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OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The Indiana Farmer has compiled the following opinions, all from excellent authority, on the imperfect and vicious system of our public school education. The public mind is becoming convinced of the great defects of the system and demanding a reformation.

Millions are annually wasted in ornamental education by public and private schools, which would be much better applied in the mode indicated in the following paragraphs. If our public schools attempted to teach only those rudimentary branches which are in daily use by nine-tenths of the laboring and business population, and the balance of the money were applied to instruction in manual labor, there is scarcely room for a doubt that three-fourths of the drunkenness, idleness and crime would disappear from the community.

Prof. Stuart, of Cambridge University, England, says that industrial and labor schools are a necessity. A bill, providing for these, was last spring defeated in Parliament by a few votes only. The London Times and other journals in that country maintain that this step must be taken.

The safety of this nation lies in industry and, therefore, contentment of the people. This can only prevail when the people have been educated and trained in practical industry. But the great obstruction to this lies in the training and methods of the schoolmen. They run in ruts. They were trained that way, and know no other. They oppose all others, as a rule, because they have neither taste, fitness nor comprehension of any other.

Col. Forney, in a letter to the Philadelphia Press, from the Paris Exhibition, a few weeks ago, says:

"Germany, Switzerland and France have methods and systems that deserve to be studied. Even Russia may be a model for all of us. Yesterday I saw some Russian machinery at the exhibition; and my admiration increased as I was told that much of this exquisite work was made by the youth, many of them sons of the best families, sent into the machine shops to learn trades as a part of their education. There was no alternative; they were compelled to pass this ordeal. The government is the master, and young Russia must obey; and obedience becomes a delight; and it is as much the fashion to finish a practical education in this way, as formerly it was the fashion to pass through a school, or academy, or college, for the easy acquisition of superficial accomplishments."

There is a very considerable awakening to the importance of this matter in all quarters. The President of the National Teachers' Association, Hon. A. Newell, in his address before that body, said: "Our public school system cannot be regarded as complete until the department of manual labor is added. State education must teach the children to work, without which they can never become good citizens. They must live by labor, and the schools must help them."

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, Mr. J. P. Wickersham, says: "I am not sure but that if half the money expended in our city schools, were expended in the erection of shops to teach the boys and girls trades, it would be better."

In the 41st report of the Massachusetts

Board of Education, that body urges that, since the extinction of the apprentice system, the welfare of the people and the public safety of the nation demand that our public schools train both the head and hands of their pupils at the same time.

Rev. Edward E. Hale, in urging technical education, as well as mental training, says: "All that our average boys are fit for, on leaving the schools, is to be newsboys, or cash boys in the great retail shops, or to peddle lezenges."

The Boston Post says: "The impression is almost universal that we must supplement our public school system by industrial training. Our boys, to-day, on leaving the common school, are left for years a burden to their parents."

The Philadelphia Times says: "Nine-tenths of the young criminals sent to the penitentiary have enjoyed our boasted free school system, but three-fourths of them have never learned to do an honest stroke of work. Surely, there must be something wrong with a system which thus recruits the army of idlers and criminals." Speaking of the same class, the Philadelphia Telegraph says: "Society has developed their mental powers to a point that they are above devoting themselves to occupations that they would be perfectly willing to follow, were they uneducated."

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, in his annual message, in urging the subject upon the attention of the legislature of that state, said: "I renew my recommendation, contained in my message of 1875, for the establishment of workshops in connection with industrial schools."

WHY SOME FARMERS ARE POOR.

The greatest agent to produce poverty among farmers, or any other class, is debt. Many farmers will get a deed of a small piece of land, enough to support themselves and families, and lay by a small annual income. But this is not sufficient. They run in debt for more land; and they become a slave to debt. They pay interest on money borrowed, which will soon consume the little property they possess. They often pay higher than ten per cent. Such proceedings engender a spirit of discontent, and they lose faith in farming, sell their farms, go to town, and enter other business. In nine cases out of ten, every farmer who is doing well but goes to town, fails outright. Having no faith in farming, and no breadth of understanding, they buy the poorest tools and meanest stock, and drive poor teams before poorer wagons and agricultural machinery. In the fall and winter they feed poorly, just enough to keep their stock alive through the winter and into spring. Then it takes all summer to put on that flesh that was lost in the winter by poor shelter and bad food. They never put out fruit or shade trees on their farms. They always sell their best lambs and cattle, and keep the poorest at home. They send their children to school but little. They do not take agricultural papers. They never give their children money for fear of making them spendthrifts. In short, they are miserable people, and would not keep money if they had it. —Columbia Republican.

LITERARY ITEMS.—NO.

ORTHODOXY AND HETERODOXY.

The best definition of these terms, as they are generally used by those who adhere to sectarianism, is well illustrated by the following anecdote: A friend of the late Bishop Warburton remarked that he did not know the difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy. The learned Bishop replied: "Orthodoxy, my lord, is my duty, and heterodoxy is another man's duty."

BLARNEY STONE.

We generally give our Irish friends full credit of being faithful devotees of the arney stone. They by no means deserve all the credit, for we find it among all classes of society. The Irish are entitled to the origin of the name, for it is derived from an inscript which was engraved on a stone in the old title of Blarney, which is located a few miles from the city of Cork, in Ireland. It is said that by kissing the stone you would grow eloquent, or perchance become a member of Parliament.

The crumbling walls of the old edifice are all that remain, except the renowned Blarney stone, which is preserved with religious veneration, and the numerous legends which invariably follow in the wake of a venerable ruin.

"There is a power
And magic in the ruined battlement,
For which the palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp and wait till years are its
dower."—Byron.

IRELAND.

It is conjectured by an old chronicler that the name of Ireland was derived from Yr, the Runic for a bow, in the use of which weapon the Irish were once very expert.

Another authority says that Ireland was called Ire, for the constant broils therein for 400 years. Ireland, after it became known to the Romans, and Christianity was introduced, was called the "Isle of Saints."

There are but few parallels in history that will compare with the heroism of the Irish under their monarch, "Bruin, the Brave," who was killed at the battle of Clontarf, in the beginning of the eleventh century, after he had defeated the Danes. They were intercepted on their return from the battle of Clontarf by the forces under the Prince of Ossory. The wounded men entreated that they might be allowed to fight with the rest. "Let stakes," they said, "be stuck in the ground, and suffer each of us, tied to and supported by one of these stakes, to be placed in his rank by the side of a sound man." Between seven and eight hundred wounded men, (says the Irish historian) pale, emaciated and supported in this manner, appeared mixed with the foremost of the troops. Never was such another sight exhibited.

SHAMROCK.

Saint Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland, it is said, made use of that species of trefail to which, in Ireland, they gave the name of Shamrock, in explaining the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish. "I do not know," says Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, "if there be any other reason for the adoption of this plant as our national emblem." Hope, among the ancients, was sometimes represented as a beautiful child, standing upon tiptoe and a trefail, or three-colored grass in her hand.

ALBION.

Great Britain was originally called Albion. This term is frequently used at the present day.

"Albion's coasts look bright."—Byron.

Noah Webster says, under the word Albion, "It is supposed that the name was given to it on account of its white cliffs." Other authors say that it received its name from Lady Albine, who, with her sisters, settled in that island many years before the B. C.

THE THISTLE, NATIONAL EMBLEM OF SCOTLAND.

Tradition is generally agreed that when the Danes contemplated an attack on the Scottish forces, a spy from the Danish forces was trying to discover the best points to attack. He accidentally trod on a thistle, which caused him to cry out from the pain it produced. This aroused the unsuspecting Scots, and they immediately attacked the Danes and defeated them. From this circumstance they adopted the thistle as a national emblem.

The Scottish arms have this motto: *Nemo me impune lacessit*;—None shall annoy me with impunity.

JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kas.

THE CHESS QUESTION.

Doubtless the Editors are tired of this subject, yet nearly all subjects demand careful investigation, which may lead to positive evidence thus settling the question, though some circumstances may have the appearance of contradicting the truth. It seems to us that if wheat does turn to chess, we may be equally certain that it turns to rye, barley and oats, some say to timothy, but this is making a long jump not authenticated by any facts or plausible reasoning. But to the subject. Mr. "Orbicular Sunshine" says: "I have found it altogether a fruitless search to look for chess where there has not been a recent crop of wheat." In this respect we beat "Sunshine", for as long ago as 1837, we found in Michigan, county of Whitewater, on oak openings, miles from any habitation or public highway, chess. Do you ask if we were sure? We answer yes, because we analyzed the plant and found it *Bromus Secalinus*. This shows that it is not always necessary to look for chess near old or recent wheat fields. But "Sunshine" says, "the degeneracy is not always radical, for occasionally a stalk of wheat and a stool of chess are found upon the same root." We respectfully submit that there has never been any proof of this kind brought out, though it has often been asserted. Forty years ago this question was hotly debated in

the old Genesee Farmer. Many experiments were made with a view to prove the theory of transmutation true, but in every instance where the presence of chess was carefully guarded against, no proof whatever was elicited. At last a gentleman triumphantly presented root and branch where chess kernels were apparently growing from a head of wheat, but this plain proof was turned to bitter ashes by the use of the microscope and dissecting implements. There was found to be two distinct roots and the whole thing was unravelled, separating the two plants completely. This silenced the sticklers of this senseless theory for years. We say senseless because there has never been any proof of its truth. The venerable John Johnson, near Geneva, N. Y., says, when he rid his land of chess seed and then cleaned his wheat from chess, no more of it grew in his wheat fields. We believe it is not possible for wheat to turn to chess, and for the following reasons: 1st, because the scriptures expressly declare that, "the earth brought forth grass and herb yielding seed after his kind; and trees yielding fruit whose seed was in itself after his kind; and God saw that it was good." If we accept Scripture, this settles the whole business at once, for God does not change his mind, and there is no greater power; hence, every plant brings forth its own seed, none other. 2nd, As wheat belongs to one genus of plants and chess to another, according to Mr. "Sunshine" the change cannot be effected, for he distinctly says, it occurs "always of the same genus."

The botanical differences between *Triticum* (wheat) and *Bromus* (chess) is very material, and consequently, it would take a miracle to produce one from the other. *Bromus Secalinus* is the species most common in our wheat fields, but two other species are found in like situations, to wit: *Bromus Racemurus* and *Mollis*. Besides these there are three other species, and each one of the six produces seed peculiar to itself, and one has never been known to produce either of the other five much less, a plant belonging to the genus *Triticum*. 3rd. Were it true that one species of plants begets another, we might confidently look for the same changes in insects and animals; which has not occurred so far as natural history has made revelations to us. A few mongrel animals and hybrid plants have been produced, but reproduction among themselves we believe has never been known, thus confirming the first book of the Bible. Were this true, new and distinct species would be continually presenting themselves to us, whereas, observation has never detected any such advents, and never can, because the objects created are always of the same type, and inevitably subject to the same unchangeable laws of infinite perfection. True, great changes have been wrought in the hog, but the Poland-China of to-day is undoubtedly nothing but a hog. Changes of form arising from the difference of circumstances surrounding him, makes all the difference. With all our selections, education and modes of feeding we can never make of him anything but a hog, any more than we can make one plant produce another. The cucumber, muskmelon and watermelon are more nearly related than wheat and chess, yet they retain their individuality, though planted in close contiguity year after year.

4th It is abundantly proven from both the Bible and nature that the laws of divine origin which govern the growth, maturity and decay of all organized matter are now and must forever be the same. Were this not true our "Sunshine" could produce numerous and undoubted specimens in proof of his untenable assumptions. Presumptive evidence proves nothing; and positive evidence is entirely lacking to sustain the false doctrine of transmutation. When a kernel of wheat under circumstances about which there can be no doubt, produces a stalk of chess, it will be time enough to believe what Scripture and nature now forbid us to recognize as truth.

Verona, Ill.

QUESTIONS ABOUT HEADERS AS HARVESTERS.

EDITORS FARMER: Noticing Wm. Pettes's article in No. 40, of the FARMER, I wish to ask some questions in regard to headers.

He says that the question of headed grain keeping in stacks being disposed of, there is no other that he has ever heard of brought against heading machines. This has hardly been my experience, so I wish to ask him and others, How about putting headed grain in

stacks too green, or if in trying to obviate this the grain gets crinkled down, so that in cutting with header the head is cut off, below the sickle and falls on the ground. How about saving it? I have seen considerable loss in that way but not in Kansas. Then, again, how about getting lodged grain? Is the machine so improved that it will take up lodged grain as readily as some of our other improved reapers and harvesters?

And then, again, How about threshing and the waste therefrom? I mean by the straw being so short it could not be held in between the concave and cylinder of the threshing machine long enough to take out all the grain. I have noticed, sometimes, great damage result this way from grain cut by an ordinary reaper and left unbound. Grain well bound becomes packed together somewhat, and this tends to hold the heads of the grain "in the cylinder" until it is thoroughly threshed out.

I have been rather leaning toward heading, but would like the foregoing questions sensibly answered before I "give in" entirely. I have asked these questions in no spirit of criticism but for our benefit as farmers, knowing full well if the header is skillfully handled, it puts aside the harvest the quickest of any machine.

Lawndale, Kansas.

HOG CHOLERA.

Prof. Dalmars, V. S., recommends the following treatment for hog cholera: Give one to fifteen grains of powdered white hellebore to each hog, that is one grain for each month the animal is old, provided the latter is of good, average size. Give this on the surface of sweet milk, or in a piece of boiled potato. After three hours give the hog a few boiled potatoes and milk. Then give two to three grains, (according to the age of the animal) of tartar-emetic or calomel. He says a sick hog should never be drenched. The tartar-emetic has to be chosen if the disease has its principal seat in the respiratory organs or presents itself in its catarrhal-rheumatic form, and the calomel deserves the preference if the gastric or bilious-rheumatic form is prevailing, but especially if the liver is seriously affected. Either medicine may be given in small doses three times a day for several days in succession, or until a change for the better becomes apparent. It is also advisable, particularly if the disease exhibits a very typhoid character, to now and then mix for each animal a few drops of carbolic acid with the water for drinking, or with the slops. Convalescent animals, which have become very weak and emaciated, will be benefited by giving them once a day for a few days, half a drachm of sulphate of iron (copperas) mixed with their food, but the use of the iron must be discontinued if the patient becomes constipated or the excrements turn black. Those convalescents in which the lungs have become hepatized to a considerable extent may receive repeatedly small doses of carbonate of potash, for the purpose of promoting the absorption of the exudations deposited in the tissue of the lungs. The size of the dose of carbonate as well as of iron depends upon the size and age of the animal.

