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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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### Editorial Correspondence.

#### THE SUCCESS OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Since the close of the Exposition, Philadelphia papers say it is safe to count on a net profit of \$2,000,000, and that will pay the stockholders eighty per cent. of their investment. We must all confess that this financial result far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine of us, and that it will be an everlasting glory to the American people; for notwithstanding the great credit due to the Commissioners and Managers, we do not believe it possible that they could have drawn people there in sufficient numbers to make the Exhibition a financial success, if these same people had not had the great incentive of patriotism to urge them here. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the men who planned and have carried forward this great enterprise, are any more capable than many others who have conducted similar undertakings in the Old World, unless we may claim that the people of the United States have a better knowledge of the art of advertising than any other people, and it is now a matter of history that all other World's Fairs have been failures compared with ours and the fact that a visit to the Exposition at Philadelphia was a celebration of our nation's Centennial birthday undoubtedly furnishes the true reason of the unparalleled throngs of visitors here during the months of September and October. Week after week they came in unabated numbers, always culminating in the highest numbers on Thursday, Pennsylvania day, Sept. 28th, exceeded by nearly 100,000 the admissions of any other day, but the opening day, 4th of July, all of the State days, and the last two days, drew much larger crowds than other days of the week. Thousands of people who were here on the 9th, remained to see the grand pyrotechnical display in the evening, and certainly none will regret the hour spent in witnessing that magnificent illumination. To describe it is impossible, to attempt it would make us feel like a gentleman who stood near us that evening; after exhausting his vocabulary of exclamations, he turned to a lady who was with him and said, "Oh, what shall I call that, give me a word quick, two or three of you help me to think of something to say." And after that the whole party amused themselves very much trying to think of words for him, but they soon found themselves at a loss too and had to fall back on "Oh!" and "Ah!", but there was a volume of them sent up every time a new rocket went up or a shower of stars burst over our heads. At first on every hand one heard "Beautiful, beautiful," "Isn't that lovely," "What exquisite colors," "That beats the world," "Glorious, Magnificent Gorgeous, but before long the vast concourse of people were too much absorbed in the brilliancy of the scene to give any premeditated expression to their feelings, the lights and changes were so sudden and surprising that the audience just sent up one tremendous involuntary Oh! except occasionally would be heard an Oh, dear, or Oh, mercy, or a boy would screech "Ohoo, Ohoo!" and another would cry "Shoot me, shoot me." Except on Maryland and Delaware day, when the people gathered on George hill to witness the Tournament, there was never a better opportunity to see the crowd than on the evening of the 9th. The strong calcium lights that were

thrown over the grounds from the towers of Machinery Hall, made the faces of people as visible as they were by day, and yet it was not like day, shadows were as sharp and distinct as in the brightest sunlight, and the programmes could be easily read, but the white light made the people look like an army of heavily robed ghosts out for a carnival. The light was thrown out in broad rays which penetrated the darkness for a great distance beyond the Centennial grounds, and moved over the people like clouds of sunlight, if such an anomaly is permissible.

There were frame works 150 feet high and 300 feet long, made of timbers and stretched ropes on which the pieces were placed; they of course were very beautiful and various and expensive, some of them being worth three thousand dollars apiece we are told, but it was the universal opinion that nothing equalled in magnificence the rockets, the most beautiful of them went up steadily and slowly in the shape of a round ball of brilliant fire, and about the time they looked as if beginning to go out, would burst and send towards the faces of the people, a shower of stars, not a cluster but a sky full, thousands of them, sometimes one color, sometimes another, and sometimes all colors, and as they fell they would leave behind them fine lines of curling smoke which were as beautiful as the stars. There were rockets of all descriptions, of course, but none of them equalled these, and next after them the balloons were most admired; they were about six feet high, white, very gracefully formed, and were sent up about half a dozen in quick succession, with a globe of fire suspended several feet below them, so brilliant that they lighted the whole grounds; there was just wind enough to carry them slowly and majestically over the grounds and the city, just in the right direction, and after they had risen several hundred feet and sailed as far from their starting point, everybody was surprised to see them begin to throw off Roman candles, of all colors and in all directions that lasted for several minutes, and then the ball exploded and ended in a shower of variegated stars, and the balloon shot up out of sight. The fore part of the evening was occupied by the display designed by Prof. Brock, of London, and then the deafening fog horn blew to announce the display of Prof. Jackson, of Philadelphia; the latter was universally conceded to be the better, but it was considerably marred by long delays caused by disarrangement of the preparations in consequence of the damp atmosphere, which, as everybody knows, fell in a deluging rain the next day and prevented the out-door programme for the closing exercises. The principal entrance to the Main Building was closed and a large platform and an amphitheatre of seats arranged in part of it, but the rain fell unceasingly, and the President and his retinue with all the Commissioners and foreign notables were driven into Judges Hall, a building capable of holding only a few thousands, consequently only a handful of those who were there witnessed the farewell scenes which were very excellent and impressive.

If the ultimatum after the sale of the buildings on the 1st of December, should prove the Exhibition to have been a financial success, that will be the smallest part of its wonderful and good results. Those who have seen and studied its treasures will remember them with pleasure and profit the remainder of their lives; it has been the means of establishing both better business relations and more friendly intercourse with several foreign nations; it has advertised our country and its resources to all the world; it has shown us, as well as others, that no nation of people equal us in inventive and mechanical genius, and it has proven that the enterprise and energy necessary to carry forward a work considered great in the old, rich countries of the world, are not lacking in this, the newest. Add furthermore, where is the man, woman or child whose heart has not been storied and whose love and pride has not been fostered by the grand memorial exhibition of 1876. Whether we have visited it or not, all alike have been interested, and desirous that it should be an honor in the eyes of all people of the earth.

Most of the large Centennial hotels will be closed the 1st of December; whether they have been profitable or not is a difficult item to find out, but it is supposed by most people that they have not paid except during the rush of the last two months, and that the losses of the first four months will far exceed the gains of these. The Granger hotel, as it was always called, was very far from a success,

mainly for the reason, we think, that it was situated too far from the city; Philadelphia was quite as much of a sight to many Western people and most country people as the Centennial itself, and when they came to the Centennial they wanted also to come to the city, instead of stopping three miles out on the Pa. R. R. in a cornfield, beside that, good accommodation could be had in many places for less than 50 cents a meal and \$1.00 for lodging, and Patrons did not prove to be so superlative that they cared to pay for the privilege of stopping at a hotel because it bore the name of their Order. One day last week the whole establishment furniture and all was burned up, and the owners can probably settle up their affairs more satisfactorily with \$50,000 of insurance money than they could had they sold out for \$25,000, which is considered a liberal estimate of its selling price. It cost \$80,000, and was to have been sold the next day after the fire, the furniture was out and piled up ready for auction and was all burned in the night, the fire was seen 35 miles from the city, and, of course, rumors were rife that it was the Centennial buildings, and the usual speculations filled the papers, as to whether it was the work of incendiaries, the owners or careless servants.

The new International Exhibition Company of Philadelphia has been fully organized by the election of Clement M. Biddle as President and E. A. Rollins of the Centennial National Bank as Treasurer. The plan proposed by Mr. Pettit, the architect, for the re-arrangement of the Main Building has been adopted and the work will go on as soon as the space is cleared. The idea is that the central transept and nave are to remain as they are, but the other avenues are to be doubled in width. Most of the space, of course, will be allotted to American exhibitors, but ample room will be reserved for the displays of foreigners, who will appear as individuals and not in a national capacity. The great Roosevelt organ, on the north side, will be retained for concerts and other entertainments. The Spanish, Danish, Norwegian and Venezuelan sections, and a great part of the Belgium display, will remain in the building. It is expected that the permanent exhibition will be ready for opening about the first of April next. M. W. H.

#### PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Farmers are generally engaged in preparations for winter which is now just upon us. Among the various arrangements that are important, there are none that are more worthy of attention than those that relate to the comfort of the live stock of the farm. "The merciful man regardeth the life of his beast," is the declaration of one who was intimately acquainted with animated nature. And certainly every impulse and sentiment of humanity should prompt every one having the care of these dependent and confiding creatures, to a careful regard for their highest comfort. Certainly no man who has any feelings of humanity, can rest well when he knows that his dumb brutes are exposed to the driving winds and pelting storms. But if humanity be left entirely out of view, if animals were mere unfeeling machines, it would still pay, in ordinary cases, to give them protection from the cold and storms of winter. In order that the blood may be kept in a condition to readily flow through the veins, and all the other fluids of the system be kept in the state best adapted to the performance of their functions, there must be a certain degree of warmth maintained in the animal system. This temperature which is about 96 or 98 degrees, is quite uniform, varying, in health, within very narrow limits, and it is affected but slightly, if at all, by any variation in the temperature of the weather. Now while this is true, there is a law in nature by which, if two bodies of different degrees of temperature are brought into contact, the warmer will give off or radiate heat to the other, till an equilibrium is established. This will absolutely take place when the receiver will contain only a limited amount. In this case, if the supply is constantly renewed, the temperature of the receiving body will be raised to that of the imparting body, but if the supply be not renewed, then the temperature of the one will be raised and that of the other lowered, till they have reached an equilibrium at a midway between the original condition of the two. But if the receiving body is capable of absorbing an unlimited amount of heat, and the supply is not increased, the temperature of the object furnishing the heat, is soon reduced to that of the receiving object or medium, and all further communication of heat ceases; but if the supply is constantly renewed, then this process of giving and receiving heat will go on constantly without an equilibrium ever being reached. Now this last is just what takes place in the case of the animal that is exposed to cold air. The animal system is a furnace in which heat is generated, and it is given off to the air in the breath and from the surface of the whole body. Now the rapidity with which this radiation of heat takes place depends on two circumstances; first, the difference of temperature between the body and the air; and second, the rapidity with which the air passes over the surface of the body. It is evident, therefore, that the animal that is exposed to the storms and winds of winter, will give out proportionately more heat than one that is closely and warmly housed.

Now as the heat must be kept up to a certain degree, it is evident that when by exposing the animal to those influences that carry off a larger amount of heat, the system is more rapidly deprived of it, and it must be more rapidly supplied. The source of this heat is in the food that the animal eats. The carbohydrates, starch, sugar, &c., are the chief materials from which this heat is evolved. A real combustion takes place in the animal system, by which the carbon of these elements combines with the oxygen of the air forming carbonic acid, which is expelled in respiration. This process of combination takes place principally in the lungs, and by it heat is liberated and carried by the blood to all parts of the system. It follows, as a matter of course, that the faster the heat is carried off, the faster this process of combustion must go on, to supply the demand of the system, and the more rapidly the food, which is the fuel, must be consumed.

This explains why an animal that is exposed to the cold, will eat more than one that is comfortably housed. It is like trying to keep a stove hot that stands out in the cold wind, it will take much more fuel than if in a warm room. From this we also learn that the food for animals, in cold weather should contain a larger proportion of heat formers than in the summer. It has been estimated by those who have tried it, that it takes one-third less feed to keep an animal that is warmly housed, than the same one exposed to the weather. So we see that even if our dumb brutes were destitute of feeling and incapable of suffering, it would still be good policy to protect them from exposure to the storms. One of the most imperative demands made upon the farmers, therefore, in preparing for winter is, to prepare good shelter for all live-stock from the pelting storms of this trying season. L. J. TEMPLIN.

Hutchinson, Kas.

#### SILK CULTURE.

EDITOR FARMER:—In a recent address of Prof. Riley, delivered in Manhattan, published by the *Nationalist*, and clipped by many other papers, I notice this:

"I hold in my hands a hank of silk reeled for me by Monsieur de Boissiere, from the fifth generation of Osage fed worms, pronounced excellent by him." And this: "You need not therefore go to the expense of growing mulberry trees etc., in my treatise on silk culture I say, and the best writers on the subject say; 'Among the mulberry trees you plant, select, graft, trim and select and graft again, till you have got the largest leaves, the tenderest to pick, adding to those qualities, the fineness and strength of the silk.'"

One of us is wrong. Let us see whom. 1st, about rearing silk-worms; 2nd, about reeling silk out of their cocoons. The greatest expense in silkworm breeding is the feeding. We must pick the leaves on the trees and then spread them on the worms at least three times a day. I suppose breeders on a small scale, say 8 ounces of eggs if they succeed well, will produce 800 pounds of cocoons, so the last week they will eat 800 pounds of leaves at every meal. On good mulberry trees three men can pick 3,000 pounds of leaves every day, enough to feed them and help feed the worms morning and evening. On wild mulberry trees the leaves are hard to pick, but I believe very much easier than the Osage Orange, the most skillful man can pick no more than 250 pounds every day. Your readers who count as well as I might do, please make the difference yourself or better, tell me who is the man who would pick 2,000 pounds of Osage leaves for each hundred pounds of cocoons in the course of breeding. Where are the girls who will be delighted by

spreading speedily these thorny branches on the worms and clear their thorny litter two or three times a week with their hands? That is not worth discussion. A learned man only having bred two or three hundred silk-worms every year, can give such counsel. What would do, poor me! when with 40 or 60 ounces of eggs I will have to spread 40 or 60 hundred pounds of leaves on the worms at every meal?

Let us see now about reeling. The greatest objection about reeling in America is that the price of labor is too high, and the work too slow. How can we answer that important question?—Only by making much, and by selling at the highest figures. For instance: With the best Japanese breeds fed on mulberry leaves, a skilled reeler can make a hank of silk of 3 1/2 to 6 ounces in ten hours. That silk can be worth from 60 to 80 cents per ounce; 10 or 12 pounds of cocoons giving one pound of silk, it can be reeled yet with some profit, buying the cocoons at 40 cents per pound, such is the French price for those qualities and the girls at \$3.00 per week.

The yellow breed, fed on good food needs only 9 or 10 pounds of cocoons for one pound of silk. 180 to 200 cocoons weigh one pound as well as 350 Japanese or 400 of Prof. Riley's Osage fed cocoons. A skilled girl can make a hank of silk weighing from 12 to 18 ounces every day, that silk is worth from 14 to 16 dollars per pound. Let these figures speak alone. The cocoons Mr. Riley sent to M. de Boissiere have been reeled by me with great care. The silk is beautiful, but not solid, it cuts often, is flimsy and no girl can reel more of them than 1 1/2 ounce every day. Not one reeler in France would buy such cocoons at any price. As for us we must inform the public that all the cocoons fed on Osage orange, will be refused, whatever fine breed they might belong to.

I invite Prof. Riley to care for the breed he has, and to try it with the natural food of the silkworms, no doubt then, that his silk and cocoons will be worth the highest prices, and each cocoon will weigh about one third more than when fed on hedge plant.

The Osage Orange as well as Morus multi-auris have been tried in France, and forsaken.

It can be used only for trial on a very small scale, so as to ascertain the adaptability of Kansas climate on silk culture. But one who intends to make money out of it, must plant the best varieties of mulberry trees and cultivate them carefully. L. S. CROZIER.

#### COMMERCIAL BRIEVITIES.

New Madrid, Mo., is to have a railway. It is to be a narrow gauge road and to run out into the splendid corn, cattle, hog and timber region surrounding New Madrid to Malden. The contract for building the road has already been let.

Lead mining in Southwest Missouri is still a lucrative business notwithstanding decline in lead. Near Webb City last week a Mr. Torris took 8,000 pounds of mineral out of one shaft in a day. This at \$20 per thousand pounds would pay \$160 per day. Such are not pauper's wages, surely.

Deadwood City, in the Black Hills, is right over a gold mine, and the town is likely to be undermined by the eager searchers after treasure. One chap has just "struck it rich" on a main street right in front of the theatre, and is now burrowing under the green room after the stuff that Shakespeare was so fond of calling "trash."

A Nebraska man who burns his corn in his cooking stove, because it is worth but 15 cents per bushel, has been down to New England and says he saw poor men there paying for corn meal at the rate of \$1.50 per bushel for corn, to make bread for their families. Evidently the cost for transportation needs cheapening somewhere.

English papers appear to conclude, though not with much cheerfulness, that the millions 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 perhaps be able to spare some to other nations—John Bull in particular.

Oregon makes caviare to sell. Caviare is an article of epicurean luxury, made from the unhatched eggs of sturgeon, salmon and other large fish. The caviare of the Oregon factories is pronounced a good article, and it is expected to add millions to the income of that state eventually.

For the benefit of dairymen, it is stated, that careful experiments prove that 100 pounds of corn fed to a cow will produce \$1 worth of milk, calling the milk worth 20 cents per gallon.



## FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

NO. XXVIII.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

A neighbor remarked to me the other day, "I have had much better luck in wintering my cattle this year, than in former years." And to what reason do you attribute your good luck, I inquired. "Well I don't know exactly, I always try to do my best in supplying them with food, and seeing that they did not suffer from lack of water." But did you not build additional sheds, and render them warmer, and more comfortable than in former years? "Yes, that is true, but I hardly think that could be the cause, for stock when they are not housed and sheltered soon become used to it."

