIMULANTS-CORDIALS.

Although acting probably through the nerv ous system, stimulants produce their most prominent effects on the circulation, causing increased fullness and frequency of the pulse, accelerated respiration, and augmented tem-perature of all parts of the body. In properly regulated doses they do not, however, affect the functions of the brain. Unlike tonics or alterative, stimulants do not gradually counteract or remove disease, but their principal value results from their promptly increasing nervous force. Sustaining the action of the animal heat, they are valuable remedies in init has been disturbed, and thus relieving ex- may not again be placed gutta percha. cessive determination of blood in any particular part, they prove very effective in removing 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 inter-nal 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 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 ell as in America, we have many times seen a glass of whisky in a pint of water given be-tween 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 bene 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 essarily 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, more encouragement to attempt treatment in cattle and sheep than in

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 unhabitual to bad-winded horses, and a certain favorable conditions. The greatest difficulty nameless accompaniment to the cough often frequently opposes the efforts to reduce the fracture and maintain the bones in a desirable position. The animal becomes weary of stand ing, or is of an excitable or irritable disposi tion, 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 anchylesis. Considerable disadvantages attend the treats ment of fractures in cattle. We can neither keep the animal in one certain position so as give a specimen of their habit (for it can to insure rest for the limb, nor can we by artiscarcely be called a complaint) when struck, ficial means, force him to adopt such a positurned round quickly in their stall, or on mak-ing some sudden exertion. We have known horses that would grunt on taking a leap, but sure upon the stomach and abdominal viscera follows that an animal making such a sound they soon cause great constitutional disturbance. Our principal resource will be to leave the animal more or less to itself; and although give forth a sudden emission of sound of some for a time the novelty of the situation will in duce 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 sistant. Starch bandages, from their readiness import, and he certainly may be sately pur- of application and the material being always chased; the buyer, however, bearing in mind at hand, often supercede more complicated apparatus. The starch should be made tolerself of an animal which may be considered ably thick, and the bandage (which must be faulty. It a man is fastidious as to having a at least six inches in width and three yards in 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 of the bandage round the limb. When dried, glass, but all but an impossibility to find a it forms a very firm and compact support to perfect horse. As to wind it is essential to have him perfect, as he is, in stable phrase, gutta percha splints should be procured, 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. heart, they are thus of signal service in ani-mals sinking from sudden shock, from loss of blood, or from poisoning by sedatives or nar-must be remedied as soon as possible by their cotics. Rousing the vital powers and increas: re-adjustment; and after all swelling and ining especially the action of the heart and the the gutta percha splints may be replaced by fluenza, typhoid fever and exhaustion. Equal. an application of warm pitch and oakum izing the balance of the circulation where smeared over the limb, upon which may or

In fractures of the larger bones, such as the thigh, pelvis, shoulder, etc., any apparatus to congestions of the lungs caused by violent and 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 be 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 hotlows 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 BEACHING.

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 ac-tivity 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 pro-jected 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 circum stance 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 HOSES.

A new kind of mash for hoses 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 same system which has been successful in derig 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 cats and bran together; a greater quantity of flaxeed would make the preparation too cily and less relished. One feed per day is sufficient; It is easily digested, and is encouraged by the best food and care to consepecially adapted to young animals, adding the production?

It will be found that every improver has striven to extend the period of lactation, this being absolutely necessary to an increased agregate 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 consepecially adapted to young animals, adding for the yield as long as possible. This effort has, no doubt, been carried to an extreme for their volume rather than their height, givthe bran, covering the mixture with an old Fractures are characterized by an absence of controlling power, and natural mobility of the part. Usually there is, also, more or less langing or peadulant state of the limb; minds 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 improfitable; 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

Dairy.

GOOD EUTTER 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 Octeber 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 then, 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 overrate 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 found in the butter, and no amount of salt nor careful handling will avail to keep such bntter 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 po 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"woolgrease. 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 impreceptible 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 neccesary—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 worse than thrown away, and it would be more excusable to spend it in sleep. Perhaps this may sound harsh, but buy butter at a diff ferent 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 opinion 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 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 milch 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 de-

in many cases, for cows should not be permitted to give milk through the year, as they

ing 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 I desday 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 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 We do not know of a single large an. nual 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 dairyman; 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 scenty, you cannot expect the cow to hold out her milk without extra food.—National Live-Stock Jour-

farm Stock.

FATTENING SPRING PIGS.

Pigs well fed should gain from one to one and a half pounds a day, or weigh from two hun dred 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 roonths, 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 sup-port life during the long cold winter. This is 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 are especially interesting, the society having when fed to the best advantage, making some been very fortunate in its selection of speak. four hundred pounds in nine months, while feeding two parts or two thirds of this amount evening, on "Horticulture as related to Educaon 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 win-

tered hog that it is to the pig. If the average cost of feeding the pig is six cent a day, eight months and ten days will cost fifteen dollars, and it may then weigh say 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 lars, to gain the same weight. When it is ishes the larger part, but the apples are not 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 and until the part of the country are kept until some eighteen or twenty months old, or from five to six hundred and quality will favorably compare with the 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

slops, etc., from the house, well thickened with some kind of provender. Corn, peas, barley, At best such plants do not require much pro-buckwheat and oats are all good. But pigs do tection, and might with advantage be left best on a mixture of some of these grains. This makes a provender that will go well with side that does the mischief by its thawing and the swills, and stay so. Corn meal, and to a freezing. A good exemplification of this can large extent, pea meal, settles to the bottom as can in severe winters on the ivy—that on the soon as it is mixed. If either is mixed with northern side of a building is green, full 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 get older .- Stock Journal

Ziorticulture.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCI-

For several reasons we are unable to present 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 gardner. 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 Letter.

sometimes do; but it is seldom that a cow hav- 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, 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,
-; 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 Murillo, 1.

PLUM .- Miner. PEARS.—Bartlett, 1; Seckel,—; White Doyenne, 1; Howell's, Fi-mish Beauty.
PEACH.—Hale's Early, Early Crawford, Yellow Alberge, Heath Cling, Stump the Wood, President.

GRAPES.-Concord, first and last. BLACKBERRIES.—Kittatinney, 1; Lawton. RASPBERRIES.—Miami, Doolittle. STRAWBERRIES .- Wilson's Albany, Dow-

ner's.
Gooseberries.—American Seedling, or

CURRANT.-Large Red Datch, 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 reccommended 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 reccommend are reaping a rich reward, their cellars are filled with the choicest fruits and their wallets with greenbacks. We sub-

mit 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 reccommend 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 pers tains 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 methods of annihilating it received made plain by dividing the feed of such a pig attention. And every experiment for the de-into three parts, one to support life, and two velopment of the growth and perfection of the fruit, elicit the sympathy and interest of every member. The lectures at the evening sessions been very fortunate in its selection of speak. ers. The address of Prof. L. B. Kellogg, last tion" 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 agriculturest in the destruction

many varieties of apples. In this exhibition the Lyon County Horticultural Society furnbest .- Emporia Ledger.

WINTER PROTECTION OF PLANTS.

The Germantown Telegraph says: "The tying up, or rather strawing 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 The best feed is the mixture of skim-milk, 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 proopen on the north side, as it is the sunny 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 luy 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 presum ed 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 renumerate 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. would be good policy to not be quite se dilatory in this hog matter. A little prompt action may be of incalculable advantage to the State and we respectfully request our county mem-bers to give it their attention.—Olathe News



The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Yale came ut best in the recent game of foot ball with Harvard, played at New Ha-

Members of the present senior class at Smith College, for women, at Northamp-

ton, has received a hundred applications er than of aimless idleness. And this is perfor admission, but only eighteen have been feetly comparable with reading to a purpose admitted, the others not coming up to the or for personal cul ture.

10; '77 following in 22. 12 9 10.

Servia had, in 1873, one university, with 17 professors and 196 students, and one Theological seminary, with 11 professors and 279 pupils. Among the recruits of the Servian army, the proportion of those who can read and write is only 15 per cent.

"The vile, stinking fumes" of tobacco have ascended to the nostrils of the lady

The following facts, selections are a selected and the selection of the lady are selected as the selected and the selected and the selected as t

to the purchase of books.

Under the auspices of the Imperial Academy of Petersburg there has been lately completed the publication of the Sanscrit German Dictionary of the Sciences. This dictionary consists of six volumes in quarto north of Napa City, California, Mr. Jesse each of which has more than 600 pages of very minute print. The author of this precious work is the academician, Botling, who devoted to it twenty-three years of assiduter. It says the dairy, though small, is one out labor, and had for his only co-worker of the cleanest and best arranged in the ous labor, and had for his only co worker of the cleanest and best arranged in the

the library of Vienna,350 000; the Royal library of Madrid, 200,000; the library of Prague, 150,000; the the libraries of Brussels and Lisbon have each 90 000; the Royal library of Copenhagen. hagen, 40,000. Among libraries of importance may also be enumerated that of the Escurial in Spain, founded by the Empor-er Charles V., in which are to be found the so-called Book of Gold, a manuscript of the eleventh century, written with golden letters upon parchment, 3 000 Arabic manuscripts, and, they say, a copy of each work condemned to the flames by the Inquisition.

ANTIQUITY OF POPULAR EDUCATION.—

Le Manuel General of Belgium, speaking of the festivities at Ghent, upon the occasion of the Pedagogical Congress there which took place just after the three hundredth anniversary of the Pacification of Ghent, which versary of the Pacification of Ghent, which in 1576 united the Provinces of the North and the South against the tyrranny of the Spanish Crown, thus refers to the great antiquity of popular education there: "In the speech of the President of the Congress, M. Vanden Dungen, we find some interesting details as to the history of popular instruction in the city of Ghent, where it is now so flourishing. Thus from the year 1192, the Municipality of Glient proclaimed the liberty of instruction, for in a Keure or regulation which they had sanctioned by their Count, it was stipulated that 'whoever has the will, the capacity, and the means, may keep a school of full ht in the city of Ghent without anyone opposing it.' Later, in 1672, another great principle was realized at Ghent, that of the gratuitous instruction of children." There has been an augmentation of 200 per cent. in the numer of scholars

READING TO A PURPOSE.

The New England Journal of Education in an excellent article on this subject says: An intelligent, resolute, and systematic purpose, will either save or make some ade-

quate time for useful reading.

But we fear many come short of the culture just within their reach; some because they do not read at all, others because they do not read in a rational way. Their reading is a mere matter of chance; they read indiscriminately whatever comes to hand; and, in the main, they read simply for the passing pleasure; they make it a mere pastime. Now, so far as true culture is conpassing pleasure; they make it a mere pastime. Now, so far as true culture is concerned, this kind of reading is altogether uncertain and fragmentary in its results. In some directions, it is actually destructive to the best habits and interests of mind. Against all such aimless and ill ordered reading, the classes of persons who have Against all such aimless and ill ordered reading, the classes of persons who have been named should set themselves with an inflexible purpose. With so fair a course, and one so exciting before them, they should \$700, was sold to Mr. Shelly for \$100 for the team on Thursday last, it is stated, was refused. A bay mare named Sallie, that cost \$700, was sold to Mr. Shelly for \$100 for twenty one year. \$150 Club of twenty one y

be pursuaded to gird themselves with a sort of professional athleticism to the work of reading to a purpose.

We are aware that the allusion that has Wednesday, December 20, 1876. been made to reading for a pastime, will be met by the plea that to those overpressed with scolastic or professional labor, reading for rest or recreation is a necessity. We grant the necessity, but hold none the less to our objection to reading for mere pleasure or pastime. Mental rest and recreation (or re-creation) requires neither the release of the mind from thinking, nor its diverted occupation with thought altogether flacuid Princeton have organized, with assistance of and nerveless. All that is demanded, is Princeton have organized, with assistance of the faculty and trustees, a scientific explor- living lines of thought, along which the soul goes out rejoicing in a strength begotten of wholesome diversion (not amusement) rath-

Tuition f'es of various colleges differ as follows: Syracuse, \$69; Cornell, \$75: Bowdoin, \$75; Rochester, \$75; Brown, \$85; Dartmouth, \$80; Williams. \$90 to \$95; Amherst, \$100; Yale, \$140; Harvard \$150; Pennsylvania, \$150 to \$170.

Fall Races at Yale: Barge race by '77, in 13 27\frac{1}{27}, beating '79 and '78; single scull, in 16.2\frac{1}{27}; barge race, between Academic and Scientific freshmen, by Academic in 14.2. Scientific freshmen, by Academic in 14.7; That will rather limit the immediate objects and four oared shell race by '79 in 21.35 9 of the reader to the enlarging of his fund of general information, and to the attaining of a richer literary culture.

EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND.

A correspondent in the New England

The following facts, selected from the medical students at Syracuse, and they are great mass of information will illustrate the nature of the details thus pointedly exhibitthy weed" so far forbidden as to prevent smoking and spitting in the lecture-room.

In regard to the new work, "Student Life at Harvard" the Crimson says: "We advise those who only want to be entertained to read it, but we trust strangers anxious to get an idea of Harvard will not pin their instance of the details thus pointedly exhibitened. The length of school-year in the cantons varies from twenty-four weeks, the minimum, to forty-five, the maximum. The number of primary pupils to every thousand people varies from 66 to 95. The number of pupils assigned to a single teacher varies get an idea of Harvard will not pin their get an idea of Harvard will not pin their from 32 to 107. The number of pupils in faith to any great extent upon this produc- higher and secondary schools to every ten thousand people, ranges from 11 to 45/.