A local, external treatment is also of considerable importance. A good counter-irritant, or blister, composed of cantharides, or Spanish flies, and oil made by boiling one ounce of the former with four ounces of the latter for half an hour over a moderate fire, or for one hour in a water bath—should be applied on both sides of the chest in all such cases in which the organs situated in that cavity are seriously affected. Such a counter-irritant has usually a very beneficial result. In most cases one application will be sufficient to relieve the animal to a considerable extent, provided the oil is thoroughly rubbed in before the disease has made too much headway, or before the vitality of the organism has been destroyed. If the effort of the fly blister proves insufficient it may be applied the next day, but if the same produces no effect at all, it may be taken as an indication that the animal is going to die, and that any further treatment will prove of no avail. Fontanels and seasons have really the same effect as fly-blisters, but they act slower and are less reliable, and may otherwise cause damage, especially if the typhoid character of the disease is much developed, by weakening unnecessarily the constitution of the patient.

Bayard Taylor is suffering from dropsy, and has just undergone a surgical operation which has afforded temporary relief. His symptoms are much like those of the late Arthur Cheney.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

If rye or other grain pasture has been provided for the stock in winter, the cows will give a generous supply of milk at this season. The calves, the lambs, the colts and pigs will revel in the luxury of sweet, green rye. But so many farmers fail to do this. They are great losers by the neglect. It costs but little labor, and how richly is that labor rewarded. The failure of farmers to supply winter pasturage for their stock is a most serious drawback to them. Kentucky farmers appreciate the importance of it, and supply it generously to their stock, and thus keep it in the most thriving condition in winter as well as in summer; and it is so much cheaper to let stock secure their own feed than for farmers to toil hard to secure it for them.—*Coleman's Rural World*.

The Indiana Farmer pronounces our system of public education an expensive failure, a system of 'knowing without doing.' The Farmer says:

The object of public education is understood to be for the public advancement in all the elements which go to make up a prosperous nation of people. If it is asked what classes have helped on the world in its essential elements of greatness, the schoolmen are never pointed to, but all turn to that class denominated self-made men—men that have felt and rebelled at the enormous failure of our methods, and have, through extraordinary energy, devised better for themselves, or, better, those who have not, happily, for want of means, become entangled in the school-men's meshes, and been dwarfed thereby, but have, with wonderful energy, wrought for themselves a practical education.

It is undoubtedly the fact that many kinds of vegetables and flowers can be obtained much earlier by being sown in the fall. The seeds become softened and are ready to germinate with the first warmth of spring. They will be starting and growing before the ground is dry enough to work without injury to its texture. Those kinds that will germinate at low temperature and endure pretty hard frosts after they are up are the ones for autumn sowing.

Among the vegetables which will germinate at low temperatures are: Asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, kale, lettuce, peas, onions, parsnips, radishes and spinach. Even the potato when buried deep enough, comes up earlier than when planted in spring, as every one knows who has observed how much earlier those left by chance in digging, come up and mature.

Among the annual flower seeds that germinate at low temperature, the following are the more desirable: Sweet alyssum, candytuft, centaurea clarkia, rocket, larkspur, mignonette, nemophila and portulaca. They will be subject to greater risks sown in the fall, and for that reason only a portion of what you desire to grow should be sown then.—*American Rural Home*.

Farmers, like the great majority of other men, are not as careful as they might be in the contraction of debts. Human nature, as a whole, does not look very far into the future, and does not seem to care to. A farmer once said to us that the difficulty with a great many farmers was that they made purchases—many of which they did not actually need—without any regard to pay-day; that they purchased, gave their note, paid little attention to its approaching maturity until the very eve of maturing, when no preparation having been made for its payment, whatever is saleable is sacrificed of necessity. There is a very great deal of truth in this statement. We now remember a farmer who purchased a pair of mules on this very principle. He was really not in need of the mules, but was induced to purchase them by an offer of credit, and the promissory note of three hundred dollars which he gave in that transaction, was really the foundation of his ruin. The lesson that we learn from these things is, purchase nothing that we are not in actual need of, and never to indulge in credit when it is possible to avoid it. The credit system is a curse to everybody, and to no class is it a greater curse than to farmers.—*Western Rural*.

For two or three years past we have been investigating the utility of fall plowing, and have come to the conclusion that on clay lands it is largely beneficial. A little experience has also taught us that on these clay lands we should not replot in the spring. Some years ago we had a very favorable autumn and early winter, and about the middle of December plowed an acre or two of land for corn, and in the spring reploted it. It turned up cloddy and we found it impossible to put in as good order as the rest of the field, and consequently jumped at the conclusion that fall plowing was not suited for our soil. Since that we have learned that our mistake was in breaking again in spring, for with fall plowed fields, as hard and compact apparently as those that were not broken at all, we find all that is necessary is to cultivate until we have a fine, mellow surface three or four inches deep and our corn does far better than on the land loosely and deeply plowed in spring.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Prof. J. Wilkinson, rural architect says "Very few farmers read. In the practice of my profession as a rural architect and landscape gardener, I could invariably tell, as I approached the buildings of a new patron, whether he was a reading man or not.

Intelligence and thrift: ignorance and unthrift.

Farm Stock.

HISTORY OF THE BEEF CATTLE MOVEMENT.

In view of the large and growing proportions of the beef cattle movement from the west to the east, and to Europe—a subject in which every stock-raiser is interested more or less—the fact should not be lost sight of that this new feature in American commerce is of comparatively recent origin. When one comes to investigate the advantages enjoyed by the United States for raising cattle for the world's consumption, so to speak, the facilities thus afforded, both by nature and human effort, are somewhat phenomenal in their character. The immense pasture land of the interior of the continent embraces an area of 1,000,000,000 acres, 55,000,000 of which lies within easy access of the railroads that penetrate the states and territories between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The regions referred to constitute the perennial pastures, "boundless, endless, gateless," where cheap mutton as well as beef may be raised, to feed not only the millions of laborers who are to develop the wealth of this continent, but the people of Great Britain and the Continent, who are to-day calling upon the United States for large supplies of meat, as well as wheat and corn. Eight years ago the number of cattle taken into the territories west of the Mississippi aggregated 100,000. A few weeks ago the number of cattle registered in Colorado alone was 550,000, and in the entire cattle fattening regions nearly 1,000,000 head. Grass-fed beef raised here, and very fat, sell for three dollars per hundred, live weight, and such rates are proving very profitable to the raisers. The year 1870 witnessed the first beef cattle shipped from Wyoming to eastern markets. The growth of the cattle trade has kept pace with the building of the railroads in the interior of the continent, and those roads have fairly developed the resources and capabilities of the business. The remarkable fattening character of the cured and uncured grasses of the plains and the valleys of the vast grazing section of the country, were noticed as long ago as in 1833-34, when the first military posts were established west of the Missouri river. The animals used in freighting supplies to those posts that had wintered here with no food but what the grasses afforded, and the only shelter available was that afforded by the bluffs and hillsides, which proved ample. In 1849 the great California emigration commenced. Thousands of horses and oxen used in this emigration, were wintered in the Rocky Mountain regions without hay or grain. The Mormons had previously moved to Utah in large numbers, and had wintered their stock through several seasons entirely on the cured and uncured grasses. In 1857, Gen. Johnston moved an army of several thousand men to Utah, and all the animals used in carrying supplies for this army were wintered by grazing alone. The fattening qualities of the grasses of the plains, mountains and valleys, naturally attracted the attention of stock-raisers in after years, and coincidental with the completion of the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, beef-raising suddenly became an important American industry. The construction of those railroads, also, gave an impetus to the Texas cattle trade. Texas is now "the great cattle-hive of North America."

The business has been gradually transferred from the coast regions of the state to the high, rolling prairies and to plateaus of Northern Texas, localities scarcely less congenial to this attractive industry than the rich plains of the coast. Under peculiar circumstances the original native breeds of cattle amalgamated into a common stock, combining in a larger degree the better points of the constituent breeds; and those crossed with Short-horns repeatedly, have now become the most desirable cattle for use and export. The influence of the Texas cattle trade some years ago interfered seriously with prices for beef in the eastern markets, but this evil has been partially remedied by the constantly growing demand for choice beef, and by the requirements of Great Britain for American beef. Cattle-raisers now fully appreciate the necessity of good beef, and keep pace with all improvements in the production of that article.—*Cultivator*.

THE FLOCK-MASTER'S FALL WORK.

As was recited in my last article, the sheep have been ranging on the native grasses of the prairie, under the care of a shepherd, and leave that paradise fat and full of wool. They are now turned on the cultivated pasture, consisting of blue-grass and clover, on which they will thrive so long as snow does not cover it. The clover fields—here let me say, as an illustration of the fertility and productive power of Kansas soil—have been for the two years past grazed closely by sheep, up to May 28, after which two crops of hay were harvested therefrom each year, and to-day, October 14, the aftermath is four to six inches high. From them we have 400 tons of hay under roof, than which there is no better forage for sheep. This can be repeated year after year without danger of any damage to the clover. October is one of the months in which the hands and head of the shepherd are over-full. In the proper manipulation of the flock now—dipping, castration, grading, etc.—much of the profit of the coming season depends. The necessity of dipping arises chiefly from two causes—the existence of ticks and scab. I claim that it requires more food

to support the vermin on an animal than the animal itself. A lousy cow or calf will not grow nor fatten, however much it eats, for the reason that it has not the power of digestion and assimilation sufficient to build up its own structure and counteract the ravages of the insects preying on its surface. As a result, the animal either dies outright or ekes out a miserable existence of emaciation and loss to its owner. Ticks are always found on sheep, and where there have been no efforts made for their extinction, they become so numerous that the effect is substantially the same on them as lice on calves, added to which is more or less loss of wool, caused by sheep rubbing to counteract the irritation produced. Scab is not so universal, though it is far more rapacious and fatal. It is a well-established fact that scab is insectivorous, the insects of which, entomologists claim, breed grandmothers in five days. It is very contagious; one inoculation in the fall being sufficient to spread through an entire flock in the winter, causing depreciation, death and great loss of wool. A healthy flock driven over lands where scabby sheep have been harbored will become infected. In summer the succulent grasses counteract the ravages and spread of this pest to some extent, so that the uninitiated can readily be deceived as to its existence; but in the winter it breaks forth in terrible fury.

Kansas sheep are comparatively free from scab, there being only now and then a bunch thus diseased; but in many parts of Missouri it is as common as sheep, and they are regular channels-houses of contagion; so that the novice in his first purchases in such regions is liable to get more lives than he bargained for and months of bitterness and business he little coveted. "We have been there and know how it is ourselves." The cheapest animal is often the dearest. The experiences and terrific loss during the winter that followed the purchase of a "cheap" bunch, will be lifetime lessons, and have sharpened us to such vigilance that we now have ceased to deplore the calamity, and are anxious that others shall escape the rock on which we stranded. We are now masters of the situation, and have demonstrated the fact that scab in sheep can be more easily cured than itch in children. Thorough dipping in the spring after shearing, and in October, in a strong decoction of tobacco, to which may be added, at the discretion of the party, some wood ashes, sulphur and lime, will cure and control it. By dipping we do not mean rubbing, sprinkling or pouring, but immersing. The operation in the spring is trifling, but in the fall, with the wool on, is a big job, each sheep exhausting near a gallon in the dip. Have just finished dipping 3,000, and think we have used eighty barrels of the decoction. Where there has been thorough dipping in spring, fall dipping is not absolutely necessary, unless the flock has become infected during the summer. Especially so as the ticks during that brief period have not become so numerous as to annoy them. We have a tank 12 feet long, 4½ feet deep, in which there are three sheep at a time passing through the hands of as many men, each one remaining in one minute. From there they go upon the dipping platform, that drains into the tank. At that rate 180 sheep are handled each hour. The dip must be kept at 100° Fahrenheit, by fresh additions from the caldron. We use an Anderson steamer, two pounds pressure, which is more rapid and cheaper than boiling direct. Usually enough tobacco is raised on the farm; but any deficit is supplied by stems bought of tobaccoists at 1 cent per pound. On scabby sheep the dipping should be repeated in ten days to insure a perfect cure. No danger to the sheep need be apprehended from this operation, but when poisonous nostrums of the patent vender, composed of hemlock, arsenic, carbolic acid, etc., are used, fatal results usually occur.

One early lamb is worth two late ones. Gestation runs 152 days. We used to turn in the bucks November 1st, and take them out January 1, but found that the coming of the lambs was prolonged into June, thereby having many weaklings to follow the flock in their march over the range. Such lambs are small in the fall and ill able to cope with the burly fellows that come in March and April. Now we turn in October 1st and close the season December 1st. Before this is done the lambs of the past season and the black sheep should be cut out. There is no profit in breeding the lambs. The progeny will be small and weakly, and the mother dwarfed in her growth. They rarely give much milk, are poor mothers, and often die in parturition. A flock bred up from such immature ones will degenerate each succeeding generation. I am aware that many keepers of sheep will except to this and claim that they breed their lambs successfully and without hazard. Grant it. We have done it. But it can only be done where sheep are kept in small numbers and up to a high standard of condition. The large growth and plethoric condition of the lambs of such a bunch will counteract to some extent the depleting effects of early parturition, and the damage thereby done will not be so apparent nor so great. But I am not discussing these issues nor laying down rules for the guidance of the keepers of a few high-bred sheep, but for the people who wish to utilize the wild grasses of this great state with their hundred and thousands of sheep. I write first in the interest of the masses who may be interested in this great producing industry, then for the epicures of the great cities who must have their "chops," as also for the thousands of looms in the seaboard

towns that would be idle but for the great flocks of these plains. In this business I am advocating quantity first, quality second, and as rapidly as it can be acquired. So that the large flock-master must have maturity and favorable surroundings, else in lambing time his heart and head will be sick with the losses. Lambing is the all-important and critical period with the shepherd, and in its season I may have something to say of it. The method of handling the bucks, and why the black sheep should be cut out, as also the grading of the flock, must be left to another time.—*Dr. W. L. Challiss, of Kansas, in N. Y. Tribune*.