There are certain prevailing ideas or notions, which are instilled into the mind, and when they once become fixed, it seems impossible to eradicate them. Here was a case in point. My neighbor is a farmer who shows an average ability in conducting his farm, but he still retains the old idea that stock, by exposure to the rains and snow storms which occasionally visit us, and the piercing cold winds of winter will become injured to it.

He could not be convinced that his new born "luck" was due to the extra warm shedding which he had constructed for his cattle, but seemed to attribute it to some unforeseen and mysterious agency, over which he had no control.

The laws of life are the same, whether our domestic stock is the subject under consideration or man. Animals are frequently victims of the same diseases, as the human family, colds, fever, inflammation of the bowels, &c. and when the same causes exist to produce these diseases, both man and animals are subject to it alike. We cannot violate these physical laws with impunity, if we do, the penalty is sure to follow. Kind treatment of stock, by giving them sufficient shelter in winter will pay largely.

## LINN AND PAWPAW BARK.

A most excellent and economical way to procure strings for tying up grape vines, and for other purposes may be obtained from the inner bark of the linn or basswood tree as it is sometimes called. It is better to procure the bark when the sap is in the limbs, but it may be done at other times of the year. Strip the bark from the wood from the young linn, soak it in water for a few weeks, to "rot." When taken out, the inner bark separates from the outer bark, and splits into very thin sheets. Cut the bark the length you need it and put the slips away, keeping them in small bundles. Before using, as it becomes dry, dip it in water, roll it in an old newspaper, this will keep the bark moist for many hours. This will be found much better than willow and other unpalatable material.

Pawpaw will answer a like purpose, but as pawpaw is only found growing in rich bottom lands, it may not be as readily procured. In the first settlement of the Western country, strings from the linn and pawpaw were extensively used, for various purposes, to tie up meat for smoking, etc.

In reading the report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1876, we gather the following interesting items.

In exploring the numerous aboriginal mounds in Savannah, on the Tennessee river in Tennessee, which was by request of the Smithsonian Institution; there were found in one of them three copper relics tied together by a string from the bark of the pawpaw. This discovery proves the material to be almost imperishable.

This mound was forty-five yards in diameter, and twelve feet high. Two large white oak trees were growing upon it. In one which had been cut down, two hundred and fifteen rings were counted, making it two hundred and fifteen years old. A large circular excavation in the centre was dug out. The earth at the surface gave indications of having been intensely heated. A few feet below, a human skeleton was found, lying on its back. At three and a half feet lower down another skeleton was found. In digging down to the solid earth, several tons of loose stones were found, and on these loose stones another skeleton was found, lying under the other skeleton above referred to. It was here that the copper relics with the pawpaw bark were found lying near the left side of the head of the skeleton.

In another mound of the same group, some copper beads were discovered lying on the solid ground, nine feet below the upper surface of the mound. These beads were held together by the same imperishable material as the copper relics found in the other mound—there were no skeletons, however, discovered in this last mound.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

The following from the *Journal of Bauff*, Scotland, gives the progress in agricultural education in that country and furnishes some good and practical ideas for our educators in this country. To make education of practical utility to the masses is one of the important questions to-day.

It will be recollected that the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education agreed to adopt Agriculture as one of the subjects for which they give grants. The Department were chiefly influenced by representations from the County of Aberdeen, made through Col. Innes, of Leary; and it was understood that, if adopted by the Department, the schoolmasters of the Northern Counties would give instructions in agriculture. The Department, however, left it to be understood that they would not maintain the subject, unless a reasonable number of students

were presented for examination. An examination was held last May, but only on a fortnight's notice, and without information that the syllabus had been issued, with the result that very few went forward. The Department had very little occasion for complaint at the result of last year's examination, but should a good appearance not be made next May, in all likelihood the benefit of the grant will be withdrawn. If progress is to be made with the branch of instruction, the season has arrived for the formation of classes with that view. The Directory of the Department states that the examination in the first stage will be directed to ascertain the student's acquaintance with the more elementary series of lectures or course of study. The following are the subjects for examination in the first stage or elementary course of instruction:

1. Soils. The different kinds of soils. Variations in the composition. Variations in their texture and condition. Substance found in plants. Source from which these are obtained. Exhaustion of the land. The essential difference between good and poor land. The necessity for manure. The production and waste of farm yard manure. The use of artificial manures; how manufactured, and the reasons for the employment. Lime, marl, chalk, as manures.

2. Tillage operations. Reasons for ploughing and mowing land by implements. Any changes produced on the soil, and their influence on the growth of crops. Drainage of the land, when necessary, and its mode of action.

3. Crops grown on various kinds of soils. Success of rotation of crops, how selected and arranged. Good courses of cropping. Bad courses of cropping.

4. Live stock. Best kinds of stock for various farms. The economy of good stock management. Ordinary rules for preservation of health. Special requirements for making land either a good dairy farm, or a good sheep farm, or good grazing land.

5. Food. Chemical matters present in various kinds of food, in milk, green food, hay and corn, &c. &c. The different materials necessary for the growth of the body. Maintenance of heat. Process of fattening animals. The subject will be chiefly taken up in the Northern Counties in the elementary stage, but we may indicate that the second or advanced course the subjects for examination relate chiefly to the chemical and physical condition of soils, productions, use of artificial manures, cropping seeds, breeding of stock, produce of milk and beef, drainage, irrigation, etc. So far as we are aware, no elementary text-book has yet been published, but we understand such a work is in preparation and will soon be available. It is not, however, desirable that the teaching of the subject should be delayed on that account. Teachers should carry on classes by lecturing on the subjects in the syllabus quoted above, and the text-book for the class would follow in sufficient time to admit of preparation for the examination. The matter is of great importance to the Northern Counties, the teachers of which are doubtless alive to the advantage of having agriculture continued as a subject for which the grant may be earned.

## THE SCIENCES IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

Any science may be said to have two values: first, in itself; second, in its utility. The first value rests upon the broad truth that knowledge is worth more than ignorance. Hence, when men discover new facts in any field, or demonstrate the certainty of things which before were uncertain, they add to the general wealth of knowledge as opposed to ignorance. Nevertheless, the facts which they have determined, may possess little or no practical value to the masses of men, that is, may be devoid of any quality which fits them for use in everyday life.

For example, somebody might discover that George Washington always crossed his "ts" and dotted his "is" or that the Duke of Wellington used a gold instead of a quill toothpick. This somebody would have added to the general stock of facts, and in exactly the degree that knowledge is worth more than ignorance he would be entitled to a definite amount of credit. Naturally this credit would soonest and most freely be given by other gentlemen who were curious respecting the crossing habits of the human race, or the tooth-pick proclivities of military heroes. And these gentlemen would estimate the value of the discovery at far higher figures than would a farmer, merchant or candidate for office. It is even questionable whether that omnivorous and eagle-eyed being, the city editor, who sees an item from afar and harpoons it with a Faber, would give the new fact so much as a one-line notice, unless there was a remarkable scarcity of "destructive" prairie fires that evening. And this young gentleman, who is a deal more sagacious than the paper-borrower believes, would be entirely justified in his heartless indifference to the tooth-pick suggestion, for the simple reason that no one in the one thousand of the paying subscribers, for whom he caters, cares a squeezed nickel whether the Duke of Wellington used any tooth-pick whatever, or for that matter, had any teeth to pick. Now, these subscribers are fair representatives of the men who work for a living and live by working; and the reason why such a discovery possesses no especial interest for them is simply because they can make no use of it in their daily work.

It is not surprising then that scientists, both from a commendable desire to add to the general stock of knowledge, and because of the fact that truths which in themselves have no practical value often lead to others which have, should highly estimate the value of their speciality. Nor, on the other hand, should they be surprised by the indifference of the masses thereof. Under a republican form of government each citizen has a right to determine to its worth or worthlessness according to its utility to the masses, and upon other matters, and no one except a bigot will object to their civic and human-natural right so to do.

When, however, a wholly different question is raised, namely, that of teaching a given science in the common schools, it seems to us that the rule in the case should be the usefulness of the knowledge which that science embraces to the masses in their daily work. All the lawyers, doctors, preachers, and scientists in Kansas taken together number less than three in a hundred of those following a vocation; the ninety-seven are farmers, mechanics and business men. The money which runs the public schools is furnished by the people in about the same ratio; and those schools should be conducted for the benefit of the ninety-seven. If this be done, it certainly is clear that the introduction of a science, or the teaching of a science already in the school course, should be governed by its practical and not by its estimated value.—*Industrialist*.

## WINTER-DRESSING FRUIT TREES.

The winter dressing of fruit trees has been insisted on by most writers on practical gardening, no doubt acting on the principle that prevention is better than cure, in fact being that the remedy for a severely infested plant, whether with insects or fungus, is not unfrequently as bad as the disease itself. It has been held, and may still be held by some, that the winter dressing of vines, etc., is useless, as the insects are then dormant and proof against any insecticide. As to what I must confess to having but faint knowledge of insect life, and I do not think entomologists have placed before us the requisite information. Yet even a tyro in gardening knows that the brown or peach aphid is as active upon the young shoots of the peach and nectarine during the winter as the summer months; that brown scale remains through the winter upon shoots which it has obtained a footing upon during the summer; that mussel scale holds tenaciously to the bark of apple and pear trees; that mealy bug and red spider, when the plants they infest become leafless, seek out the rough parts of the bark, beneath which they creep, and feed alike from cold and wet; that the whole tribe of aphids are more or less active during the winter months; and that thrips are more given to pass the winter in obscurity than slugs. Now such insect abiding with the subjects upon which they feed are just as vulnerable to an insecticide in winter as at any other season, and often more so from their being more closely congregated; and further, the antidote being capable of application at a strength that would be fatal to the tender shoot and foliage, a winter dressing is of much value.

I have tried most insecticides, and found all more or less useful. Nevertheless, from their costliness, and not always being at hand when wanted, I have thought some easily procured and readily prepared substances out of which an insecticide could at any time be formed would be desirable and acceptable. The following recipes will be found useful: Soft soap half a pound, to which add a stick of mixing spirit of turpentine, and with a glass mixing thoroughly with the soft soap, having ready boiling tobacco juice, and adding this a little at the time, so as to incorporate the whole, the tobacco juice that is to be added being half a gallon. This small quantity will suffice to dress a dozen vines or four averaged sized peach trees. Apply the mixture with a brush to every part of the trees after it becomes cooled to 120°, taking care to brush it into the angles and crevices of the bark, and to injure the eyes or dislocate the buds, which, however, should be coated with the stuff. The sooner it is applied after the leaves have fallen the better, as the pest remain as long as possible before retiring for the winter. The mixture will kill every species of scale (mealy bug not excepted), red spider, whether in the egg or otherwise; thrips, aphids, and fungus. It is only applicable to ligneous plants and to those only when at rest. For destroying white or brown scale and mealy bug upon growing plants, 3 ozs. of soap mixed with a wineglassful of spirits of turpentine, adding gradually half a gallon of boiling water, stirring so as to thoroughly incorporate. Apply with a brush to the part infested, or with a sponge to leaves, at a temperature not exceeding 120°. The plants must be syringed with water immediately after they have been dressed with the solution, taking care not to allow the mixture to run down the stems in full strength to the roots.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

## PREMIUM CORN CROPS.

Mr. Conrad Wilson, at the last meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, made some explanations and comments in regard to the reports presented to the committee who recently made the awards. We reproduce here, some of the results claimed, as indicated by Mr. Wilson's remarks. We have not seen the reports of the committee:

Dr. Parker (no locality named) produced 200 bushels of ears per acre; cost not given.

Mr. Nelson, of Nebraska, 91½ bushels; cost \$4.75.

G. W. Stevens, Kansas, 83 bushels; cost \$4.61.

M. B. Baldwin, N. Y., 70 bushels per acre, on six acres; cost 11½ cents per bushel.

D. A. Compton, Hawley, Pa., twenty rods yielded at the rate of 181 bushels per acre; cost 18 cents per bushel.

Mr. C. furnished the following particulars of culture:

First—The seed was a new variety originated by Mr. Compton, and was the earliest of many hundred seedlings.

Second—The corn was planted on a sandy loam, where wheat and clover seeded the previous season had both failed from poverty of soil. This of course, made costly manuring indispensable.

Third—Six two-horse loads of barn manure from a covered yard were applied per acre, and in addition to this, 800 pounds of bone flour, and 300 pounds of superphosphate.

Fourth—The corn was covered, contrary to intention, three or four inches deep, by a man who did not understand his work, which fact was not discovered till the planting was nearly done.

Fifth—The drought that prevailed during nearly the whole period of this crop was very severe, only two showers having fallen between planting and harvest.

Mr. Wilson comments on this report as follows:

From these and several other adverse causes fully explained by Mr. Compton, it is evident that the success of this crop was not due to favorable conditions, nor in any sense the product of accident or luck. It was the result of careful effort and generous treatment of the soil, and though not free from mistakes and disasters, clearly shows that intelligence can win success in spite of difficulties. It is the opinion of Mr. Compton and others who saw the crop, that under ordinary conditions the yield would have been one-third larger. It was intended, he informs us, to apply ashes to the hill, as the soil is deficient in potash. But for some reason this was unfortunately neglected. In view of all the facts there is little reason to doubt that with the addition of potash, and other conditions favorable, the increase claimed would have been realized. In that case the yield would have been the largest on record, and the cost undoubtedly lower than now.

If we now compare the profit of these crops as resulting from the yield and cost, assuming the value of corn to be sixty cents at the West and eighty cents in New England, it will show the following result:

Crop of Mr. Stephens, 88½ bu., worth \$49.95; cost \$5.57; profit \$44.38.

Crop of Mr. Baldwin, 70 bu., worth \$42.73; cost \$5.27½; profit \$37.45½.

Crop of Compton, 181 bu., worth \$144.80; cost \$28.99; profit \$115.81.

## MEAT FROM DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The amount of meat obtained from a domestic animal is very variable. Experiments show that certain animals yield as much as eighty per cent. of meat, while others give only fifty per cent. The mean weight of meat produced is, however, calculated at fifty-eight per cent. of the live weight of beef cattle. In the case of sheep the production is forty to fifty per cent.

Experiments show the different products obtained from oxen and sheep, as follows:

Meat.....	771 pounds.
Skin.....	110
Grease.....	77
Blood.....	35
Feet and Hoofs.....	23
Head.....	11
Tongue.....	7
Lungs and Heart.....	16
Liver and Spleen.....	20
Intestines.....	67
Loss and Evaporation.....	166
Total.....	1332 pounds.

The product of a sheep weighing 110 pounds, is as follows:

Meat.....	56 pounds.
Skin.....	7
Grease.....	6
Blood.....	5
Feet and Hoofs.....	3
Head.....	3
Tongue, Liver, Spleen, Heart, and Lungs.....	4
Intestines.....	6
Evaporation.....	20
Making a Total of.....	110 pounds.

This rule may not apply in every case, but they form an average of a large number of experiments and can be relied upon as correct.

## COMMERCIAL BRIEVITIES.

The wool and hide market continues active and strong in the East. Woolen manufacturers and tanners are purchasing the raw material, which they respectively deal in very freely, and the tendency of prices is continually upward.

The activity and strength of the sugar market are still maintained, and there is a speculative feeling awakening which may bring disaster to inexperienced investors. Sugar—that is, plantation or cane sugar—is an article for which many substitutes can be found; consequently the price will not bear pushing upward beyond a certain figure before it will be discovered that consumption has suddenly fallen off and those who have the high-priced stocks on hand are billeted with a shocking loss. Gentlemen of the sugar interest, don't get excited.

Early-seed potatoes are selling at \$1 per bushel in Boston.

Refined petroleum, under the influence of large sales, is tending upward.

In the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland—there are 240,007 farmers. In the United States there are 2,981,290 farmers. The source of all true wealth is the farm, hence America is today the richest country of the two, notwithstanding all of John Bull's money.

A new trade route to Asia has been discovered. It is a water-path in the far North connecting Russia, China and Japan, and was discovered last summer by a Swedish explorer. It is by way of the Yenisei river which flows through Siberia, and along the valley of this river is said to exist vast, unmeasured tracts of valuable and fertile land, capable of producing all the cereals of the Northwest. Great things are expected from the discovery of this new route, as it is an European pathway to China and India.

Venezuela is going to have a railway, and has contracted with America for steel rails, locomotives, cars, trucks, &c. &c.—*St. Louis Republican*.

## PERCENTAGE OF THE DECLINE IN PRICES DURING TWELVE MONTHS.

Very few general thinkers are aware of the extraordinary shrinkage in values which took place from May 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876, though most reading people know that numerous failures in all kinds of business pursuits occurred and wide spread financial distress prevailed. Business became paralyzed everywhere and mechanics and operators were thrown out of employment by thousands, and as money was very abundant the country, as a mass, could not understand, and even now fail to perceive why such a panic occurred. But it is not the purpose of this article to do more than present to the general reader a statement of the sharp decline which took place in the values of leading articles during the twelve months mentioned above. In breadstuffs the decline was 15 per cent.; in iron, 14 per cent.; in wool, 12 per cent.; in molasses, 24 per cent.; in hides, 25 per cent.; in lime, 33 per cent.; in linseed oil, 23 per cent.; in tobacco, 43 per cent.; in leather, 20 per cent.; in rosin, 15 per cent.; in hay, 11 per cent.; in lard, 18 per cent.; in hops, 48 per cent.; in rice, 13 per cent., and in cheese, 20 per cent.