Harvard Items: The Harvard boys complain bitterly of the poor quality of board furnished at Memorial Hall. The catalogue adults, varies in the different cantons from 12 to 48. Salaries of male teachers range just is ued gives 1370 students, 549 being in 12 to 48. Salaries of male teachers range the professional departments. The total infrom 244 frances to 2490 frances per year; vested funds of the university amount to of female teachers, from 220 to 998 frances. \$3,138 218 and the gross income to \$218,- Average salaries of all teachers vary from 15, of which \$10,000 is devoted exclusively 234 to 2109 francs. Entire expense for all educational purposes, in the separate can-

M. Rath. corresponding secretary of the State. The milk house is constructed with same academy. We are happy to note these and other kindred evidences of the march of improvement in the Russian do-minions. minions.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.—The French Journal des Debites gives the following list of libraries in Europe: The Nattional Library of France in Paris has more than 500 000 volumes, and the library of the Arsenal has 200,000; the British Museum, London, has 5 × 000; the Imperial library, St. Petersburg, 460 000; the library of Vien. then turned into a large field of alfalfa, OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PAPERS where pure water is plenty, and, as a con-sequence, says the edi or, "the cream from the milk is very rich, and the butter is of a superior quality."

LIVE STOCK TARIFF.

The Kansas City Journal of Commerce says: The following special rates govern on ship-ments of live-stock, when realised on regular stock contract, from stations named below to Topeka, Lawrence, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City. The rates are, in dollars, per car load :

\$40; to Great Bend, Larned and Kinsley, \$45; to D dge Civy, 50; to Granada 90; Las Animas, 95; La Junta, 100; and to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, \$130 per car.

The English iron manufacturers are awaiting the revival of the American trade in iron before starting their blast furnaces. Those blast furnaces will remain cold a long time if this is true, for though American iron indus-tries are quickening, America does not propose to purchase iron of England to any great

The Newfoundland copper mines are attracting general attention. The ore is 25 per cent. copper and is quite near the surface, and the copper-mine owners of the Old World are quite in a state of excitement over the matter.

Alfred Allott of Sheffield, England a noted manufacturer of iron and steel, failed last week, with liabilities of \$2 000 000, owing to the loss of America trade and American competition in other markets.

In Holyoke, Mass, there is a mill which manufactures silk goods, and the proprietor says his merchandise is now preferred to the goods of Paris, and that he can sell at remu.

The DAILY HERALD is the oldest Dally page. nerative prices all that he can possibly make

It is said that mahogany trees have been found in Florida, and their culture as a means of wealth is now strongly urged.

BALTIMORE SALES -W. W. Bennett & Co. auctioneers, of Baltimore, Md , sold several good horses last week The Belle of Lexings

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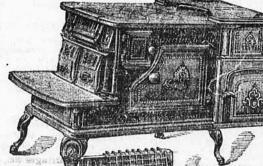
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The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

Wednesday, December 20, 1876.

CENTENNIAL PRIZES.

The average newspaper reader is puzzled to learn who got the first prize at the Centennie al 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 Com-mission 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 sawing 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 ' 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 their with Threads, Lasts, Awls, Wax, Bristles, standard, by a tight squeeze; that No. 2 was a superior machine; that nothing about No. 3 except the adjustment was recommended;

HARTSOCK & GOSSETT, 3 except the adjustment was recommended; and that N . 4 was the best. All of these man chines the Judges believed to be worthy of notice, because better than say 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-"r" had sense enough to see that this device was only one of a dozen elements necessary to

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 tail where first-class articles are in competition. Imagine yourself as a Judge called upon to decide between the best Chickering and Steinway planos. All experts agree that, as a machine for making music, each is as hear perfection as human skill and care can make it. Whatever diff rence there may be will be one of gilt'edged fancy or of a taste so rarefled 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 enstruments 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 Exposis tions 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" or 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

will be generally endorsed for practical sense and fairness - Industrialist. WINTER FEEDING OF STOCK.

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

We have had inquiries from farmefs as to the best mode of feeding the cattle in winter tor milk, for beet and for holding over till spring. One writer asks how it is that farmers in Oatario can fatten cartle without loss at the present price of mest. 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 Faglish 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 animas 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 shambles he has gained in weight so many pounds or stones. This additional weight barely pays for the food consumed in fattening, and hence it appears there is no protit other than in the manure, against which is to be p'aced in account the labor of feeding.

But there is something to be reckoned more than the 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 tood and labor. A milch cow can be brought well through the winter on good hay without any other food but the question arises.—"Will she not do as etter on hay of inferior quality, with the addition of roots that cost less to the farmer than any other provender?" We have had esttle kept in good, thriving condition throughout the winter on good straw, with two feeds of turnips daily. Cattle 'eeders assure us that a good-sized cow will sat 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 any where 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 con 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 bush. els 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, Jeens, Cassimeres, Gloves, Hosiery, Blankets, Cottons—in fact anything usually found in a first class Dry Good 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 Rib-bons, 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, 185 Kansas Avenue. And say further to farmers, that we can supply them with the best quality of Harness Lather. Sole Leather, or Upper

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> J. W. FARNSWORH, 147 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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Famous Elmira Farmers' Club

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 he ladies of Chemung Valley Grange are making a very
popular department, of special interest to the lady

The yearly subscription price is \$1 50, which includes the postage. The remaining numbers of this cludes the postage. The remaining numbers of this year will be free to those who subscribe now for 1877 THE HUSBANDMAN,

ESTABLISHED 1855.

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

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

Down with Humbug and Up with Common Sense Dont Buy a Paper to Get a Picture.

Don't Subscribe for the "Kansas Farmer" as 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, Health-ful and Useful Reading.

A TALK WITH THE READERS OF THE PARMER.

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 bad 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 nor 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 merchandize 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 publish er. By this system the publisher is enabled to make the best paper his support will allow and his readers are spared continual

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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 possi-ble cent that it can be made for. Will our friends assist us by making our proposition

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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 \$6,035 50 cash and time-cheap

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Price \$2,500: one-fourth cash and balance on time, 160 ACRE FARM. In Auburn township; good improvements; tim-ber and water. On the Wakarusa. A bargain,

200 ACRES.

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

One story stone house, two rooms; good spring, small frame stable, all fenced with stone and hedge,

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On Wakarusa six miles from city; splendid farm, all bottom, At a bargain: must be sold. 1,600 ACRE FARM.

In Iroquois county. Illinois; to trade for Kansas lands. This is a splendid farm, with plenty of good

Choice bottom land farm, 2 miles from city; good hewn log house, frame addition, good stone milk house, stabling, corn cribs; all well fenced (board, post and rail); plenty of timber and bottom. Price \$4.756.45 cash, balance on long time at 10 per cent.

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Seventeen miles farm Atchison; 240 acres under cultivation; good fence (board, hedge and wire), two good springs, large frame house, well furnished barn and corrals, orchard and forest trees. A choice farm.

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Five and a half miles from city; stone house, two rooms, cellar, well, stabling; all fenced (wire, hedge and board). A bargain at 1250.

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1061 ACRE FARM. With stock, mules, wagon, mower and farm implements. Twenty-five miles from Topeka, Good house and all fenced; timber and water. Cheap.

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

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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, Atchinson 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, Douglass County; W. S. Hanna, Franklin County; C. Werley, Greenwood County; W. H. Jones, Jackson County; S. T. Willets, Jefferson County; Jas. McCormick, Jewell County; H. Rhodes, Johnson County; Levi Dumbauld, Lyon County; A. Mace, Marion County; G. M. Summerville, McPherson County; S. W. Fisher, Mitch. ell County; Isaac Hammond, Morris County; Wm. S. Mathews, Nemaha County; G. W. Ashby, Neosho County; E. T. Williams, Norton County; John Rehrig, 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, Shawnes 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 mas devoted to arranging and perfecting a plan as proposed by Bro. Stevens, for International coreperation 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 was 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 heat 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 FARME Rand 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 marked and profound attention, and, at its leges. As to further appropriations, your Come 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 unanimously : 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 Snawnee 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. Willet's, of Jefferson County; Bro. W. H. Jones of Jackson County; Bro. S. N. Wood, of Chase County; Bro. John Rehrig, of Osage County; Bro. R. J. Young, of Brown County.

Committee on Insurance :- Bro. Authur 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,

Committee to enquire into the Financial con-

dition 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 of-

ficers of the Grange, for the ensuing two

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Overseer—J. F. Willet's, Grove City, Jefferson Co., Kansas. Lecturer-J. F. Stev- o'clock P. M. Friday. This meeting of the State quantity and quality.

en's, Lawrence, Douglas Co, Kansas. Stew ard—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. Bourbon Co., Kansas. Lady Assistant Steward -Mrs. C. A. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan Co., -Mrs. Bina A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.,

Executive Committee: -W. H. Jones Holton, Jackson Co., Kausas. M. E. Hudson, Maple 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) reccommended 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 Grangers.

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 Ganges on such terms as would for the best interests of the Order in accordance with rules which the Ex-Committee may adopt also that the Lecturers and Deputies aforsaid be instructed to urge weak and dor mant 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 respectly 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. Accorde ing 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 edu cation, is more likely to lead the pupil to the adoption of agricultural and industrial pursuits than that of other High Schools and Colneeded for a number of years.

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

We would most respectfully report, as among some of the needed legislations, the follow.

ing: First. That the jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace, in civil cases should be confined to the 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

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 412½ 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 com-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 sal-aries of all connected with State Institutions, Ninth. Provide by law for the framing of a specific course of study for the common schools

Tenth. Abolish the State Board of Agricul ture, 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 appropris ations for public institutions that can be avoid ed, and reduce the number and wages of clerks and pages.

Tweltth. That this report be signed by the 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

The officers of the State Grange made their ed from the Secretary of the State Grange. A few cases of greivances were made by subor-

A resolution offered a second time at this session, to make the Spirit of Kansas an voted against having an "official organ."

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 sat-P. Popenoe. Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Secretary—P. B. Mason, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kansas. Gate Keeper—Geo. Amy, Glendale, in the State. The meetings were very well attended by the members of Manhattan Grange Kansas. Ceres—Mrs. Wm. Sims, Topeka, and other Granges in the immediate vicinity. Shawnee Co., Kansas. Pomona—Mrs, If. W. The sessions of the State Grange were held in Barnes, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas. Flora the Court House, which was tastefully and appropriately ornamented and arranged as dev scribed in last week's issue of the FARMER. We are in hopes to receive an official copy of Bourbon Co., Kansas. Levi Dumbauld, the proceedings from the hands of the Secretar ry for our next issue.

W. W. C,

SOME THINGS WHICH THE PATRONS PRO-POSE 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, enoble farm life and render it attractive and desire

2. To give full practical effect to the fra-ternal 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 discus-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,

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

without enhancing their cost to the consum:

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

agriculture. 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' Vindicator.

A GRANGE CO OPERATIVE DAIRY.

We visited a dairy recently in Carroll county, Ills, 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

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 duli, 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

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,

and all in the way of labor. While there is no doubt wheat is to be the great staple of this county, 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 county 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 the ory and very idiotic, but is the way it looks to a fellow up a tree.—Dickinson Co. Chron-

The San Francisco Call, of recent date mentions a sale of 18,000 tons wheat, equal to 360,-000 centals, 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 \$300, which brings up the price along-side ship to \$1.80. The amount of money involved in the transaction at that rate is \$648,reports, which were adopted, and which will 000. The party that made this sale is one of be published in the FARMER as soon as receiv. 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 dinate members, which were satisfactorily ar-ranged. 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 official organ, was tabled. This is the fourth session of the Kansas State Grange that has quantity of wheat, indicates considerable faith in a strong market for the remainder of the year, but does not prove that every farm. The last session of the Grange closed at 11 er's crop is worth that figure, regardless of

SCRAPING TREES.—The Tribune related, some time back, the history of an orchard, composed of the Newtown pippin-old, appar ently worn-out trees, that for the past tw 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.

nd is entitled to a portion of the praise.

BEST FIVE RASPBERRIES.—A. M. Purdy, in Fruit Recorder, names the following rasperries as the five best red sorts which have

C. LUSE & SON. Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of mas, Black and Partridge Cochin and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalognes furnished on application. in Fruit Recorder, names the following rasp-berries 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. Naomi-well known. Turnerextremely hardy, fruit 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 cor respondent of the Michigan Furmer 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 Pennsyl vania, 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 im their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

100 Choice Merino Ewes for Sale

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

AT REASONABLE RATES. N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

Carthage Peach Orchard and Nursery.

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

Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo.

Stockhokders' Meeting.

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

J. M. HARVEY, Secretrry.

To those Wanting Farm Laborers.

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

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

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

Scribner's Lumber and Log Book.

this industry, would do well to get Willard, Practical Dairy Husbandry or Flint on Farm Dairying.—Patron's 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

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 I 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,
Minonk, Woodford Co., Illinois.