Apiary.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BEE BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American Bee-Keepers' convention was held at Cooper Institute, New York, October 8th. From a very full and interesting report, published in the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine*, we make the following extracts:

"Mr. J. H. Nellis, President, in his opening address of welcome, stated that only recently had the business assumed such large proportions as to become with some an exclusive business. The improvements of last year are marked in several directions. Comb-foundation has been greatly improved, the bottoms of the cells are made thinner, and the introduction of wire for brood chamber obviates sagging and enables one to use the extractor with less risk of injury to the combs. Grape sugar, in conjunction with honey, for wintering and brood rearing, is being experimented with, and promises well. The future prospects of our calling were never better. We must keep on improving our methods until we can compete with cane sugar."

A. J. King, in an address on the "Rise and Progress of Bee Culture," said:

"We learn from statistics that there are now in the United States about 1,000 different bee-hives covered by patent, and a still larger number unpatented. Nearly all the inventions of European origin have been greatly improved by our Yankee ingenuity, and men everywhere are waking up to the importance of this industry as never before. The aggregate yield of honey is largely on the increase, besides the quality and quantity, and the methods used in America are far superior to any other country, and these facts, taken together, are creating a fear in the minds of some of our most thoughtful Apianians that the prices received for honey may fall below the cost of production, so we will present a few facts which we think may tend to allay these apprehensions. Great Britain consumes annually about 9,000,000 lbs. of sugar for brewing purposes. Other foreign countries, as well as our own country, a proportionally large amount. It is a fact that extracted honey contains a much larger percentage of the elements needed as a substitute for malt than sugar does, and is cheaper at 90 cents a gallon, than sugar is at the lowest prices it has yet reached. A desirable change by substitution is now going on and may be greatly hastened by well-directed efforts on the part of honey dealers. 2d. Not more than 2-3ths of our people have yet learned to eat honey, not because it is not generally acceptable, but it has never been brought to their notice as a staple article which may be had at the same price as the best quality of syrup, and that it is far more healthful.

3rd. A large percentage of the syrups in general use in our families are badly adulterated, and positively unfit for the human stomach, and particularly the stomachs of children. This fact is fast being recognized by the most intelligent of our population, and only needs a little judicious pressing through the papers to displace it, and in its room pure extracted honey.

4th. Look against the adulteration of honey, and such penalties of fine and imprisonment as shall afford complete protection to the producer, the honey dealer and the consumer. Steps should be at once taken to effect this desirable result, before some of our unprincipled honey dealer shall cause Great Britain to give us the second slap in the face through their leading papers, by branding us as a set of swindlers, and warning the English people against the use of American honey.

A petition setting forth this matter in its true light should be presented to Congress at its next session. All the members of this National Convention, including all dealers in honey, should be asked to sign this petition, and a refusal from any cause whatever, should be regarded as favorable to honey adulteration, and producers should be warned against selling such persons their honey. Such a petition, praying for so available an object, and backed by so many honorable names, could hardly fail in obtaining the desired law, when extracted honey would at once advance to its true position in all our markets."

Extracts from a paper entitled, "Bee-Keeping in California," by Chas. J. Fox,

Pres't San Diego Bee-Keepers' Ass'n.

"Southern California is peculiarly adapted to bee raising and honey producing for several reasons. The equable nature of the climate is a great advantage. The temperature seldom falls as low as the freezing point, and even frosts are uncommon. During the winter or rainy season bees require no artificial shelter, and can fly out more than one-half the time, indeed most of the time can find food. The summer is entirely dry, no rain, hail, or thunder storms interfere with the labors or breeding of the bees, or cause disease among them.

Feed is obtained during the nine or ten months in the year and surplus honey made for four or five. There is a very large area of rough mountainous country, with small valleys scattered about, furnishing sites for small farms and apiaries, while the mountains are covered with honey producing plants peculiar to this region, and never likely to be disturbed in their luxuriant growth.

During a great part of the honey season the nights are foggy and damp and the days bright, warm and still, the most favorable condition for bees to work and store honey.

It is useless to mention exceptional instances of remarkable increase in swarms or yield of surplus honey, these may occur anywhere; but it is safe to say that with an apiary of moderate size, on a range not overcrowded, and where well cared for, the increase—allowing a good many weak swarms to be doubled back—will average from seventy-five to one hundred per cent., and the yield of comb honey will average one hundred pounds per year, to a colony of average size. A great deal more may be made by extracting, but no carefully-conducted experiments have yet determined how much compared to comb.

In the work published by Mr. Harbison, quoted from above, he says: 'In California the quantity of honey gathered by a single hive in a year is greater, and the quality better than is usually found in any other country. Owing to the peculiar dry climate, the honey is more dense, weighing nearly one pound more per gallon than that usually made in the Atlantic States, in consequence of which it will keep good for years, and can be transported to the Atlantic cities and to Europe in prime order and at a profit to the producer.'

Extract from a paper read by Mr. Burch on "Extracted Honey:"

"One hundred colonies of bees are about all that can be profitably kept in one location, and will give one person full employment where the extractor is exclusively used, for at least one hundred and fifty days out of each year.

In the days of box-hives and black bees, before our late civil war, when gold was the basis of our currency, these one hundred colonies were worth \$500. At the present time, with Italian bees and movable frames, they will represent twice that amount, or \$1,000, while in some isolated cases, bees may be purchased for less money. One hundred colonies arranged for the extractor, with an extra set of combs, are worth, or will command fully that sum. Suitable appliances for carrying on business will cost \$500 more. This includes ground for a bee-yard, a bee or honey-house for storing honey in summer and protection of bees in winter, and all other necessary appurtenances. These two sums then will represent the investment. The interest, taxes, and insurance thereon will amount to about ten per cent, or \$150; the labor required at \$2.00 per day, will amount to \$300 more, \$450 in all. This much for the outlay. Now, such an apiary will give an annual yield of five thousand pounds of extracted honey. But little increase of stock will be secured where the extractor is exclusively used—enough perhaps to cover losses in wintering. According to the above figuring the actual cost of producing extracted honey is nine cents per pound.

In the foregoing calculation we have endeavored to avoid extremes, and thus obtain an average result.

There are localities where our apiary will produce a larger yield of honey, while in a great majority of cases a lesser amount will be secured. There are seasons when honey is very plentiful, and an average location will exceed five thousand pounds; yet in three years out of four the yield will bring it down to this average. Labor can be procured for less than two dollars per day, but the man who possesses the skill and energy to successfully manage one hundred colonies of bees would command more had his attention been directed to other fields of labor. Money is worth but seven per cent in many states, while here in the west it readily commands ten, and taxes and insurance will make the latter figure an average."

The late rain and pleasant Indian summer weather are bringing the fall wheat out in a fine condition for winter. All signs are now propitious for an abundant harvest next year.—*Morris Co. Republican and Democrat*

Patrons of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: P. B. Mazon Emporia.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel R. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Plattville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st. Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

It is quite generally understood that the position and standing of the average farmer is not up to that of other classes. And how can it be otherwise if he takes no pains nor does anything to produce a better state of things? Why complain of the oppressions and impositions that the agricultural class has to suffer? Why cannot these people take care of themselves as well as others? But it is said that everybody except farmers are protected and assisted by organization, and yet the very ones who so bitterly bemoan its aid are very likely to be the last ones to avail themselves of the privileges that organization surely brings to those who are faithful and valiant in its support.

In every rural community where a baker's dozen of public-spirited, resolute farmers cannot be found to institute and keep alive a subordinate grange, their submission is thus proclaimed. And this ignoble surrender falls heaviest on the defenseless wives and children of farmers, because they are more easily crushed.

But if farmers do not have confidence in one another they should not blame any one but themselves. If they would rather others should think for them, they should not complain if others act for them, and buy and sell them too. The same means that others use for their elevation, namely, intelligent organization, is available for farmers if they will but set themselves to work to use it. Much can be accomplished by well directed work, but nothing by grumbling.—*Dirigo Rural.*

WHY SHOULD NOT FARMERS BE LEGISLATORS?

Last week I was invited to attend a grange picnic at one of my neighbors'. The day was fine—one of those soft, balmy, September days, that we read about but seldom enjoy. About one hundred in all were gathered together, to enjoy the good things which each had donated, and to talk over the bountiful crops which the good Father had vouchsafed to them. It was a beautiful sight. The tables spread beneath the green trees and loaded with the handiwork of the thrifty housewives, and as I looked upon the scene, I thought, in all the world, where could we find such a picture of independence and true enjoyment as among the farmers? They are really the men who rule the world: sturdy, honest and upright, and I wondered, while looking into their intelligent faces, why it was that our Congress was not composed of such men. Truly, they are the representative men of our nation; and could we but have such men to make our laws instead of the dissipated, broken down politicians, our country would not be in the condition it is. It would not cost us millions yearly to send men to Congress who do little else but get drunk, quarrel and bring disgrace upon us.—*Rural New Yorker.*

FARM LABORERS IN THE GRANGE.

At a recent meeting of a Maryland grange, the question of the relation of farm laborers to the grange coming up, it was the sentiment of the grange that all such of good moral character, such as is required of all other applicants for membership, should be invited and welcomed to avail themselves of the advantages of membership in the order, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That assertions that the grange organization is formed for the purpose, or is engaged in the attempt, to depress the wages of agricultural labor, are groundless and calumnious, the order being founded to promote the welfare of the whole agricultural class, in which its organic law, as interpreted by the highest authority, includes farm laborers—they being entitled to admission to, and voice and vote in, the grange upon the identical conditions required of all its members.

Your presence in the grange room is an inspiration, although you say not a word, you work a silent, though strong influence, and while we would encourage all to speak, to be active in the work, we would especially say, be present always at your grange meetings, show that your sympathies are there, and that you are willing to do your part.

Leicester, Mass., witnessed "an old-fashioned bucking" one pleasant day last month: some 200 grangers of both sexes and all ages gathered to huck a twelve acre field of corn and have a good time without extra charge. There was a good dinner, and supper at 5, followed by talk on topics more or less practical, and the merry voice of song.

From Coffey County.

The election is over, and all is quiet again.

The ground is very dry, and stock water on the prairie is getting scarce. Wheat is suffering some on account of the dry weather, and not quite so much sown as would have been had it not been so dry.

All good farmers are done gathering corn. Careless ones gather as they feed.

All kinds of stock are healthy and are looking well, and will go into winter quarters in good condition, with plenty of good feed to fall back on.

Good horses and mules command a good price.

Cattle are quite low; calves, \$6 @ \$10; yearlings, \$14 @ \$17; two years old, \$23 @ \$28.

Fat hogs, \$2 per cwt; stock hogs, no sale. Sheep raising is all the go here among the Dutch, and some of the Americans are going into the business.

Apples are selling at \$1 per bushel, and are competing with Michigan apples in Burlington.

Tree peddlers are swindling the people of this county more this fall than usual. They are selling rose bushes at \$3 and warrant them to bear nine different varieties of roses on the same bush. Grape vines at \$3 which will bear grapes that will weigh five pounds to the bunch, and many other things in proportion! When will these great wonders cease?

Wheat is worth 60 @ 65 cts.; corn, 18 @ 20 cts.; oats, 15 @ 17 cts.

We hear a great deal said about planting fruit trees, therefore I will give my method.

First: I plow the ground as deep as I can, harrow it well, then run it off where I wish the rows to stand. This I do with a two-horse plow, going in the same place two or three times, so as to make the furrow as deep as possible. I next take stakes and stake the ground crosswise the furrows, cut back the top to correspond with the roots and cut off the ends of the roots with a sharp knife, then I am ready to plant.

I set the tree in the furrow, in a line with the stakes, then fill the cavities between the roots with the fingers, rake the dirt to the tree with a hoe, press firmly with the foot, raise the dirt a little around the root of the tree, and the work is done. One year ago last spring I planted five hundred and forty apple trees in this way and only two have died.

Will wheat turn to cheat? Now comes this much mooted question. I used to be like many are now—a firm believer that wheat would not turn to cheat—but I could not furnish proof to sustain my side of the question; therefore I had to submit the question; I will ask just one question, that is: "Why is chess always found with wheat?"

While I lived in Grant county, Indiana, I sowed wheat in the corn, with very little or no chess in it. The next spring I sowed the ground in timothy. The following spring there was some wheat, some timothy and more cheat than wheat and timothy together. Please tell me where the chess came from. Now, if any farmer in Coffey county will sow the same piece of ground in wheat three years (not less than ten acres) in succession, with no chess among the wheat the third year, I will agree to pay his subscription to the Kansas Farmer for one year, provided I am allowed to examine the ground.

It is said by some that chess will not grow, by others that it is a natural production and grows without a seed (surely wonders will never cease). Neither of these ideas are true. Chess will grow from its own seed, and it will not grow without seed, only as it comes from injured or damaged wheat, by the wheat too lightly covered in the fall, or freezing out in the winter. I have heard some say that they have seen wheat and cheat grow from the same stool, and sometimes part at a joint and one branch have a wheat head and the other a head of chess. These proofs are enough to convince the most skeptical. D. C. SPURGEON.