## A FRENCHMAN ON THE CENTENNIAL.

A Frenchman who visited the centennial reports his observations in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He sums up the lessons that the exhibition teaches as follows:

"America can feed Europe with corn, wheat, preserved meats and live-stock as it has supplied it with cotton; it has clothed Europe and it can nourish Europe. It can get along without Europe as far as regards iron, steel, copper, machinery and most of the manufactured products. It will not cease, however, to give Europe the gold and silver which is needed for all transactions, for the mines of the United States yield more than the mines of the whole world. As for coal, America will soon produce as much as England, that is, as much as all the rest of the world, and its carboniferous deposits are twenty times greater than those of England.

America will learn more and more how to get along without Europe, but Europe will not be able to get along without her. It is truly a new England which is rising across the seas, and which already threatens the old England in all her markets. The commercial interests of France are also threatened; even American wines are competing with ours. The connoisseur alone demands the wines of France.

Last winter, some farmers disposed of so much of their corn that they were short of feed during the spring and summer, and the growth of their stock was, in consequence diminished several times as much as the extra feed they needed. We know of one man some of whose spring pigs are now no larger than others who were months younger, and the sole reason is that the former did not have enough to eat in their infancy. Then let every farmer be certain not to sell or feed too closely this winter.—*Nationalist*.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

## LECTURER'S REPORT.

WORTHY MASTER: In compliance with the instructions of the Worthy Master of the National Grange and the Executive Committee, based on calls from the Master of the State Granges, I have devoted nearly all the time since our last session to the work of my office. In answering these calls I have labored in fourteen states, and am gratified to report that the condition of the Order in nearly all of the States is most encouraging. The principles underlying our organization seem to have taken deep hold of the hearts of its members, and as the work of organization is nearly finished, they are turning their attention in those practical directions where real success is to be found. It has seemed to have been expected of me in many localities to exemplify the unwritten work, and give opinions on law and usage. I have, however, been of the opinion that this did not come within the scope of the National Lecturer's duty. This might have been and undoubtedly was a necessity in the early days of our work. But I think now this should be left entirely to the Masters of the State Granges, whose duty and prerogative it is to settle these questions. I regarded it more in the province and duty of the National Lecturer to strengthen the authority, confidence and influence of the officers of the National Grange and subordinate Granges, to encourage the brothers and sisters to renewed activity, to point out and urge the necessity of such an organization as this, and to suggest in a general way those practical methods by which the desired results may be obtained.

In doing this I have earnestly sought to impress the importance of the individual responsibility of members in the work in which we are engaged. This point seems to me to be the key to our success. When we have become convinced that on each individual member of the Order, brother and sister, rests the responsibility that each does his or her part in the work so essential to the general good, success is insured.

I have been everywhere received in the kindest and most fraternal spirit—a spirit which left the regret that I could only meet a small portion of the urgent calls for my services.

I had never before realized the importance of this branch of our work. The very fact of an officer of the National Grange visiting our members seems to encourage and strengthen the cause and incite to renewed efforts. It is of the highest importance that the bond of fraternity between the constituted authorities and the Sub Granges should be made as close as possible. I cannot refrain from expressing my obligation to the Master and officers of the State Granges where it has been my lot to labor. They have done everything in their power to make a work (which at best is a laborious one) as easy and pleasant as possible. From officers of the National and State Granges I have received constant encouragement and sympathy. And the interest and fraternal kindness manifested in every community where I have been has strengthened my faith, and more than ever taught me that it only needs that we as an Order should be faithful to the trust given to us to make this Order, under the providence of God, what it is designed to be, the instrument which is to elevate, strengthen and educate the producing classes of our nation.

## THIRD DAY.

The business on Friday was of but little public interest. The session was mainly taken up with the introduction of new business, in the shape of papers, resolutions, etc., which were referred to appropriate Committees.

The election of members of the Executive Committee which was to have taken place when it was postponed until Thursday, when it will come up as a special order at 11 a. m. At 12 o'clock the Grange took a recess until 3 p. m.

In the afternoon the first business was the appointment of Messrs. Ryland, of Louisiana, Davis, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Jones, of Arkansas, as a special Committee "to prepare and report some plan by which specimens of the products of the several States can be exhibited at each session of the National Grange."

Several of the Committees made partial and preliminary reports of the subjects in their charge, and considerable new business was introduced and appropriately referred.

Tickets to visit the Board of Trade were furnished the members of the Grange by Mr. Elliott, of Foss, Elliott & Co., and accepted and duly acknowledged.

During the session a letter to the Master of the Grange from a gentleman in England was read. It was a discussion of the probable effect of the introduction of the system in that country.

## FOURTH DAY.

With the exception of what appears below, the business before the Grange on Saturday was nearly all of a nature not intended for the public.

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced:

Whereas, It is universally admitted by all men that agriculture is the true basis of individual and national prosperity; therefore, its due encouragement should enlist the sympathies and endeavors of every citizen of every class; and,

Whereas, The agricultural masses compose at least one-half of the population of the free states of America upon whom ultimately rests the taxes which maintain the government; and,

Whereas, The political affairs of the government for a hundred years past have from the very nature of things been chiefly in the hands of the professional, manufacturing and mercantile classes, which always have, do now, and will always in the future look wisely to their special interests in adjusting governmental burdens, or secure the tender regard of government towards themselves; and, Whereas, It is the duty of the wise and just legislators to see that the blessings and burdens of the government are shed or laid with impartial rule upon all classes alike, and claiming for ourselves no more than the happiness, wealth and general prosperity of every



citizen would seem to share in the due and proper encouragement of American agriculture; therefore.

Resolved, That American agriculturists demand that they shall be recognized as a real factor in this government by the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, to be presided over by a cabinet officer, who shall organize the same upon a plan to be devised by the wisdom of congress, which shall embrace to the fullest extent the agricultural interests of 20,000,000 of the people, and whose counsel and advice shall have due weight accorded to the same on all matters affecting the agricultural people, and also our public affairs generally.

Resolved, That we unite as agriculturists in one common cause to secure this object from congress and the chief executive, without regard to political affiliations, and that the executive committee are hereby instructed to send this preamble and resolutions to each member of the congress of the United States, and that each State Grange prepare and sign petitions setting forth our desires for the accomplishment of this object as the very highest that can engage our common endeavors; and we do hereby earnestly call upon every Grange in the United States to give us its assistance, and every farmer or planter not a Granger to give us his aid; and furthermore, that the executive committee shall communicate this preamble and resolutions to every State Grange, and solicit the co-operation of every Grange in the United States, and that of every farmer and planter throughout the land, in such form and manner as to them may seem best calculated to attain the objects set forth therein.

#### MORNING SESSION.

After approving minutes of yesterday's session, the Committee on Constitution and By-laws reported an amendment to Constitution of National Grange, making all fourth degree members in good standing eligible to any office in the Order, which, after a lengthy discussion, was not adopted.

Another amendment, giving each State representation in the National Grange, according to membership in the State, also, after discussion, not adopted.

The Committee on Digest reported several amendments to rules in Parliamentary Guide, some of which, after discussion and amending, were adopted, among which was one that allows persons or admitted members to join any Grange in a State without jurisdiction; another, that past Masters can be tried under charges in the Subordinate Grange to which they belong.

The matter of permanently fixing headquarters and place of meeting in National Grange, by purchase of property, delegating it to the Master of National Grange to do so when in his judgment the good of the Order demanded, brought out much discussion, but finally went down.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subject of abolishing all degrees above the 5th was freely debated, but finally, upon the call of eyes and nays, was voted down by a good majority.

The report of the Committee appointed at last session at Louisville to prepare plan for opening the degrees to all members, then came up, and being taken up, each section was amended more or less after discussion and the consideration of it was continued at the night session. The report covers a great deal of ground and brings up one of the most important subjects to be acted on in this session, and was carefully considered, the conservative members contesting the ground and only yielding after full discussion, many contending that the great majority of the Patrons of the country are not demanding these radical changes, and that much of the time of the sessions is taken up in considering resolutions and proposed amendments to Constitution of National Grange, that come only from a few members and not for the majority, and so fail to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The Grange was called to order at 7:30, Bro. J. J. Woodman in the chair.

The report of the Committee on opening the degrees was presented. The substance of the report was to the effect that amendments to the Constitution should be made so that any member, making application and receiving proper recommendation and paying the prescribed fee of a few dollars, should, in the manner designated, receive all the degrees. The report was adopted, and will go to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, who will prepare the amendment and submit it again to the Grange. It must then receive a two-thirds vote, then go to the State Grange for ratification. If it receives the sanction of two-thirds of these, then it becomes a law.

The Committee on education reported some resolutions and recommended that they should not pass. The report was concurred in.

Some other unimportant reports were made, when a motion to adjourn prevailed.

The Committee on cooperation recommended the following in their preliminary report:

That members of our order, throughout our jurisdiction, proceed with the least possible delay to organize themselves into cooperative associations, on the principles set forth in the rules for cooperative stores, at the ninth annual session of the National Grange, as nearly as they can, under the laws of their respective States. Second, That we understand the following to be leading and essential points that ought to be strictly adhered to, and therefore recommended:

1. The cash system of business.
2. Sell for a fair marginal profit.
3. A fixed interest on share capital.
4. Quarterly settlements.
5. Division of profits among purchasers.
6. Full dividends to share holders on purchases.
7. Half dividends to non share holders and non Patron customers.
8. That so far as practicable, under the laws of the State, each member have but one vote, without regard to the number of shares he may own.

9. That those Patrons' joint stock associations, where all profits are now divided among the share holders, are requested to change them into cooperative associations as soon as they can make it convenient to do so.

10. Your committee further recommend, as soon as the necessary steps can be taken to organize, in any of our trade centers, commission and wholesale houses, on the cooperative plan, as hereinbefore set forth; that all local and district cooperative associations in convenient reach of such business center, or whose business center it is, be requested to take shares of stock in the same.

We recommend as important trade centers, where commission and wholesale cooperative stores should be established by members of our order at as early a date as possible, to wit: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Memphis, New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), and at any others where the Patrons may so desire.

But in view of the fact that some delay would occur in getting these wholesale houses into operation, and in view of the further fact that the business interests of the order are immediately pressing, and as a necessary and preparatory measure, we recommend the immediate establishment of agencies—except where they are already established—as suggested in a memorial presented to the National Grange at this session by a committee of which Brother J. W. White was chairman, from a committee of Executive Committees of the several State Granges, held at Chicago, November 17th, 1876, and which memorial was referred to your committee on cooperation, as follows, to wit: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans, for the present. Then that the same provision be made for any other State that may desire it, and the proper authorities agree to comply with the provisions herein contained.

These general agents or business managers to be selected or appointed by the Masters and Executive Committees of the several State Granges, in which the several business centers are located, and to be approved by the Master of the National Grange.

These said general agents or business managers, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall each of them be placed under a good and sufficient bond to indemnify all members of the order against loss through his mismanagement or malfeasance in the performance of his duties.

And the said Masters and the Executive Committees of the several States where these general managers are appointed, shall supervise the operations of the general business manager, and require him to report in detail quarterly all business under his management. Said general business manager of each State shall make contracts with manufacturers and merchants for the supplies of everything for the Patrons of the United States, and obtain the most advantageous rates of transportation attainable. He may employ, or appoint, with the advice or consent of the proper authorities of his State, such assistants as may be necessary to aid him in the performance of his duties. He shall buy and sell, or cause to be bought and sold, all products and supplies of Patrons, upon such terms as may be authorized by the said authorities of his State; provided that in no case shall the prices charged the Patrons of other States exceed those charged Patrons of his own State.

The bond of said business manager, after being approved by the new Master and Executive Committee of the State Grange that appointed him, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the National Grange.

The said business manager shall receive such annual salary as may be fixed by the proper authorities of his State, which, with all other necessary expenses of conducting the business, shall be paid by a tax on the business of the agency, which tax shall be paid into a business fund, to be created for that purpose by the proper State authorities.

The quarterly reports of these general business managers, after being approved by the aforesaid authorities of the several States, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the National Grange.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the National Grange to consolidate these reports, and have printed, under the direction of the Master and Executive Committee of the National Grange, a sufficient number to furnish a copy to each general business manager or agent. To the president of the board of directors of the wholesale co-operative stores. To the Masters and Executive Committees of all State Granges. To the Masters of all the subordinate Granges in the jurisdiction of the Order. To all local, county and district co-operative stores, and to all sound, true and reliable Grange papers of the Order. Your Committee further recommend, that the National Grange take such measures as in their wisdom they may deem best, to furnish such information and instruction to our entire membership, relative to the business interests of the Order, as will promote the same, to the greatest possible extent. Your committee also recommend that the Master of the National Grange be most respectfully and fraternally requested to revise and perfect as occasion may require, our rules on co-operative business associations, as the light of experience may dictate, so as to adapt them to our growing wants, in local, district, State, inter-State, and national, and inter-national business interests.

As the corporate laws of many of our States are not adapted to our plan of business co-operation, your committee recommend that the National Grange take such measures as in their wisdom may seem best, to urge the Patrons of such States, to use their influence to have such modification made in their State laws as to enable Patrons to carry out the true principles of co-operation.

Your committee further recommend that any wholesale co-operative store organized on the plan recommended in this report, should have the approval and endorsement of the Master of the National Grange, to have National recognition by Patrons.

In all cases where the Master of the National Grange deems it necessary to take legal advice in any of these business affairs that he is hereby authorized to do so.

We are indebted to the Chicago Times for valuable information concerning this body. The National Grange consists of the Masters of the several State Granges, and their wives. The officers who were elected last November at Louisville for three years, being also members ex-officio.

The following table will show the progress of the Order for the last eight years, the same being its entire existence. By comparing the receipts of this year with those of last year it

will be seen that our strictures heretofore published, and the desire that the expenses should be reduced are more than vindicated by the table of progress here given:

Year.	Granges.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1868.....	1	\$ 267 19	\$ 216 59
1869.....	10	302 61	1 051 15
1870.....	47	302 61	3 341 47
1871.....	170	1,706 45	3 200 77
1872.....	417	2,158 60	.....
1873.....	1,105	.....	.....
1874.....	1,362	.....	.....
1875.....	11,941	216 381 03	178 517 27
1876.....	24,290	102 143 54	76,032 54

#### CALIFORNIA STATE GRANGE.

The work of the State Grange this year has been mainly in righting the ship, bringing things into better trim and preparing for work. The disposition was to review the past and draw lessons for future action, rather than for the inception of any new enterprises. The Order has never before stood upon clearer and firmer ground for straightforward progress.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

EDITOR FARMER: We, here at the centre of the county, have been badly "grasshoppered," the whole county has been ravaged by the pests, but the west half of the county has suffered most, as the farmers are nearly all poor and are not able to stand the visitation.

I have made careful observations, and concluded that there would be three-fourths of the last year's ground sown, nearly all of the first sowing was eaten up by the "hoppers," but late sowing looks well; there is usually a strip from one to three rods wide, eaten off all around the outside of each field.

I was at Joplin, Mo., a day or two since, and crossed the whole width of Cherokee county, and I can assure you the grasshopper scourge has fallen heavily on the poor farmers of that county. I do not think that any where near one-tenth of the stubble ground of that county is in wheat now.

What many poor men will do this winter is a mystery to me.

Other business is looking up in Cherokee county. A railroad is building from Brownsville in that county, to Oswego, in this county, which furnishes employment to a great many men. A brick business is springing up at Coalfield, in Cherokee county, that furnishes coal for the Joplin lead mines, that helps some, but many are entirely without employment, and must suffer.

A large immigration is coming in; and going through here, westward, and our county is filling up fast. Many of the settlers on the Osage Ceded Lands are making ready to mortgage their claims as soon as the land office is open, the 10th of this month. Many of the deeded farms are mortgaged, cut-throat mortgages at that; it will make money easier for a time, but how can they pay up. The land sharks will get nearly all the farms, and the poor settlers will have to "go West."

E. F. JACKMAN.

Altamont, Labette County, Kansas.

#### PEDIGREE OF PLANET NO. 17948.

We have received from W. H. Cochran Esq., of Emporia, Kansas, the following pedigree of the noted Short-horn bull, "Planet 17948." This bull stands at the head of his herd. Mr. Cochran is a very conscientious breeder, and his stock shows careful handling and good selection.

