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## The Kansas Farmer.

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### OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The Indiana Farmer has compiled the foly lowing opinions, all from excellent authority, on the imperiect 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 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 bave 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

"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 exgirls trades, it would be better."

in the 41st report of the Massachusetts ruin.

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 leave ing 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 parente."

The Philadelphia Times says: "Nine-tenthal 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

## WHY SOME FARMERS ARE POOR.

The greatest agent to produce poverty smong 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 far few votes only. The London Times and other mer who is doing well but goes to town, fails bine, who, with her sisters, settled in that isoutright. Having no faith in farming, and no land many years before the B. C. breadth of understanding, they buy the poorest tools and meanest stock, and drive poor teams before poorer wagons and agricultural machiner, In the fall and winter they feed poorly, just enough to keep their stock alive through the wister and into spring. Then it takes all summer to out on that fiesh 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 nome. They send their children to school but little. They do not take agricultural papers. They never give their chillren money for fear of making them spen thritts. In short, they are miserable people, and would not keep money if they had i -Columbia Republican.

## LITERARY ITEMS --- NO.

ORTHODOXY AND HETERODO

The best definiton of these terms are generally used by those who sectarianism, is well illustrated by the following anecdote: A friend of the late sishop Warburton remarked that he did nonknow the difference between orthodoxy ond detero-doxy. The learned Bishop replied: 'tho. doxy, my lord, is my doxy, and heterod y is another man's doxy."

BLARNEY STONE.

liament.

"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 tutelar saint of Ireland, it is said, made use of that species of trefoil 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 trefoil, or three-colored grass in her hand. ALBION

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

"Albion's coasts lock bright."-Byron Noah Webster says, under the word Albion, "It is supposed that the name wrs given to it and animals; which has not occurred so far on account of its white cliffs." Other authors as natural history has made revelations to ussay that it received its name from Lady Al-

THE THISTLE, NATIONAL EMBLEM OF SCOT-LAND.

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 cause ed 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 equals ly certain that it turns to rye, barley and oats, tho. 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 We generally give our Irish friend full altogether a fruitless search to look for chess credit of being faithful devotees of the ar- where there has not been a recent crop of ney stone. They by no means deserve al he wheat." In this respect we beat "Sunshine", credit, for we find it among all classes c to- for as long ago as 1837, we found in Michiciety. The Irish are entitled to the origilenf gan, county of Whitewater, on oak openings, the name, for it is derived from an inscripy | miles from any habitation or public highway, which was engraved on a stone in the old | chess. Do you ask if we were sure? We antle of Blarney, which is located a few mll swer yes, because we analyzed the plant and from the city of Cork, in Ireland It is the found it Bromus Secalinus This shows that that by kissing the stone you would grow e it is not always necessary to look for chess quent, or perchance become a member of Pear near old or recent wheat fields. But "Sunshine" says, "the degeneracy is not always The crumbling walls of the old edifice are radical, for occasionally a stalk of wheat and all that remain, except the renowned Blarney a stool of chess are found upon the same root.' pended in our city schools, were expended in stone, which is preserved with religious ven- We respectfully submit that there has never been my experience, so I wish to ask him and has afforded temporary relief. His symptoms are ago this question was hotly debated in others, How about putting headed grain in are much like those of the late Arthur Cheney.

were made with a view to prove the theory of the grain gets crinkled down, so that in cuttransmutation true, but in every instance ting with header the head is cut off, below where the presence of chess was carefully the sickle and falls on the ground. How guarded against, no proof whatever was elic-ited At last a gentleman triumphantly pre-lost in that way but not in Kansas. Then, sented root and branch where chess kernels again, how about cutting lodged grain? Is were apparently growing from a head of the machine so improved that it will take up wheat, but this plain proof was turned to lodged grain as readily as some of our other bitter ashes by the use of the microscope and improved reapers and harvesters? dissecting implements. There was found to And then, again, How about threshing and turn to chess, and for the following reasons: threshed out. 1st, because the scriptures expressly declare I have been rather leaning toward heading, change his mind, and there is no greater chine. power; hence, every plant brings forth its Lawndale, Kansas. own seed, none other. 2nd, As wheat belongs to one genus of plants and chess to an. other, according to Mr. "Sunshine" the change cannot be effected, for he distinctly eays, 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 Racemrsus 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 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, muskmelen and watermelon are more nearly related than wheat and chees, yet they retain their individuality, though plant-

ed 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 kelieve what Scripture and nature now ferbid us to recognize as truth. R. K. SLOSSON.