LeRoy, Coffey Co., Kansas.

[Friend Spurgeon's notion of sufficient evidence to the contrary, we are unable to see anything very convincing in these hearsays and unexamined appearances. In a court of law, where everything rests upon evidence, such testimony would be ruled out in a moment in the simplest case.—[EDS. FARMER.]

NETAWAKA GRANGE

It was with feelings of genuine pleasure that I visited this grange last Saturday evening.

This grange meets in their own hall once every two weeks. They are soon to have a "social," when those friendly to the order among the farmers will be invited to meet with them and to hear from the old veterans in the work the many advantages of a membership in the order.

There was a time not long ago when it was customary to invite to these "socials" or feasts, or picnics, or by what other name they may be called, those who would be, by other business, excluded from member-

ship. This plan never made many Patrons. This grange has taken a step in the right direction, and the plan should be followed by other granges.

The following are the officers of Netawaka grange: J. Banks, Master; W. M. Gray, Overseer; D. H. Sutherland, Lecturer; P. S. Snyder, Chaplain; J. A. Kennedy, Secretary; W. F. Keeper, Treasurer; I. J. Banks, Steward; W. D. Thomas, Asst. Steward; J. Gibbons, Gate-keeper; Mrs. Caroline Banks, Ceres; Mrs. M. E. Kennedy, Pomona; Mrs. M. A. Gibbons, Flora; Miss Anna Banks, L. A. St. W. W. CONE.

Netawaka, Kansas.

A SHORT HISTORY OF A GRANGE.

The *Husbandman* gives the following sketch of Dansville grange, which might be studied with profit by a great many who live in neighborhoods where a similar want is felt:

"A few farmers near Dansville, seeing the need of some means by which they could have intelligent co-operation and consequent improvement in their affairs, applied in April, 1874, for organization as a grange. Their application was accepted and the grange formally instituted April 14th, with twenty-three members, eleven of whom were women. B. F. Kershner was elected Master, and Henry Hartman Secretary. After a few months of satisfactory growth, another grange was instituted in the village of Dansville, two miles distant, and of course within the jurisdiction of the earlier organization. As the legitimate result of the interference, both bodies were crippled, but after nearly two years of hopeless struggle the later grange gave up the contest for existence, thus leaving the earlier one in possession of an undisputed field. With the brightened prospect, Dansville grange began to plan for the erection of a permanent home. Its meetings had been held, rent free, in the second story of B. S. Stone's wagon shop, but there was a growing claim for better accommodations, so the more adventurous members struck out boldly for a hall which should be fashioned on a liberal scale. It was no surprise to find all the members acquiescing, so the work soon had a start. To recount the incidents of progress would add no interest to the story. It will suffice to say the plan was fully executed at a cost of \$2,000 or a little more, all of which was obtained by voluntary contributions, and at the dedication last Thursday, Dansville grange had the satisfaction of entering a delightful home upon which there rested not a dollar of debt.

A description of the building can hardly give to the reader an adequate idea of its fitness for the use designed. The site is elevated, affording an extended view of the valley in which Dansville is pleasantly located. The plan of the grange hall is unique. Its exterior is broken by a shapely wing with an indented porch leading to a broad doorway, which constitutes the main entrance. At the right is a tower with entrance provided from an inner room. Passing by the main entrance there is a reception room of suitable size opening at the left into the grange hall, which is about forty feet in length and perhaps twenty-five feet in width. An apartment in the rear of the reception room, with entrance from the hall, is fitted up as a cloak-room for ladies. At the left of this, with doors opening opposite the entrance to the main hall, there is a large room where the tables can be set sufficient to seat a company as large as the grange hall will accommodate. All these rooms have fourteen feet ceilings. Within and without the building is furnished and painted in good order. So much for the structure, which is a great credit to the grange; but there is more. A long row of sheds in the rear furnishes accommodations for horses, so, while the good people have pleasure within their beautiful home, their horses will be comfortably sheltered without."

AN INCIDENT.

A worthy couple with two "olive plants," removed from the haunts of men, and settled upon one of Kansas' beautiful prairies.

As grasshoppers and drouth were withheld, they must needs occasionally come to the city. The prudent wife always accompanied her husband, for reasons which will appear.

One day, after doing up their errands, buying groceries, dry goods, etc., the wife stepped slyly into a saloon, and said, "Water it well for my husband or we shall never get home." The husband went in as was his wont, but alas! there was too little water. The wife's quick eye takes in the situation, but makes ready for her dangerous ride of eighteen or twenty miles. Fierce goes the whip, and as fiercely the tongue of the inflamed husband.

When they reached Dover both discovered that one of their packages was left in Topeka; so the angry husband turns out the wife in the darkness of the night to seek the lost bundle. She was not sorry, for where was the choice between riding with a crazed rian, or braving on foot, darkness, tramps, etc.

Did the mother and little girls ever meet? Where is the responsibility?

Topeka, Kas.

OBSERVER.

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.

Merino Sheep For Sale.

For sale, 150 choice Merino Ewes, from a flock of more than 30 years standing. Address, W. M. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

THE COLLEGE FARM,

offers for sale a choice lot of

BERKSHIRE PIGS

of the following highly prized families: Sallies, St. Bridges, descendants of imported Lady Leonidas and others, by the highly bred sires British Sovereign 2nd, Gentry's Conqueror and Cardiff's Surprise. All stock eligible to record. Also for sale a few choice

ESSEX PIGS,

straight Jos. Harris stock, and a few young

SHORT-HORNS

of both sexes. A very handsome yearling JERSEY bull for sale—price \$50. Address, E. M. SHELTON, Sup't Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale. Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Persons desiring to visit this farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick, in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address, GLICK & CARMICHAEL.

To Stock Raisers.

The Devon is the hardiest and most beautiful breed of cattle known. As work cattle and milkers they rank high. They produce as good and cheaper beef than any other breed. A few choice animals for sale by P. L. ROSS, Atchison, Mo. Send for Catalogue.

VERY IMPORTANT

To Sheep Farmers.

Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure, we are now prepared to cure sheep of scab in reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Potawatomi county, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1.

(Established 1868.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1

Poland China and Berkshire Pigs, (recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on receipt of price. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Leavenworth county, Kansas.

Silver Lake herd

OF

Berkshires, and

Poland-China Hogs.

Messrs. Pratt & Farris, of Silver Lake, Kansas, would respectfully call the attention of those wishing pure bred Berkshires or Poland-China hogs to their stock, which has taken more prizes in Kansas and Missouri, than any herd with which they have competed. In '77 they received grand sweepstakes prize both at Topeka and Kansas City for best collection of sows. In '78, they received all of the sweepstakes prizes offered, except one at Topeka, the second prize on best collection at Kansas City, sweepstakes on sow of any age or breed, and many other awards of less note. Having used this season four boars in our herd, we are able to furnish pairs of either breed not akin. We can also supply parties wishing sows to breed, or sows bred. We have a one-year old boar, recorded and sired by Imp. Sir Dorothea Cardiff, for sale. This boar has been used in our herd with satisfactory results. We have a superior lot of young stock of both sexes, now on hand, and those wishing pigs with their money, are invited to examine our stock, or address us for terms, &c. Where pigs are sent on order we guarantee satisfaction.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

BERKSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE

PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

The short line to free homes the

Central Branch,

Union Pacific R. R. offers for sale

1,280,000 Acres of Land

Less the occupied tracts, at the lowest prices and on more liberal terms, than ever before offered. The lands offered by this company are at an average distance of but 50 miles from the city of Atchison, and have the advantage of competing lines of railroad, with a choice of markets, and in other respects are located in the most favorable section of Kansas. For full information and descriptive circular with sectional map, apply or address W. F. DOWNS, General Office Land Com'r, Atchison, Kansas.

The U. S. Government Land Offices are at Concordia, Mo.; C. B. U. P. R. and Kirwin, where parties who are desirous of availing themselves of the settler's privilege, under the Homestead act of Congress should make their application.

Breeders' Directory.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

E. T. FROWE, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Breeder of Spanish Merino sheep. Has 30 bucks for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonable.

EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties Pure," Fair notakin. Circulars free.

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochins & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. R. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAN., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and F. Cochins. Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls. Stock first-class. Write for prices.

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin County, Illinois, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable. Reference furnished.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head. Also Berkshires.

R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of Light Brahma Chickens. All Stock warranted first class and shipped C. O. D.

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last year's rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, gilts and boars now ready.

H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Essex Berkshires and Poland Chinas for sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer the largest assortment of the most exclusively HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, Apple seedlings, No. 1 and extra large, send stamp for samples. A. H. & H. C. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for sale also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

Dentists.

H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 139 Kansas Avenue, Topeka Kansas

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Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta Maine

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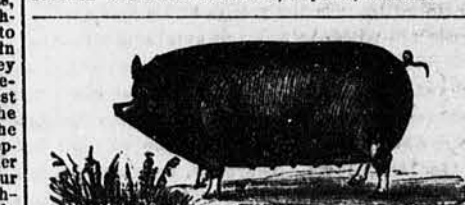
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I am now offering a choice lot of No. 1

English Berkshire Pigs,

recorded Smithers and Lord Liverpool Stock, at reasonable figures. Also pure White Leghorn Chickens. Everything warranted first-class, and shipped.

B. H. CROMWELL, Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshires in Kansas. Catalogues free.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 15 miles south-west of Topeka, and 12 miles south of Roseville.

Salary, \$2000 wanted for those who can find the best stock to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Permanent employment. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4 & 6 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

\$1200

The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

Last week the representatives of twenty-four railroads, west of the Mississippi river, met in Kansas City, and organized a western association of general passenger and ticket agents, adopting by-laws and constitution for the government of the organization. The Association, after discussing such subjects as belonged to the business under consideration, adjourned to meet at Chicago on the 11th of December, next. Thus we see that every important business is forming associations and perfecting arrangements to enable it to look after the interests of, and conduct its affairs in a systematic and thorough manner. All, save the agricultural interests, avail themselves of the power of co-operation, to a greater or less extent, to obtain more perfect management and the best results. This grand secret of power, influence and wealth, makes headway at a slower pace among the vast army of American farmers than among any other of the primary industries of the world. The agricultural interest views the railroad interest with jealousy, and sees in every conference and convention of the representatives of this great internal medium of commerce of modern times, a combination to levy tribute upon it.

It is a commendable wisdom in the railroads to form associations, having for their object a more thorough and economical management of their affairs, as it is for every class of industry. Power is always exacting and more or less overbearing, when it encounters the weak, and railroad companies are not peculiar nor even exceptionally aggressive, in this respect, and very often exact more than it is just or wise they should do, from the public; for it is a sound business maxim that injustice is unwise and unprofitable under all circumstances. But the only protection that can be relied on against encroachments of the strong, is the power of self-protection. Agriculture certainly possesses greater power and vastly more wealth than any other of the great industries of the world, but they are undeveloped, as it were, like the scattered fagots, which singly were weak and insignificant, but when bound together defied the strength of the giant. Let the farmers throughout the whole land study and learn the art of combination from those for whom they evince so much fear, and manifest so much jealousy of, and as a pack-thread, every opposing force would yield before them. They may hold the nation in the hollow of their hand, if American farmers would but utilize the power which they allow to run to waste, and combine the wealth which they own, absolutely.

THE CENTER OF WEALTH AND POPULATION.

The central division of the United States, the great valley of the Mississippi, reaching almost from the arctic regions to the tropics and from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, contains alone nearly 2,000,000 square miles of territory. In it is situated the richest farming land in the world, and a vast area is underlaid with coal. Its mineral and woodland treasures are almost inconceivable in their varied richness, while from the great wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota, down through the corn zone of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, to the cotton and cane fields of the south, is found an ever-varying diversity of products, stretched over broad acres, thickly dotted with the smiling homes of a thrifty population.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Bleeding this vast, diversified region of country, almost directly in the middle runs the Mississippi and Missouri rivers with their thousand tributaries, bearing a volume of water to the sea at a speed of five to ten miles an hour, sufficient to float the commerce of the world. The present twenty millions of people will increase to five times twenty millions in the years to come, and the coal, the timber and minerals united with the products of the rich soil, and temperate climate, will make of this region the most productive and important portion of the habitable globe. The world may be clothed and fed from this heart of the continent, most favored of all other divisions of the globe for multiplying and prospering the human race. No other continent has such a water-way through its center to the sea. When one hundred millions of people form the busy hive of this two million square miles of territory, who can estimate the carrying capacity necessary to move to the four corners of the habitable globe the agricultural products of this fertile region; the wealth of its mines; its manufactures of wood, iron, copper and lead its cotton, silk, woolen, flax and hemp textiles? Its surplus grain and live-stock alone will employ fleets to carry them to market. A few lines of railway can never scale the rugged sides of the Alleghenies and bear to the coast this immense burden. They would be incapable of removing the product of one fruitful year in five. They are even now often taxed to meet the demand upon them. It will never do for the vast population which must people this region, to be tributary to a half dozen corporations for a passage to the outer world. The thought is repugnant to American genius and the spirit of independence.

Nature has done much in providing a way

of exit and ingress for this region to and from the sea, by the mighty flood which is gathered into the channel of the Mississippi, but she has only supplied the power and opened a rough, ragged ravine. It remains like all of nature's bounteous gifts—to be utilized and adapted to his use by the hand of man. The wild floods running riot to the Gulf of Mexico, spread their unrestrained waters over vast tracts of the most fertile territory as they pass through this productive region in their course. They not only perpetuate a wilderness where cultivated fields should spread, dotted with thousands of rural homes and thriving villages, but malarial pestilence breeds in those swamps and jungles to scourge and devastate the regions as they become partially settled.