PLANET NO. 18948. A. H. B. Page 304, Vol. XII.—13. Bred by J. N. Beatty, Walnut Hill, Near New Holland, Pickaway county, Ohio. Calved, July 1st, 1873, got by young Starlight 7422, out of Charlotte 12th, by imported Meadellist 697. Charlotte 6th, by imported Thornberry 1035. Charlotte 4th, by Harold 561. Charlotte 2d, by young Asmon 1120, imported Charlotte by Alserman (632) Red Rose by Bluecher (1725), by Waterloo (2816), by young Winyard (704), by Styford (625). This bull, Planet, was shipped from Ohio in March, 1874.

#### AN INDIANA WIFE'S AMBITION.

They came down on the outside of the river, to the classic municipality of Slab Town, on the train, day before yesterday, and stepped off to the platform—Jerry Hammerslic and Mrs. Jerry Hammerslic. He was a robust youth of two and seventy, while she was blooming from the effects of the beams of forty summers. The babe, which crowed from beneath the folds of an ample blanket, seemed to scarcely have seen more than 2 years of the sinfulness of this world. Not seeming to recognize the presence of the newspaper fiend, the conversation which had evidently been begun in the car was continued thus: "Now Jerry Hammerslic, you an' me hev been married nigh onto twenty year an' yore hobby hez allus ben for me tew dress plain. While we lived tew hum in Injeany I didn't keer but now as you've determined tew come West an' settle in Kansas, an' es we're goin' among strangers, I am goin' to hev a dress an' other fixens all trimmed up with red, like them are other stuck-up folks we seed on the train. I heern one of the wimmin call it curdnel red, an' now afore I an' baby budge another peg, yew hev got to git me some curdnel red," and down came a No 7 shoe on the platform in a way that meant business. The old gentleman scratched his head a moment and seemed inclined to be obstinate, but the resolute look of his wife's face had its effect, and the last seen of the family was yesterday afternoon, when the old gentleman was directing a porter from one of our extensive dry-goods houses where to carry a huge bundle of goods, among which there was no doubt a sufficient quantity of "curdnel red."—*Kansas City Times.*

They were two peanut vendors, and when they met they set their baskets down and shook hands silently. Then one said: "Ows the trade, Bill, wid yer now?" "Hawful!" the dried up old man replied. Yer see the Eastern question and the pivotal business in Louisiana is crushing us down. I tells you I fear the market is a going up, and so I laid in a stock for the winter. I've invested 40 cents as a speculation and if we don't have war in Turkey I'm a ruined man."

An old Mormon came up to Cheyenne the other day to look for a new wife, and the official trier reported that seventy-eight eggs hit the old chap inside of five minutes.

## Apiary.

### DECEMBER MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

We have always found that during December and January the bees are disturbed, wherever they are or in what condition, the better. All that can be done for their protection and safety through the winter, should have been done before now; but if anything has been neglected or forgotten, they will be injured rather than benefited by opening the hives now. These months should be a season of perfect rest and quiet. We grant that they may be stimulated now and kept breeding. For experiment's sake we have kept bees in a warm place and reared bees, drones and queens in one or more hives every month during the year; but it could not be done to any profit, and brood reared earlier than March or April is at the expense of the well-being of any hive.

Many years ago, when putting bees into a cellar or house was a novelty and in many people's eyes an experiment, we used every day or so, to go to the places where one hundred or more colonies were kept, taking a light with us, perhaps a friend or two, and examine the hives, taking out a frame here and there and stirring things up generally. But we learned better, buying our experience very dearly. It would often be twenty-four hours before all was quieted down again, and we would find afterwards local matter voided all over frames and about the entrance, and we called it "dysentery" and wondered at it, while now we know that the bees were merely unnaturally excited, at a time when they had no occasion for food and after the excitement were compelled to void fecal matter, which they always do most unwillingly about a hive. Of late years we are more particular, than in any thing else about bee-keeping, to do all that the bees will need for two or three months, whether of examining, feeding or equalizing, just as soon as the working season is closed by frost, and after that until the last of February give them, wherever they are, what the boys call a "good letting alone." This advice applies to Northern and Western States; in the South, of course, it applies to the season of rest, whenever that time is.

One thing may safely be done now for bees wintered out of doors, if it has been neglected, that is to shade and protect well all entrances to hives, being careful while doing it not to jar or disturb the inmates. Great harm is done every year to colonies by the blowing in of snow through the entrance, and even more by the sun shining in on them and unduly exciting the bees. If there is doubt about a sufficiency of stores, there is only one way possible to remedy it now, and that is, by carefully, some warm day, putting in a comb of honey if you have a spare one, or thrusting sticks of candy among the clusters of bees. If you do this in the cellar or bee house, do it in the dark and with care.

"Study up" about your bees, while they are resting; recall your experience and plans for the future in the light of it. Give due heed to what others write. Get your hives in readiness for another season, and with all the rest "get understanding" of the nature and habits of your bees. Without this you cannot make the business a success. The most successful apiarists are those who most attentively make the hive their study and its inmates their friends.

### A BOY'S OPINION OF PARENTS.

Parents are born to be a great trouble to their offspring. When I was ever so little I remember I tried to hang up the kitten by the whip-lash, and mother took the kitten away, boxed my ears, and went and drowned it herself the next day. So she had all the fun herself. And father's worse than mother. He told me to take care of the pennies and the dollars would take care of themselves, so I and Ben Smith formed an anti-swearing club. We had a rule that every profane word we used we would pay a cent into the treasury. We had 75 cents the first day, but when we divided and I fetched 37 cents home father said it was bad business, whip me and broke up the club. How is a fellow to know when he is doing right? If I had no parents to hound me around, I'd beat George Washington and holler; for I'd cut down every cherry tree in the garden, and own it, too. If I will an orphan I know what I'd do. Ben Smith and me would go to desolate South Sea Island and stir up the goats and monkeys and things, fry toastfolds, eat oranges and spell, then we'd make a ship and sail around the world. What's the use of drying up in one place? I told mother one day, when she wouldn't give me ten cents, that I meant to go a whaling, and I hoped a whale would jaw me as one did Jonah, id a

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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## Breeders' Directory.

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

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## Kansas City Business Houses.

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

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

SHERMAN HOUSE, The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the courthouse, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDNER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. "Live and let live."

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

## General Business Directory.

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

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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, in which a greater number of awards were given to my herd, than to the herd of any other exhibitor. For further information address SOLOMON CROZIER, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

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**A TALK WITH THE READERS OF THE  
FARMER.**

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

## OUR CLUB RATES FOR 1877.

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

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Returning Boards of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana give these States to Hayes and Wheeler. In each of them, as heretofore stated in the FARMER, the contest has been close, and each party has been free to declare the other guilty of fraud and corruption in their endeavor to secure the desired result. The unprejudiced facts may be expected after the heat of the contest has subsided. In South Carolina the Legislature is in a great muddle. The Democrats have elected their Speaker and Clerk, as have also the Republicans. The Democrats are apparently determined that Wade Hampton shall be the next Governor, while the Republicans are preparing to inaugurate Chamberlain, the present Republican Governor, who, it is claimed, is elected by a majority of over 3,000. The circumstances in each of the contested States are serious enough to create further trouble before the questions at issue are settled, although every good citizen will most sincerely urge moderation and forbearance. The Returning Board of Louisiana, which has been the source of so much anxiety throughout the whole country, renders its decision, which we quote from the Associated Press dispatches of to-day (Wednesday, 6th):

New Orleans, December 5.—At 5:30 p. m. to-day the Secretary of State personally served on Gov. Kellogg the following notification:

I, P. G. Destande, Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the returning officers of the election held in said State on the 7th day of November, 1876, had returned to me as Secretary of State, according to law, the following persons as duly elected as Electors for President and Vice President of the United States for the State of Louisiana, at such election: For the State at Large, Wm. P. Kellogg, J. Henri Burch; First District, Peter Joseph; Second, Leniel A. Sheldon; Third, Morris Marks; Fourth, Aaron B. Levisse; Fifth, Orlando H. Brewster; Sixth, Oscar J. Offierian.

Accompanying the certificate was a statement of the aggregate votes for the Presidential Electors, as certified to the Secretary of State. The vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor was also returned, the total being for Governor, L. B. Packard, 74,624; Francis T. Nichols, 71,198; Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Auterne, 74,669; L. A. Ariz, 71,093.

The clerks of the returning offices had not, up to midnight, completed their duplicate of the returns for promulgation in the official journal. It is understood, however, that four Republican Congressmen, viz: Durrall, Third District; Smith, Fourth; Lanard, Fifth; and Nash, Sixth, have been returned as elected; and Gibson, Democrat, First District, and Ellis, Democrat, Second. The returns for all the offices, State and Congressional, will promulgated to-morrow.

## WHY YOUNG MEN FAIL.

One reason why young men fail is because they undertake much they do not know enough about to secure success. Another is because they will not apply the necessary study and labor in perfecting practical plans and in carefully carrying them out in detail. To put the idea in plain English so as to be perfectly understood, we believe laziness to be at the bottom of more failures among young men than any other one cause. We have frequently heard young men whining and grumbling about lack of appreciation, inability to find congenial employment, and sighing for capital with which to do business upon. That sort of bosh may always be set down to pure, unadulterated laziness. American genius is the ability to work and the courage to dig up and the youth who creates a permanent success as a farmer, mechanic, merchant or other professional man goes to work at whatever his hands can find to do and does it so well that everybody wants him to do that or something better. The young gentlemen who stand round nursing their incipient moustaches expecting the respect and good will of their fellow-men and riches to hunt them up, will be sadly disappointed. The multitude of names and high sounding phrases given to common every day laziness, causes us almost to forget the presence of the old coward. If there is anything more useless or ridiculous on the face of this earth than a robust, lazy young man, waiting for the busy world to stop its work and help him to a competence, we have never seen it. The fact is, people place a very fair valuation upon each other or rather the aggregate judgment of the world is not far from right; in most cases men whether old or young are as often over-rated on the general market, as they are underrated and while the young man may feel the wonderful power and genius he imagines he possesses the cold-blooded, business world takes him for what he is practically worth; it rates him for what he can and does do, and not for his dreams or his aspirations. It is good to have aspirations, but it is a long ways better to have the industry and sense to go to work and make a place in the world. Every young man may safely set down in his little diary and carry over from year to year that every success worth having must be earned, and that the best plan to pursue, to secure a less than mediocre place is to wait for the success to come.

Let every young man take for his statement to his fellows, the robust fact that the world treats him better than he merits and the philosophy will help to a clearer vision. We repeat, that the greatest reason why young men fail is that they are too lazy to dig for success.

## THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF KANSAS.

We published, this morning, a table giving the full official vote of this State, at the recent election for President and Governor. We also publish, so that our readers may have the figures for purpose of comparison, the vote of the State for President in 1868 and 1872, and for Governor in 1874.

The vote for President, taking the highest vote for an elector on each ticket, is as follows:

Hayes, Republican	78,929
Tilden, Democrat	57,902
Cooper, Greenback	7,776
Smith, Temperance	1,110
American Alliance	48
Total vote	137,133
Hayes over Tilden	40,420
Scattering	12,511

The full vote for Governor is as follows:

Anthony, Republican	69,073
Martin, Democrat	46,234
Hudson, Greenback	6,231
Paulson, Temperance	393
Scattering	37
Total vote	121,737
Anthony over Martin	22,739
all	16,419

The vote for Lieutenant Governor was as follows:

Salter, Republican	77,774
Salter, Democrat and Greenback	44,957
Fairchild, Temperance	228
Scattering	15
Total vote	122,974
Salter over Beale	32,817
all	23,574

The vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

Cavanaugh, Republican	77,679
Palmer, Democrat	41,514
Allison, Greenback	2,854
Crosby, Temperance	238
Scattering	16
Total vote	122,316
Cavanaugh over Palmer	36,165
Cavanaugh over all	33,042

The vote for Auditor of State was as follows:

Bonebrake, Republican	78,902
Sheldon, Democrat and Greenback	43,833
Scattering	15
Total vote	122,735
Bonebrake's majority	35,069
all	33,944

The vote for State Treasurer was as follows:

John Francis, Republican	78,451
A. McLaughlin, Democrat and Greenback	44,180
W. S. Hendrix, Temperance	304
Scattering	190
Total vote	123,025
Francis over McLaughlin	34,271
Francis over all	33,867

The vote for Attorney General was as follows:

Davis, Republican	78,078
McConnell, Democrat	39,477
Hadley, Greenback	4,889
Scattering	425
Total vote	122,869
Davis over McConnell	38,601
Davis over all	33,287

The vote for State Superintendent of Public Instruction was as follows:

Lemmon, Republican	77,997
Bartlett, Democrat and Greenback	44,495
Harvey, Temperance	2,565
Scattering	45
Total vote	123,107
Lemmon over Bartlett	33,502
Lemmon over all	33,291

The vote for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was as follows:

Brewer, Republican	78,571
Humphrey, Democrat	39,291
Reynolds, Greenback	4,005
Scattering	169
Total vote	122,766
Brewer over Humphrey	39,280
Brewer over all	33,622

The five Presidential electors on the Republican ticket received, respectively, the following votes: W. L. Simons, 78,322; J. B. Johnson, 78,315; Thomas Hughes, 78,109; W. A. Johnson, 78,227; R. W. P. Mose, 78,318.

The five Presidential electors on the Democratic ticket received, respectively, the following votes: E. G. Ross, 37,902; G. Schubel, 37,799; H. C. Park, 37,810; Geo. A. Reynolds, 37,810; G. H. English, 37,815.

The five Presidential electors on the Greenback ticket received, respectively, the following votes: J. N. Limbocker, 7,770; A. G. Barrett, 7,776; S. A. Riggs, 7,767; S. J. Crawford, 7,773; John Ritchie, 7,668.

The five Presidential electors on the Temperance ticket received the following votes: Joel Grover, 110; A. C. Pierce, 109; W. H. Bower, 107; S. A. Bliss, 107; Asher Mott, 108.

F. M. Spencer, J. A. Richards, L. Prentice, Geo. F. Crane and C. A. Sexton seem to have been electors on a so-called "American Alliance" ticket, and the received, respectively, 23, 23, 10, 12 and 12 votes.

Proposition one to amend the Constitution received 94,345 votes; against it, 1,768. Proposition two received 92,054 votes; against it, 1,985.

The Peter Cooper ticket received no votes in Barbour, Butler, Clay, Ellis, Ellsworth, Ford, Harvey, Kingman, Lincoln, McPherson, Mitchell, Phillips, Reno, Rush and Russell counties; only one in each of the counties of Greenwood and Osborne; and only two in Atchison.

The Temperance ticket received its entire vote in seventeen counties, viz: Allen, Bourbon, Brown, Cowley, Douglas, Jackson, Labette, Marion, Morris, Nemaha, Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Rice, Russell, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Woodson. In five of these it received only one vote.

It will be seen that the vote polled for President exceeds that for any other office. Hayes' vote is exceeded only by the cast for State Treasurer Francis, while Tilden's vote is exceeded by that cast for every candidate on the Democratic State Ticket. Tilden seems to have been the most unpopular Democrat running in this State.

It will be seen, also, that the votes for President and Governor are not so widely apart as many people have imagined. They are as follows:

Hayes' vote	78,929
Anthony's vote	69,073
Anthony less than Hayes	9,856

John Martin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, receives 8,302 more votes than Tilden. It is, therefore, evident that of 6,249 Republicans who refused to vote for Gov. Anthony, at least 8,302 voted for John Martin, and 946 did not vote at all. The total vote polled for Governor is less, by just about that number, than the total vote polled for any other officer.

The vote for Congressmen in the three Districts of the State is as follows:

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Phillips, Republican	29,358
Fenton, Democrat	16,642
Scattering	955
Total vote	46,955
Phillips over Fenton	12,716
Phillips over all	13,415

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Haskell, Republican	22,088
Goodin, Democrat and Greenback	17,518
Knox, Temperance	62
Total vote	39,668
Haskell over Goodin	5,570
Haskell over all	4,508

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Ryan, Republican	25,171
Crawford, Democrat and Greenback	11,634
Scattering	62
Total vote	36,867
Ryan over Crawford	13,537
Ryan over all	13,475

The aggregate Republican majority in the three Congressional Districts, over all, is 31,398.

There is very little difference in the majorities given for Col. Phillips and Capt. Ryan. The First District, however, polls nearly 6,000 more votes than the second, and nearly 9,000 more votes than the Third. This ought to be equalized.

The vote for District Judge in this Judicial District is announced as follows:

Counties	Otis	Hubbard
Atchison	2,080	1,273
Doniphan	1,384	1,149
Brown	822	1,240
Nemaha	862	909
Total	5,848	4,571

Majority for Otis, Dem., over Hubbard, Rep., 776.