QUESTIONS ABOUT HEADERS AS HAR-VESTERS.

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 unnecessarily the constitution of the patient." no other that he has ever heard of brought? the grection of shops to teach the boys and eration, and the numerous legends which in peen any proof of this kind brought out against heading machines. This has hardly variably follow in the wake of a venerable hough it has often been asserted. Forty been my experience, so I wish to ask him and

the old Genesee Farmer. Many experiments stacks too green, or if in trying to obviate this

be two distinct roots and the whole thing was the waste therefrom? I mean by the straw unravelled, separating the two plants come being so short it could not be held in between pletely. This silenced the sticklers of this the concave and cylinder of the threshing senseless theory for years. We say senseless machine long enough to take out all the because there has never been any proof of its grain. I have noticed, sometimes, great damtruth. The venerable John Johnson, near age result this way from grain cut by an or-Geneva, N. Y., says, when he rid his land of dinary resper and left unbound. Grain well chess seed and then cleaned his wheat from bound becomes packed together somewhat, chess, no more of it grew in his wheat fields, and this tends to hold the heads of the grain We believe it is not possible for wheat to "in the cylinder" until it is thoroughly

that, "the earth brought forth grass and herb but would like the foregoing questions sensiyielding seed after his kind; and trees yield. bly answered before I "give in" entirely. I ing fruit whose seed was in itself after have asked these questions in no spirit of crithis kind; and God saw that it was good." icism but for our benefit as farmers, knowing If we accept Scripture, this settles the full well if the header is skilfully handled, it whole business at once, for God does not puts aside the harvest the quickest of any ma-

> HOG CHOLERA. Prof. Detmars, 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 tartaremetic 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 billious-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 ty-phoid 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 counterirritant, 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 counterirritant 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. Fontenels and seatons have really the same effect as fly-blister, 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

> Bayard Taylor is suffering from dropsy, and

Rural World.

PIRIT 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

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

The objectof 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 school men 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 thenselves, 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 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 alyesum, candytuft

vithout any regard to pay-day; that they purchased, gave their note, paid little attention to its approaching maturity until the very | iea." eve of maturing, when no preparation having been made for its payment, whatever is saleable is sacrificed of necessity. There is a high, rolling prairies and to plateaus of very great deal of truth in this statement. Northern Texas, localities scarcely less con-We now remember a farmer who purchased a genial to this attractive industry than the pair of mules on this very principle. He was rich plains of the coast. Under peculiar cir but when poisonous nostrums of the patent a staple article which may be had at the 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 influence of the Texas cattle trade some years never to indulge in credit when it is possible ago interfored seriously swith prices for beef to avoid it. The credit system is a curse to in the eastern markets, but this evil has been 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 Cattle-raisers now fully appreciate the neceshave come to the conclusion that on clay lands sity of good beef, and keep pace with all imit is largely beneficial. A little experience provements in the production of that article. has also taught us that on these clay lands we should not replow 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 fer corn, and in the spring replowed 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 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 un-

## farm Stock.

HISTORY OF THE BEEF CATTLE MOVE-

or less—the fact should not be lost sight of its owner. Ticks are always found on sheep, I may have something to say of it. The is of comparatively recent origin. When one for their extinction, they become so numerous black sheep should be cut out, as also the by the United States for raising cattle for the them as lice on calves, added to which is time. -Dr. W. L. Challiss, of Kansas, in N world's consumption, so to speak, the facilities thus afforded, both by nature and human in summer; and it is so much cheaper to let effort, are somewhat phenominal in their charstock secure their own feed than for farmers acter. The immense pasture land of the into toil bard to secure it for them - Coleman's terior of the continent embraces an area of 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 conwill be starting and growing before the tinent, and those roads have fairly developed ground is dry enough to work without injury the resources and capabilities of the business. to its texture. Those kinds that will germi- The remarkable fattening character of the nate at low temperature and endure pretty cured and uncut 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 bluffe and hillsides, which proved ample. In 1849 the great of horses and oxen and mules used in this emigration, were wintered in the Rocky Mormons had previously moved to Utah in centauria clarkia, rocket, larkspur,mignonette, large numbers, and had wintered their stock nemophila and portulaca. They will be sub- through several seasons entirely on the cured ject to greater risks sown in the fall, and for and uncut grasses. In 1857, Gen. Johnston that reason only a portion of what you desire moved an army of several thousand men to to grow should be sown then .- American Utah, and all the animals used in carrying supplies for this army were wintered by graz-Farmers, like the great majority of other ing alone. The fattening qualities of the men, are not as careful as they might be in grasses of the plains, mountains and valleys, through the hands of as many men, each one the contraction of debts. Human nature, as a naturally attracted the attention of stockwhole, does not look very far into the future, raisers in after years, and coincidental with the and does not seen to care to. A farmer once completion of the Kansas Pacific and Union to the tank. At that rate 180 sheep are handsaid to us that the difficulty with a great Pacific railroads, beef raising suddenly became many farmers was that they made purchases an important American industry. The con- Fahrenbeit, by fresh additions from the cald--many of which they did not actually need- struction of those railroads, also, gave an ron. We use an Anderson steamer, two mnetus to the Texas cattle trade.