The genius of an Eads has discovered the plan by which the great river can be controlled, and made to dig deeper its own channel and carry its dredgings to the sea. When a hundred feet of the mud which has been washing down for ages from the sloping plains and lodged on its bottom, has been scoured out by contracting and straightening the spreading and winding course of the Mississippi, which we think Captain Eads has fairly demonstrated is entirely practicable, the bayous and marshes on its banks, which breed fevers for a thousand miles, will be drained into the confined and swift channel, the fertile lands at present given up to rank vegetation will become dry, and the cane-brake replaced by cotton and sugar plantations, and orchards of tropical fruits.

The people of all this vast region should be of one mind and one abiding faith in the consummation of the work, which will bring the Gulf of Mexico, practically, to the wharves of St. Louis. The railroads, and tributary streams, can carry the products of this region down the gentle grades which slope from either side to the central water-course of the continent, and the cost of carrying will be regulated and kept down to a minimum rate by competition; but the present long lines of land carriage over heavy mountain grades, must ever consume all of the heavy agricultural products of the vast region under review, above the bare cost of production. Prepare the Mississippi for safe and easy navigation of ocean ships and the cost of carrying our produce to all parts of the globe would be less than present freights to New York or Baltimore.

THE MOVING PRODUCE.

Official advices up to Oct. 26, state that there were in sight on that day in the United States the following quantities of grain: Wheat, 16,833,000 bushels; corn, 10,209,000 bushels; oats, 3,325,000 bushels; rye, 1,049,000 bushels; barley, 5,213,000 bushels. Last week, or from Oct. 27 to Nov. 2, there were exported from the seaboard ports 101,711 barrels of flour; 1,074,473 bushels of wheat; 530,880 bushels of corn; 48,170 bushels of oats; 5,637,393 pounds of lard, and 5,547,635 pounds of bacon. On the 4th of Nov. there were in the Chicago Elevators, per official figures, 3,216,488 bushels of wheat; 800,800 bushels of corn; 477,068 bushels of oats; 142,658 bushels of rye, and 1,259,801 bushels of barley making a grand total of 5,902,791 bushels, against 5,513,861 bushels a week ago, and 1,956,312 bushels at this period last year. The 1st stock of flour on the instant was 62,450 barrels, against 40,200 barrels a month ago. The stocks of pork and lard on the first instant at the points named were: Chicago—Mess pork, 71,825 barrels; lard, 29,003 tierces. New York—Pork, 49,000 barrels; lard, 20,230 tierces. Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 1,657,829 bushels of wheat; 17,547 bushels of corn; 47,122 bushels of oats; 47,316 bushels of rye, and 617,081 bushels of barley. New York and Brooklyn elevators contain 4,250,000 bushels of wheat; 3,894,000 bushels of corn; 1,565,000 bushels of oats; 313,000 bushels of rye, and 724,000 bushels of barley.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE HORNLESS OX.

We hazard nothing, we think, in asserting that there is no state that will equal the young commonwealth of Kansas in the uniformly good quality of its cattle. We seldom find any other than short-horn grades in the state. In the matter of improving the horned cattle of the state, we have heard some of our servant citizens remark that the grasshopper year of 1874 was a blessing in disguise. The scawlag breeds, which before that disastrous period, were numerous, were generally driven out of the state, and the returning tide of immigration brought back none but the better class of stock. There is probably some foundation for this theory, but there is a far more potent cause for the marked superiority of the average horned farm stock, and we must seek for it in the numerous fine herds of full-blood short-horns which enterprising breeders have established in the state. Some of the finest short-horns in the country are to be found in Kansas, and the number is being increased every year. These pure bloods are scattered among the farmers, who are enabled at last to purchase fine, blooded animals of this superior breed, at moderate prices, from which to breed for beef. The era of speculation in short-horns has had a disastrous termination, sharing in this respect the fate of all speculative business, and the public is now able to reap large benefits from the careful breeding of those men who so long labored in the business of creating this superior breed of cattle.

The next step requires to perfect the cat-

tle of the prairie regions, which, being so far from shipping points and the large markets of the east, it becomes necessary to car long distances, when numbers are crowded into boxes, with little room for comfort. In these confined quarters the animal's horns are a great hindrance to his comfort, also an inconvenience and injury to his companions in the same car.

When numbers are crowded into one car, stable or yard, it would be of infinite value if we had a breed without horns. This improvement seems to be entirely feasible, and without being at the expense of lowering the standard of short-horn grades. The polled cattle of Scotland stand the peers of the short-horns in beef-producing qualities, and it is claimed, their superiors in impressing their character on their crosses. At the Paris exhibition they contested for the prize successfully against some of the best bred short-horns in the British Isles. The short-horn, in fact, may be said to be almost a polled animal, his horns being the most insignificant of all the horned breeds of cattle. Crossing with the Galloway cattle would doubtless soon deprive the breed of the moiety of horns they possess and be the means of getting rid of that dangerous weapon, no longer of use to the domestic ox, and which is maintained at a very great expense to the feeder and breeder. Stalling and tying up is made necessary in the stable solely on account of each animal being armed with a pair of very dangerous swords which he never scruples to use to the injury of his weaker fellows, and to the cost of his owners. A herd of polled cattle could be crowded into a car, yard or stable, without any danger of injuring each other—an inevitable result with horned breeds.

The breeder who will bring some thorough-bred Galloway cattle into Kansas will doubtless reap a rich reward and prove a benefactor to the stock-raisers of the west. The polled breeds are exciting considerable interest recently, their great excellence being universally admitted by those who have opportunities and qualifications to form a correct judgment, and we predict that the breed, ere long, will be brought to the front, coupled with the short-horn, and the advanced step in breeding hornless cattle will mark a new epoch in the stock business of the west.

SECOND CROP OF EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

Mr. John Rugeton of this city, planted Early Rose Potatoes in his garden on the 12th, of March last, and gathered the first potatoes from the hills on the 30th, of May. The rows being crooked he did not find all of the potatoes at the final digging, and the tubers left in the ground commenced a second growth, from which he gathered Nov. 14th, fine large ripe potatoes.

IMPORTANT TO BUTTER MAKERS.

"A method in practice among the best butter makers of England for rendering butter firm and solid during the hot weather is as follows: Carbonate of soda and alum are used for this purpose, made into powder. For twenty pounds of butter one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and one teaspoonful of powdered alum are mingled together at the time of churning, and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter come firm and solid, and to give it a clean, sweet flavor. It does not enter into the butter, but its action is upon the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used, or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning."

We find the above in the California Farmer. Do any of our correspondents know anything about it, or is it one of the many similar humbugs which go the rounds of the papers?

SILVER ORDERED TO THE REAR.

And now it is claimed by the principal dealers in money, that the silver dollars which were expected to assist in resuming specie payments, are likely to prove an impediment. The market price of silver bullion has fallen very rapidly recently, declining in the London market from 56d. to 48½d. per ounce, making the silver dollar in bullion value 13 to 15 cents less than the standard gold dollar. This continuing to be the case, it is evident that when a considerable amount of silver dollars has been issued, or enough to make the payments by the treasury felt in the circulation, gold will cease to circulate, as everybody who has a silver dollar will pass it, and hold the gold to sell as bullion, for which it will be worth more than as money. This is a most simple law of trade which every one will take advantage of, and about which there is no question.

But in order to obviate this apprehended difficulty, a committee of the New York Clearing House Association, of banks, have had an interview with the secretary of the treasury, in which an arrangement was concluded that the banks will decline to receive gold coins as special deposits, and will pay gold out on checks or drafts, treating it as lawful money after the first of January next, making no distinction between it and greenbacks. On the other hand silver dollars will be received only under special contract that the same shall be drawn by the depositor or on his order. This will prevent the deposit of silver and the withdrawal of gold, which would be immediately sold at a premium or

shipped to the London market as bullion, where the premium could be obtained. The payments of balances at clearing houses in silver, except in very small amounts, will be prohibited by this arrangement among the banks. Gold special accounts will be discontinued on the first of January next, there being no longer a necessity for them after resumption. This arrangement is intended to prevent speculators, who would otherwise by depositing large sums of silver as fast as put in circulation by the government, check out gold, which would soon bring legal tenders down to the price of silver bullion, or what is the same thing, put gold at a premium of ten to fifteen per cent.

Under this arrangement it is probable that silver dollars will play the part of subsidiary coin only, as half and quarter dollars did before the war, when gold, silver and bank notes circulated freely together. Then silver served the retail trade, a few dollars in that coin being all that is convenient to handle at a time. Large quantities of silver will gradually find its way out into the country where it will do duty in the retail trade, and where it will stay, remote from great money centers, being too heavy and consequently expensive to move in large sums long distances. Treated as a subsidiary coin a large amount of silver can be permanently kept in circulation without driving gold from circulation, and lowering the purchasing power of greenbacks and National Bank notes.

CARPETBAG NOTES.

NO. III.

Westward from Atchison for a distance of about 20 miles, the surface of the country is rather rough and hilly. From Muscotah westward to Netawaka, a distance of 22 miles, the land is more level. It might properly be called high tableland.

The landscape here is most beautiful, surpassing anything I had ever seen in the state. At Whiting or Netawaka, in a clear day, the view is almost unobstructed for 15 miles in any direction. The slightly rolling prairie, the neat white farm houses surrounded by well kept hedges, the large and thrifty orchards, and the many evidences of prosperity everywhere to be seen, all tend to make this a delightful place to live in.

I passed through Whiting last April with the "Saddlebags," and again last week, and I find that in this time the town has increased in population fully one hundred per cent. There is not a house in the whole town but what is painted white except about a dozen now in process of erection. The town is appropriately named.

There is a splendid farming country around Netawaka, and the farmers appear in good circumstances and hopeful of the future. There is plenty of good prairie land for sale in this vicinity for from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

Wetmore is a small town a few miles west of Netawaka; here the hills begin to show themselves again. The farmers in the vicinity of this place have a large number of fat hogs that they are holding for better prices.

Among this number I notice Mr. J. Duval, with 305 head; Thos. Hadley with 216; W. McGraff, 295, and J. Thornburn, with 150. These with over 2000 more within five miles of town, will probably be held until the large pork packing house at East Atchison gets in working order.

The corn crop along the line of the Central Branch railroad, is good as to quality, but the yield will not be an average of the last two years. The price of corn delivered in Wetmore, is 16 cents per bushel. It is cheaper for a man who is fattening cattle to buy corn to feed them than to attempt to raise it while the price is so low.

All kinds of stock are looking extremely well in this locality. The fat hogs that I have seen appear to be larger than the average run of hogs in previous years. Stock buyers tell me that this is the case in other parts of the state.

The farmers in the vicinity of Centralia, Nemaha county, are losing many cattle this season by allowing them to eat dry cornstalks without a sufficient supply of water.

The following farmers living within five miles of Centralia, have been the sufferers so far: Peter Getler, 7 head; F. P. Bone, 6; Mr. Griffith, 3; Hugh Ross, 3; George Donald, 2; John Simons, 2. These have all died within the past five days.

There are two large cheese factories at this place, I visited them lately and obtained the following figures for publication. "Home Factory" is owned by Messrs J. S. Hidden & Co. It was built in 1876, cheese, however, was not made here until the next year. Milk was first received here on the 7th day of May, 1877; the factory closed work that year October 29th. During this time 71,000 lbs of cheese were made which averaged 9 cents per pound. About 80 cents per hundred pounds of milk were given the patrons. The milk from 450 cows was used that season.

The first milk received for 1878, was

April 15, and the season closed Nov. 10. During this time there were 112,000 lbs manufactured. The milk from 550 cows was received this year. The largest bulk of the cheese has been sold, and it is not expected that the cheese will net them over 6 cents per pound. An experienced cheese maker from Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Mr. Alexander Dunn, has been employed to make the cheese, and consequently the cheese have all been uniform in size, color and quality, and are pronounced first-class wherever sold.

The "Excelsior" cheese factory is owned by Mr. E. A. Wait. It was built in 1873, and has been running six seasons, and the following is the result:

	Cows.	Cheese lbs.	Price.
1873.....	500	73,000	11½c
1874.....	500	80,000	10½c
1875.....	500	85,000	10½c
1876.....	500	120,000	9½c
1877.....	600	100,000	10½c
1878.....	650	130,000	

The make of the whole season for 1878, except May, is yet on hand. The average size is 45 lbs. The market at St. Joseph, St. Louis and Chicago. This factory commenced receiving milk April 20, and is yet receiving milk and manufacturing cheese. The cheese is mostly made by Mr. Wait.

W. W. CONE.

Centralia, Kas.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Capital Grange, of Topeka, Kansas, will hold their annual celebration of the anniversary of the Order, at their hall in Topeka, on Tuesday, Dec. 4th. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the order to attend and bring their families. It will be a social reunion, and the baskets are expected—well filled, as usual.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Twelfth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Ottawa, Franklin county, December 3, 4, and 5, 1878.

The citizens of Ottawa offer free accommodations to all persons from other portions of the State, and from abroad, while attending the meeting. The several railway companies have promised the usual reduction in fare.

The calling of this meeting at so nearly a central point as Ottawa sustains to the most extensive fruit-producing sections of our state, and its easy approach by railways, offers a strong inducement for the largest attendance of horticulturists ever held in Kansas; and no effort will be lacking to make the sessions very interesting, and the results of the most valuable character.

HOG CHOLERA.

In the FARMER of the 13th inst. C. W. J., writing from Sycamore, Ill., says:

"One, a barrow, was killed and examined critically, by Dr. Brown, of Sycamore, and myself; we found the liver sound, kidneys sound, meat sound, intestines all right, lungs highly inflamed, heart soft and flabby, ulcers on the feet with pus extending up the tendons four to six inches, also a fetid, tumorous sack filled with water and pus near the urethral opening. Scabby sores were visible along the inside of the legs, though they were nearly healed."

The general query was, "Is this the pig epizooty, commonly called cholera?" The local farmer says it is not. Dr. Brown and myself concluded it was, without doubt, "cholera" and nothing else. This special local manifestation we attributed to the weight of the hogs at the time of the attack, and the extreme filth of the pig pens."