Judge John T. Morton was re-elected in the Third District without opposition; Robt. Crozier, Rep., in the First District; N. T. Stevens, Rep., in the Fourth District; E. B. Peyton, Rep., in the Fifth, without opposition; Andrew S. Wilson, Rep., in the Twelfth, without opposition; W. P. Campbell, Rep., in the Thirteenth; J. H. Prescott, Rep., in the Fourteenth; and Joel Holt, Rep., without opposition, in the Fifteenth. These are all the Districts in which an election was held. Mr. Otis is, therefore, the only Democratic District Judge elected in the State, and he is elected in a strong Republican District.—*Atchison Champion.*

## PROF. TICE'S WEATHER PROPHECIES FOR DECEMBER.

The following is the "programme" for the weather during the present month, made out by Prof. Tice three months ago. It will be observed that the month has started out precisely according to the contract:

## DISTURBING CAUSES.

Dec. 3—Vulcan's passage of solar node, 260 deg.; Mercury's passage of solar node, 260 deg.

Dec. 9—Vulcan's equinox at 350 deg.; Venus' equinox at 170 deg.

Dec. 12—Earth at solar node, 80 deg.

Dec. 15—Vulcan at solar node, 80 deg.

Dec. 20—Vulcan equinox at 170 deg.

Dec. 26—Vulcan solar node, 260 deg.

## PROBABLE WEATHER.

1st—Clear and cold.

2d to 4th—Moderating. Barometer falling, temperature rising, threatening weather, with rain or snow.

5th to 6th—Barometer rising, temperature falling, clearing and cold weather.

7th to 11th—Moderating. Barometer falling, temperature rising, clouding, threatening weather, with heavy rain and snow storms.

11th to 13th—Barometer rising, temperature falling, clearing and cold weather.

13th to 16th—Moderate. Barometer falling, temperature rising, clouding, threatening weather, with rain and snow.

16th to 19th—Barometer rising, temperature falling, clear or fair, but cold.

19th to 22nd—Moderating. Barometer falling, temperature rising, clouding and threatening weather, with heavy rain and snow storms.

22nd to 25th—Barometer rising, temperature falling, clearing, fair but cold weather.

25th to 28th—Moderating. Barometer falling, temperature rising, clouding and threatening weather with rain or snow.

28th to 30th—Barometer rising, temperature falling, and probably quite cold weather.

31st—Moderating and threatening.

Comparatively warm spells will occur about 3d, 10th, 21st, and 27th.

Cold spells will occur about 1st, 6th, 11th, 17th, 22nd and 28th.

## WEATHER REPORT FOR NOVEMBER FOR KANSAS, 1876.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

STATION—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Trenchard streets, elevation of barometer and thermometer 575 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above ground.

Mean temperature 37° 5, which is 1° 43 below the average November temperature for the eight preceding years. Mean at 7 a. m., 32° 25; at 2 p. m., 49° 65 at 9 p. m., 34° 75. Maximum, 72° on the 10th; minimum 9° on the 30th; monthly range of temperature 63°.

Rain and melted snow, 2.60 inches, which is 0.88 inch above the November average. The first snow of the season occurred on the 13th; the entire depth of snow was 3½ inches. Either rain or snow fell on 7 days. The total rainfall (including melted snow) for the 11 months of 1876, now completed has been 43.75 inches—an unprecedented amount.

Mean cloudiness, 46.11 per cent. of the sky, the month being 2.30 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days 12 (entirely clear 3); half clear 11; cloudy, 7 (entirely cloudy 5). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 42.33 per cent.; at 2 p. m. 49.67 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 46.83 per cent.

Wind—N. W. 51 times; S. E. 16 times; S. W. 14 times; S. S. 5 times; N. 2 times; calm, once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 12,287 miles which gives a mean daily velocity of 409 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 17 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour on the 13th.

Mean height of the barometer 27.171 in.; at 7 a. m., 29.193 in.; at 2 p. m., 29.138 in.; at 9 p. m., 29.180; maximum 29.833 in.; at p. m. on the 30th; minimum 28.675 in. on the 11th; range for the month 1.159 inches.

Relative Humidity—Mean for the month, 70.9; at 7 a. m., 82.2; at 2 p. m., 53.5; at 9 p. m., 77.5; highest, 94.8 on the 17th; lowest, 22.9, on the 10th.

LAID OVER.—We were compelled to postpone the publication, until next week, of an account of the Anniversary exercises of Capito Grange on 4th inst. As Patrons are aware the 5th of December was the 9th anniversary of the Patrons of Husbandry.

## Crops, Markets &amp; Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

Husking on the College farm ended a week ago. The total yield of the 24 acres of corn grown this year, so far as we have the "returns," is 1,350 bushels. The "official count" will not alter these figures materially.—*Industrialist.*

The wheat throughout this section, we are informed by the farmers, is in excellent condition, and all that which was planted late and for a while looked quite sickly, has come out in first class condition.—*Walton Reporter.*

C. A. Bailey, of Reeder township, purchased a pig for \$2 in September, 1875; has since sold from her increase hogs to the amount of \$115, and has eight pigs left, valued at \$25. No money in hogs; oh, no.—*Garnett Plaindealer.*

Eighteen hog buyers assembled in Elk City one day last week and made matters lively for a while. Men scoured the country in all directions for the animals, and gave fancy prices.—*Independence Kansan.*

There were nearly one hundred hogs weighed on Beck's scales last Monday, which brought from fifteen to twenty dollars each. This is more profitable than selling wheat at seventy-five and corn at twenty cents a bushel.—*Iola Register.*

A. T. Auld sent a car-load of forty-five hogs to Kansas City, on Tuesday morning, that averaged 365 pounds in weight apiece, and one of the porcines weighing 685 pounds. They were a fine lot.—*La Cuyne Journal.*

The weather underwent a sharp and sudden change, Wednesday, and some bitter cold weather followed the mercury going down below zero, into the basement, and the streams being locked in ice. About as cold weather as we are treated to here.—*Oskaloosa Independent.*

Mr. J. McArthur and his brother Maj. McArthur are at the present engaged in establishing a sheep ranch in Anderson county, eighteen miles south of Garnett. They have seven or eight hundred head of sheep now and intend to increase the number to two thousand by spring. They go to that locality on account of the extensive range, and will doubtless make a handsome per cent. in profits.—*Olathe Mirror.*

New corn is 7 cents, old 22 cents, oats 15 cents, wheat 50¢ @ 90 cents per bushel. These prices will make the farmers rich, by encouraging them to be economical. Farmers are too apt to wallow in luxury when they get 30 or 40 cents for corn.—*Emporia News.*

We have been riding around the country somewhat of late and have seen better prospects for wheat crops than has ever before been our







## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## THE BOYS.

'Twas part of my wedding portion,  
This spot where the old house stands,  
And I had the choosing of it  
From all my father's lands.  
We were young but we were not foolish,  
Or wasteful, you may depend,  
And my mother had always taught me  
'Twas better to save than spend.

For a while, you know, it was lonely,  
With me in the house all day,  
And no one to come and go,  
To hear what I had to say;  
But when I sat with the baby,  
My boy, asleep on my arm,  
I didn't much care for the neighbors,  
Or anything else on the farm.

There was Jack and Ben, you remember,  
They were all that I ever had;  
And Jack was his mother's idol,  
Though Ben was a likely lad,  
And we saved up every penny,  
Nor envied another's joys,  
For a little farm is a little cramped  
For a couple of growing boys.

I was bent on their having learning,  
For I wanted my Jack and Ben  
To be able to read the country  
Whenever they needed men.  
And father said I was silly,  
For he never could understand  
The use of spending money  
For anything else than land.

But I kept to my way of thinking,  
And, though not over-wise, I saw  
That both had a taste for study;  
But Jack had a taste for law,  
And I knew that my prayers and prudence  
Would alter a while prevail,  
And it paid for all the struggle  
When I entered my boys at Yale.

I see that my father is falling,  
And there is no strength in his arm  
To hold him steady in the meadow,  
Or do the work on the farm.  
And somehow I've lost my courage,  
Though I try to be calm and brave,  
But what can a mother do but weep,  
With both her boys in the grave.

The house was never so lonely,  
And my poor old man and I  
Sit off in the chimney corner  
And dream of the days gone by  
And when the too solemn silence  
Is broken by sudden noise,  
We start with the old time gladness,  
And whisper, "Here come the boys!"

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

## A DEFENSE OF AMERICAN COOKERY.

There has always been so much said in praise of French cooking and deprecation of American cooking and cookery, that I am quite aware it is rather an audacious proceeding in me, and much resembling sacrilege to inveigh against the former and extol the latter. It has become more of a habit than genuine conviction to laud everything that is French—excepting, thank heavens, French morals—and "run down" very many things that often merit commendation, simply because they are "American," which term, abroad, is almost equivalent to a derisive epithet, and which is usually accompanied with a sneer, in allusion, probably to some of our fashions in dress, some article of diet, some expression, some peculiarity, or to our national cookery. It is with the last—our cookery, in connection with the vaunted French style—that I shall at present deal.

I cheerfully admit that in the concoction of confections, sweet and dessert dishes partaking of a light and frothy nature, the French do excel, not only our nation, but all other nations, including, and indeed, above all others, their dear old friend, Johnny Bull. But, who in the name of sense, could stand it to live on hummeries? Not an American, I am certain. It would destroy an average American stomach—and I insist upon it that they are good average stomachs—in less than six months, to partake daily of the nauseatingly sweet 'creams' and 'ices' and 'souffles' and pates and I might go on all day stringing out their French names. As sure as fate, they fall upon the palate, and clog the stomach.

Many sensible Americans declare that they esteem French gravies and sauces far above those of our own cooks. Give me in preference the rich, savory, odorless gravies of the American kitchen, partaking of the flavors of the meats out of which they proceed, and not the foreign-tasting, lemon-and-wine and brandy-flavored "measles" which are served up to you as the sauces *par excellence*, and over which you are expected to go into ecstasies, and which, I regret to say, we often do that we may be well-bred.

Foreigners, among other faults they have to find with American cookery, call it "monotonous," and terribly "insipid," and in the same breath, blame us for its "expensiveness." As for the last, whose business is it but ours, I would like to know? If we can afford it, it needn't to exercise the foreigner. In fact, the cost of a thing has a great deal to do with the worth of it in a real American's eyes—that is one beauty of it. Then we are not obliged to skimp in this country like they do across the waters, especially we wouldn't skimp our tables. We keep house with a big spoon, and we don't care what kind of a spoon they use a thousand years from now. As for *monotony*—a nice likely thing that is! With the fish and flesh, the fowl and game—the fruit and vegetables—besides such *delectables* as cheese and cream and butter—golden aromatic butter—not the tasteless, unsalted "French" butter—it seems like asking for more air in a Kansas wind, or more dressiness on her high prairies. We've got the frogs and slugs, the rats and mice, and cats enough to satisfy the greediest Frenchman, only we haven't the stomach to eat such "small deer." We leave that to the refined French.

As for "insipidness," it is only such depraved tastes as can relish insects and vermin that find our cooking insipid. I should think it would be, indeed! I cannot say from experience how a pussy ragout does taste, but I fancy it would be rather too highly flavored for an American's taste.

Our food in this country is so substantial that there is no danger of its "melting in one's mouth," which seems to be the perfection of French skill in cookery. Our roast turkey and

fowl—our pork and beans and chicken pies—are all too far from being shams and make-ups to do any volunteer melting. Yes, our pie crust, flaky and tender as the snowflake its namesake, is addicted to melting in the mouth—so do our biscuits and our cakes. As for bread, who doesn't know what "French twists" and "French rolls" are, and what good American doesn't know, too, what a loaf of home-made, home-made American bread is such as "mother used to bake," or such as his wife bakes today? There is substance in the latter, though it is as sweet and light as honey comb too. French bread (like the people) lacks substance. Again, all foreigners complain that our food or cookery rather, is indigestible. Well, that is the fault of their digestions and their peculiar tastes and not of our manner of preparing food. We are not obliged to furnish "turreens" with digestions when they honor us with their inspection; that is about the only commodity that we do not have on hand ready-made. They have their minds made up beforehand that they cannot digest our cookery, so they don't try. If it don't agree with them at first why don't they eat it till it does. That is the way we do when we go to frog-eating France—it shows our pluck.

I like things and people I am used to—and so do the French. So let them stick to their 'souffles' and their 'consommés'—we'll stick to our roasts and stews and bakes, our pies and dumplings, our waffles, and our buckwheat cakes and syrup. It is the food (and the cooking) that gives the American his steam; it is the diet that makes the people, and I fancy an American will contrast favorably any time with a Frenchman. If they would eat more pork and beans and real bread, and fewer kickshaws, they might be able to govern themselves. I don't believe in 'souffles' for making brains. If any American affects to prefer French cooking to our own let him have it, by all means; everybody is entitled to his own stomach ache. I blush for him though, for his taste or his affection. When we are ready to go croaking, we will eat frogs, but then our national air would have to be changed to "The frog he would be a-wooling go." Even the French *piece de resistance* is only a make believe. About the best *piece de resistance* we have in America is a roast from a Texas ox but 'tis no sham there is something to resist there.

So let Monsieur eat his *colossal sautés au sautés*, and flourish his napkin—we'll sit down to our Thanksgiving turkey with thankful hearts, supremely happy that we live in turkey-eating America and not in frog-eating France.

Russell, Kansas.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

## A TALK AMONG OURSELVES.

Yes I know, there are so many we want to remember with our presents this year, it is the last chance we will have to give *Condolential* gifts. We are at a loss to decide what would be appropriate; and some of us, perhaps, at a decided loss as to the means wherewith to obtain the desired objects. Perchance a few hints will aid some good mother in preparing surprises for little boys who go trudging off to school, pulling the old cap down over curly locks, and may be wishing they had a nice one. Did you ever try to make such a thing? If not, I want to tell you of one I have just seen, as neat a piece of headcovering as ever came from the store, in return for a brand-new greenback or bright silver dollar. You probably have an old cap you can rip apart and pattern from. This one was made from the best part of an old coat that had seen its day and was dismembered, turned and pressed till the "old thing looked as well as new." It was lined with cotton in the top and some stiff material around the sides; an old front piece of a cap, recovered and bound with silk braid gave the finishing touch; and this *chapeau*, the work of loving hands, was pronounced "good enough to wear to town." Now, you may have an old garment you can put to use in this way, and there will be enough left to make into a pair of mittens that are better to play in and for snow-balling than those made of yarn. What I have to add for your romping out-door sporting boys may provoke a smile at my extreme economy, but comfort is my excuse. I have so often noticed the red-chapped wrists of school boys and have felt too the cold wind play up my arms that I put the children's worn out stockings away last summer thinking I could transform them when winter came into coverings for arms. I have cut off the feet and crocheted an edge around the ravell'd ankle so they fit snug and are proof against any attack of cold or wind; besides saving much precious time for my loved books and music that I might have spent in making fancy cuffs, were it not for this forethought.

Presuming your little girls are well clothed for the winter, I will suggest something ornamental for them whose aesthetic tastes should be gratified as far as possible even in the little farm house on Kansas prairies. Make frames for their little prize chronos and choice wood

cuts, they have carefully cut from newspapers. Hang the pictures in the kitchen over the table, in the entry and by their beds; any place every place. They will give the growing minds more ideas to feed upon, and raise their thoughts from the prosaic routine of every-day life.

You no doubt have some stiff paper sacks you can cut into long strips half an inch wide and then fold them into *cat skins* as children say by taking two and bending them alternately on each other, when finished gently stretching out the folds, and after tacking on the paste board to which the picture has been fastened, varnish so as to resemble walnut moulding. You will be surprised at the effect, while Annie and Mamie will be too pleased to speak their delight on Christmas morning.

PRUE PERLE.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

## WHAT SHALL WE WORN.

In colors brown and black suit all faces and ages, all conditions and circumstances of life, but much of loveliness may be added by a judicious supplementing of bright or delicate colors, relieving the severe monotony. It is a fact we are perhaps unwilling to acknowledge, but one well worth remembering, that much of love making, and consequent after felicity of life and the foundation of happy families, is largely due to its initial stages to such trifles as a dainty dress, a charming combination of colors, or a bewitching bow of ribbon! Where is the lover, who, if he pause to trace his passion to its source, will not discover that the first germ—whence soon developing into life, sprang up and filled his heart with bloom and beauty—was implanted there by the irresistible blandishments of his sweetheart in the mysteries of the toilette? Where the fond husband who, looking back over happy years, will not find that the first memories of her who has since blessed his life, mingled in his dreams in that early time conspicuous with a knot of ribbon at the throat, a rosette in the hair, a tiny slipper or glove or perchance a neatly fitting calico gown and the ever necessary pretty white collar and cuffs? Nothing can be prettier than this popular new color cardinal red for enlivening sober suits by giving the needed bright and cheerful touches here and there of butterfly bows and floating ends. But let us be prudent in its use, for while it lends the brunette and grey-eyed beauty a certain bird-like airiness, perfectly enchanting, it gives to other forms and faces an unmistakably "dowdy" look.

The mainstay of every lady's toilette to-day, must be, first, a good black silk, and secondly a handsome woolen dress; with these she has a "wardrobe" for the year round, and all other gowns, morning robes, evening dresses, etc., etc., are but accessories. The indispensable black silk where one's dresses are few is generally better made entirely of plain silk. Those goods sent out by leading manufacturers, such as Bonnes, Ponsou, and Guinet, are always reliable, as is the well-known family silk called *cashmere sublimé du nord*, and the Continental *sublimé*. There is also an American silk called *cashmere Boston*, very similar in make to the French article, and the never-failing standard American, which, though not as beautiful, wears like iron.