> The business has been gradually transferred from the coast regions of the state to the cumstances 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 demand for choice beef, and by the requirements of Great Britain for American beef. -Cultivator.

THE FLOCK-MASTER'S FALL WORK. As was recited in my last article, the sheep 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, May 28, after which two crops of hay were under roof, than which there is no better forchiefly from two causes—the existence of ticks cities who must have their "chops," as also and scab. I claim that it requires more food for the thousands of looms in the seaboard | Kepping in California," by Chas. J. Fox, -Morris Co. Republican and Democrat

to support the vermin on an animal than the towns that would be idle but for the great Pres't San Diego Bee-Reepers' Ass'n. animal itself. A lousy cow or calf will not flocks of these plains. In this business I am grow nor fatten, however much it eats, for advocating quantity first, quality second, and ed to bee raising and honey producing for the reason that it has not the power of diges: as rapidly as it can be acquired. So that the In view of the large and growing propor- own structure and counteract the ravages of vorable surroundings, else in lambing time tions of the beef cattle movement from the the insects preying on its surface. As a result, his heart and head will, be sick with the losswest to the east, and to Europe—a subject the animal either dies outright or ekes out a es. Lambing is the all-important and critical in which every stock-raiser is interested more miserable existence of emaciation and loss to period with the shepherd, and in its sesson and where there have been no efforts made method of handling the bucks, and why the comes to investigate the advantages enjoyed that the effect is substantially the same on grading of the flock, must be left to another more or less loss of wool, caused by sheep rub | T. Tribune. bing to counteract the irritation produced. Scab is not so universal, though it is far more rapacious and ffatal. It is a well-established fact that scab is insectivorous, the insects of 1,000,000,000 acres, 55.000,000 of which lies which, entomologists claim, breed grandmothers in five days. It is very contagious; one incculation 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.

Kaneas 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 charnel-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 knew how it is burselves." 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 must keep on improving our methods until 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 essily 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 California emigration commenced. Thousands trifling, but in the fall, with the wool on, is a big job, each sheep exhausting near a gallon Mountain regions without hay or grain. The and think we have used eighty barrels of the try, and these facts, taken together, are dipping in spring, fall dipping is not absormost thoughtful Apiarians that the prices lute necessary, unless the flock has become as the ticks during that brief period have not become so numerous as to annoy them. We have a tank 12 feet long, 41/2 feet deep, in which there are three sheep'at a time passing remaining in one minute. From there they go upon the dripping platform, that drains inled each hour. The dip must be kept at 1000 acid, etc., are used, fatal results usually oc-