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

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 explainations 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 burbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infrigging upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Pafent Nos. 66,182, 67,117, 74,379, 84,062, 152,965, 157,124, 157,568, 164,181, 173,667; re-issues, Nos. 7126, 6,976, 6,902, 7,035, 7,036, 6,913, 6,914, and other patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, Coburn and Thacher, Chicago, Illinois, or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUF G.O.,

Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, Mass. 1. 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 rall, and warranted first class. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breekinridge, Mo., Bree ler of Pure American Merino Sheep, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece, 200 Rams for sale this year. F. TRUE, NEWMAN, Jefferson County, Kansas, breed o er of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. A fine lot of Young Bulls for sale.

A. BERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pare Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-licited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1892. Also CHRESTER WHITE HOUS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAIMA CHICKENS, both bred pere by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 237 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

E BRAYTON, Savannah, Mo., breeds Berkshires, pedigrees recorded Stock delivered at St. Joseph. Write for particulars. LEE & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill. Nursery-men and Breeders of Choice Berkshire and Essex Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

Busin & Son & Meissner,
Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

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

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

Kansas City Business Houses.

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

A SK your 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. 3.0 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo. HARRISON & PLATT, Real Estate Brokers, rooms three and four over the postolice, Kansas City. Missouri. Pay Taxes, collect rents, examine titles and do a general conveyancing business. Money to loan on real estate.

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

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

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

General Business Directory.

H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Apple-slices off and separates, Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.56 each. Sold by Dealers.

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red.

Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturist. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill.

R. A. TRAVER. A BOON to STOCKMEN IS DANA'S NEW EAR MARKING PUNCH, LABRES and REGISTERS. Sizes suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Mannfactured exclusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



Have made the breeding of Pure Blood Berkshire a speciality for ten years. My herd now numbers 200 head, including 150 spring and summer pigs, by my famous Sweepstakes Boar, Prichard and my young boar, Lord Liverpool 2nd, and out of selected sows bred on "Creek Valley Farm," from stock purchased from some of the most reliable breeders in America. As some proof of the quality of my stock, would refer parties to the list of awards on swine in "Sweepstakes class" at Kansas City Exposition for 1876, is which a greater number of awards were given to my herd, than to the herd of any other exhibitor. For further information address SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

KANSAS STATE Agricultural College.

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

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Fall Term, August 24th December 21st, 1876. Winter Term, January and Winter Term, January and Terms of further information address JNO. A. ANDERSON, Pres'l, Manhattan, Kanear

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TO ADVERTISING AGENTS.

The present issue of the FARMER and its supplement contain thirty columns of adver_ tisements, none of which are "dead."

INTERNATIONAL CO OPERATION THROUGH THE GRANGE

No more difficult problem was ever undertaken in business, whether by subordinate Granges, county Granges, State Grange, or National Grange, than successful business cooperation. In a superficial way, it is easy to picture the benefits of cosoperation, but as a matter of fact, there have been so few instances of pecuniarily successful co-operative enterprises when extended beyond a few individuals, that thinking men, whether Patrons or not, will do well to consider the subject with some respect for past failures and the limited number of successes. There are uo patent methods of overturning business and securing great profits; there are no co-operative enterprises that can avoid transportation, tariffs, insurance, cost of handling and selling grain and produce, whether done by the agents of pletely ruined .- Courier Journal. the co-operative scheme, or those outside, the cost will not very materially differ. In every branch of business throughout the civilized world, keen, sagacious, business men, stand ready to place in any channel, capital and experience if it promises a fair return upon the money invested, Another common sense proposition that human experience has proved, is, hat an individual cannot, as a rule, do more than one thing at a time successfully. The lawyer who undertakes to conduct a store, in patriots manufactured vituperation, calumny addition to his professional work, or the merchant who imagines he can successfully farm, finds one or the other interest neglected. The farmer who undertakes to do the business of a merchant, will find that theory and practice do not work out large profits. We are led to make these remarks by observing the attempt of the National Grange to father some grand, inter-national, co-operative scheme. We should like to ask those who champion this piece of grand nonsense, to show in how many counties in the United States the subordinate Granges have been able to co-operate with each other; or with ten years of existence, how many States have a business success worthy the name? Is it not exposing the organization to ridicule, to talk about inter-national cooperation, while the first lessons of co-operating by townships and counties are yet to be learned? A superficial blatherskite who has never studied the first principles of business, and to whom the difficulties of all past experience in practical business are as nothing, while making a harangue on international co-

operation a few days since, told his hearers. that millions of money were waiting in Europe to come to this country to be loaned at four and five per cent. interest, and that all the Patrons of Kansas wanted was to "chip in' \$20,000 as their share towards securing the capital necessary for an international co-operative scheme, and that the farmers of the State could then lift their ten, fifteen and twenty per cent, mortgages; because millions capital in Europe could be got through this international scheme at 4 per cent. interest per year. Upon this slippant pretext who are Patrons, are to be asked to subscribe stock to create a capital for this grand piece of humbuggery, which is called by the high-sounding name of International Co-operative

Whatever course other journals identified with Grange interests and the interests of the farmers, may take, the KANSAS FARMER will be found speaking with no uncertain sound against wild schemes of this kind, having neither business reasons nor a substantial, responsible basis for its support.

It is easy enough to wildly declaim against millions of unemployed capital in Europe wanting investment in this country, but fer men who have the intelligence to accumulate these millions of dollars being, willing to loan it through any coroperative association, however safe, to be loaned at 4 or 5 per cent. interest, while many classes of our securities, just as safe as any farm mortgage, can be had bearing from 6 to 10 per cent., makes too great a demand upon our credulity.

European capital or money for any country, will seek investment where it will receive the highest price. If people are in debt and mortgaged, none but demagogues of the most dangerous character will advise them that there is some other method, some short cut out of the trouble besides the old-fashioned one of selling more than they buy. The ultimate result of this utopian scheme will be failure and a corresponding loss of confidence in the organization. Is there not sufficient work to do in building up the subordinate organizar tions, in making them useful in every neighborhood without raising great expectations of profit that can never be realized? From very beginning of the organization, this expectation of receiving great pe-cuniary benefits, has done the Order more harm than all other causes combined. Thousands who joined the Grange, believed it would enable them to buy everything at or below the cost to ordinary dealers, have been disappointed, and the result is, very many sub-ordinate Granges throughout the West are dead and dying because of too great expectations. This new scheme is the wildest and most delusive ever attempted by the organizat

In one short article we do not expect to attempt to discuss the possibilities of co-opera-We believe communities when bound together in a Joint Stock Association may, whether farmers or mechanics secure direct benefits of buying and selling together, but the feasibility of extending the system to a State or undertaking the still greater problem of co-operating with other nations are quest tions hedged about by difficulties so numerous and so dangerous when judged by ordinary business rules that most men will hesitate before advising the adoption of so en' larged a plan of operations as International Co-operation, at least, not until the order proves that the principle can be successfully carried out in the subordinate Grange.

A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Before another paper reaches our readers, To all who keep green the memories of the most delightful holiday of all the year, it will not be necessary to hint to remember the children. Our gifts may not be expensive ones. but let them be something to show the love we bear the little ones growing up around us. In the years to come, as they grow up and go out to meet their life-work, no youthful pic. tures will be brighter and pleasanter, no home associations dearer than the merry Christmas tke great FARMER family, old and young, we wish we could summon Santa Claus to present you each with a token of our kindest goodwill. We greet you on Christmas morning with a merry, merry Christmas, one and all.

Good for the "Agricultural Editor." hasn't been excited over the election despatch. es. His sturdy column has kept its place, and useful information has been disseminated in the midst of the unprofitable froth of politics, Amid the wreck of matter and the crash of ballot-boxes, he has been quietly writing up the ichneumon fly and telling us about treeplanting. No country that is well supplied with agricultural writers can ever be com-

It has been a source of very considerable witness the able-bodied lying of the average stood guard over the destinies of their parties; how eagerly they have written column upon column of sickning laudations of stupid mediocre candidates, and sworn to the purity and patriotism of their bunkum platforms. With what facility have these same self-complacent and criminal abuse, against political opponents. Oh, yes! they are a fine lot of owls, to put on superior airs.

DEERE MANSUR & CO. OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Examine the Boss advertisement of the old of the firm for the manufacture of No. 1 Implements and for honorable dealing has been thoroughly established, Kansas City as a distributing centre is taken as one of the points at which to establish an extensive branch house and from which point they now ship to all parts of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Texas and the Territories, immense quantities of implements to their agents. Farmers wantcorrespond with this house and examine their prices and become acquainted with their goods. testimony to the integrity and worth of the individuals comprising the firm.

TO THOSE GETTING UP CLUBS.

Now is the time to work. Take a copy of the FARMER or several of them and our circulars if you have them. Go to your neighbors; ld tried and true friends of the farmers of the presenting on all topics of the farm, the best Booths written articles to be secured in the country. You can say truthfully, that the subscribers will not find the paper debasing itself as the The herd is doing finely, and the sales continue fair, tool of cliques or rings or pandering to prejudices, to secure temporary applause. Upright and downright, the old FARMER will pursue its independent course, advocating and upholding what it deems essential to the prosperity and happiness of its readers. Such a journal should be in every household. Don't wait for your neighbor to get up a club—give a day to the good work and send along your names at

MESSRS. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN. This firm now well known in Kansas as one of the largest Agricultural, Implement and seed houses in the West, are rapidly extendng their business into Texas, Colorado and the Territories. They handle first-class goods and do their business promptly and in the most satisfactory manner. The seed catalogue of this firm should be in the hands of every farmer. In addition to the large implement and seed trade they have now added wagons of all kinds, buggies, carriages &c., of which they handle an immense stock. The firm now occupy three buildings to accomodate their trade, in Flax seed, Castor Beans, Osage their trade, in Flax seed, Castor Beans, Osage Wagon loads of corn, 456; wagon loads of Orange, &c. This house has made remarkable small grain, 43; car loads of hogs, 8.—New progress in establishing a large central trade at Kansas City, supplying the retail dealers and purchasing from growers all over the another purpose. This is correct. West. Send to them at Kansas City, Mo., for their price list and illustrated catalogue.

THE KANSAS CAPITAL.

The above is the title of a new literary and general newspaper to be first issued Dec. 22nd. It will be an 8 page paper-weekly-devoted to literature, social matters, local news and general information. A Sunday paper, containing a resume of the week's happenings. and the mill men were rolling out their loads Sketches and miscellaneous articles from time at a lively rate. J. I. Norton has seven men to time by the leading writers of the West. Contents, all original-Capt. Henry King, Journal. editor. J. L. King, publisher and local editor. Supscription price \$2.00 per year. The well known literary and editorial ability of Capt. King is a guarantee that the Capital will be a brilliant exponent of Western literature. We clear it up when their new sheller is in oper-

THE GREAT BROOKLYN FIRE.

The burning of the Brooklyn Theatre on merry,old Christmas will have come and gone. the 5th of this month was one of the most afpalling disasters of the kind that has occurred this century. Within a few moments of the end of the play the scenery caught fire, and two hundred and ninety-seven persons per ished in the flames. There being but one entrance or means of exit the excited people so quickly blocked the passage in their frantic efforts to escape, that many were trampled and crushed to death within a few feet of the street. It is a ghastly and most terrible calama gatherings, where parents and friends all con ity, proving the necessity of architects providtributed to make the day a happy one. To all ing means of escape for all buildings where large crowds assemble.

GRANGE ORGAN.

At the last meeting of the State Grange the Spirit as usual endeavored to force itself upon the order as an Organ. This is the fourth annual session that it has attempted to "beat' the grange. The unanimity with which it is always voted down seems to make no ims pression upon its brass mounted countenance.

AN ENTERPRISING REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs Ross & McClintock of Topeka, well known and reliable Real Estate and Insurance Agents make known their amusement to the "Agricultural Editor" to business in a double column advertisement. The firm has a great deal of valuable property political editor. How valiently they have in their hands for sale in various parts of the State-they attend to their business thorough. ly and promptly and those residing at a distance may rely upon the representations of this firm.

> SUCCESSFUL SALES OF BERKSHIRES .- Mr. Solon Rogers, the well-known breeder of Berkshire swine, writes us that he has made the following sales since those last reported in the FARMER :

James Green, Olathe, Kansas, one sow pig; E. D Lewis, Arvonia, Osage county, Kansas, one boar pig, \$20,00 ; Geo. W. Everhart, Parsons, Kansas, one boar pig, \$25.00: Mr. McCoy, of the firm of Ridenour & Baker, Lawrence, Kansas, one boar pig: G. T. Ragan Independence, Mo., two sow pigs, \$30.00; W. F. Swift, Ottawa, Kansas, two pigs, \$30,00; W. H. Grimshaw, Paola, Kansas, two sows, one of them my established and reliable house. Throughout sweepstakes sow Royal Beauty : T. Higby & Co., For the Great West for many years the reputation Scott, Kansas, Lord Liverpool 2nd, price \$125.00; W. Curtis, Johnson county, Kansas, several head, amounting to \$315.00.

WHEN DOES YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE ?- Several thousand subscriptions expire with No. 52, which will be mailed Dec. 27, 1876. It is well known to our subscribers that our rule is to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the time for which their subscription is paid. We ask our friends to send their subscriptions along in time to begin with the year. Bring one additional name with your own, or what is better yet, get up a club and thus give your neighbors the benefit ing improved machinery would do well to of a large paper at the lowest price it can be made for.