Prices of standard articles vary but little from year to year, and it is as true to-day as it was a quarter of a century ago, that a fair silk may be bought for \$2.00 per yard, and an elegant one for \$3.00; to be sure there are times and occasions out of the general run of business, when a good article may be purchased for less than the cost of its manufacture, because of failures or change of style.

As to the number of yards required in a dress-pattern there is little change since the days of ample drapery. If the father of the family fondly imagined that with the going out of hoops and bustles and the incoming of a Grecian style of straightness, that there would be less of a demand upon his purse-strings in consequence, then he was once more mistaken, though where all the yards upon yards, go to which the dressmaker calls for, is one of those mysteries which no person can find out.

For a "stand-by" woolen dress a fine dust colored serge is very serviceable, the lower skirt trimmed by bias flounces, put on with little fullness, and polonaise bordered with the same and terminating in two long ended tails at the back over the lower part of the slight train; or a black or dark colored cashmere, such as olive, brown, bronze or blue, trimmed with worsted fringe or pleated flounces of the same, edged and corded with silk in an exactly matching shade. Bottle-green and cardinal red are often put together, as also cardinal and navy blue, in the formation of the exquisite "Marquise" costume. A "Huguenot" costume in black and mauve, in "Incorable" in shaded damask wool of oak leaf pattern, and a "Catherine de Medici" with train, are all equally handsome.

A walking costume, of dark gray camel's hair cloth, combined with silk of a darker shade, is pretty made with an underskirt of the silk with demit train. Deep flounces at bottom, edged with knife pleating of the same. The flounces put on in box pleats, with a deep heading, lined with a lighter silk, matching exactly in tint the camel's hair. The overdress made long and full. The front and side breadths separate from the back, and trimmed round the bottom and up the sides with a fold of silk and deep woolen fringe. The back width pointed, with broad pointed revers on each side, trimmed with a band of silk and fringe similar to that upon the front width. Neither back nor front width to be looped, but

hang in loose graceful folds. The basque double breasted; and short in the back, long and pointed in front, edged with trimming similar to that upon the overskirt, and the fringe continued up the front. Smoke pearl buttons close the front, a plain English collar flaring the neck. Sleeves of silk similar to the underskirt, made half tight, and with double frills at the wrist. Hat of light gray felt, with plumes of a darker gray, and scarf of gray silk around the crown; band of cardinal silk above the forehead, and a wing of shaded crimson looping the left side of the broad rim. Muff of gray silk, with leather bands to match the plumes of the hat. Buff of leather tips for the neck.

## SENSIBLE SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

Early in the season—say in November—the owner of a cozy little home sent a note to families embracing 30 or 40 of his friends—no more than his double rooms would seat comfortably—stating that he would be "at home," Friday evenings, during the winter from 7 to 11, and should be glad to have them come when they pleased, do as they pleased, and go when they pleased. They were requested to come in without ringing, and soon learned to dispose of their wrappings and themselves without troubling any one. The rooms were brightly lighted, well warmed, and as much ventilated as our brainless system of house building would admit of. There were tables for those who wished to play cards or other games; an open piano and music for the musically inclined; books, magazines, and papers strewn about; easy chairs around the fire for story-tellers or visitors. No "refreshments" were served, but in one corner was a table with apples and popped corn, or walnuts and raisins, candy, or—on especially cold nights—an urn of coffee and a plate of doughnuts—to which all were invited to help themselves, or others, as they wanted. Husbands, wives, or young people, came alone or together, as was convenient; staid according to their pleasure; did as they wished, and went, as they came, without more ceremony than a cheery "goodnight." The meetings were called "Informals," and whether the number in attendance were 10 or 40 made no difference, for there was no expense or special trouble of preparation. It was proposed to have them rotate; but the objection was held valid, that by so doing there would always be with some an uncertainty as to the place of meeting; rivalries in "entertainment" would creep in; dressing up would come to be thought essential; and so the characteristic charm of the gatherings be dissipated. They, therefore, continued as they began, and were efficient in killing off for those concerned, at least, the old stand up parties, on one side, and preventing a social stagnation on the other.—Golden Rule.

## RECIPTS.

ENGLISH PUDDING.—1 cup of chopped suet, 1 cup of chopped raisins, 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of sweet milk, 5 cups of flour, 1 teaspoonful of soda. Steam 3 hours. *Sauce for Dressing*.—2 eggs, ½ cup of sugar, butter the size of an egg, 4 tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Flavor with wine or brandy.

GERMAN TOAST.—Cut thick slices of baker's bread, dip them each side in eggs and milk enough to moisten, fry until brown in a pan greased with butter; serve with a hot wine sauce.

THE BEST WAY TO COOK CODFISH.—Strip it of its skin, and cut it in pieces about the size of one's hand; place it in water, and allow it to simmer on the stove until it becomes tender. It should never be allowed to boil. Boiling hardens and darkens the fish, and deprives it of its flavor.

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

JUMBLES.—2 cups sugar, ¾ cups butter, 1 cup sour cream, 3 eggs beaten separately, 1 teaspoonful of soda; mix with flour enough to make it possible to roll by flouting your roller and no more; sprinkle granulated sugar over when rolled out, and cut with large size cutter and small ring from the center.

AUNT HETTY'S LOAF CAKE.—Two cups of sugar and one of butter beaten to a cream, three eggs, the whites beaten separately, three cups flour with one teaspoon cream tartar stirred in, yolks of eggs, sugar and butter stirred well; now add three cups more flour with one teaspoon cream tartar, and one cup sweet milk and the whites of the eggs, and then stir again; add one nutmeg, one pound raisins or currants, dredged with flour, one teaspoon soda dissolved in four tablespoons water. This makes two nice loaves, and is excellent.

BAKED BUTTER PIE.—Grease a deep pie-tin, and fill with sliced tart apples. Make a batter of two eggs (one well answer), one teaspoonful of butter, one-half cupful of thin, sweet cream; add salt and flour to make of the consistency of stirred cake. Pour over the apples, and bake about one-half hour. To be eaten with cream and sugar.

STEAMING VS. BOILING.—Potatoes and all vegetables, in place of boiling, should be cooked by steam, else they must be more or less water-soaked. The simplest and cheapest steamer is easily had by having a steamer made to fit the large iron kettle that every kitchen has. When steaming fruit, put it in an earthen dish; set dish and all in the steamer. The fruit then does not waste its flavor as when stewed with water. Steam puddings, instead of boiling, if you would retain the flavor.

SWEET POTATOES.—1. Cut them in thin slices and fry like Irish potatoes; be careful not to cook them too much, as they will be too hard. 2. Peel and cut in quarters, and until the edges are brown. If the roots are very large, cut into eighths. 3. Peel and cut into halves, quarters or eighths, and bake with beef or veal, putting them in the bakepan at the base of the meat.

Every means is taken to lessen any bulkiness about the hips of a dress; the skirts are fitted close to the figure, and depend upon deep flounces for their fullness.

Coin goblets, resembling those in vogue during the reign of Charles II., are being introduced. These allow the use of current as well as of memorial coins for the purpose of ornamentation.

Dressholders are made of various metals, such as gold, bright, frosted and oxidized silver, nickel and steel, with engraved, chased and relief surface, to suit the different styles of dress.

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**\$70 A Week!**  
**At Home!**  
Ladies & Gentlemen  
In search of honorable, permanent and profitable employment, can obtain the same by securing the agency of our "FRIEND," who offers energetic persons everywhere, the best chance ever offered to **Make Money**, and with cheerfulness to send samples for 25 cents to persons desiring to test the article, or particulars free!

C. F. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Your valuable medicine, **Simmons' Liver Regulator**, has saved me many Doctors' bills. I use it for everything it is recommended and never knew it to fail. I have used it in Colic and Grubbs, with my Mules and Horses, giving them about half bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to, you can recommend it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all ailments that Horse flesh is heir to.

E. T. TAYLOR, Agent for Grangers of Georgia.

## For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Diseases of the Bowels.

We were told, a few days ago, that a lady who had tried almost every remedy which had been told her for the prevention and cure of Chicken Cholera, and all of which failed, in a happy fit of inspiration administered a dose of "Simmons' Liver Regulator." The result was a success. As our experience in Chicken Cholera during the last two or three years has been a losing one every means adopted failing to stop the ravages of the dread Cholera we also tried Simmons, and are glad to add testimony to that of the old lady. One given over duck is now running about, two desperately sick chicks are convalescing, and the balance as yet show no signs of being sick. "Dose, to very sick Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. For others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed."

The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

"It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, torpid liver and such like diseases."

W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. I. Co., of Ga.

## HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER FOR THE FARMER.

HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

In clubs of ten or more. One Dollar per copy, for one year, postage prepaid, and a free copy to the person getting up the club.



## THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Dec. 6, 1876.

Atchison Co.—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. W. Glenn, Lancaster Tp., (Monrovia P.O.), one bay mare, star on forehead, 15 hands high, 1 year old, valued at \$20.00.

Also, one brown mare 1½ hands high, 2 years old, valued at \$20.00.

Brown Co.—Henry Isely, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Amos Smith, Padonia Tp., (Hamilia P.O.), Nov. 7, 1876, one light bay horse, 1 year old, about 13 hands high, small star in forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$15.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Bolk, Padonia Tp., (Padonia P.O.), Nov. 14, 1876, one white, 2 years old, no marks or brands, p. visible. Valued at \$10.00.

MARE—Taken up by John Walters, Hawatha Tp., (Hawatha P.O.), Nov. 2, 1876, one small bay mare, about 6 years old, small star in forehead. Valued at \$10.00.

Also, one bay horse about 6 years old, wart on left side of the head. Valued at \$10.00.

Chase County—A. H. Reese, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Bevelin, Cottonwood Tp., Oct. 23, 1876, one sorrel mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, branded (17) on left forehead. Valued at \$10.00.

Also, one sorrel horse pony, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, white stripe in forehead, blind in left eye, no brands. Valued at \$20.00.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Dan of Shepard, Shawnee Tp., Nov. 9, 1876, one large white cow, 5 years old, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$20.00.

Douglas County—Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by L. R. Saunders, Centre Tp., Oct. 13, 1876, one gray horse, 16 hands high, about 3 years old, both fore legs shod, no 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, Hill River one bay horse, 2 years old, white on outside of right hind leg and inside of left fore leg, enlargement of right knee, star in forehead. Valued at \$25.00.

MARE—Taken up by James Norman, Washington Tp., Nov. 19, 1876, one gray mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$15.00.

Greenwood County—W. T. Reese, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Avery Harrington, Pleasant Grove Tp., Nov. 4, 1876, one dark brown horse, 2 years old, valued at \$20.00.

Jackson County—J. B. Porterfield, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. B. Harper, Jefferson Tp., Nov. 13, 1876, one black steer, broad white, white spot in forehead, 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 \$12.00.

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

Lyon County—J. M. Craig, Clerk.

MARE & COLT—Taken up by James B. Brown, Americus Tp., Oct. 30, 1876, one brown mare 13 or 15 years old, four feet white to the pastern joint, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$20.00.

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

MARE—Taken up by Lemuel H. Johnson, Americus P.O., Nov. 4, 1876, one bay mare, 2 years old, small star in forehead, a little white on left hind foot. Valued at \$20.00.

Also, 12 or 13 year old steer, speckled, with considerable roan on sides. Valued at \$20.00.

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

PONY—Taken up by Eliza Moon, Pike Tp., Nov. 7, 1876, one bay pony, 2 years old, small streak of white on left hind foot, 11 hands high, no marks or brands visible, a short leather strap round its neck. Valued at \$25.00.

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

Leavenworth County—O. Biedendorf, Clerk.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by John Van Euan, Delaware Tp., Nov. 13, 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 \$12.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by Benj. Kinkaid, Tonganoxie Tp., Nov. 23, 1876, one red heifer, one year old, white spot in face, white tail, under of the right ear, hind feet white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.00.

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. Valued at \$25.00.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Cornelius Kasper, Centre Tp., one brown horse 3 years old, medium size, no marks or brands, with harness on.

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

Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Andrew Leipold, Vermillion Tp., Nov. 10, 1876, one sorrel mare pony, about 10 years old, white face, light hip shot. Valued at \$10.00.

Montgomery County—E. T. Mears, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Shroder, Cherry Tp., one bay horse about 10 years old, 14 hands high, black mane tail and feet, collar marks on neck and shoulders, white specks on withers. Valued at \$10.00.

Nebraska County—W. J. Ingram, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Herman Fasholtz, Richmond Tp., Nov. 27, 1876, one red and white cow, right horn broken, half of short tail split in both ears. Appraised at \$20.00.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos. M. Durland, Home Tp., Oct. 11, 1876, one bay horse, 15½ hands high, one white hind foot, supposed to be 6 years old and sound. Valued at \$20.00.

COLT—Taken up by Frederick Weger, Home Tp., Nov. 17, 1876, one mouse colored mare colt, 2 years old, medium size, white spot in forehead. Valued at \$15.00.

FILLEY—Taken up by John H. Burton, Home Tp., Nov. 22, 1876, one bay filley 2 years old, stripe around right hind foot, mostly on inside near the hoof, no brands or marks. Valued at \$10.00.

COLT—Taken up by E. D. Hymer, Home Tp., Nov. 27, 1876, one good-sized iron grey mare colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.00.

Osage County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Warren, Valley Brook Tp., Sept. 22, 1876, one bright bay mare, 3 years old, two white hind feet, white stripe in forehead, 13½ hands high.

STEER—Taken up by W. C. Besse, Valley Brook Tp., Nov. 3, 1876, one yearling steer, dark red, white in forehead and breast of tail.

Pawnee County—F. McCarthy, Clerk.

PONY MARE—Taken up by A. E. Mitcheson, Gardfield Tp., one dark brown pony mare, hind feet white, white stripe in face, branded (17) on left shoulder, about 10 years old. Valued at \$10.00.

Reno County—H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Reys, Castleton Tp., one brown mare about 10 years old, white face, four white legs and white spots on back, saddle marks on withers. Appraised by John Campbell and W. T. Richardson at \$20.00.

STEER—Taken up by C. A. Goranson, Jackson Tp., Nov. 8, 1876, one 2 years old red and white spotted, some black on neck, small size. Valued at \$10.00.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Dougherty, Jackson Tp., Nov. 11, 1876, one mare 3 years old, sorrel, white in forehead, white hind feet. Valued at \$10.00.

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

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by Otto Fletcher, Dorset Tp., Nov. 1, 1876, one dark bay mare, small white spot in forehead, branded on left fore shoulder not plain enough to be legible, about 3 or 4 years old. Valued at \$10.00.

COW—Taken up by Wallace S. Johnson, Silver Lake Tp., Oct. 23, 1876, one yellow-red cow, white motley spots in forehead, some white on belly, about 10 or 11 years old. Worth \$22.00.

Also, one speckled roan cow, about 8 years old, left fore test lost, no other brands or marks perceptible. Worth about \$20.00.

FILLEY—Taken up by W. D. Pavel, at Pauline, Nov. 17, 1876, one white and cream-colored filley 2 years old, 14½ hands high, no marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$20.00.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Antrim, Soldier Tp., Nov. 15, 1876, a deep red steer 2 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

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

Wabasha 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 \$15.00.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Elliott, Wilmington Tp., Nov. 15, 1876, one iron grey mare, about 3 years old, had on bell with wire for clapper, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10.00.

COW—Taken up by John T. Barker, Mission Creek Tp., Nov. 25, 1876, one dark iron grey horse colt, white in forehead, about 1 year old, no 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 white bay mare about 12 hands high, 3 years old, some collar and saddle marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

PONY—Taken up by David Kepler, Outdaro Tp., Nov. 15, 1876, one dark bay horse pony, about 3 years old, black mane and tail, large white star in face, all four feet white, some saddle and harness marks, blind in right eye. Valued at \$20.00.

Strays for the Week Ending Nov. 29 1876.

Allen County—S. Stover, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. C. Black, Humboldt Tp., one cow about six years old, white, both ears old, small slit in left ear. Valued at \$15.00.

MARE—Taken up by R. T. W. Stroud, Elm Tp., one sorrel mare, nine years old, four white feet, fifteen and one half hands high. Valued at \$30.00.

FILLEY—Taken up by Wm. Pickett, Elm Tp., one bay mare about 3 years old, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20.00.

PONY—Taken up by Swan Olsen, Salem Tp., one black horse pony 6 years old, star in forehead, white spot back of knee on right foreleg, saddle marks, branded "J. E." on left shoulder, had on leather harness. Valued at \$25.00.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Parish, Osage Tp., one red roan steer, 3 years old. Valued at \$25.00.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. Millson, Centre Tp., (Fairfax P.O.), Nov. 1, 1876, one bay mare colt, white hind foot, stripe on forehead, white snip on nose, 3 years old, Valued at \$10.00.