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 partially remedied by the constantly growing their march over the range. Such lambs are and only needs a little judicious pressing small in the fall and illy able to cope with through the papers to displace it, and in the burly fellows that come in March and its room pigi extracted honey. 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 imprison. At as shall afford complete prosheep should be cut out. There is no profit tection to me producer, the honey dealer in breeding the lambs. The progeny will be and the c asumer. Steps should be at once have been ranging on the native grasses of in her growth. They rarely give much milk, some ot r unprincipled honey dealer shall the prairie, under the care of a shepherd, and are poor mothers, and often die in parturition. A flock bred up from such immature enes 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 hazzard. Grant it. of Amilican honey. tive power of Kansas soil—have been for the where sheep are kept in small numbers and two years past grazed closely by sheep, up to up to a high standard of condition. The large at its xt session. All the members of We have done it. But it can only be done fine medical particular and to some exfine m and our corn does far better than on the land high. From them we have 400 tons of hay and the damage thereby done will not be so age for sheep. This can be repeated year ing these issues nor laying down rules for the after year without danger of any damage to guidance of the keepers of a few high-bred the clover. October is one of the months in sheep, but for the people who wish to utilize which the hands and head of the shepherd are the wild grasses of this great state with over-full. In the proper manipulation of the their hundred and thousands of sheep. I flock now-dipping, copulation, grading, etc., write first in the interest of the masses who ed honey would at once advance to its true -much of the profit of the coming season may be interested in this great producing in. position in all our markets." depends. The necessity of dipping arises dustry, then for the epicures of the great

## Apiary.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BEE RUSINESS 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 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 differ ent bee-hives covered by patent, and a still larger number unpatented. Nearly al 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 in the dip. Have just finished dipping 3,000. America are far superior to any other coundecoction. Where there has been thorough creating a fear in the minds of some of our received for honey may fall below the cost infected during the summer. Especially so 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 pounds pressure, which is more rapid and at the lowest prices it has yet reached. A cheaper than boiling direct. Usually enough desirable change by substitution is now gotobacco is raised on the farm; but any deficit ing on and may be greatly hastened by is supplied by stems bought of tobacconists at well-directed efforts on the part of honey 1 cent per pound. On ecabby sheep the dip- dealers. 2d. Not more than 2-5ths of our ping should be repeated in ten days to in- people have yet learned to eat honey, not sure a perfect cure. No danger to the sheep because it is not generally acceptable, but need be apprehended from this operation, it has never been brought to their notice as vender, composed of hemlock, areenic, earbolic 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 mest intelligent of our population,

small and weakly, and the mother dwarfed taken to feet this desirable result, before cause GLat Britain to give us the second slap in face through their leading papers, by braining us as a set of swindlers, and warning the English people against the use

A portion setting forth this matter in its growth and plethoric condition of the lambs this viational Convention, including all apparent nor so great. But I am not discuss- to hiem; y adulteration, and producers should be rierned against selling such persons therowoney. Such a petition, praying for so av dable an object, and backed by so many honorable names, could hardly fai in ob taining the desired law, when extract-

"Southern California is peculiarly adaptseveral reasons. The equable nature of tion and assimilation sufficient to build up its large flock master must have maturity and fa- 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 carefullyconducted 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 peculiarly 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 begs 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 mon-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 protecttion 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 loca-tion will exceed five thousand pounds; yet in three years out of four the yield will. bring it down to this average. Labor canbe 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 Extracts from a paper entitled, "Bee- propitious for an abundant, harvest next year,

1

## Zatrous of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, To-

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

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. 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, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

### THE FARMERS' 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 th t 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 pros claimed. 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 coms plain 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 LEGIS-LATORS?

Last week I was invited to attend a grange picnic at one of my neighbor's. 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 eight. The tables spread beneath the green trees and loaded with the handiwork of the thrifty house. wives, 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 laborersthey 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 au 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 busking" one pleasant day last month; some 200 grangers of both sexes and all ages gathering to husk a twelve acre field of corn and have a good time without extra charge. There was a geod dinner, and supper at 5. or lowed by talk on topics more or less practiand 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 @

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 two-horse plow, going in the same place two or three times, so as to make the furand stake the ground crosswise the furrows, 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 wo have died.

Will wheat turn to cheat? Now comes like many are now-a firm believer that wheat would not turn to cheat-bu. I could of debt. not turnish proof to sustain my side of the question; therefore I had to submit the give to the reader an adequate idea of its question. I will ask just one question, that fitness for the use designed. The site is elis: "Why is chess always found with evated, affording an extended view of the wheat?"

sowed wheat in the corn, with very little or unique. Its exterior is broken by a shapeno chess in it. The next spring I sowed ly wing with an indented porch leading to a spring there was some wheat, some timothy entrance. At the right is a tower with enand more cheat than wheat and timothy to- trance provided from an inner room. Pass gether. Please tell me where the chess acres) in succession, with no chess among for one year, provided I am allowed to ex- At the left of this, with doors opening opamine 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 even-

every two weeks. They are soon to have a goes the whip, and as fiercely the tongue of the inflamed husband. 'social," when those friendly to the order among the farmers will be invited to meet with them and to hear from the old veter- Topeka; so the angry husband turns out ans 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" tramps, etc. 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 KANSAS FARMER.