KANSAS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION .- The adjourned meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' Asso-As one of the extensive and enterprising institutions of the West it is a pleasure to bear 28th. The railroad companies of the State offer to sell the mill.—Council Grove Republican. those attending the meeting of the Association tickets at half, or one and one-fifth rate for round trip. The meeting will no doubt be one of great interest to all

> ANOTHER DUCHESS SHORTHORN FOR KANS AS .- W. are in receipt of the following letter from Maj. Crane, of paying 28. Other produce is bought in, in like Durham Park, Kansas, which will be of interest to our stock fanciers:

It gives me great pleasure to announce to you the if they do not take the paper, all the more safe delivery of a roan cow calf from Airdrie Duchess necessary to do your part in getting into their 2nd, at Port Huron, on the 5th inst. This little heifer household, two dollars' worth of good and use. is by Mr. Cochrane's 2nd Duke of Hillhurst. This ful reading. Present the paper as one of the cold tried and true friends of the farmers of the ted States, and this makes the herd the "boss" Bates West. One neither partizan nor sectarian but herd, as it has long been the head in the Union on

The investment of the large amount of \$11,600 in the two Duchesses last June seems to have been a success as they have doubled themselves in so short a time weather rather severe, but stock of all classes in good condition and stock men hopeful.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

Ten thousand bushels of wheat left this place yesterday morning for Wichita.-Arkansas City Traveler.

Hay ranges from \$3 to \$4 per ton, and does not find a very ready sale at these figures. Everybody seems to be supplied.—Enterprise

A prairie fire has been ranging for several days south of this place, but a determined fight has prevented any material damage from being done.—Russell Co. Record. Millet was sold on the streets of the city this

week at \$5 per ton. Farmers are not anxious to sell at that price : they will wait for a higher price.-Humboldt Union.

Good hard wood brings \$6 per cord in Sum-ner county. It will be \$10 when the cutting of timber in the Territory is stopped.—Arkan sas City Traveler.

Week ending Wednesday night Dec. 13, received at Valley Falls as follows:

Era. Very few prairie fires are visible from the city. Our farmers are saving the grass for another purpose. This is correct. The man who sets out a fire this winter, wilfully, should

be "shot on the spot."-Hutchinson News. Shawnee township is suffering severely at present from hog cholera. Thomas Douglas, ex-county Commissioner, on Tuesday night last, lost twenty-one head. Other farmers of the vicinity are experiencing about the same streak of luck .- Olathe News Letter.

We were up at the upper mill yesterday and found business very brisk thereabouts. About fifteen teams were waiting their turn for grist, at work upon the new dam, and work thereon is being pushed ahead rapidly .- Salina Co.

The Chanute Elevator Co, having filled their building with corn have been buying and piling it up on the ground adjoining. There is now over two thousand bushels in the pit, and it increases daily in size. They will soon wish the new enterprise the highest success. ation. - Chanute Times.

Mrs. N. I. Rhinehart sold 250 pounds of butter from the milk of three cows from June 1.to Nov. 15. This does not include the cream, milk and butter used by the family. She thinks where farmers are properly fixed, they can realize more money from butter than cheese. She packed her butter and was thus enabled to get on an average,21 cents a pound for it.—Olathe Progress.

Mr. J. B. Shane, expected to get in over two thousand acres of wheat, but owing to grasshoppers, only eleven hundred acres stood. He will sow the other eleven hundred in the spring. It is looking as well as the average. All was sown too late to make a beautiful appearance at this season of the year, yet to the experienced grower it promises quite as well. -Hutchinson Examiner.

We regret to learn that Mr. Eli Edmondson living some fourteen miles west of Chetops, had his stable and two horses and a considerable amount of hay and corn burned on Tuesday last, by fire left near the stable by some campers. This is a severe loss to Mr. Edmondson, and we sympathize with him in his misfortune,-Chetopa Advance.

J. H. White sold last week to J. A. Kennedy seven head of hogs that averaged 406 pounds each. The two largest weighed 1027 pounds, and the heaviest one 530 pound. He sold them at five cents gross, and the lot netted \$142.25. The heaviest hog was nineteen months old, and the next heaviest two years old. Mr. White is feeding twenty-three head of March pigs, which he expects to sell in February that will average 300 pounds each .-Burlington Patriot.

There is a malady among the hogs in the southwestern part of the county. Mr. A. J. Binkly has lost over 100 head; Capt. Hill, 60 head; D. B. Shirod, 48 head; A. L. Cochrane, 17 head; Noah Heagman, 30 odd head; Leyi Akine, 20; Alfred Duncan, 29 head; T. J. Mc-Bride, 12 head; D. Scott, 17 head, and many others more or less. The symptoms are: First mattering at the eyes; then become lank and stiff in the legs; no appetite; neck and ears swell: ears burst open and bleed frequently at the nose; some stand on their feet and then draw together and squeal until they drop over dead. Not over one in every fifteen has got well. What disease is it, and is there any remedy for it?—Miami Republican.

THE LATEST ABOUT CORN.—Quite a number of corn buyers are now operating in this city. and under the stimulus of competition the price was run up considerable yesterday. As stated elsewhere in this paper the price of corn had been twenty cents per bushels. On Wedinesday morning it opened at 21½ cents but oon rose to 22, and kept going up till it reach ed 26 cents. It was rumored that even 30 cents was paid for two loads. The market closed at 25 cents. How long this price will be paid is uncertain. We think it to be due more to local competition than to the state of the market. However, we are of the opinion that even better prices will be reached before the season is over.—Girard Press.

The new mill is nearly ready to receive its machinery. Workmen are engaged putting the engine and boiler in working order. Mr. W. H. Knox, is expected to start east in a few days to purchase needed machinery. Our peo-

That Paola is the best market town in Eastern Kansas, there is no doubt at all. On Thurs, day last the corn buyers of LaCygne, Linn county, were paying only 22 cents per bushel for corn, while the corn buyers of Poala were manner, our merchants always paying the highest cash prices.—Miami Republican.

One hundred and forty eight loads of corn were unloaded at the elevator Tuesday. very good number for any day other than Sati urday .- Pleasanton Observer.

BLACK OATS .- Our readers will remember at in July last we stated that N. B. Canfield of Sycamore, sowed his oats on the 10th day of March and that he had the promise of a good crop while others failed. He thrashed a short time ago and had 400 bushels from nine acres. The grain is well filled and solid. Considering the season this is a good yield. We do not suppose anyone in the county did as well this year .- Walnut Valley Times.

GOOD WORDS FROM THE CRAFT.

A Splendidid Compliment from a High Source. We take the following complimentry notice of thc FARMER from the "Spirit of the Times," of New York of Dec. 9th, the leading Turf, Field and Farm paper of

America;

THE KANSAS FARMER.—This weekly farm and family journal, now in its fifteenth year, is more flourishing than ever, and is worthy of its reputation as the recognized leading agricultural paper of the State. Every week it comes to us full of choice selections, and it cannot fail to be valuable to all who are fortunate enough to be classed among its subscribers. We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.

THE SUPPLY OF HOGS IN THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Price Current has received over 200 answers to enquiries mailed by that journal to the different country packing points in Western, Northwestern and Southern States. The following is a condensed resume of the reports :- It is impossible so early in the season to do more than present some indications of what may be expected as the final outcome of the winter packing season in a general way. The number of hogs which will be packed in the West during the present winter season will depend very largely upon the prices obtained. Should values be sustained at about the present level—which seem to be satisfactory to farmers—it is probable that all the hogs which are ready, or can be profitably prepared for market, will be sold, but should there be any material break in the market, then such hogs as can be fed later will not be forced, but will be retained to be marketed in the spring, in which case they will be heavier, and more ounds of meat will be realized from the same number of hogs. The returns which we have received indicate that packing at country points will be quite as large a proportion of the total packing of the as large a proportion of the total packing of the West as it was last year. Some points expect to to pack less, but this is more than offset by those which propose to pack more, while the majority say "about the same." In Ohio the indications are that the number will be about the same, leaving out Cleveland, where there will be a large increasand the hogs are generally reported to be 6 to 25 pounds heavier. In Indiana the number will a rage about the same, and the weight 6 to 30 pounds heavier. Illinois the reports indicate a small falling off in numbers, and an average lighter weight. This is probably owing to a partial failure of the corn crop in some sections of that State, and to prevalence of disease early in the season. Iowa on the contrary, will increase largely in numbers, while the weight will be about the same as last year. From Missouri our returns indicate an increase in numbers but probably not much increase in weight. Other States appear to have a prospect for reaching well up if not fully equal to last year's figures. There ems to be less disease among the swine this year

than usual, but in some sections of the country there was so much fatal sickness last spring that the supply of ttock hogs was greatly reduced. Such things occur to a greater or less extent every year, and we are not prepared to say that, taking the West as a whole, the supply of hogs is comparatively more reduced from this cause than in preceding years. We may remark in passing that it would be interesting and profitable for farmers to inquire whether the and profitable for farmers to inquire whether the poorer quality of corn last year did not engender poorer quality of corn last year did not engender disease in hogs, while the better quality of the grain this year promotes their health, and consequently produces better meat and a larger yield of lard. Comparatively few of the reports in any of the States note any scarcity of hogs excelt Illinois, and not many there, while there are many such remarks as this." the country is full of young hogs and pigs," which indicates that there will be plenty of fat hogs next summer. Mast is abundant, and the corn crop, except in some localities in Illinois, which does not except in some localities in Illinois, which does not amount to much in the general average, is unusually fine in quality and quantity. We present this sum-mary of what is shown by the reports in our possession, and leave the trade to make their own infer-

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The country waits for the revival of legitimate ousiness. It could not be expected that the movenent would be a very rapid one, but there would be a positive movement, and that is a comfort after three years' term of patient waiting and steady iquidation. Our foreign steamers are now taking out a heavier list of exports than for some time past. The trunk lines of railroad to the West have come to an understanding in respect to freights, so that through transportation is hereafter to be the same Chicago to Boston that it is to New York. The current of specie shipment has turned decidedly to our shores, and five millions of gold have been received within a month from Europe, which is an exhibit of the balance in our favor of exports over imports. All these things certify to the fact that better times are before us, and will be here as soon as all other troubles are composed. And the threatening state of affairs in Europe only add to the favorable prospects which are waiting to drop like ripe fruit into our laps.—Boston Ploughman

PIGGY SOWS AND STAGS.

There has got to be a good deal of trouble and dissatisfaction every day in the Stock Yards between the commission men and owners of hogs on the one side and the representatives of the packers on the other in the matter of shrinking sows that are with pig and stags under the rule adopted here two or pig and stags under the rule adopted here two or three years since. This rule required a deduction of forty pounds from the full weight of every piggy sow and stag that might be found in each lot of hogs. If the sow or stag weighs 350 or 150 lbs the shrinkage is the same. Some of the commission men now claim that the packers have made it a point to employ very sharp hands to do the shrinking part of their business in the yards, and that as a consequence they often have to submit to this shrinkage of their customers' hogs to some extent where there is no kind of justification for it.

Be all this as it may, we have heretofore expressed the opinion that piggy sows never ought to be sent to any consuming market, as they are manifestly out of order, and unfit to be used for slaughtering purposes, The men who send them here would not think of using them for their own meat at home; but as they will no doubt continue to come to a greater or less extent, and must of course be dealt with here, we think there ought to be some rule of a fair kind for a heavy shrinkage or light shrinkage, according to the size of hogs adopted, for certainly a sow with pig, weighing 350 lbs., ought to be shrunk more than one weighing 150, and the same rule ought to be applied to stags.

In a market like ours we of course must expect to have a large number of animals to deal with at all times that are in no sense of the word fit for con-sumption, such as piggy sows, ewes heavy with lamb, and cows are often slaughtered here that are heavy with calf. The use of such stock for consumption we believe ought to be prohibited by municipal author-ity; as to stags they can be made fat enough to be olerated on the list of suitable stock for consump-

ion.-Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

NEVADA'S SILVER CROP. The silver yield of Nevada has been larger this year than ever before: The Consolidated Virginia has continued to pay its monthly dividend of \$1,-080,000, commenced in February, 1875, and in May, 1876, its companion mine the California began to reward its stock holders at the same liberal rate; the two now yield \$25,000,000 net, and \$37,-000,000 gross a year, and most of the former sum goes directly into the pockets of the San Francisco stockholders. It is asserted by persons supposed to have good sources of information that a large body of rich ore has of late been found in the l els of the Consolidated Virginia, and that it extends into the adjacent Best and Belcher mine. If this be true, this bonanza will, at no distant time pay dividends to three companies at least, possibly to more.

COMMERCIAL BREVITIES."

The weather in St. Louis is warmer than many have supposed it could possibly be after all the prognostications of a cold winter. The mercury gets down to the freezing point at night, but ranges up in the 40s during the day.

It is stated that the owner of the cranberry marsh near Appleton in Wisconsin gathered and sold \$18,ooo worth of the fruit the present season. This is a big story, but may be true.