What symptoms in the above warrants them (C. W. J. and Dr. Brown) in saying that this barrow had hog cholera? In any disease entitled to the name of cholera, there must be derangement of the intestinal canal, either as a cause of the disease or as the effect of a cause. I have made hundreds of post mortems of diseased hogs and have examined probably thousands of sick hogs, while on foot, and I do not remember to have seen one with either the external or internal symptoms of the one above mentioned. In regard to the ulceration of the feet and legs, spoken of, I should certainly attribute that to the filthy condition of the pens, or to some other external local causes.

While this scientific examination of hog diseases is going on, I would again call attention to a broad, flat worm, fifteen to sixteen inches in length, when fully grown, white, flat for two-thirds of its length, that inhabits the small intestines.

I have seen them by the hundreds, generally fastened by the head to the mucous membrane. I have tried the whole range of anthelmintics but have been unable to dislodge them. In several hogs that have died, I could find no other cause of death, and the only marked symptom that I noticed, prior to dissolution, was a profuse diarrhea and poverty of flesh.

A. G. CHASE.

Millwood, Leavenworth Co., Kan.

Particular attention is called to the "Ad-journed" Sale of Fine Blooded Stock, in Topeka, on Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1878. It will be a rare opportunity to secure some first-class stock at reasonable figures.

From Mitchell County.

It is quite a while since I saw anything in the FARMER from our county. We have very fine fall weather, but very dry, not much rain since August; not enough to make easy plowing. Fall wheat began to suffer a little. It didn't make as much growth as it should. A few little showers lately, freshened it up a little. There is quite a large acreage sown in this county. The yield of this year's crop is about as follows: fall wheat, 25 to 40 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 12 to 25; rye, 20 to 30; oats, 40 to 50; corn, I think will go from 30 to 50 bushels. Potatoes a fair crop. Hay is plenty. Prices are low. Fall wheat 45 to 55 cents per bushel; spring wheat 40 to 45; rye, 18c; oats, 15c; corn, 15c; potatoes, 20 to 25c; pork, alive, about \$2.00 per hundred—not much sold at present. Farmers are busy picking their corn and preparing for the winter. Fruit trees are looking thrifty and farmers are still planting more. J. T. CREITZ.

THE ORPHAN'S FRIEND.

We have received a copy of a new publication bearing the above title, issued at Sacramento in the interest of the Orphan Asylum located there. It is an admirably arranged and an interesting little paper. Under its present editorship and management it cannot fail to accomplish much good for the benevolent institution which it represents. Its very name will appeal to every charitable heart. It is a paper no mother can take up without saying to herself this is a work I should assist, for no one knows but that some day my little ones may be left fatherless and motherless. Our very best wishes are extended to this welcome visitor and its mission.

CHURCH ORGANS.

Improved style Church Organs, strictly first class, with Sub-base and Octave Coupler at \$100, \$115, and \$125. E. B. GUILD, Topeka, Kansas.

Good Reading Cheap.—We direct special attention to the advertisement of the *American Agriculturist* in this paper. With the reduction in price, the many engravings, the vast amount of useful information, this is certainly one of the best and cheapest papers in the country, and should be in every family.

INDIGESTION.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and to keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

MALARIAL FEVER.

Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column.

A Great Agricultural Implement and Seed House.—The firm name of Trumbull, Reynolds and Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., has become a household word throughout Kansas and the west. The house enjoys a wholesale and retail trade, extending hundreds of miles west, north and south of the city they are located in. All that sagacity, business enterprise and capital can do to place a business house in the front rank of success, this house has had. Fair and honorable dealing and goods of the best manufacture may be expected by all who favor this firm with their trade. See their large advertisement in this week's FARMER.

"Economy is the road to wealth," fifty cents worth of Uncle Sam's Harness Oil applied to your harness, will make the leather look like new and keep it soft and pliable.

MONEY: MONEY!

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

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels, to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

Thousands of dollars are now being saved every year by progressive farmers, who soon discover the great value of freely using Uncle Sam's Condition Powder in the feed of their stock; it restores the sick, increases the usefulness and beauty, and promotes the growth. Sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, of the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Jacques' German Worm Cakes stand unrivaled as a worm medicine. Give them a trial. Sold by all druggists.

The MARSH AGUE CURE is sold at the low price of 50 cents. It will cure the worst cases of Tertian, or THIRD DAY AGUE, as well as the mildest forms of Chills and Fever, after other remedies fail. Prepared only by MARSH BROS., Pharmacists, Kansas City, Mo.

For sale by Swift & Holliday, Topeka, Kas. and DRUGGISTS and MEDICINE DEALERS everywhere.

Children have health and mothers rest when Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup is used. It produces natural sleep, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

When you are depressed and system disordered take Eiler's Daylight Liver Pills; they regulate the liver and digestive organs and will quickly restore you to health. Sold by druggists.

Common colds neglected are the cause of one-half the deaths. Consumption lurks in every cough, often using as marks the ruddy cheek, quickened pulse and sparkling eye, until it deeply plants its dreadful deadly seeds in the system. Every home should contain Eiler's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry which prevents serious sickness if taken in time, and will surely cure colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, consumption and all bronchial complaints. Don't wait for sickness to come, but this day take home a bottle of Eiler's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry for it may save the life of a loved one, when delay would be death. Sold by all druggists.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you don't believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourselves and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Topeka, Kansas

Markets.

(November 25, 1918.)

New York Money Market.
GOLD—Strong at 100%.
LOANS—Carrying rates, 1/2 to 3 per cent; borrowing rates flat.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Strong and higher.
STATE SECURITIES—Steady.
STOCKS—The stock market was active and strong early in the day and prices advanced 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. After second call the tempo of speculation changed, and the entire list declined 1/4 to 3/4 per cent. from the highest point. Coal stocks led the downward movement, and were followed by Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul and Western Union. At close the lowest prices of the day were current in most instances.
SILVER—A London dispatch says that Germany, Saturday, sold 500,000 pounds of silver at 50 1/2 pence per ounce. It will, it is understood, demand 50 1/2 pence for any more silver. At London it is quoted at 50 1/2 pence. Bar silver, here, \$1.10; in greenbacks \$1.10 1/2 in gold. Silver coin, 1/2 cent discount.
MONEY—At 3 to 4 per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent.
CUSTOM RECEIPTS—\$261,000.
DISBURSEMENTS—The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$295,000.
CLEARING—\$5,000,000.
MISSOURI SIXES—106.
STERLING—Quiet; sixty days, \$4.82; sight, \$4.86 1/2.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Coupons of 1881.....109
Coupons of 1895, new.....103 1/2
Coupons of 1897.....106
Coupons of 1908.....109 1/2
New 5's.....106
New 4 1/2's (registered).....103 1/2 to 100 1/2
New 4's (registered).....100 1/2 to 100
Coupons.....100 1/2 to 100 1/2
10-40's (registered).....107 1/2
Coupons.....107 1/2
Currency 5's.....121 1/2

New York Produce Market.
FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, \$3.40 to \$3.75; common to good, \$3.00 to \$3.10; good to choice, \$3.15 to \$3.40; white wheat extra, \$4.15 to \$5.25; St. Louis, \$3.95 to \$5.
WHEAT—Unsettled; ungraded spring, 91c to \$1.01; No. 2, 92c to \$1.01; No. 3, 91c to \$1.01; No. 4, 90c to \$1.01; No. 5, 89c to \$1.01; No. 6, 88c to \$1.01; No. 7, 87c to \$1.01; No. 8, 86c to \$1.01; No. 9, 85c to \$1.01; No. 10, 84c to \$1.01; No. 11, 83c to \$1.01; No. 12, 82c to \$1.01; No. 13, 81c to \$1.01; No. 14, 80c to \$1.01; No. 15, 79c to \$1.01; No. 16, 78c to \$1.01; No. 17, 77c to \$1.01; No. 18, 76c to \$1.01; No. 19, 75c to \$1.01; No. 20, 74c to \$1.01; No. 21, 73c to \$1.01; No. 22, 72c to \$1.01; No. 23, 71c to \$1.01; No. 24, 70c to \$1.01; No. 25, 69c to \$1.01; No. 26, 68c to \$1.01; No. 27, 67c to \$1.01; No. 28, 66c to \$1.01; No. 29, 65c to \$1.01; No. 30, 64c to \$1.01; No. 31, 63c to \$1.01; No. 32, 62c to \$1.01; No. 33, 61c to \$1.01; No. 34, 60c to \$1.01; No. 35, 59c to \$1.01; No. 36, 58c to \$1.01; No. 37, 57c to \$1.01; No. 38, 56c to \$1.01; No. 39, 55c to \$1.01; No. 40, 54c to \$1.01; No. 41, 53c to \$1.01; No. 42, 52c to \$1.01; No. 43, 51c to \$1.01; No. 44, 50c to \$1.01; No. 45, 49c to \$1.01; No. 46, 48c to \$1.01; No. 47, 47c to \$1.01; No. 48, 46c to \$1.01; No. 49, 45c to \$1.01; No. 50, 44c to \$1.01; No. 51, 43c to \$1.01; No. 52, 42c to \$1.01; No. 53, 41c to \$1.01; No. 54, 40c to \$1.01; No. 55, 39c to \$1.01; No. 56, 38c to \$1.01; No. 57, 37c to \$1.01; No. 58, 36c to \$1.01; No. 59, 35c to \$1.01; No. 60, 34c to \$1.01; No. 61, 33c to \$1.01; No. 62, 32c to \$1.01; No. 63, 31c to \$1.01; No. 64, 30c to \$1.01; No. 65, 29c to \$1.01; No. 66, 28c to \$1.01; No. 67, 27c to \$1.01; No. 68, 26c to \$1.01; No. 69, 25c to \$1.01; No. 70, 24c to \$1.01; No. 71, 23c to \$1.01; No. 72, 22c to \$1.01; No. 73, 21c to \$1.01; No. 74, 20c to \$1.01; No. 75, 19c to \$1.01; No. 76, 18c to \$1.01; No. 77, 17c to \$1.01; No. 78, 16c to \$1.01; No. 79, 15c to \$1.01; No. 80, 14c to \$1.01; No. 81, 13c to \$1.01; No. 82, 12c to \$1.01; No. 83, 11c to \$1.01; No. 84, 10c to \$1.01; No. 85, 9c to \$1.01; No. 86, 8c to \$1.01; No. 87, 7c to \$1.01; No. 88, 6c to \$1.01; No. 89, 5c to \$1.01; No. 90, 4c to \$1.01; No. 91, 3c to \$1.01; No. 92, 2c to \$1.01; No. 93, 1c to \$1.01; No. 94, 0c to \$1.01; No. 95, 0c to \$1.01; No. 96, 0c to \$1.01; No. 97, 0c to \$1.01; No. 98, 0c to \$1.01; No. 99, 0c to \$1.01; No. 100, 0c to \$1.01.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.
The Price Current reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 73; shipments, 436; steady; native shippers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; native cows, \$1.00 to \$1.25; coloreds, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wintered Texas steers, \$2.25 to \$2.50.
HOGS—Receipts, 615; shipments, none; active and firm; fair to choice packing, \$2.35 to \$2.40; light shipping, \$2.25 to \$2.30.
SHEEP—None on sale.
Kansas City Produce Market.
The Price Current reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 98,100 bushels; shipments, 100,000 bushels; No. 2, 74c; No. 3, 73c; No. 4, 70c; No. 5, 68c; No. 6, 66c; No. 7, 64c; No. 8, 62c; No. 9, 60c; No. 10, 58c; No. 11, 56c; No. 12, 54c; No. 13, 52c; No. 14, 50c; No. 15, 48c; No. 16, 46c; No. 17, 44c; No. 18, 42c; No. 19, 40c; No. 20, 38c; No. 21, 36c; No. 22, 34c; No. 23, 32c; No. 24, 30c; No. 25, 28c; No. 26, 26c; No. 27, 24c; No. 28, 22c; No. 29, 20c; No. 30, 18c; No. 31, 16c; No. 32, 14c; No. 33, 12c; No. 34, 10c; No. 35, 8c; No. 36, 6c; No. 37, 4c; No. 38, 2c; No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; clear bacon sides, 5c to 5 1/2c; dry salt sides, 4 1/2c to 5c; sugar cured hams, 8 1/2c; LARD—In tierces, 6 1/2c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