PONY—Taken up by George Saffill, Lancaster Tp., (Lancaster P.O.), Nov. 10, 1876, one white pony, brand "J. B." on left shoulder, indistinct brand on left hip, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by B. Bangs, Drywood Tp., one roan speckled bull, unspotted, 6 or 7 years old, marked with old in right ear, slit in left ear, ring in the ear. Valued at \$10.00.

HORSE—Taken up by F. Robinson, Drywood Tp., one grey horse, supposed to be 8 years old, branded with Mexican brand on right shoulder, stud before. Appraised at \$25.00.

PONY—Taken up by G. Barnard, Drywood Tp., one sorrel pony mare, star in forehead, white spot on head, badly marked with saddle, branded with Mexican brand on shoulder and hip.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Cleland, Walnut Tp., (Grand Prairie P.O.), Nov. 3, 1876, one bay mare pony, 3 years old, small white saddle mark. Valued at \$20.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm. H. Meyer, Walnut Tp., (Fairview P.O.), Nov. 4, 1876, one roan cow 3 years old, with calf, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

COW—Taken up by Benj. Kinkaid, Robinson Tp., (Robinson P.O.), Nov. 1, 1876, one white cow with red hind neck, between 4 and 6 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by John Wilkinson, Chelsea Tp., Oct. 12, 1876, one iron grey filley, 2 years old, branded "J. T." Valued at \$15.00.

MARE—Taken up by E. Joslyn, Rosalia Tp., Oct. 11, 1876, one bay mare, 12 years old. Valued at \$25.00.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. B. Smith, Osage Tp., Oct. 27, 1876, one dark bay mare, fourteen hands high, 11 years old, with saddle marks, all in right ear, figure 6 branded on right shoulder. Valued at \$20.00.

Also, one dark brown mare, about 5 years old, figure 6 branded on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.00.

Gove County—Tacy B. Douglas, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. A. Powers, Gove Tp., Oct. 15, 1876, one dark bay mare 3 years old, 10 hands high. Appraised at \$20.00.

Greenwood County—W. T. Reese, Clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by John Kane, Lane Tp., Nov. 3, 1876, one brown filley, white in tail, blazed face, 3½ years old, 13 hands high, no mark or brand. Valued at \$15.00.

FILLEY—Taken up by Andrew T. McMurray, Lane Tp., Nov. 7, 1876, one dark iron grey filley, 2 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white, big split on left front leg, no brand. Valued at \$10.00.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the

edge of the ribs, increases on pressure;

sometimes the pain is in the left

side; the patient is rarely able to lie

on the left side; sometimes the pain

is felt under the shoulder-blade, and

it frequently extends to the top of

the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken

for a rheumatism in the arm.

The stomach is affected with loss of

appetite and sickness; the bowels in

general are costive, sometimes alternative

with lax; the head is troubled

with pain, accompanied with a dull,

heavy sensation in the back part.

There is generally a considerable loss

of memory, accompanied with a painful

sensation of having left undone

something which ought to have been

done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes

an attendant. The patient

complains of weariness and debility;

he is easily startled, his feet are cold

or burning, and he complains of a

prickly sensation of the skin; his

spirits are low; and although he is

satisfied that exercise would be beneficial

to him, yet he can scarcely summon

up fortitude enough to try it.

In fact, he distrusts every remedy.

Several of the above symptoms

attend the disease, but cases have

occurred where few of them existed,

yet examination of the body,

after death, has shown the LIVER to

have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when

taken with Quinine, are productive

of the most happy results. No better

cathartic can be used, preparatory

to, or after taking Quinine. We

would advise all who are afflicted

with this disease to give them a

FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and

as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on

the lid, with the impression DR.

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER

PILLS bear the signatures of C.

McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the

wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or

storekeeper giving you the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared

by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and

country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S

Liver Pills a trial, we will mail post paid to any

part of the United States, one box of Pills for

twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!!

BANKRUPT SALE OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

100,000 DOLLARS worth goods must be closed out until January 1st, 1877, to raise money.

Don't be deceived by other advertisers who offer Jewelry, as they send nothing but common brass. It takes an expert Jeweler to discover MILTON GOLD from VIRGIN GOLD.

In order to effect rapid sales, we have put up lots of different articles from 50 Cts. to \$5.00; each lot contains more Jewelry than ten times the money could buy anywhere else.

50 CENT LOT.  
ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS,  
ONE SET SPIRAL SHIRT STUPE,  
ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN,  
ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN,  
ONE COLAR BUSTON,  
ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy.

\$1.00 LOT.  
One pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons,  
One set elegant Spira Stupe,  
One beautiful Ladies' Ring marked "Friendship",  
One set (2) Engraved Bracelets,  
One Ladies' Long Neck Chain,  
One Enamelled Locket for the above,  
One Gentle's Handsome Belt-plate Watch Chain,  
One Gentle's "Lovers" Diamond Stud.

\$2.00 LOT.  
One set Gold Front Pin and Ear Rings,  
One Ladies' Long Neck Chain,  
One Enamelled Locket for the above,  
One Ladies' "Friendship" Watch Chain,  
One pair "Lovers" Stone Sleeve Buttons,  
One pair Engraved Stone Buttons,  
One Amethyst Stone Ring set with Pearls,  
One Gentle's Large Seal Ring,  
One Ladies' Band Engagement Ring.

\$3.00 LOT.  
One Ladies' Opera Chain with Slide and Tassel,  
One heavy Ladies' Neck Chain,  
One beautiful Locket for the above,  
One Ladies' "Lovers" Pin and Ear Rings,  
One pair (2) elegant Bracelets,  
One pair Amethyst Stone Buttons-inlaid with Pearls,  
One pair Spira Stupe Buttons,  
One set Spira Stupe for the above,  
One Gentle's Watch Chain with Charm,  
One Amethyst Ring inlaid with Pearls,  
One Topaz Ring inlaid with Pearls,  
One Ladies' Ring marked "Friendship",  
One Ladies' Chain-link.

\$5.00 LOT.  
One Ladies' Opera Chain with Slide and Tassel,  
One heavy Ladies' Neck Chain,  
One beautiful Locket for the above,  
One Ladies' "Lovers" Pin and Ear Rings,  
One pair (2) elegant Bracelets,  
One pair Amethyst Stone Buttons-inlaid with Pearls,  
One pair Spira Stupe Buttons,  
One set Spira Stupe for the above,  
One Gentle's Watch Chain with Charm,  
One Amethyst Ring inlaid with Pearls,  
One Topaz Ring inlaid with Pearls,  
One Ladies' Ring marked "Friendship",  
One Ladies' Chain-link.

A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.  
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, Ladies' or Gents' size, guaranteed to be a good time-keeper. Such opportunity is offered but once in a lifetime.

PRICE LIST OF WATCHES.  
German Silver, Verge Movement.....\$5.00  
" " Attached Lever.....5.00  
Milton Gold, American Movement.....10.00  
A written guarantee furnished with each watch.

Opinions of the Press.  
"Milton Gold Jewelry is all the rage, it is no brass or common plate sold by all other advertisers, we know the above firm to be perfectly reliable."—Kansas City Journal, Oct. 18th.

"W. W. Bell & Co. are an



## THE "AGER."

Once upon an evening bleary,  
While I sat me dreamy, dreary,  
In the sunshiny thickening  
Things that passed in days of yore:  
While I nodded, nearly sleeping,  
Gently came a something creeping  
Up my neck like a winged leop-  
Leaping up from the floor:  
"Tis a cool breeze," I muttered,  
"From the regions 'neath the floor—  
Only this and nothing more!"

Ah! distinctly I remember—  
It was in that wet September,  
When the earth had every member  
Of creation that it bore  
Had for days and weeks been soaking  
In the meadow, most provoking  
Foggy rains that, without joking,  
We had ever seen before;  
So I knew it must be very  
Cold and damp beneath the floor—  
Very cold beneath the floor!

So I sat me nearly napping  
In the sunshiny thickening, gapping,  
Craving water, but I lighted  
With the breeze from 'neath the floor:  
Till I found me wa'ring colder,  
And the stretching growl of colder,  
And myself a'g'ing colder—  
Older than I felt before;  
Feeling that my joints were stiffer  
Than they were in days of yore,  
Stiffer than they'd been before!

All along my back the creeping  
Soon gave place to rushing, leaping.  
As it countless frozen demons  
Had concluded to exp-  
"Twist me and my nether garments,  
Up into my hair and downward  
Through my boots into the floor:  
Then I found myself a shaking  
Gently first, but more and more—  
Every moment more and more.

'Twas the "ager!" And it shook me  
In my very clothes, and took me  
Shaking to the kitchen—every  
Place where there was warmth in store;  
Shaking till the dishes clattered,  
Shaking till the tea was spattered,  
Shaking and, with all my warming  
Feeling colder than before;  
Shaking till it had exhausted  
All its powers to shake me more—  
Till it could not shake me more!

Then it rested till the morrow,  
Then resumed with all the horror  
'Twas it had the face to borrow,  
Shaking, shaking as before—  
And from that day in September—  
Day that I shall long remember—  
It has made diurnal visits,  
Shaking, shaking on-o'ore!  
Shaking off my boots and shaking  
Me to bed it nothing more—  
Fully this and nothing more!

And to-day the swallows flitting  
Round my cottage see me—telling  
Me idly with the sun-line  
Just inside my silent door—  
Waiting for the "ager," seeming  
Like a man forever dreaming;  
And the sunlight on me streaming  
Throws no shadow on the floor—  
For I am too thin and fallow  
To make a shadow on the floor—  
Nary shadow any more!

—Boston Gazette.

"Every heart knows its own misery," she said, as she looked into the nest and saw that those Cockin eggs that cost \$3 per dozen had hatched out Muscovy ducks.

Burlington Hawkeye: A man rushed into a Main street restaurant the other day in an awful hurry and, flopping into a chair called for "cal's head soup." "Call said what, sir?" inquired the waiter. "Call's head soup!" roared the impatient guest. Admonished by the wrathful tone, the waiter moved away, but paused to inquire, as a kind of appendix, "You didn't hear him say what kind of soup, sir?"

A man was sawing wood yesterday afternoon in a back yard. He severed two sticks as thick as your wrist, and then went into the house. "Mary," said he to his wife "my country needs me there's no use talking, we just go to slaughter all these Injuns; no true patriot can be expected to hang around a wood-pile these days."

"John," said his wife, "if you fight Injuns as well as you saw wood and support your family, it would take 118 like you to capture one squaw, and you'd have to catch her when she had the ague and throw pepper in her eyes." John went back to the woodpile wondering who told his wife all about him.—Salt Lake Tribune.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Mark these Facts.

Testimony of the whole World.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I give one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus."

"The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Pills has cured me of noise in the head."

"I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

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

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

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

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

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

## For Cutaneous Disorders.

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

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases:

## Disorder of the Kidneys.

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

## For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

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

## IMPORTANT CAUTION.

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

Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1, each. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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To The Trade.

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ONE COLLAR BUTTON, retail price, 50

ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, retail price 2.00

Total, \$6.50

Remember, we will send you the above-named six articles, which we have retained for \$5.50, by mail, post-paid, for 50 cents, or 4 sample lots for \$1.50, and 12 sample lots for \$4. Circulars of Watches, free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address W. W. BELL & CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry, 8 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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table oils used in its

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Does away with all powders, chalk or other emollients. A cer-

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We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market. It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to use on either right or left hand plows. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be set stationary in finishing lands where desired. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years. This is just what every farmer needs, and has been looking for. For particulars address

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# The Kansas Farmer.

J. N. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kas.

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The Best and Cheapest Farm and Family Paper in the Country.

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## SEQUEL TO THE EPIZOOTIC--ROARING.

The disease, or abnormal condition of the respiratory organs of the horse designated by the above heading, is one in which there are certain peculiar sounds emitted during increased respiration, the quantity as well as the rapidity with which the air is inspired being greatly increased by any active exercise. We all know that the sounds produced by air being forced through a tube depends in quality--the note produced--upon the length and size of the tube, so it is with the respiratory apparatus of the horse. The tube leading to the lungs is sufficiently large when in its normal condition, to admit all the air that the animal requires under all circumstances, but when, from some cause or other, it becomes diminished in size or altered in form there are generally sounds produced differing in quality, which has led to the several names used to express the various degrees to which the lesion has attained, viz: roaring, wheezing, whistling, etc. They are names admirably adapted to express the sounds, but are totally unable to assist us in locating the cause of it.

Roaring generally is a serious detriment to a horse, as the altered condition of the air passage, giving rise to the unnatural sound, causes a diminution in the volume of air which he is able to inspire, thereby incapacitating him for fast work; but cases exist in which little or no inconvenience is experienced. There is a popular idea also, that whistling--the name given to a sharper shriller sound--is less objectionable as causing less inconvenience than roaring; but it is a mistaken idea, unless the cause of the lesion be situated in the nostrils, which is quite possible, as the smaller the tube is through which the air passes the sharper the note will be, consequently in a case of whistling the horse, as a rule, is less able to perform even moderately fast work than his more noisy companion, the roarer. Cases have existed quite commonly, in which the roarer has been able to do capital service as a hunter, and even a racer, while the whistler has been so "blown" by climbing a hill as to be obliged to rest to recover his breath before being able to go on.

The causes of roaring are various, as a chronic thickening of the mucous membrane causing a diminution in the calibre of the passage; constrictions formed by cicatrizations resulting from tracheotomy; paralysis of some of the muscles of the larynx caused by atrophy of the recurrent nerve; paralysis of the muscles regulating the *prima glottidis* caused by the atrophy of the laryngeal nerve; ossific deposits or ossification of the cartilages of the larynx; displacement of some of the cartilages or distorted trachea; or it may be caused by a band of organized lymph stretched across the trachea, or a similar one around it simply diminishing it in diameter, it may also be caused by abnormal formations in the nose, as polypi. Roaring may have its origin in any of the above causes, but the most common are a permanent thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx, resulting from the chronic inflammation remaining, in late years, after the epizootic influenza, and paralysis and fatty degenerations of the arytenoides, crico arytenoides, cricoarytenoides posticus and thyroarytenoides muscles due to the atrophy of the recurrent nerve. The most of the above-mentioned causes are obscure, and totally imperceptible, except in their effect, till revealed by post mortem examination. Paralysis and fatty degeneration, following of the muscles of the larynx is due to atrophy of the nerve supplying them with the power of motion. A blow or pressure of the collar when at work may cause wasting of the recurrent nerve; and it is thought that the laryngeal nerve is often injured by the tight checking of carriage horses, which brings the larynx into a compress between the branches of the lower jaw and the vertebrae of the neck. The horses are often kept standing in this way a great while at a time--not only while in the harness, but often times while standing in the stable, with the intention of the groom of improving the form of his neck.

The symptoms of roaring are; an unnatural sound emanating from the throat, but only while at fast work. The horse experiences no inconvenience from the causes that give rise to the sound while in a state of quiescence, and on this account it is the baggage of the purchaser at the hammer, for oftentimes the animal will resist all efforts to make him show signs of the disease

will often fail to emit the characteristic grunt when motion is made as if to strike him, or even a smart blow on the side will fail to detect it. Any unnatural sound produced, while in active exercise, by the respiration and expiration, is considered to constitute roaring, but it is important to distinguish between the sound constituting roaring and the snort during expiration, of the high-spirited horse, for he will often make this noise when first taken out, particularly in cold weather. There is generally a deep, hollow cough associated with roaring, particularly if caused by the chronic thickening of the mucous membrane. Roaring resulting from ossification of the cartilages of the larynx is only seen in very old horses.

The treatment of roaring does not amount to much, because it is next to impossible to diagnose the cause during life, and generally they (the causes) are such as will not yield to either medicine or surgery if they could be determined.

In case of thickened mucous membrane it might be palliated by long continued and severe counter irritation by either blisters or setons, with internal remedies, as gum camphor, potassium iodide, belladonna extract of each one drachm twice a day, with occasional laxatives and roots, or green food.

In case of atrophy of the muscles from paralysis of the nerves, nuxvomica and its alkaloid, strychnine would be indicated. But trying the various remedies with the hope that one might hit the right nail on the head would be merely experimental, which would not be admissible except in case of an animal that is utterly useless. Examine the nose carefully for polypi or other lesions; if any are found remove them. Recognizing the fact that no roaring exists when a limited supply of air is breathed, it is palliated and sometimes prevented by diminishing the size of the passage leading to the larynx by a compress over the false nostrils, and strapped either to the bit or around the lower jaw.

But in examining horses be careful to remove all impediments to the free access of air.--Chicago Field.

EMPORIA MARKETS.--New corn 17 and old corn 22 cents per bushel. Oats 15; wheat 50 to 90 cents.--Emporia News.