Boston has already exported this year \$8,000,000 more than she has imported. This is a sound exhibit. The United States consumes a third of all the

coffee raised in the world, and the Mississippi basin onsumes two-thirds of all that is brought to the United States. Then why may not St. Louis have a direct trade with Brazil?

The hogs of Pennsylvania, in view of the hard times and out of the patriotic devotion to the products of their native state, have entered largely ducts of their native state, have entered largely of scrap iron. Out of the stomach of one fat porker was taken four pounds of old tenpenny nails.

In Jefferson county, Nebraska, corn is selling at 18 to 20 cents per bushel, and is used for fuel in stoves, while in the New England States meal is selling on a basis of \$1.50 per bushel for the corn.

In Macon county, Mo., hogs are dying very rapidly with some complaint new to the locality. It is not hog cholera, and many letters are coming to hand inquiring into the nature of the complaint and asking for remedies. Corn is plenty at 35 cents.

In Cedar county, Missouri, hog cholera prevails to some considerable extent. Corn is not abundant, and brings about 25 to 30 cents per bushel.

An intelligent gentleman living in Campaign, Illi-An intelligent gentleman living in Campaign, Illinois, has visited sixty-two corn-growing counties of the state for the purpose of making an estimate of the amount of the Illinois corn crop. He is very positive in his conclusion that the yield is one-half less than it was last year. He takes a very gloomy view of affairs in Illinois, and declare that ruin and bankruptcy stare thousands of farmers in the face. He goes further and states that in many the face, He goes further, and states that in many counties farmers have not produced enough bread to carry over their families until another harvest arrivess, to say nothing about feed for the stock and teams. He says the losses to Illinois by the failure af the corn crop this year will be four times greater than the loss occasioned by the great Chicago fire.

KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET.

From the Kansas City Price Current of Dec 15th. CATTLE.

The receipts during the week were 3,738 head agatnst 3,627 for the previous week and 2,050 for the corresponding week of 1875.

The shipmints for the week were 1,793 against 1

725 for the previous week and 1,961 for the corres-

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 179,246 against 167,608 for the corresponding period of 1875, showing an increase of 11,638.

During the week the rulings 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 consider the prices paid for feeding cattle we cannot detect on the heavier weights any noteworthy dedline 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 10,93 for the preceding week and 4,481 for the corresponding period of 1875.

The total receipts from January 1, 1876, to yes-

terday, inclusive, were 120,543 against 47,601 for the corresponding period of 1875. showing an in-

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 \$5.571@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 at5.671. On Tues day the market was weak and lower, in consequence of Eastern advices and the range of sales was 5.40@

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20, 1876 PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—Per lb	.15to20 .12to14
CIDER—Per bbl EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	7.00to8.00 26to27
TALLOWFEATHERS—Per 1b—Mixed	6½ to 7
Prime Live Geese	.45to50 2.25to2.50 1.90
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	2.25 2.75to2.90
CORN MEAL—Per cwt	2 00to2,15
E PAR DOWN THE PROPERTY OF	

Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by A. C. Keever. WHEAT-Per bu, spring

Fall No. 2	
" No.3	- 0
" No.4	- 64
	*
CORN-Per bu. New	
" White Old	
" Yellow	
OATS-Per bu	8
RYE—Per bu	.9
BARLEY—Per bu	0
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.
" No. 2	2.
" No. 8	2.
Buckwheat	3
CORN MEAL	7
CORN CHOP	
RYECHOP	1
ACM AND	٠.

CORN & OATS-Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.
Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—rer bushel. 7520.1.25
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.00
Medium 1.50
Common 1.00
Gastor 50 Common
Castor
BEESWAX—Per lb
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice
Medium
CHESSE—Per lb
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bb!
VINEGAR—Per ga!
POTATOES—Per bu.
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turksys,
Geese,
Geese, Gcese, " "
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu.
ONIONS—Per bu.
CABBAGE—Per dozen. .40@50

THE "IRON TRAIL."

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over 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.' 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 tlat prostra-tion 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

"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. Beasley & Co., "Magnolia, Ark."

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

Also try Wire Quilted Sooles. The Kansas Wagon has been in competition this past fall at all the Fairs, throughout Kansas, Colorado, and Mossouri, 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 Ex-

COMPLEED JUNE 10th, 1876.

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

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

ing and picturesque portion of suburban St.

Louis and surrounding country.

This company has just published a beautifully colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St Louis," showing the new Union Denot the enterpret to the turned under the city. pot, 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.

THE KANSAS WAGON!

Prize Medal and Diploma Centennial Exposition MTENNIAL For Excellence of Material, Thoroughness of Construc-tion and Beauty and Perfec-tion in Finish.

A. T. GOSHORN.

Director General.

President.

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 Felloes, 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 Goolman 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.

reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Buck's Stove Company pre-sent 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 MACAZINE

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 fearlers 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. I can and shall beat any firm in America in quality and low prices. Beautiful illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden Guide free. Address R. H. SHUMWAY.

Seed Grower, Rockford. Ill.

Harding's Agents Wanted -FOR-**EDITIONS** HARDING'S EDITIONS RECEIVED THE -OF-HIGHEST

Premium Bibles. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST Bibles in the World. And Medal

Liberal Terms to Agents. Centennial

Descriptive Circular and Terms sent to any address on application to the publisher. EXPOSITION, W. W. Harding, 630 Chestaut St., Philadelphia. Philadelpia, 1876

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

ZINNIA! PINK!

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 tor it. Prices moderate. Proceeds large. 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 under plow, divided in three paers; 35 in pasture; 16 in grass; and ox-vard, with plenty of range. Terms cash, or rent \$300 a year.

Address FRED HOPE FRED HOFF.

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, Wabannsec, 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 raliroad 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,

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vings Institution,

Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

ACOB SMITH, Pres't JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r B ROBERTS, Ass't Cashier

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,

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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 ritle 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.

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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 f Real Estate Business for non-residents. The Best of References Given. Correspondence Solicited

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List of Religious, Sefalar 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, ...

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New York School Journal,

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

The Most Practical. It is the Most Popular.

For the practical tracher it is unexcelled; its writers are in the fore and front of the battle, toiling, yet successful teachers. Every department is represented, from the kindernarten to the college. Especially will it reflect with accuracy the methods of the New York city public and private schools.

Norg.—It was jurnished 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.

See 50 per year

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 Receptions: 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.

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DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

-GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF-

RM MACHINERY

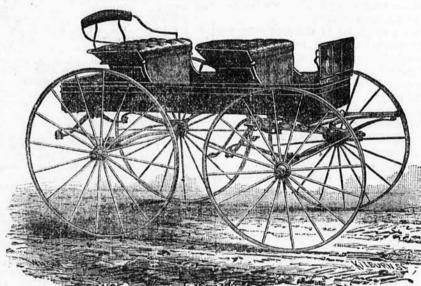
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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.

> -We refer below to some of our leading Implements, among them-THE JOHN DEERE MOLINE PLOWS.

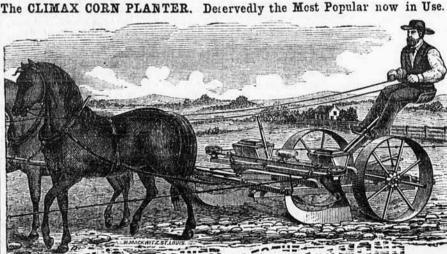


The "Gilpin" Sulky Plow. THE "LEERE" GANG, THE "ADVANCE" AND "PEERLESS" CULTIVATORS, THE MITCHELL FARM WAGON.

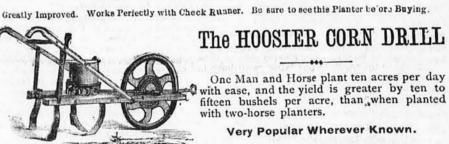


(This Cut shows the No. 20 Cortland Wagon) The "Cortland" Spring Wagon.

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



The Diamond Corn Planter.





With

Teeth.

A BOY OR GIRL EN YEARS OLD Can Work It Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outself 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 more convincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular. We shall, from time to time, make further mention of other well known Implements in our line.

Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Twelfth Streets, West Kansas City. DEERE, MANSUR & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

REST.

My feet are wearied and my hands are tired-My soul oppressed— And with desire have I long desired Rest-only rest.

"Tis hard to toil-when toil is almost vain-In barren ways: "Tis hard to sow and never garner grain In the harvest days.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap The autumn yield: Tis hard to till-and when 'tis tilled to weep O'er fruitless field.

So heart oppressed And so I sigh a weak and human sigh For rest-for rest, My way was wound across the desert years,

And so I cry a weak and human cry,

And cares intest
My path; and through the flowing of hot tears, I pined for rest, "Twas always so; when still a child, I laid

As now, for rest. And I am restless still. 'Twill soon be o'er; For; down the West Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore Where I shall rest.

On mother's breast
My wearied little head; e'en then I prayed,

SWEET HOME.

Nothing in the course of an ordinary, every day life, no day in all the year, tells so plainly to the outside observer of the real home-life of a family as its holidays. If there is not enough joyousness of spirit left from the work and care of earning a living, keeping house and taking care of children, to observe an occasional holiday with, we feel pretty sure either that poverty and distress reign in that household, or that indifference has fallen like a pall over the hearthstone that was once lighted by

care, all its wearing strife and in its cruelest form shall be the lot of all our friends, rather than that they should fail or cease to realize blue.' the importance of making home, their own and their children's home, not only the most moral and the safest place, but the brightest ful breath. and sweetest spot on earth.

Shelter, clothing, food and good influences are children's rights, and whether they will, in after years, thank us, their fathers and mothers, in proportion to the value of these gifts, depend very much upon how we bestow them. We may keep them warm and in good health, and guard them from evil companions, and do it with loving hearts, but we must bear in mind that it is variety that impresses youthful minds; when they have left the home-nest and have gone forth to build their life, and if the holidays are all made bright will tread onward and upward, or downward through the dark valley of failure and crimehappy and beautiful, we may feel sure that our full a dozen rosy boys and girls!

Ah, me! And then they began to talk again em, have done a great deal towards effecting so precious a result. And on the other hand what parent ever had a child who strayed from the path of truth and rectitude, that did not suffer the stings of remorse for something he might have done to save his erring child. While we have them here, in our hearts and in our arms, is the time to sow the good seed. and to make our lessons beneficial and lasting, we must give our boys and girls pleasures at home that they will look back upon in after years as the brightest of their lives, and with such a memory in their hearts they will try to emulate our examples.

This will be a busy week with all of us. With the cooking and baking and making of presents, we will all have our hands full. The joys of auticipation, you know, often surpass those of realization, and we can all dream of what Santa Claus will bring us, and imagine the delight we can give by a simple present of our own handiwork, if we can afford no more. or a donation of necessities to the widow and the fatherless. We hope some sweet surprise will come to every one of our readers, and that the approaching holidays may long be green in the memory of many households, both great and small. The little folks can do a great deal it they try, in the way of making little presents of both fancy and useful articles, and in decorating the home for the merry Christmas time. They can cause the dear mother's heart to overflow with joy, and the father's to thrill with pride, by a few kindly efforts which will show that they are thankful for the loving guardianship, they have kept over them, and which can never in all their lives be transferred to others. By our own firesides, and in each other's hearts, lies the greater part of the world to most of us.

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." Let us make it blessed!

A LETTER FROM OREGON.

I am very glad indeed to see an invitation extended to the numerous lady readers of your department, offering them an opportunity to discuss the many interesting and important subjects of special benefit to each and every one of us. I regret to state that the majority of mothers are, as a general thing so overworked, they do not feel as though they cared whether or not, they ever read or contributed an voice. article. How often will a tired, worn out moth-

wonder if her household duties will ever befor preparing dinner has arrived. Dinner preto wash the dishes, quiet all the turbulent "half-a-laughing, half a crying." occurrences and finally arrive at a brief interval of rest, but too tired to care for any thing naturally when she again has occasion to retire to the culinary department and cook anoth there never molest you? er meal, which is termed supper. Thus day by day and week by week, time passes swiftly by and nothing particularly is accomplished only the wearing out of some good mother, by perceivable degrees. On the other side we will observe a mother who performs her morning's work with much less labor-as she does her work systematically-and has lunch artistically arranged, instead of cooking a warm dinner, and a nice warm supper at the regular hour; all of which is done with much less labor than would be supposed, by those unaccustomed to such regulations, and after the attention of a few moments to the necessary ar. rangements of the house, you are entitled to the whole evening, besides considerable time in the afternoon for improvement, either mental or physical, just as you are inclined; and the time glides swiftly past bringing the most satisfactory results to the mother who does her work systematically. NEMO.

Albany, Oregon, Nov. 23, 1876,

410 "THEY SAY"

There were three of us women together that morning. We happened to meet at the milliner's, and the room was so cosy and attractive that we forgot ourselves, and sat and chatted perhaps an hour.

"Well, ladies I must go home," said Mrs. Rowe. "I set yeast this morning, and I shouldn't wonder if it was up by this time." And of the two calamities, we pray that the former in all its coldness, with all its carping other evening after they came from the fair? They say he struck her and knocked her off her chair, and one cheek is all black and

> "You don't say so!" said Marthy Fowler, the milliner, as her lower jaw fell, and the whites of her eyes glared out with a wonder-

> I didn't say anything : I wanted to see what the women would make of it, and how the rumor would be received.