HOGS—Active; strong; light shipping, \$2.40 to \$2.50; light to choice packing, \$2.30 to \$2.40; heavy to fat, \$2.20 to \$2.30; receipts, 11,700; shipments, 1,300.
CATTLE—Unchanged and steady on light supply; no shipping demand; native butchers' steers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Texas, \$2.25 to \$2.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$2.50; receipts, 360; shipments, 60.
SHEEP—Dull and unchanged; fair to extra muttons \$2.00 to \$2.50; receipts, 80; shipments, none.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Better for low grades; easier for futures; No. 2 red, 85 1/2c to 86 1/2c; No. 3, 84 1/2c to 85 1/2c; No. 4, 83 1/2c to 84 1/2c; No. 5, 82 1/2c to 83 1/2c; No. 6, 81 1/2c to 82 1/2c; No. 7, 80 1/2c to 81 1/2c; No. 8, 79 1/2c to 80 1/2c; No. 9, 78 1/2c to 79 1/2c; No. 10, 77 1/2c to 78 1/2c; No. 11, 76 1/2c to 77 1/2c; No. 12, 75 1/2c to 76 1/2c; No. 13, 74 1/2c to 75 1/2c; No. 14, 73 1/2c to 74 1/2c; No. 15, 72 1/2c to 73 1/2c; No. 16, 71 1/2c to 72 1/2c; No. 17, 70 1/2c to 71 1/2c; No. 18, 69 1/2c to 70 1/2c; No. 19, 68 1/2c to 69 1/2c; No. 20, 67 1/2c to 68 1/2c; No. 21, 66 1/2c to 67 1/2c; No. 22, 65 1/2c to 66 1/2c; No. 23, 64 1/2c to 65 1/2c; No. 24, 63 1/2c to 64 1/2c; No. 25, 62 1/2c to 63 1/2c; No. 26, 61 1/2c to 62 1/2c; No. 27, 60 1/2c to 61 1/2c; No. 28, 59 1/2c to 60 1/2c; No. 29, 58 1/2c to 59 1/2c; No. 30, 57 1/2c to 58 1/2c; No. 31, 56 1/2c to 57 1/2c; No. 32, 55 1/2c to 56 1/2c; No. 33, 54 1/2c to 55 1/2c; No. 34, 53 1/2c to 54 1/2c; No. 35, 52 1/2c to 53 1/2c; No. 36, 51 1/2c to 52 1/2c; No. 37, 50 1/2c to 51 1/2c; No. 38, 49 1/2c to 50 1/2c; No. 39, 48 1/2c to 49 1/2c; No. 40, 47 1/2c to 48 1/2c; No. 41, 46 1/2c to 47 1/2c; No. 42, 45 1/2c to 46 1/2c; No. 43, 44 1/2c to 45 1/2c; No. 44, 43 1/2c to 44 1/2c; No. 45, 42 1/2c to 43 1/2c; No. 46, 41 1/2c to 42 1/2c; No. 47, 40 1/2c to 41 1/2c; No. 48, 39 1/2c to 40 1/2c; No. 49, 38 1/2c to 39 1/2c; No. 50, 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c; No. 51, 36 1/2c to 37 1/2c; No. 52, 35 1/2c to 36 1/2c; No. 53, 34 1/2c to 35 1/2c; No. 54, 33 1/2c to 34 1/2c; No. 55, 32 1/2c to 33 1/2c; No. 56, 31 1/2c to 32 1/2c; No. 57, 30 1/2c to 31 1/2c; No. 58, 29 1/2c to 30 1/2c; No. 59, 28 1/2c to 29 1/2c; No. 60, 27 1/2c to 28 1/2c; No. 61, 26 1/2c to 27 1/2c; No. 62, 25 1/2c to 26 1/2c; No. 63, 24 1/2c to 25 1/2c; No. 64, 23 1/2c to 24 1/2c; No. 65, 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c; No. 66, 21 1/2c to 22 1/2c; No. 67, 20 1/2c to 21 1/2c; No. 68, 19 1/2c to 20 1/2c; No. 69, 18 1/2c to 19 1/2c; No. 70, 17 1/2c to 18 1/2c; No. 71, 16 1/2c to 17 1/2c; No. 72, 15 1/2c to 16 1/2c; No. 73, 14 1/2c to 15 1/2c; No. 74, 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c; No. 75, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; No. 76, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c; No. 77, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; No. 78, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; No. 79, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; No. 80, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; No. 81, 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c; No. 82, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c; No. 83, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; No. 84, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; No. 85, 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c; No. 86, 1 1/2c to 2 1/2c; No. 87, 0 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 88, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 89, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 90, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 91, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 92, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 93, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 94, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 95, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 96, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 97, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 98, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 99, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c; No. 100, 0 1/2c to 0 1/2c.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tub-washed—choice, 24c; medium, 23c; dingy and low 22c to 23c. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium, 21c to 22c; coarse 10c to 18c; light fine 18c to 20c; heavy do 15c to 17c; Burry, black and coated 3 to 10c; 3c to 10c. Markets steady. Sales: 2 ske burl at 25c, 3 medium at 33c, 2 choice at 33 1/2c—all tub.

Chicago Wool Market.

New fleece-washed.....26@31
Tub-washed.....26@31
Fine unwashed.....19@23
Fine heavy unwashed.....15@18
Colorado medium and fine.....23@26
Colorado coarse.....15@18

Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2, fall, 75c; No. 4, do, 69c; No. 2 spring, 61c; No. 3 do, 54c.
OATS—No. 2, mixed, 15c; No. 2 white, 15c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 40c.
FLAXSEED—\$1.05 to \$1.15.
CORN—No. 2, ear, 21c; No. 2, shelled, 22c.

Kansas City Wool Market.

WOOL—We quote as follows: Fine, unwashed, 15c to 18c; medium, fine, 20c to 22c; combing, fine, 22c to 24c; tub-washed, 28c to 30c; Colorado and Mexican, 12c to 15c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

RYE—30c.
OATS—Wholesale, 18c.
WHEAT—No. 2 Extra, 72c to 73c; No. 3, Extra, 70c; No. 4, 65c; rejected, 60c.
CORN CHOP—22c to 23c.
POTATOES—25c; Sweet Potatoes, \$1.50 per bbl.

Leavenworth Wool Market.

HEAVY FINE, per pound.....15 @16
LIGHT, per pound.....16 @17 1/2
MEDIUM, per pound.....18 @21
COMBING AND DELAINE, per pound.....21 @23
TUB, per pound.....23 @25
TUB, STRICTLY BRIGHT, per pound.....30c
COLORADO CLIPS, per pound.....14 @17
BURY BLACK and Coated Fleece.....24c off.

Leavenworth Stock Market.

Beef Steers: at 32 1/2c; cows, 22 1/2c.
VEAL—20c.
MUTTON—2 1/2c to 3c.
HOGS—4 1/2c to 5c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring.....55
Fall No. 2.....45
No. 4.....40
No. 6.....35
CORN—Per bu.....17
White Old.....17
Yellow.....17
OATS—Per bu. old.....16
New.....16
RYE—Per bu.....25
BARLEY—Per bu.....20 1/2 to 25
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.....24.00
No. 2.....24.00
No. 3.....24.00
No. 4.....24.00
No. 5.....24.00
No. 6.....24.00
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No. 87.....24.00
No. 88.....24.00
No. 89.....24.00
No. 90.....

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

"FRED," A TALE FROM JAPAN.

BY R. L.

Fred was a stray dog whose origin and whose name even were shrouded in mystery. 1861 he had landed in Yokohama from an English tea-clipper, in the company of a melancholy traveller. Nobody, of course, took any notice of the dog at the time, and he, on his part, avoided all familiarity with strangers, having apparently eyes and ears only for his master, whom he followed everywhere.

This master, Mr. Alexander Young, was a rather mysterious character. Nobody knew whence he came or whether he was bound. The captain of the "Georgina," had made his acquaintance in Java, and had given him a passage to Japan on very moderate terms. During the voyage, Alexander Young—or Sandy, as he was commonly called—spoke but very little, and drank a good deal. The captain, who, when at sea, made it a rule never to take anything stronger than water, was not at all disinclined when ashore, to indulge in an extra bottle or so. In consequence he treated the weakness of his companion with compassionate fellow-feeling, and even felt, on that very account, a sort of sympathy for him, which showed itself in many little kindnesses. Sandy was very grateful; and in his sad, dreamy, blue eyes, there was a tender and friendly expression whenever they rested on the rugged weather-beaten features of the captain.

Fred was Sandy's constant companion, and the dog's nose was never many inches distant from his master's heels.

"Fred is a curious name for a dog," said the captain, one evening; "why did you call him so?"

Sandy was silent for fully a minute, and then answered slowly, "Because he was a present from my cousin Louisa."

The captain was much impressed by this unexpected explanation; but as he was himself accustomed to clothe his ideas in most enigmatical language, he made no doubt but that Sandy's reply had some deep, hidden meaning; and without indulging in indiscreet questions, he made many and fruitless efforts to solve the problem unaided. From that time Sandy rose in his esteem. Neither Sandy nor he ever returned to the subject; but when at a later period, the captain was asked why Mr. Young's dog was called "Fred," he answered authoritatively, "Because the dog was a present from his cousin Louisa."

Fred was a thorough-bred bull-terrier, snow-white, with one black, round spot over his left eye. His fore-legs were bowed, his chest was broad and powerful, his head wide and flat as a frog's. His jaws were armed with a set of short, uneven, sharp teeth, which seemed strong enough to crunch a bar of iron. His eyes were set in his head obliquely, Chinese fashion; nevertheless there was an honest, trustworthy expression in them. One could see that Fred, though he was dangerous, was not a savage or a wicked beast.

Fred could smile in his grim way, if his master showed him a bone and said, "Smile!" But, as a rule, he was as grave and serious as Young himself. He was no bully nor street-fighter. Confident in his own strength, he looked with contempt on the small curs who barked and yelped at him. But if a large dog, a worthy adversary, attacked him, he fought with mute merciless fury. He neither barked nor growled on such occasions, but the quick, deep breathing under which his broad chest heaved, betrayed his inward fury. His green eyes shone like emeralds, and he fastened his fangs into his enemy with such mad violence that it was a matter of great difficulty to make him loose his hold.

During six months Sandy and Fred led a quiet life at Yokohama. Sandy was known it is true, to consume in private an incredible amount of spirits; but in public his behavior was unexceptionable, and no one had ever seen him intoxicated. A few days after his arrival he had bought one of the rough, ugly little ponies of the country. Those who, for some reason or other, strayed from the beaten path usually frequented by foreign residents at Yokohama, declared that they had met Young, the pony and Fred in the most unlooked for places. The lonely rider, the horse, and the dog appeared, they said, equally lost in deep reverie. Young smoked; the pony, with the reins hanging loosely on its neck, walked with his head down, as though it were studying that road of which its master took no heed; while Fred followed close behind, with his dreamy, half-closed eyes fixed on the horse's hoofs. Young never addressed anybody, but returned every salute politely and, so to speak, gratefully. The Europeans at Yokohama wondered at their fellow-exile; and the Japanese called him *kitching-y-crazy*.

Young rarely remained in town when the weather was fine. He would leave the settlement in the early morning with his two four-footed companions, and not return from his ride till dusk. But if it rained or blew hard, one might be sure to meet him on the *bund*—the street which leads from the European quarter to the harbor. On such occasions Sandy, with his hands behind his back, walked slowly up and down the broad road, with Fred at his heels as usual; though it was evident that the poor, drenched animal did not share his master's enjoyment of bad weather. At intervals Sandy would stop in his walk and watch with apparent interest the boisterous sea and the vessels that were tossing on it. Whenever this happened Fred immediately sat upon his haunches and fixed his blinking eyes on his master's countenance, as though he were trying to discover some indications that he was going to exchange the impassable street for the comfortable shelter of his lodgings. If Young stayed too long, Fred would push him gently with his nose as if to wake him from his day-dream. Sandy would then move on again; but he never went home till the storm abated or night had set in. This strange, aimless walking up and down gave him the

appearance of a man who had missed his railway train, and who, at some uninteresting station, seeks to while away the time till the next departure.

Young must have brought some money with him to Yokohama, for he lived on for several weeks without seeking employment. At the end of that time, however, he advertised in the Japan *Times* to the effect that he had set up in business as public accountant. In this capacity he soon got some employment. He was a steady, conscientious worker, rather slow at his work, and evidently not caring to earn more than enough for his wants. In this way he became acquainted with Mr. James Webster, the head of an important American firm who, after employing Young on several occasions, at last offered him an excellent situation as assistant bookkeeper in his house. This offer Sandy declined with thanks.

"I do not know how long I may remain out here," he said. "I expect letters from home, which may oblige me to leave at once."

Those letters never came, and Sandy grew paler and sadder every day. One evening he went to call on James Webster. A visit from Sandy Young was such an unusual occurrence that Webster, who, as a rule, did not like to be disturbed, came forward to greet his visitor. But Sandy would not come in; he remained at the entrance, leaning against the open door. His speech and manner were calm and even careless; and Webster was somewhat surprised to hear that he had come to take leave.

"Sit down, man," said Webster, "and take a soda-and-brandy and a cheroot."

"No, thank you," replied Young. "I leave early to-morrow morning; and I have only just time to get my things ready."

"So you are really going away," said Webster. "Well, I am sorry you would not stay with us. As it is, I can only wish you good luck and a prosperous voyage."

He held out his hand, which Young pressed so warmly that Webster looked at him with some surprise; and as he looked, it seemed to him that there was moisture in Sandy Young's eyes.

"Why won't you stay?" continued Webster, who felt a curious interest in the sad, quiet man. "The place I offered you the other day is still there."

Young remained silent for a few moments. Then he shook his head and said, gently, "No, thanks. You are very kind, but I had better go. What should I do here? Japan is a fine country; but it is so very small—always the same blue sea, the same white富士山, and the same people riding the same horses and followed by the same dogs. I am tired of it all. You must admit, Mr. Webster, that life is not highly amusing out here."

There was a short pause, after which Sandy resumed, but speaking more slowly and in still lower tones, "I think there must be a typhoon in the air; I feel so weary. I do not think, Mr. Webster, that you can ever have felt as tired as I do. I thought we were going to have a storm this morning. It would, perhaps, have done me good. This has been a very close, heavy day. Well, good-night, I did not like to leave Yokohama without bidding you good-bye and thanking you for all your friendliness."

He moved away with hesitating steps; and when he had gone a few paces he turned round and waved his hand to Webster, who was following him with his eye.

"I thank you again, Mr. Webster," he repeated with almost pathetic earnestness. "I wish you a very good night."

That night a terrific storm burst over Yokohama, but it came too late to revive poor, weary Sandy. He was found dead in his bed-room the next morning, having hanged himself during the night. On the table lay a large sheet of paper with the following words written in a bold hand, "Please take care of Fred."