From proceedings of Douglas County Horticultural Society, we take the following points as published in the Lawrence Journal:

The Committee exhibited fine specimens of apples. Some containing the work of the codling moth and others free from this insect, and comparing the same, said Douglas county at the time of the State Fair in September 1872, outside of the suburbs of the city of Lawrence, could boast of having collected the best specimens of apples grown in the State. She did not then have this moth to contend with as at this time. A few only could be found in the orchards within two or three miles of the city. Outside of that radius the fruit was found entirely free from this insect. The nearer you approached Lawrence the more numerous were found the worms, until the orchards contiguous, and the trees within the city limits produce scarcely a sound specimen. Now why this prevalence of this insect in and around the city? Simply because of that being the center and depot of imported apples. 'Tis here Michigan and New York apples have been sent annually by the car load, until it has become a breeding den of these noxious insects, from which they swarm into the suburbs and adjacent grounds; and increasing year after year they extend farther and farther into the country, in spite of our best efforts to avert its progress. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Such fair and beautiful fruit, sound to the very core, and embodying the highest excellence of quality as I hold in my hand, will in a few years more be difficult to find in our country. This other specimen, which I will cut open exposing its internal corruption, is a fair type of nine-tenths of the imported apples found in our markets, and the like of which are sure to come.

Lawrence is a good market for other States in which to dispose of their insects. They reap an advantage and profit, in that they reduce the number of moths in their own States, just in proportion to the magnitude of their shipments. Mr. President, as your committee, I cheerfully perform the duties incumbent upon me in exposing the dangers you are threatened with. The indisputable facts will be given you from time to time; and then if your indifference causes you to be heedless, you cannot, ten years hence, when each and every apple your orchards produce is the habitation of filthy vermin, say you were not forewarned.

The wheat throughout this section, we are informed by the farmers, is in excellent condition, and all that which was planted late and for a while looked quite sickly, has come out in first class condition.--Wathena Reporter.

Flats are now in use on the St. Joseph and Pacific to transport grain. The increase of the business in the freight line this fall, over this road, necessitated this, and we are glad to know that the company intend to increase the rolling stock in order to meet the demand of carriage at the earliest practicable day.--Hawthorn Dispatch.

Messrs. Crosstwait and Middleton are erecting corn cribs, and a sheller with capacity to shell 8,000 bushels per day, at our neighbor town, Robinson.--Hawthorn Dispatch.

Thirteen car loads of broom-corn were shipped from Barrett Station in six weeks, ending November 8th.--Marysville News.

S. E. Wilson informs us that hogs are on the rise. \$3.75 at Jewell Centre, \$4.00 at Superior, and \$4.25 at Edgar.

Good cows are selling at from \$16 to \$25 in this County.--Jewell Co. Monitor.

Farmers begin to realize that it does not pay to haul corn to market at the present prices, and as fast as possible are procuring young cattle and hogs to consume it, which will give them a fair price for their corn, besides the advantage of marketing less bulk.--Jewell Co. Monitor.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

### Attorneys at Law.

HOWEL JONES, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kas. Office No. 107 Kansas Avenue.

J. SAFFORD, Attorney at Law, 203 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

M. H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Office: 109 Kansas Ave.

JOSEPH E. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Claim Agent, Topeka, Kansas. Office, Rooms 5 and 6, over Topeka Bank.

### Dentists.

A. M. CALLAHAN, Dentist, 110 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

### Physicians.

DR. A. M. HUDSON, Office northwest corner 6th and Kansas Aves. Chronic diseases, and diseases of Women and Children Specialists.

## JOHN A. LEE, GROCER,

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Green and Dried Fruits, Flour, &c.

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## BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

## HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,



BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD, 155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

## STOLEN---\$50 Reward.

On the night of the 6th from the farm of W. A. Yount, Dover Township, Shawnee County, Kansas, a dark gray horse, with light streak in face, a white mark running across the hip, just above the root of tail; four years old last spring; fourteen and a half or fifteen hands high; well built and of fine carriage; saddle, black leather, Texas tree, half leather, seat, square skirts; double girth; large stirrups; also blind bridle.

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

## Cheap Books!

OFFERED BELOW WHOLESALE COST!

## THE WESTERN FARMER AND STOCK GROWER--By Milton Briggs of Iowa.

This is a neatly bound volume of 250 pages, written by a practical Farmer and Stock Grower. It is one of the best books yet produced for western farmers. The retail price of this book is \$1.50. It will be sent postage paid from this office to any address for \$1.00.

## WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMING--By Horace Greeley.

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

## POLITICAL ECONOMY--By Horace Greeley.

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

## RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE--By Horace Greeley.

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

## THE GROUNDWELL--By Jonathan Perlman.

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

## THE PERFECT HORSE--By W. H. Murray--Illustrated.

This work is the only one which tells an unprofessional man how to know a perfect horse. The reader of Mr. Murray's book need never be cheated by the unscrupulous horse dealer. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. In it, Breeding, Blood, Temperament, Feeding, Breaking, Trotting, and two hundred and fifty 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 made during 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 a horse, the book is now offered at one-half the price originally asked for it. We have a few 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 finely bound book of nearly 500 pages. Send money by post-office order or registered letter to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

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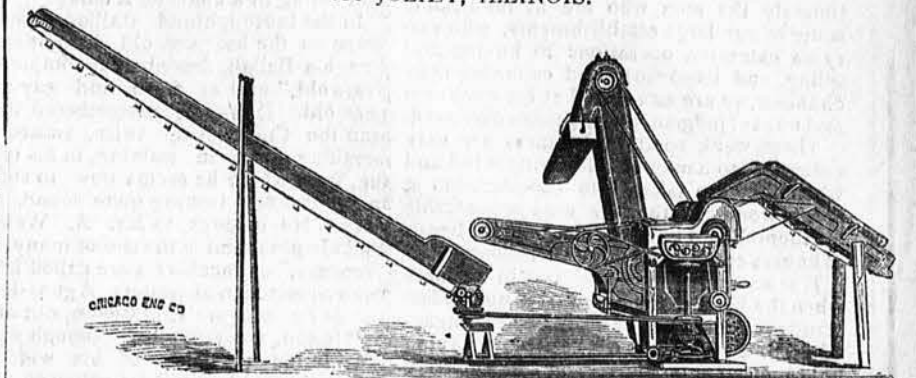
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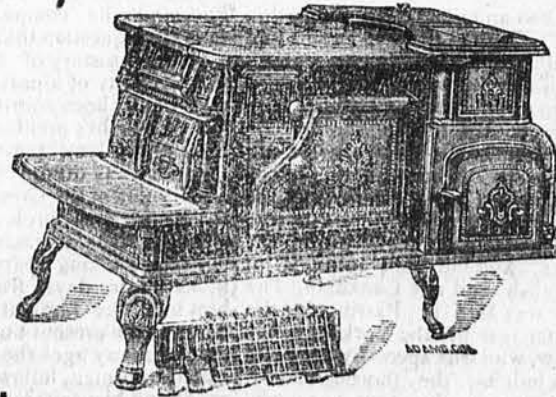
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## WEAK SPOTS IN BUSINESS.

There are so many and various weak spots in business, in the manner of it being conducted, in the character of the men engaged in it, in the judgment of those concerned in many of our largest business undertakings, that when we come to know intimately the men who are at the head of some of our large establishments, who carry on extensive operations in buying and selling, and importing and exporting merchandise, we are astonished at the weakness and want of judgment sometimes displayed.

These weak spots in business are very noticeable to a man of observing mind, and when they are taken into consideration it seems wonderful that the men accountable for them should have ever become the heads of houses conducting large operations.

It is an exceedingly weak spot in business when the head of the house does not understand every detail of the business he is engaged in, and when he is not capable of taking hold himself and transacting every portion of it and does not know at least how it should be done. Take as an instance (and we have numbers of them in this city) men doing a large business and not knowing anything about their books. We know instances of men who can hardly tell, when a balance sheet is put before them, anything about it, but have to depend on the book-keeper for the knowledge of how they stand, and whether they have made any money or not. We have known the heads of a great many concerns that knew scarcely of what they were doing except as some trusted book-keeper told them, and who were content to go on year after year in that way, until at last they would bring up in the Bankruptcy Court.

The very fact of the principal not knowing anything about his books, but trusting entirely to his book-keeper, has been the means of many a defalcation that otherwise would never have occurred. A book-keeper who has an employer who knows nothing of the mode of book-keeping has him at a very great disadvantage, and frequently underestimates his discernment, and from that very fact takes liberties that he would not otherwise take.

At first perhaps these are only irregularities from carelessness, but, being undiscovered, they lead on from point to point until they end in the grossest frauds. Two most notable cases in points have been before our courts within a short time, illustrating this peculiar "weak spot" in business.

It is a very weak spot in business when the head of the house is not a judge of the goods in which he is dealing, does not know their value thoroughly, does not keep up to the changes taking place in their prices, does not keep thoroughly posted as to the demand of certain kind of goods at certain seasons of the year, the time when the demand is most likely to begin and when it will probably terminate, leaving on his hands unseasonable goods which he must carry over until another season or sell on a slack, listless market. This last is one of the most vital points on which a good merchant may be determined from a poor one, the anticipation of a demand likely to arise for certain kinds of goods, and also of the time when this demand will fall off, very often making all the difference whether a house will make or lose money, and it is a very "weak spot" in business not to be thoroughly alive to this particular thing.

It is one of the very worst of weak spots in business for the proprietor of a large establishment to drink intoxicating drinks. The larger his business the more necessary for being thoroughly cool, calm and collected; to be able to keep his thoughts on his business; to buy goods at the proper time, when the time comes and the right kinds of goods are offered at the right price, that he may "strike when the iron is hot," and secure goods at a price and of the kind that he can sell to his customers to his own and their advantage, and enabling them in their turn to give satisfaction to their customers. That a man can never do who keeps his brains excited and muddled by drink, and any man buying goods is apt to be taken advantage of in trade by unscrupulous persons, who know his weakness in that direction. It is a "weak spot" for the principal of a business to associate himself in business with weak men, with men of bad habits, with designing and unscrupulous men, with men of poor judgment, with lazy men, with men without business experience, with reckless men, with men who are extravagant in their personal expenses, with men who do not regard their agreements, with men who are silly and frivolous—in short to associate in business with men who are not willing to devote their whole time, and give close and constant attention to business, or who have any of the faults above mentioned, is a very "weak spot" in business.—*American Grocer.*

## HOW THE JUDGING WAS DONE.

We make the following extract from the Centennial correspondence of the *London Field*:

Altogether 220 animals were entered in the catalogue, viz., 143 from America and 77 from Canada. Of these some did not put in an appearance, while others turned up which were not in the catalogue. With the exception of the thoroughbreds, the horses in the American section were all for draught purposes, hunters and hacks not being considered as necessary for the enjoyment of life here. There were twelve American judges (selected chiefly from the Western States, and divided into sets of four), one English, and one Canadian. The English judge was Mr. P. Parrington, the well known manager of the Yorkshire Agricultural Show, who was specially appointed to assist in judging the thoroughbreds, and who subsequently by request adjudicated on the Canadian draught horses for the extra "Dominion awards," which were irrespective of the Centennial. Dr. Tetu represented Canada.

The judging appeared to be of the most superficial character. Scene: Small tan ring, or rather square. Enter horse and man. Judge (one of four sitting, and remaining sitting, in chairs on a raised dais): "What horse is this? How old is he? Who does he belong to? What does he weigh? Walk him, trot him;" and, after regarding him for a minute or so, "Go." Mr. Parrington was the only judge who laid hand

on a horse, as he examined his horses thoroughly. Notes were then made in a book, and the next animal was then ordered in. Each horse was, I believe, subsequently examined by the veterinary surgeon attached to the yard; but surely no man can judge a horse in close competition sitting in a chair on a dais!

In the thoroughbred stallions, the first horse on the list was old Leamington, by Faugh-a-Ballah, described as "imported, 23 years old," and as fresh and gay as a 3-year-old. It may be remembered that he won the Chester Cup twice, subsequently breaking down in training, in his off foreleg, from which he seems now to suffer no inconvenience, trotting quite sound, as he does. He belongs to Mr. A. Welch of Philadelphia, and is the sire of many good "runners," as racehorses are called here, in contradistinction to trotters. A good-looking son of Leamington's, Lytleton, out of Fanny Hulton, was exhibited, though not entered in the catalogue, but his wide hind action showed him to be a getter of trotters rather than runners. In the same class was Limesone, a chestnut, bred in Kentucky, whose grand sire on the dam's side was an imported Arab. He showed great power with plenty of bone below the knee, extraordinarily good second thighs, and is one of many cases in America in which a recent infusion of Arab blood has proved successful—the exact converse of General Argersstein's experiment, which, it will be remembered, were made in "the old country" some few years since. His owner is Mr. Hitchcock of Boston, Massachusetts. Eight other thoroughbreds were shown, the most noticeable being Revile, a chestnut, by Censor, by famous Lexington; Andes, by Bonnie Scotland; Gasconade, by Plantagenet; and Bingaman, by Asteroid—Bingaman being of the same blood as Mr. Sandford's Preakness. Mr. Welch, who is a great admirer of the English thoroughbred, also showed two thoroughbred mares, each with a foal at foot by Leamington.

One Arab stallion was presented, Jenifer Arabian, driven in a sulky by an Arab in costume—more picturesque than practical.

## ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOG.

The origin of the dog, shrouded in mystery as it is and at best only a matter of opinion whereon authorities disagree, must nevertheless afford material for much interesting speculation for those whose tastes and pleasures depend for their gratification upon "the faithful servant and companion of man."

For many years it was supposed that the dog was the descendant of the wolf, fox or jackal, changed by domestication, climatic influences and associations with the human race, into his present improved form. Many prominent writers have held this theory, and attempted to prove the connection by the fact that the period of gestation in the wolf is the same as that of the dog, and that both wolf and fox have an obliquity of vision peculiar to the wild dog. In 1837, Bell in a work on quadrupeds asserted that the anatomy and osteology of the dog and wolf are identical, and that the two will breed together, and their produce be fertile. If this latter assertion could be sustained, it would prove conclusively a similarity of species, since it is an universally accepted theory among all scientific men that if two distinct species produce a hybrid that hybrid will be sterile; no matter how closely the original species resemble each other. It is possible that an occasional and rare instance of fecundity in hybrids may be found. Scientific research has brought to light what appear to be such but for every single contradiction of the general rule, an hundred sustaining examples can be cited. "Stonehenge" explicitly denies that general fertility of the dog and fox, or dog and wolf cross in "The Dog in Health and Disease" he quotes the letters of Mr. Robert Tomlin in *Bell's Life*, 1855, showing an instance of fecundity in a vulpo canine bitch. In relation to the claimed resemblance in anatomy, the late Dr. Slick (whose knowledge of craniology was equal to that of any man in the country) denied this emphatically, and cited to us variations in the skull formation of the two animals which he said would not be found if both races sprang from a common source.

A careful consideration of the different arguments and comparison of opposing authorities favors the idea that the dog is a pure and distinct species; a view which is at least inferentially sustained by the troops of wild dogs found in both hemispheres, widely scattered as these are, whether in China, Australia or the Americas, the different individuals present one common and marked type of disposition, color and form, very different from either the wolf or fox. In fact the sole resemblance is found among the Dingoes, which live in burrows, yet these if domesticated learn to bark, while the wolf and fox never do, so that the balance of proof is kept even.

Just when the dog was domesticated and made the companion and servant of man, is a question that cannot be answered. The early history of its race is wrapped in the obscurity of a past from which no records have been transmitted. From Holy Writ we gather proofs of its presence in the tents of the Israelites, while the ancient historian speaks of him as a retainer in the households of the Greeks and Romans. In the British museum is a bas-relief exhumed from the ruins of Nineveh, which represents the dog as taking part in the chase, and relics of later days from Pompeii, present him in all the familiar relations which he bears at the present time. It is certain then that for many ages the dog has been associated with man, following his fortunes and rendering him faithful and loving service. Confined to no particular division of the globe, but essentially cosmopolitan, he exists wherever man dwells and relatively keeps pace with his master in the development of intelligence and the higher attributes of his nature.

It is very reasonable to suppose that the dog like many other species of animals, was divided into different families, according to the localities in which he dwelt and the influence to which he was subjected. Starting with this assumption, we can work easily and understand the differences in size and quality which mark the race. Between the

ponderous bulk of the St. Bernard and the fragile form of the toy terrier, there is too wide a margin for us to conceive it the result of breeding alone, and we have only the alternative of considering them descendants of two different branches, though of the same species. The same may be said with equal justice of each of our present breeds, with the exception of those we can trace to an origin in the cross of two breeds. As to the qualities which not less strongly than differences of form, distinguish different varieties of dogs, these are beyond all question due to education alone. A mere instinctive action, called out and displayed by accident, has been recognized by man as calculated to promote his pleasure or profit, and henceforth he has turned his attention to its development. Through generation after generation this training has gone on till the dog has progressed to a point of cultivation far in advance of his former ability, and the performances of educated instinct raise the animal nearly to the altitude of a reasoning being.—*Arnold Burges in Chicago Field.*

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