> "Poh!" said Mrs. Rowe, flipping off her bonnet, and forgetting all about the yeast at home; "that's a likely story indeed! The 'Squire would no more whip his wife than my old man would whip me! He's too much of a gentleman, and she is too much of a lady to submit to it."

"Oh, I don't know about that," said Mrs. Atkins; "folks have their up and downs, and their own private affairs. Now you wouldn't spose that old Deacon Manly'd ever whipped his wife, but it used to be whispered around own and battle with their fellows, they will Millbrook that every once in a while Susie remember best the bright spots in their child Manly became so sullen and fretful, and out 'o sorts, that nothing would do any good but a severe basting, and the old man had to give spots, they will reflect a light upon the "every it too her, whether or no, and they said after that she'd be as mellow as a pear. 'Fact!' deed I don't know but the old deacon asked a life through which our sons and daughters

blessing before he whipped her! Ha! ha."
What babble! Deacon Manly! a man tender and kind, and generous to a fault; a man And if their course is honorable, their hearts without guile, and yet gossip dared to say that he whipped his wife, an old lady, a mother for full fifty years, and the grandmother of

> aire Henderson and his wife "What did he whip her for?" and the an-

wer was: "They say that she moved some old harness from the back porch and hung it in the wood house, and that he cuffed her right and left over the head, and then pushed her, and she fell against the cupboard. "Who saw the transaction?"

"They said Tom Shafer was passing in a wagon, and witnessed the whole of it.' 'Did Tom tell of it himself?"

"Well, they said it came direct from Tom; Bijar told me, and his mother-in law told him, and you know one of their girls lives at Tom's sister's, right close by-not more than twenty rods away from the front gate," said the loquacious Mrs. Atkins.

"It don't take much to start a rumor like

this," said Mrs. Rowe, "and I think the less one says about it, the better it is.
"Now nine times out of ten there is no truth whatever in these stories that go floating round through a neighborhood, and be cause of this we should be very cautious what we say of others. I presume there is not one of us women who has not at some time or other in her life been the subject of a painful rumor. I know I have," and the little wo-man's eyes flashed, and her thin lips curved with a touch of indignation, and her breath came short and quick at the remembrance of unpleasent reminiscences. "One time, about six moths after I was married, I went home to help mother make apple butter, and the folks started the story that I had quarreled with John and left him for good. And when my step father died, and I was not able to go to the funeral, a report got affoat that the reason I didn't go was because mother was jealous of me, and had turned me off from home, and that I did not dare to go back."

I thought Mrs. Rowe never looked half so handsome as she did then; her black eyes were so sparkling and bright, and the color

in her cheeks so charming. "Yes" said the milliner "I know a little milk. how that goes myself, for a story was out once that I, Priscilla Marthy Fowler, had really and truly gone over to old widower King's and proposed marriage, and the Lord above tins to bake. knows that I wouldn't wipe my last winter's brogans on the homely old renegade, so I wouldn't!"

ROLLED JE one tablespoone tablesp

as we warmed up over the subject of "They

Say."
"What's your experience, sister?" I said to Mrs. Atkins. "Did nobody ever start a story on you, made out of just nothing at all?" "Indeed they did," said Mrs. Atkins; "and

I'll never get over it, if I live the ripe old age of Mathusalar!" and although she laughed in a sorry way, the glitter came to her gray eyes until they looked as keen as the tooth of "Tell it all! tell it all!" we said, with one

"Well, the confounded gossirs had the vor with vanilla.

er, after the morning's work is finished, quietly story out years ago, and I've no doubt but it seat herself in her accustomed corner and still comes up to the surface, especially when a new family moves into the neighborhood, come lessened. But the alleviation seldom that I sold butter to Levi Carter—great big yellow rolls—inside of which were stones; and presents itself and upon beholding the time don't you think the last time the story came to of day she is at once reminded that the hour me, one of the stones had turned into a dead kitten!" Here poor, wet-eyed Mrs. Atkins fairly broke down between a hysterical laugh pared and partaken of the next effort is and cry; what we youngsters used to call,

How we did laugh! A kitten shrouded in a roll of delicious looking butter.

"Come, now's your turn," said Miss Fowler, as she tweeked me by the ear, "Did the tat-

"Why, if I'd heeded them I would have fought, bled and died long ago," was my re-"They said that the reason my long nose was so purple, was because I'd looked upon the wine when it was red; and they said when I went to the city to get medicine for grandmother, I was slipping off to marry old Elder Squibb, just because the Elder was going at the same time I did. The poor fellow had some derangement of the palate, and went to consult a physician about it, and that was enough to start the rumor. I heard that Christopher Tucker, one of the breakmen on the train, told his folks that he saw me sitting beside the Elder and my head reclined on his shoulder, while our hands were rapturously clasped together."

This raised a merry laugh at my expense. TO BE CONTINUED.

PLAIN WOMEN

Among women of exalted rank who have been wanting in beauty are Margaret of Sweden, Matilda. Empress of Germany, and Christiana of Sweden. Fulvia, wife of Antony, had but few personal charms, nor had Terentia, wife of Cicero, much beauty, if one may trust to the majority of historians; but most of these have found some admirers among biographers. Neither Anne of Cleves nor Catherine of Arragon was good-looking; still for awhile they swayed the fickle heart of their Bluebeard husband. Queen Anne was a dowdy graceless woman in her best days. Cromwell's wife was plain. When Queen Anne of Bohemia came to England as a bride, there was a pageant at Cheapside of a castle with two towers, from both sides of which ran fountains of wine; and we are told that the beautiful girls who blew gold-leaf in the faces of the King and Queen, caused the plain bride to look plainer; yet she made her way into the good graces of the King and people. In France the gay and pleasure loving, plain women have gained many laurels. Mme. de Stael is a memorable instance, though no one was more conscious of her personal defects. Even her name was a power in itself. The great Napoleon condescended to be so jealous of her influence, that no persuasions would induce him to allow her to return to France. Mlle. de L'Epinasse, one of the most fascinating women of the day, who exercised a marvelous influence on those around her, was marked with small pox. Mme. Geoffrin was a plain woman; Mme. d'Epinay was neither beautiful nor clever, but most attractive Mme. de Mailly was the plainest woman of the Court. Maria Leczinski, daughter of Stanislas, King of Poland, wife of Louis XV., was good but uninteresting.-Boston Gazette.

SAUSAGE SCIENCE.

All the way from California comes the following which may be useful even in Indiana where sausages are indigenous. The writer, it will be noted, is specific. He gives no instructions for dog sausage. He says:

To make only pork sausage, collect meat to average about one fourth fat. Be careful to see that it is entirely free from bone, sinew, (or gristle) etc. Before grinding or chopping, wash (but not soak) the meat in tepid water. The ingredients for a sausage that exactly tion, are as follows: 20 pounds of chopped meat, 4 ounces of sage, 10 ounces of salt, 112 ounces of black pepper, one ordinary tablepoonful of seltr dients are to be thoroughly mixed. It gives a highly seasoned sausage, which is what we like.

Some persons prefer less pepper and more sage, while they squarely object to the saltpetre. These make a very good sausage with components as follows; 20 pounds of meat, 10 ounces of salt, 8 ounces of sage, 1 tablespoonful of black pepper.

Pack away to keep in sacks holding from a pint to a quart each, made of thin cotton domestic. Sacks made of strong manilla paper answer every purpose. If to be kept a length of time, the sacked sausage should be hung up in a suitable place and smoked.

Any Badger knows that the best way to pack the sausage, is to put it down solid in a clean crock and pour over the top a half inch deep of melted lard, which, when cooled, makes the best possible covering.

DELICATE TEA CARE.—The whites of three eggs beaten to a froth, one cup of pulverized white sugar, one half cup of sweet milk, oue teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one half teaspoonful of sods, two and one half teaspoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of almonds, ones half cup of melted butter.

LEMON JELLY FOR DELICATE CAKE.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one lemon grated (rind and juice). Stir all together and cook as you do a custard

SWEET CRACKERS.—One quart of sifted flour, one coffee cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, a little salt: must be rolled thin and baked in a quick oven ; use sweet milk to mix them up. WHITE CAKE.-The whites of four wellbeaten eggs, two cups of sifted flour, one cup of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder,

one teaspoonful of extract of lemon; one and one half cups of butter, one half cup of sweet JUMBLES .- One cup of butter, one cup of

cream, three cups of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda, three eggs, five cups of flour; drop on ROLLED JELLY CAKE -One cup of sugar,

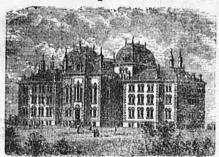
one tablespoonful of butter, one and a half Bright eyes number two! We all laughed cups of flour, two-thirds of a cup of milk, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking power sifted with the flour; bake in a large sheet and when done spread on the jelly, and cut the sheet in strips three or four inches wide and roll up. If, instead of jelly, a sauce is made and spread between the layers of the cake, it may be eaten as cream pie, and furnish a very nice and easily prepared dessert.

For the sauce, beat together one egg, one teaspoonful of corn-starch, one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar; stir it into half a pint of milk. and boil till it forms a good custard; remove from the fire and flat

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and feed. Try it.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

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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-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're 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 dant-She jilted me, And now I see That women'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 Si 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' ober a dry goods box!" rejoined another boy. "Yes, an' ef I come out dar and tan yo' coat-tail wid dis boot, you'll another boy. "Yes, an' ef I come out dar and tan yo' coat-tail wid dis boot, you'll think dhat you is sot down on the forrered eend ob dhe coldes' winter dat was had heah scene de big snow in '40!" The boys

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 any-how; and she said when she got aholt of the old man's sugar, she was goin' to all of the Fourth of July perceshuns an' ice cream gum-sucks, and let you stay at home to play checkers with that hollyhock nose of

And when "Sis" got her hair banged and came in, she found the parlor deserted by all save her brother, who was innocently tying 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 reach 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 Dan'l 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

"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 pick-

ed 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.

COMMERCIL 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

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 late ly in the southwestern part of the State of 40,000 head of cattle and 2,000 head of UPHOLSTERING DONE, AND ALL 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 pur-

The export of specie from America to for-eign countries during the first nine months of 1876, amounted to \$42,667,836, against \$62,036,737 for the corresponding nine montas of 1875. It appears from statistics that we not only sold to European countries \$66,983,185 more in merchandise than we purch sed 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 tor 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 521 per cent. of its liabilities, against 545 per cent. for the previous week.

The foreign news has mode mention of the fact that the Bank of England has advanced the price at which American gold is sold (double eagles) from 76s 51d. per ounce to 76c 61d per ounce. This may be to check the shipments of gold to New York, or simple get a larger profit on a decreasing sup-ply of this class of coin.

The public debt statement showed an increase of the debt for November of \$457,663. 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 (\$\phi\$) of the southwest quarter (\$\phi\$), of section welve (12), township twelve (12), rarge fifteen (15), containing eighty acres more or less, situated in Shawnee county, Kansas.

The said land to be sold for the payment of hed, bits 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 the 5th, A. D 1877, at the court house of said county, before said Probate Court, and all persons in terested are hereby notified to sppear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted and said land ordered sold.

Attest: D. C. Metsker, Probate Judge.

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A reward of \$50 will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and \$150 for the thief. If necessary, telegraph to A. H. Vance, County Attorney, Shawnee County, Topeka, or address WALTER A. YOUNT,

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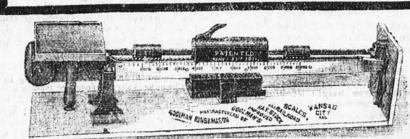
On receipt of \$15 we will send by mail, post-paid, or by express if preferred, all the above five lots, and also one elegant watch, Lacies' or Gents' size, guaranteed to be a good time-beener. Such opportunity is offered but once in a lifetime. PRICE LIST OF WATCHES.

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"The Milton Gold Jewelry assold by the old established house of W. W. Bell & Co., is the finest in the market; write to them and you will be perfectly satisfied. Indicates somewal, Oct. 18th.
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Wednesday, December 20, 1876.

J. K. HI BHON, Editor & Proprieter, Topeka, Kan

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRES-

The London Agricultural Gazette in giving directions to a breeder of Rouen ducks says: "Rouen drakes 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 ves-el with the water; the same is good for adults. A little raw meat adus much to their weight."