Nothing was found in Sandy's trunk but some shabby clothes and a bundle of old letters which had evidently been read over and over again. They were without envelopes, dated from Limerick, 1855 and 1856, and merely signed "Louisa." They were examined carefully in the hope that they might furnish some clue to Sandy's parentage and connections; but they were love-letters—mere love-letters—and contained nothing that could interest anyone but poor Sandy himself. There was a frequent mention of a father and a mother in these letters, and it was clear that they had not been favorable to the lovers; but who this father and mother were did not appear. Other persons were mentioned, as "Charles," "Edward," "Mary," and "Florence," but their Christian names only were given. In the last letters of October, November and December, 1856, there was constant reference to a Frederick Millner, a friend of Sandy's whom he had, apparently, introduced to his cousin and lady-love. In the first of these letters, Louisa wrote that her mother was very much pleased with Mr. Millner, who was a most agreeable and charming companion. In course of time Mr. Millner became "Frederick Millner," then "Fred Millner," "F. M.," and at last he was simply "Fred." Fred had accompanied Louisa and her mother to Dublin, where they had all been much amused. Fred was a capital rider, and at the last meet he had taken the big stone wall behind Hrachan Park, in a style that had excited the admiration of all present. Fred accompanied Louisa on horseback, and she had never had such capital riding-lessons as from him; he understood horses better than anybody, and that ill-tempered "Blackbird" that Sandy had never dared to ride, was as gentle as a lamb with Fred. At the last athletic sports got up by the officers of the Nineteenth, Fred had thrown the hammer farther than anybody; and he would certainly have won the foot hurdle-race likewise, if he had not fallen at the last hurdle. Fred had a beautiful voice; Fred danced well; Fred here, Fred there, Fred everywhere. In the last letter it was said how "poor, daring Fred, had fallen with 'Blackbird' at the last steep-lecha, and had broken his collar bone." Yet he did not give up the race but came in third! "Mother had insisted on his remaining here to be nursed by us till he gets well. He sends his best love and will write as soon as he is able."

These letters were sealed up and deposited in the archives of the British consulate at Yokohama. Inquiry was made officially at Limerick whether a Mr. Alexander Young and a Mr. Frederick Millner had been known there in 1855 and 1856. In due course of time the reply came, but brought no satisfactory answer to the questions. Alexander Young was quite unknown. A young man called Frederick Millner, had lived at Limerick at the date mentioned. After bringing shame and sorrow to the daughter of an honored family, he had left the town in secret and had never been heard of since.

As Alexander Young left no property of any value, no further inquiries were made, and he was soon forgotten. He was buried very quietly, and James Webster, the constable of the English consulate, and Fred alone accompanied him to the grave.

After the funeral the dog returned to Yokohama. For several days he searched anxiously for his master in his old lodgings and near the new-made grave, but he soon became convinced of the fruitlessness of his endeavors, and thenceforward he became, as a Californian called him, "an institution of Yokohama."

Sandy's last wish, "Please take care of Fred," was faithfully attended to. Many of the residents of Yokohama showed themselves ready to adopt the good dog; but Fred did not seem inclined to acknowledge a new master, and testified little gratitude for the caresses bestowed on him. He visited first one and then another of his numerous patrons, and did not object to accompany any of them in turn during a walk or a ride; but no one could boast that Fred was his dog. His favorite resort was the club, where, in the evening, all his friends met, and where he usually remained until the last guest left. Then he took up his quarters for the night with one or other of his friends; and hospitality was readily extended to him, for he was both watchful and well-behaved.

A year had thus gone by, when the "Georgina" once more arrived in Yokohama harbor. The captain, walking on the *bund* one day, recognized his former passenger, Fred, and called to the dog. Fred sniffed at him deliberately, drooped his head, and appeared for a few moments to meditate profoundly. But suddenly he showed the wildest delight, leaped up at the captain and licked his hands, barking and smiling; then started down the street at full speed, and at last returned to take his place at the heels of his new master. The captain, we have said, was a philosopher; he accepted the adoption as a decree of fate to which he bowed submissively.

One evening, not long after this, the captain was attacked by a party of drunken Japanese officers. Fred sprang at the throat of one of the assailants and would have strangled him, if another of the Japanese had not cut him down with a stroke of his sword. The captain escaped with a slight wound and took refuge in the club, from whence he soon sallied forth with a party of friends to give chase to his foes and try to save his dog. But his brave friend and defender was dead. He was buried in the yard of the club-house of Yokohama, where a stone with the inscription, "Fred, 1863," still marks the place where poor Sandy's faithful companion lies.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

KNOWLEDGE AND WEALTH ON FRIENDLY TERMS.

BY JOHN D. KNOX.

Knowledge is silver among the poor, gold among the nobles, and a jewel among princes. Know thyself.—*Solon*.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.

Knowledge without education is but armed injustice.

One part of knowledge consists in being ignorant of such things as are not worthy to be known; for the study of vain things is laborious idleness.

We seldom use a word by itself, for it is related to others, and must have company and relationships. When we urge the advantages of knowing facts and things, it is with the understanding that the mind has been so trained as to appreciate and wisely use the knowledge acquired. Thus knowledge, learning and wisdom should keep company. It is said that "learning is an ornament in prosperity, a refuge in adversity, and the best provision in old age." And it matters not what your age is, it is an honor to you to learn something useful, and it matters not of whom.

With a little tact, most any fact within the period of a few years, may be turned to good account. Many thousands would not recognize gold unless they saw it in jewelry or in coin, and yet the valuable is found in many forms. They stamp their toes on wealth and think it is self, and like a woman I once knew, pull up the flower and hoe the ragweed. Ignorance of good things is never bliss. Abuse of good things is always wrong. Knowledge is the engine drawing the train, laden with supplies, through hills and mountains and over plains, plowing the sea to enrich the land.

Knowledge is the polished reflector, gathering all the divergent rays, and converges and flings them out in one glittering flood of light.

FERTILITY OF STONES.

A writer says: "An experienced gardener started us, a few days ago, by telling us to put a little gravel on our garden beds. He said it would improve the flowers. To our look of wonder he said that the soil needed some of the mineral elements that come from decomposed gravel. The air and rain and frost will gradually break up the gravel, and its loosened parts will enrich the soil and give the flowers what they need for perfect growth."

Since listening to his curious advice, we have read an account of two experiments in England, where farmers took great pains to

remove all stones, small and great, from several fields. They expected a large increase of crops. To their surprise, the harvests were much smaller than before. As no difference could be detected in their other fields where the stones remained, and as the same culture was given to these fields as before, their conclusion was that stones helped fertility instead of hindering it. They gave a different reason, however, from our gardener, saying that the stones attracted the dew and moisture, and therefore helped the growing crops in a dry season."

Knowledge enables one to work to profit, to avoid fruitless toil; to bring out with ease, regularity and certainty the varied wealth of the soil, the rocks and the waters. God pays a premium to knowledge—a premium as rich and varied as the seasons.

An Asiatic proverb thus reads: "The poor should get learning in order to become rich, and the rich should acquire it for their ornament." While Rev. William Scott Downey, B. D., says: "To acquire wealth is to create friends; but to gain knowledge is to acquire that power of which fame speaks." Ignorance often fails to see wealth, stumbles over it without knowing what it is. Joy bubbles up in the spring by their side, but the uninformed do not hear the music nor drink the pleasure. Ignorance sells for next to naught, that which is considered by the cultivated of great value. With them precious stones are used as playthings.

W. J. Morton, in a lecture on South African Diamond Fields, tells this story: A traveler named O'Reilly stopped at a Boor's house. He found the child ren playing with a pebble that looked like a diamond. He bought it for a trifle, the Boor saying that it was a diamond, they could get plenty more, and took it away. He sold it at the Cape for \$3,000. He bought another from a negro, which he sold for \$50,000, and then the natives began to search for these stones where they had previously seen them, the white men heard of their success and then the rush began. One mine after another, all in the same neighborhood, was found, and round each mine a city sprang up. The last, and that which is the centre of the diamond trade, is Kimberly. This city has 10,000 population, five churches, two theatres, banks, hotels and other buildings.

Knowledge of matters pertaining to every-day business and duties, is very important. It is wonderful how much a man may have of book knowledge, and be very ignorant of common things. I knew a minister of considerable age, who put the saddle on his horse with the horn toward the horse's tail, and when a man said to him, "Father Swan, you have got the saddle on wrong," he replied, "But you do not know which way I am going." Another minister, after passing through college and a theological seminary, and entering upon his work as a minister, had occasion to get his horse shod, took a pot-metal skillet handle to the blacksmith to have made into horseshoes. These were not spells of absent mindedness, though that were bad enough. The little boys, as a rule, would laugh at the ignorance of these ministers. It is a shame to be uninformed about these common matters. A little observation and attention, with both eyes opened, much useful knowledge of everyday life may be gained. The peculiarities of the seasons, climate and soil, production and consumption of the field, garden and shop, and a thousand and one facts bearing upon our temporal welfare, may be gathered from conversation, observation, books, periodicals, and papers, and it is a crime against decency and the general good of the community, amidst so many stores of knowledge, to remain in ignorance. If too poor to purchase some of these things, or too stingy or unwise, your compassionate neighbors will, doubtless, furnish it without money and without price.

The farmer that talks against "book knowledge," only tells how little of it he has. The best thoughts and the richest experiences of the wisest and most humane of our race, have been embalmed in books. Knowledge is power and freedom and wealth. The following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* is quite suggestive:

"It is not unimportant to remember that the famine which is slaying people by thousands in India is, to a considerable extent, attributable to the influences of a false and stupid religion. These miserable creatures are dying of heathenism. They are forbidden to touch all kinds of animal food, and thus one very important source of supply, from which they might otherwise obtain help at such a time as this, is absolutely closed to them. More than this, they are not allowed to use animal matter for manuring their fields, and so successive harvests have reduced the land so nearly to sterility, that a little less than the usual supply of rain makes famine almost a certainty. Some stories of cannibalism have come from the afflicted districts, but these may be doubted. Most Hindoos would rather die than touch any kind of flesh. It will be remembered in illustration of the horror with which animal products are regarded that the great Indian rebellion was born of a revolt of the Sepoys against the army regulations requiring them to use cartridges greased with lard."

Fools die for lack of knowledge, and often the knowledge they so much need is in the newspaper they cast away, or in the book that lies neglected on the stand.

Tens of thousands of homes and millions of dollars of property are annually destroyed by

fire every year, growing out of ignorance and stupidity. Men's woes are born at the end of their own toes. Man is his own enemy, others may fight him and do him much harm but he himself, because of his own ignorance and foolishness, brings more trouble and loss upon himself than anything else. Facts and philosophy bring nature under tribute. God would have us be rich in the enjoyment of the abundance of what earth and air and water can produce, but proposes that we cultivate the garden of the brain.

Topeka, Kansas.

HOLIDAY RECIPES.

WHITE FRUIT CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one scant cup of sweet milk, whites of five eggs, one grated coconut, one pound of almonds blanched and cut fine, one pound of citron cut into very thin pieces, three and a half cups of sifted flour, two heaping teaspoonsful of baking powder. Flour the fruit and add the last thing.

SNOW PUDDING.—Soak half a box of gelatine in a teacup of cold water, pour on it one pint of boiling water; set in a cool place, but do not let it harden. Beat the whites of three eggs, to which add three cups of sugar and the juice of two lemons; mix with gelatine and pour into molds to harden; serve with cream.—*Mrs. Abbie C. Kinney, St. Louis, Mo.*

RAW OYSTERS.—Select fine oysters, drain in a colander, pick out all bits of shell, sprinkle well with pepper and salt, and place on ice half an hour before serving. They may be taken to the table on a large block of ice hollowed out with a hot flat iron, or in a dish with pieces of ice scattered over them. Serve with slices of lemon, or vinegar and horse-radish; or freeze oysters in the shell, open and serve, seasoning to taste.—*Mrs. V. G. Hush, Minneapolis, Minn.*

MARBLED CAKE.—Dark part.—One cupful of brown sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of molasses; $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of butter; $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sour milk; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of soda; 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour; the yolks of 4 eggs; cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful of each.

Light part.—One and a half cupfuls of white sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of butter; $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sweet milk; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of soda; 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar; the whites of four eggs, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour. Flavor with lemon. When each part is ready, drop first a spoonful of dark, then a spoonful of light, and so fill up the dish, taking care to drop light on dark.

PLUM PUDDING.—One pound butter, one pound sugar, one pound suet chopped fine, two and a half pounds flour. Prepare the fruit the day before; take two pounds raisins, seed, chop, and rub in flour; two pounds currants; wash first in warm water, put in a colander to drain, then in two or three waters, cold; then spread out on a large dish to dry before the fire. When dry rub in flour. Quarter pound of citron sliced very thin, twelve eggs, one pint of milk, one cup of brandy, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one ditto of nutmeg, mix the butter and sugar, beat the yolks smooth and light and add them. Next add the milk, then the flour, alternately with the beaten whites, then the brandy and spices, lastly the fruit well dredged with flour. Mix all thoroughly, wring your pudding cloth out of hot water, flour well inside, put in the pudding, and boil five hours.

THE FARMER AS A PREMIUM.

MRS. HUDSON: Our Fair Association offered numerous copies of the KANSAS FARMER as premiums, and many ladies declined to compete for so inappropriate a reward, but I have concluded they were standing in their own light, as I am deriving more information and amusement from my premium FARMER than from all other papers—five in number—taken in my family. In fact I am already paid and feel under obligations to contribute something toward keeping up the interest in your very interesting department.

The pawpaw butter recipe, of last week, will be greatly improved when made as follows: Take sour apple cider and boil it to one-third, then add of pared sweet apples, cut in quarters, an equal quantity; boil slowly three hours; put carefully, and without breaking the pieces of apple, into earthen jars, and "S. F. V." will have more delicious sauce than she ever dreamed of.

If my 25-pound sister will put her clothes to soak in soft water over night, then cut the best bar soap into small pieces and boil to a jelly; wring the clothes, with a good clothes-wringer; then dip wrist-bands and dirtiest parts in the boiling soap; put into soft water and add enough melted soap to make a strong suds; boil a half hour and wring out as before, she will find her clothes clean with no wash-board back-ache as under the old process. When soaped each part should be rolled up loosely with soaped part in the center. I have practiced this process for years and find it a success.

H. F. M.

Valley Falls, Kansas.

H. F. M. will please accept our thanks both for her kind words and her good recipes. Come again.