FOOT DISEASE IN SHEEP, - Veterinary Surgeon Felizet draw- attention to the con tinued success attending the employment of caustic time for the foot disease in sheep. tringents-solu ions of copperas, white vitriol calcined alum, or spirits of turpentine, Instead, form a species of close "run," 15 den floor; raise a border with puddled clay round the en losure, so as to secure the uniof 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, 100 at a time and compel them to pass and repass from one end to the other. The spread fudder 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, absorb ing carbolic acid, loses its causticity. It is a common practice to wet the straw intended for thatching purposes with a solution of quick-lime; the straw becomes thus more durable, incombust ble, along with possessing sanitary advantages .- Cor. American

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 by the Alden or other methods. about the milk house, and the milk should

HANDY MEN.—Next to a good mousing. enjoyment of the community. cat, a taithfur watch dog, and a good family chestnut colored horse, is a handy man. I compare a man with either of my favorites prehensions of serious trouble. 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 its habits and transformations, means of its GUIDE. pelled you to neglect home duties, or rather postpone them, than for a man to fill the Ohio. surcease by being able to wash dishes, mike beds, sweep, make bread, and in very straightened times darn his own stockings, present at this meeting and rendered good sew on his buttons, and preserve his hobi u al good humor. If so, there is no ruffle 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 hands 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

has various pursuits offered him for this purpose. They grow out of his necessities, and are fitted to him, affording a field of activi ty for every one disposed to exert himself. Happy he who selects a congenial pursuit for a love of one's calling is halt 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 coing 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 voca ion. He lives under the direct influence of nature, surrounded by all her attractions. our happiness, the coing and the result harence of nature, surrounded by all her attractions, whi h are engaging and healthy. He has health, enjoyment and material suc-cess. What more can we desire? If more is wanted, it may be obtained after a competer of and causes of failure, the quest on was asktency is secured, and a home, it he 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 Gentle-

STEMS -Get some stout brown paper and source. cut it into squares of suitable size, and then roll them into funnels similar in form to the ject of a brief lecture by Prof. Beal, of the point d bags in which grocers put moist sugar. They should be from six to nine inches long, and as soon as rolled int shape it is believed the numerous varieties can be plant them in pots, the base of the funnel the work of correcting nomenclature. should be large enough to go over the bulb premises to work the matter up and publish and a portion of the soil; if for glasses, it the results before long, and it is thought it should fit the outside of the upper rim of the | will be of much benefit to pomologists.

TO THE PARTY

The Kansas Farmer, 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 will rise up rapidly to reach it, and as soon will rise up rapidly to reach it. 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 enh ances their beauty where a number of them are arrange in a window. - Gardener's Magazine.

GROWING HYACINTHS IN WATER.-Having grown a great quanti y 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 offer sive. 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 devel-oped in a healthy manner. Keep them, if possible in an equably temperature—extremes of heat and cold are injurious. As the water wastes, the glasses must be replenished; keep them nearly full. By these RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY little attentions, spikes of flowers equal to It is very laborious to touch the feet of numerous flock of sheep with the usual as-

PROTECTING TENDER PLANTS.—All bulbs and plants that die down to the ground eveyards long by two wide. Make a well trod ry autumn may be protected by covering the surface with leaves manure or straw; plants that retain their branches and are hardform depth of nine inches toward the middle 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 privat complaining of the Dairy room so situated as to catch the odor present low p ices of fruit, and a general

THE USE OF FRUIT AS A FOOD was a topic be delivered by the milkers in an ante-room, on which M. B. B. was requested to speak, 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 the people on this subject; not so much as a means of promoting the interests of fruit culture by increasing the demand for fruit culture as for the sake of promoting the health and

THE CANKER WORM was reported as having done mischief in apple or hards in sev-Now don't mi-understand me, and say that eral sections of the State, and causing ap-

Prof. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, gave a very instructive lecture, with desirable, when circumstances have com- prevention, etc. This insect has long been

portion of Michigan the most popular winter apples are the Red Canada, Bildwin, Greening, Northern Spy and Golden Russet bury Russet, King, Peck's Pleasant and Wagn r. The Fameuse is very popular for late fall and early winter, and preceding it a similar apple called Shiawassa Beauty, ripe in November. This originated in Michigan, and is deserving of very general culture for its ex ellence and beauty. The Rubicon, of which considerable was said,

Fif h Edit.on. Authenticated. In pamphlet form as a handsome new variety some years as o, is now rejected as poor in quality. The Ben ROAD OVERSEERS' ACCOUNT Davis and the Rawles' Janet, two popular BOOK. varieties of the southwest, were spoken of that men must labor for his support, and he as not attaining their full size or color so far

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 nam-Iona, approved by each voter. Lady and Eumelan had only one vote each, as the

other growers had not tested them. ed whether any grape grower in Michigan had found the phylloxera insect on the roots. as yet been discovered in Michigan; though it is probable but little examination has been made. Prof. Cook did not think much To PREVENT HYACINTHS HAVING SHORT danger was to be apprehended from that

past dup the edge to keep them firm; if for classified and described so as to simplify

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This is a book of over 300 pages, and although it subject d the writer to many criticisms and has furnished apoint in its title for many jokes, it is in fact an interesting and useful book. The regular retail price is \$150. It will be sent form this office, postage prepaid, to any address for \$100.

POLITICAL ECONOMY .- By Hor are Greeley.

This is one of Mr. Greeley's best works. It is a book of nearly 600 pages, giving in Mr. Greeley's tesse and plain style, his views on Labor, Commerce, Capital, Money, Agriculta's, Manufactures, Co-Operation, &c. &c. The regular retail price of the book at the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields is \$1.5°. It is sent, postage paid, from this office to any address for \$1.00

LIFE .- By Horace Greeley.

There has been no more helpful and useful book writter for young men than this autobiography of Mr. Greeley. It gives his early straggles 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 chudred. 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 ny address for \$2.00.

THE GROUNDSWELL,-By Jonathan Periam.

This is a volume of 500 pages, well bound in leather binding. It is designed to be a history of the O igin, Aims and Progress of the Farmers' Movement, Discussion of the Transportation Question, &c., &c. Retail price, \$3.50. It will be seat, postage paid, from this office for \$2.

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This work is the only one which tells an unprofessional man how to know a perfect horse. The leader of Mr. Murray's book need never to cheated by the unscrupulous horse dealer. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written to the amsteur. In it, Breeding, Blood, Temperament, Foalig Breaking, Troiting and two hundred at diffy other subjects relating to the Horse, are treated. Its chapters on Teaching and Driving alone are worth double the price of the book. Thousands of dollars will be madeduring the next ten years through the adoption of Mr. Murray's. Rules for 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 the see, the book is now offered at one-haft the price originally asked for it. We have a new copies of the work on hand which 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 fin by bound book of nearly 500 pages. Send money by post office order or registered letter to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, (

prevention, etc. This insect has long been a sore pest in some for the apple orchards of Ohio.

The junior members of the firm of Ell-wanger & 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 Horticul Society for this week, and that of the Missouri Society next week.

Varieties of Apples.—In the southern portion of Michigan the most popular wing portion of Michigan the most popular wing portion. They were going to the Illinois Horticul Society for this week.

Varieties of Apples.—In the southern portion of Michigan the most popular wing portion of Michigan the most popular wing portion. They were going to the Illinois Horticul Society for this week, and that of the Missouri Society next week.

Varieties of Apples.—In the southern portion of Michigan the most popular wing portion of Michigan the most popular wing portion. They were going to the Illinois Horticular that is the pleasure in the stiff ing to its accuracy, c. mpleteness and excellence. It is the best compedium of the kind 1 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 tr.ly yours, [Signed.]

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as not attaining their full size or color so far north. Jonath in 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 Michigan fruits at the Centennial, but there is a solution of the State of Kansas, and an analyse of the Law and Practice concerning Personal Property Spaiding's Treatise \$7.50. Spalding's Surplement \$2.50.

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BURFHARDT & OSWALD, 185 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, Dec. 4, 1876.

HARVEY W. CHDWARDS AND AREA OF TOPEKA, Kansas Avenue, Top

THE STRAY LIST Stran for the Wesk Ending Dec. 6, 1876, Atchison Co.-Chas, H. Krebs. Clerk.

TARE—Taken up by A. W. Glenn, Lauc-ster Tp., (Nonravia P O), one bay mare, star on forchead, 15½ hads high, 4 years old. Valued at \$60 00. Also, one brown mare 14½ hands high, 2 years old. Val-ud at \$40 00.

Brown Co.-Henry Isely, Clerk.

Brown Co.—Henry Isely, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Amos Smith, Padonia Tp., (Hamiin 2) O., Nov 7, 1876, one light bay horse colt. 1 year old. About 13 hands high, small star in forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$1500,

HEIFER—Taken up by John Belk, Padonia Tp., (Padonia PO), Nov. 12, 1876, one white helier, 2 years old, no marks or brands p. recivable. Valued at \$1600.

MARE—Taken up by John Walters, Hlawatha Tp., (Illawatha PO) Nov. 2, 1876, one small bay mare about 6 years old, small star in forehead, Valued at \$4000.

Also, one bay horse about 6 years old, wart on left side of the head. Valued at \$4000.

Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. J. Beverlin, Cottonwood Tp., let. 25, 1876, one serrel mare, 6 years old, 14% hand high randed (‡1) on left foreshoulder. Valued at \$40.00. Also, one sorrel horse pony, 10 years old, 14% hands high, white stripe in forchead, blind in left eye, no brands Valued at \$90.0.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. COW-Taked up by Dan el Shepard, Shawnee Tp, Nov. 9, 1876, one large white cow, 5 years old, no marks of brands visable. Valued at \$60,00.

Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by L. R. Saunders, Centre Tp., Oct. 15, 1876, one gray horse, 16 hands high, about 8 years old, both fore feet shod, so marks or brands, Valued at \$25 00 Also, by the same Nov. 9, 1876, one roan bull, 3 years old left horn broken down, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

HORSE-Taken up by George H. Robb, Wolf River one bay horse colt, 2 years old, white on outside of right hind leg and inside of left fore leg, enlargement of right knee, star in forchead. Worth \$2000. MARE—Taken up by James Norman, Washington Tp. Nov. 19, 1876, one gray mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high star in forchead, left hind foot white.

Greenwood County-W. T. Reece, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Avery Harrington, 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, 1878, one black steer, breast white, white spot in fore-head, white tail, white under belly and on legs, 2 years old Valued at \$20.00;

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 \$1200. STEER—Taken up by Wm. Hopkins, Franklin Tp. Nov. 25, 1876, one pale red and white or roan steer, crop and un-\$15 00 t off the right car, smooth crop off left. Valued at

Lvon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
MARE & COl.T—Taken up by Isaac S Brown, Amerius Tp. Oct. 20, 1876, one brown mare 12 or 15 years old,
ur feet white to the pastern joint, no other marks or
rands visab c. 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 Nev. 4, 1876, one bay mare pony 3 years old, small star n forehead, a little white on left hind foot, Valued at

Also, 1 2 or 3 year old steer, speckled, with considerable roan on sides. Valued at \$2200. COW-Taken up by Lyman Fry, near Neosho Rapids, Nov. 3, 1876, one kark roan cow, about 5 years old, under bit off right ear, no other marks or brands visible. Valu-ed at \$15 00.

FONY—Taken up by Elisha Moon, Pike Tp. Nov. 7, 1876, one bay mare pony, 2 years old, small streak of white on left hind foot, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands visable, a short leather strap round its neck. Valued at \$25.00.

MARK COLT—Taken up by Casper Keliner, Agnes City Tp. (Agnes City P O) Nov. 10, 1876 one yearling more colt, dark roan, white star in forcheud, small for its age. Val-ues at \$25 00. Leavenworth County-O, Diefendorf, Clerk.

GOLT—Taken up by John Brown, High Prairie Tp. Nov. 1, 1876, one sorrel mare coit, 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, two years old, small white spot in face, some white on belly, hind feet white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$1200.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ben Kinkaid, Tonganoxie Tp, Nov. 28, 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. 28, 1876, one cow nearly white, head and neck red, red spots on sides, 4 years old. Value 1 at \$25 00. Roan calf 4 months old.

Marlon County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Cornelius Kasper, Center 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. DNY—Taken up by Andrew Leipold, Vermillion Tr., 10, 1876, one sorrel mare pony, about 10 years old, to face, right hip shot. Valued at \$1000.

Montgomery County-E. T. Mears, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Shroder, Cherry Tp, one bay horse about 9 years old, 14 hands high, black mane the collar marks on neck and shoulders, white specks on wethers. Valued at \$1000. Pawnee County—T. McCarthy, Clerk.

PONY MARE—Taken up by A. E. Mitcheson, Garfield Tp, one dark brown pony mare, hind feet white, white stripe in face, branded d on left shoulder, about 10 years old. Valued at \$1000.

Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. "MARE-Tsken up by Wm. Hays, Castleton Tp, one brown mare about 10 years old, white face, four white legs and white spot on back, saddle marks on withers. Appeals ed by John Campbell and W. T. Richardson at \$5000.

Riley County-J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by C. A. Goranson, Jackson Tp. Nov. 3; 1876, one steer 2 years old red and white spotted some black on neck, small size. Valued at \$12 00. MARK—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 Tall, 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 \$18 to.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. COW-Taken up by G. W. Vanorsdol, Sliver Lake Tp. Nov. 3, 1876, one red cow, white face, legs and feet, 6 years old. Valued at \$1500.

MARE—Taken up by Otto Fletcher, Dover Tp, Nov. 1, 1876, the dark bay mare, small white spot in forehead, branded on left fore shoulder not prain enough to be legible, about 3 or 4 years old. Valued at \$50 co. COW-Taken up by Wallace S Johnson, Silver Lake p, Oct. 26, 1876, one yellow-red cow, white motley spots n forehead, some white on belly, about 10 or 11 years old, Vorth \$22 00.

Also, one speckied roan cow, about 8 years old, left fore teat lost, no other brands or marks perceivable. Worth about \$2200. DOULY SEW.
FILLEY—Taken up by W. D. Pavel, at Pauline, Nov.
1, 1876, one whits or cream-colored filley 2 years old, 14½
ands high, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at

#2

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

FILLEY—Taken up by F. O. Crane, Williamsport Tp, Nov. 15, 1876, one two-year-old iron gray filley, blazed face left hild foot white, no marks or brands visable. Valued at \$20.00.

Wabaunsee 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 \$3500. MARE—Taken up by R. Elliott, Wilmington Tp, Nov. 5, 1876, one fron gray mare, about 8 years old, had on bell ith wire for clapper, no other marks or brands. Valued 1885.00

HORSE COLT-Taken up by John T. Barker, Mission Creek Tp, Nov. 26, 1876, one eark fron gray horse colt, white in forchead, about 1 year old, so marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00. Wyandott 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 \$45 00. Wyandotte County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

COLT.—Taken up by Luther Robinson, Prairie Tp, Noy. 50, 1876, noe mare colt 2 years old, 12 hands high, black left hind foot, white star in forehead, white snip on end of nose, no brands. Valued at \$2000. COW-Taken up by Jacob Granger, Quindare Tp. Nov. 20, 1876, one brown cow Sor 9 years old, smooth crop off left car. 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.

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Is now prepared to handle all kinds of Farm Produce on commission only. Patrons will find it to their interest to transact their business through this Association. It is owned and managed by Patrons only. W. H. GRAFFLIN, Business Manager.

PONY—Taken up by David Kepler, Quindaro Tp, Nov, 15,1876, one dark bay horse pony, about 9 years old, black mane and tail, large white star in face, all four feet white, some saddie, and harness marks, blind in right eye, Valued at \$20 00.

Strays for the Week Ending Dec. 13, 1876 Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk,

COLT.—Taken up by S. T. Houston, Cottonwood Tp, Nov 1, 1876, one black mare colt one year old, 10½ hands night, left fore foot and right hind foot white. Valued at \$2500.

Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk. FILLY-Taken up by Angeline Burr, Avon Tp, one black filly 2 years old, small white star in forchead. Val ued at \$33 06.

FOUR COLTS-Taken up by Samuel Hodges, California To, one bay mare colt, right hind foot white. Valued nia Tp. one bay mare colt, right hind foot white. Valued at \$12 00.

One bay mare colt, medium size. Valued at \$15 00.
One iron-gray horse colt, medium size. Valued at \$15 00.
One iron-gray horse colt, medium size. Valued at \$15 00.
All supposed to be one year old.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Bell, Hampden Tp. one sorrel mare 3 years old, star in forchead, white scar on left hip, branded on left hip G S. Valued at \$25 00.

MULE—Taken up by G. W. Chrisman, Hampden Tp, Dec 4, 1876, one brown horse mule 2 years old, dim brand on right hip, scar on left hind leg just above pastern joint. Valued at \$2500.

HORSE—Taken up by Philip Cayot, Star Tp, Nov. 8. 1876, one iron-gray horse, some white on left hind foot, 4 years old. Valued at \$2000. COLT—Taken up by Wm. Barnet, Key West Tp, one bay horse colt 3 years old left hind foot white, 15 hands high. Valued at \$2000.

HORSE—Taken up by Abram Van Wey, Liberty Tp, one horse (stallion) 13½ hands high, bright sorrel, 2 years old, ball face, hind feet white. Valued at \$30 0). FILLY—Taken up by Thomas Robinson, California Tp, one yearling filly, roan color, white strip in face, dark mane and tail. Valued at \$2000.

mane and tail. Valued at \$20.00. Hampden Tp. one sorrel horse, blind in left eye, lame in left fore foot, right lind foot white, saddle marks, 8 years old, 15 hands h gh, white spot in forchead. Valued at \$20.00. HORSE—Taken up by W. T. Wiseman, Liberty Tp, one sorrel mare 13% hands high, 4 years old, right hind foot white, branded 8 on left hip, white spot in forchead. Valued at \$40.00. MARE—Taken up by George Antrim, California Tp, one sorrel mare 15½ hands high, 4 years old, mane worn where collar worked, Valued at \$75.00. where contar worked, valued at \$4500.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Pearl, Star Tp. one year, ling, roan steer, slit in left ear. Valued at \$4500.

FILLY—Taken up by Robert R. Burk, Hampden Tp. Nov. 16, 1876, one dark bay filly, left fore foot white half way to the knee, right hind foot white, white strip in face, under lip white, \$5 years old. Valued at \$4500.

Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Bird Peck, Baker Tp. Nov. 27, 1876, one gray horse, 16 hands high 13 years old, Valued at \$35 00. HORSE—Taken up by John G. White, Baker Tp, one orrel horse 10 years old, left fore, and hind foot white mall white stripe in face, collar and saddle marks, stiff eck as of polevil. Worth \$23 00.

Elk County-Geo. Thompson, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. B. Willis, Paw Paw Tp. Nov. 1, 876, one brown pony supposed to be 1 year old, small white spot in forchead, no marks or brands perceivable falued at \$10 @.

Greenwood County-W. T. Reece, Clerk HEIFER-Taken up by M. P. Stamm, Janesville Tp., Nov. 15, 1886, one white yearling heifer, smooth crop of ight ear, no other mark or brand. Valued at \$1000.

Harvey County-H. W. Bunker, Clerk MARE—Taken up by Jacob Ropp, Lakin Tp., one mare i6 hands high, light bay, 15 years old, scar on left shoulder, and scar 6 inches long on right shoulder, left hind foot white, string halt in both hind legs. Appraised at \$2500 PONY-Taken up by Isaac Elder, Lake Tp., one brown mare pony, branded K, 8 or 9 years old. Appraised at \$10 00.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk.

COLTS-Taken up by N. F. Ames, Emporia Tp, Nov 6, 1876, two black horse colts, no marks or brands. Valued at \$1500 each. COW—Taken up by W. C. Henderson, Emporia Tp. Nov., 1876, one medium sizad, roan cow, branded R on left hip upposed to be H or 12 years old. Valued at \$1500. HEIFER—Taken np by A. A. Hickox. Emporia Tp. Nov. 20, 1876, one white helier 2 years old, marked with underbit in rightear. Valued at \$1500.

COW—Taken up up Griffith Hughes, Center Tp. Nov. 18 1876, one red cow 3 or 4 years old, some white in forehead, branded B on right hip, about medium size. Valued at, \$1500.

STEER-Taken up by Wm. M. Davis, Center Tp. Nov 8, 1876, one red and white steer 2 years old, tip of right, caroff, notch in upper side of left ear, small size. Valued at \$1.40.

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Andrew Reed, Center Tp, one brown cow 8 years old, branded twice with triangle brand Valued at \$25 00.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by Simon Meyers, Middle Creek Tp Nov. 2, 1876, one dark red stag steer, 2 years old, supposed to be branded on left hip with letter 1, crop off right ear underbit in same. Valued at \$1600.

BTEEK-Taken up by H. E. Shannon, Wea Tp. Nov 1. 1876, one red and white yearling steer almost rosn, stag horns, branded on left hip with unknown brand. Valued at \$1400.

STEER-Taken up by John Witter, Sugar Creek Tp. Nov. 1, 1886, one black, Texas steer 2 years old, marked with crop off both ears, branded D on left hip. Valued at \$12 50. STEER-Taken up by F. E. Gillman, Valley Tp. Nov. 18, 1876, one brindle steer * years old, swallow fork in both cars, some white, on belly. Valued at \$15.00.

Also one red steer 3 years old, white spots on rump, white in forehead, swallow fork in both cars. Valued at \$15.00.

STEER-Taken up by Edna Watson. Middle Creek Tp. ov. 10, 1876, one red steer 2 years old, white face, red stripe across face, bob tall, branded M on left hip. Valu-ed at \$150.

COW-Taken up by A L Cochran, Sugar Creek Tp. Nov. 8, 1876, one red and white spotted cow 7 or 8 years old, marked with slit in left ear and upper bit in right ear. Valued at \$1500.

Valued at \$15.00.

MARE—Taken up by W. E. Soomer, Richland Tp. Nov. 7, 1876, one dark bay mare 5 years old, 15½ hands high, black legs below the knees, no Indications of having been worked, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00.

MARE—Taken up by Evan Pugh, Middle Creek Tp. Nov. 1, 1876, one sorrel mare 3 years old, 15 hands high, wifte stripe in forehead, branded on right shoulder with letter supposed to be E. Valued at \$50.00.

FILLY—Taken up by J. B. Miller, Richland Tp, Nov. 14, 1876, one fron-gray filly 3 years old, white in forehead, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$2500. COLT-Taken up by C. R. Edwards, Middle Creek Tp Nov. 27, 1876, one dark bay horse colt 2 years old, mediun sized, sway backed, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25 00

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by F. C. Crozier, Neosho Tp Oct. 80 1876, one white steer 2 years ol 1, red ear left ear cropped Valued at \$14 00. Also, two red steers, crop off left ear of each, small size years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$14 00 each. STEER—Taken up by N. H. Fisher, Neosho Tp, Nov. 2, 1876, one white steer, red head and neck, some white in face, medium size, 1 year old. Valued at \$12 00.

Nemaha County-W. J. Ingram, Clerk,

STEER-Taken up by L. D. McNabb, Rock Creek Tp. Nov. 14, 1876, one red steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands Appraised at \$18 00. Also, one hay horse colt supposed to be one year old last spring, right hind foot white, star in forchead. Valued at \$20 00. COW-Taken up by Louis Zurcher, Neuchatel Tp, Nov. 18, 1876, one spotted cow about 7 years old, no marks or brands visible.

C'llT—Taken up by J. W. Hon, Red Vermillion Tp, one dark fron-gray mare colt supposed to be 3 years old, white strip: on the nose, one hind foot white, no other marks or brands perceivable. HEIFER—Taken up by T. S. Bowers, Red Vermillion. Tp.Nov. 18, 1866, one yearling belier, white, branded with nule shoe, on hip, no other marks or brands perceivable, STEER—Taken up by Daniel Knott, Home Tp, Dec. 1, 1876, one red and white yearling steer, face mostly white no marks or brands observed. Valued at \$15 00.

Shawnee County--J, Lee Kulght, Clerk. HRIFER-Taken up by N. Stansbury, Soldier Tp. Nov. 4, 1376, one red roan heiter 3 years old, red neck and head no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$15 (0).

PONY—Taken np by A. N. Stephens, Williamsport Tp, Nov. 23, 1876, one bay mare pony about 10 years old, saddle marks, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$30 00. COLT—Taken uy by Valentine Heyl, Monmouth Tp. Nov. 23, 1876, ode jet black mare coit 2 years old, small star in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30 00. Also one bay horse colt 1 year old, blazed face, left hind foot white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.00.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Baxter, Williamsport Tr., Nov. 10, 1876, one bay gelding horse with saddle, 17 hands high 6 years old, hind feet white, star in forchead, saddle marks, shod in front, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$75.00.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Campbell, Technisch Tp., Nov. 7, 1876, one dark bay or brown mare about 3 years old 13 hands high, little white on left hind foot, small white stripe p rtially around right hind foot. Valued at \$4000. COLT—Taken up by H. McArthur, Mission Tp., Nov. 23 1876, one black mare colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands. HEIFER-Taken up by W. D. Paul, Topeka Tp. Nov.21, 1876, one roan heifer 1 year old, small size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12 00.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. COLT-Taken up by Simon Lynn, Neosho Falls Tp, Nov 14, 1876, one bay mare colt 2 years old, white blad feet, small size. Valued at \$20.00. FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MCLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. MOLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

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AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

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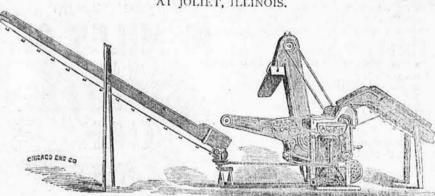
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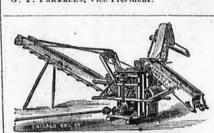
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WHAT I LNOW ABOUT FARMING.

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 bullfrog'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

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 sich. A McCormich reaper is a nice thing to shuck corn with. I have frequently started for home with m caper on my back, went out to the crib a shucked several hundred bushels ¿breakfast.

ook out for some snow this month. Poatoe 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

At the front end of this month a new year comes in. So the almanac says. Just where it comes in nobody seems to

Darn'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

woolens 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 \$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE Chester White, as they don't eat near so much as other kinds and keep fatter on less

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 sou markee unless there is a drain on it.

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

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may be well developed.

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

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent sample free. Address the Hudson Wirz Mills, 128 Maiden Lane, N.Y. or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill. notes. How else could he pay his provision

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

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

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

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

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

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

For Cutaneous Disorders.

And all erruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very corts of the crit

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Invariably cure the following diseases:

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treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

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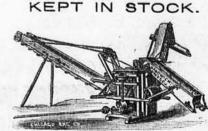
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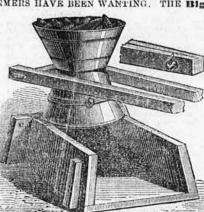
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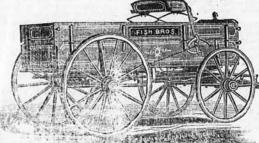
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