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, Sec- Merino Sheep For Sale retary; 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. Kershder 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 earwish the rows to stand. This I do with a lier one in possession of an undisputed field. With the brightened prospect, Dansville grange began to plan for the erection of a row as deep as possible. I next take stakes | permanent home. Its meetings had been held, rent free, in the second story of B. S. cut back the top to correspond with the Stone's wagon shop, but there was a grow ing claim for better accommodations, so the more adventurous members struck out boldly for a hall which should be tashioned the stakes, then all well the cavities between on a liberal scale. It was no surprise to the roots with the fingers, rake the dirt to find all the members acquiescing, so the the tree with a hoe, press firmly with the work soon had a start. To recount the infoot, raise the dirt a little around the root cidents of progress would add no interest to of the tree, and the work is done. One the story. It will suffice to say the plan ysar ago last spring I planted five hundred was fully executed at a cost of \$2,000 or a and forty apple trees in this way and only little more, all of which was obtained by voluntary contributions, and at the dedication last Thursday, Dansville grange had this much mooted question. I used to be the satisfaction of entering a delightful home upon which there rested not a dollar

A description of the building can hardly valley in which Dansville is pleasantly lo-While I lived in Grant county, Indiana, I cated. The plan of the grange hall is the ground in timothy. The following broad doorway, which constitutes the main ing by the main entrance there is a recepcame from. Now, if any farmer in Coffey tion room of suitable size opening at the county will sow the same piece of ground 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 without the second prize than any herd with which they have competed. In '77 they received grand swepestakes prizes offered, except one at Topeka, the sweepstake prizes offered, except one at Topeka the sweepstake prizes offered, except one at Topeka the sweepstake prizes offered, except one at Topeka, the sweepstake prizes offered, except one in wheat three years (not less than ten ty feet in length and perhaps twenty-five the wheat rhe third year, I will agree to the reception room, with entrance from the pay his subscription to the Kansas FARMER hall, is fitted up as a cloak-room for ladies. 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 THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH for horses, so, while the good people have pleasure within their beautiful home, their horses will be comfortably sheltered with-

## AN INCIDENT.

A worthy couple with two "olive plants," removed from the haunts of men, and settled upon one of Kansas's 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 nev-er 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 danger-This grange meets in their own hall once ous ride of eighteen or twenty miles. Fierce

When they reached Dover both discovered that one of their packages was left in 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 man, or braving on foot, darkness,

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertis 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.

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

## 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 saie. Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, er 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 & CARMICHARL.

## 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 F. L. ROSS, Avon, Ills.

Send for Catalogue.

## VERY IMPORTANT

## Sheep Farmers.

Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure, we are now prepared to cure sheep of soab in reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Pottawatomic 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 opurchase will call on or address me. All pigs warto purchase will call on or address me. All pigs war-rauted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on recipt o price. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

## **Silver Lakeherd**

# Berkshires,

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

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas.



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE. COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cartle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Con respondence solicited.

The short line to free homes the

## 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 60 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 favorite section of Sansas. 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 Comordia, on the C.fs. U. P. R. Rand Kirwin, where parties who are desirous o' availing themselves of the

### Breeders' Directory.

AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Indepens dence Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino steep, ram-stantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and 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 Byrkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties Sure." Pairs notakin. Circulars free.

C. S. ElCHHOLTZ, breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas

O BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black passed 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, KAS., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

BELL & SON. Brighton. Macoupin County, Hinois, 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.

A LBERT CHANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Hurn Cattle of fashionable iamilies. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

R. COOK. Iela, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahma Chickens. All Stock warranted first class and Shipped C. O. D.

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

HALL BRO'S, 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 card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Stock for sale,

### Nurserymen's Directory.

K ANSAS 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. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 109,000 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.

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GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfiffree, Address TRUE & Co, Augusta Maine

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Poland-China Hogs. DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE. Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corner seventh and Fillmore streets, Topeka, Kansas.



English Berkshire Pigs,

secorded Smithereen 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 Berkhires 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





## The Kansas Farmer.

Topeka, Kansas.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

Last week the representatives of twentyfour railroads, west of the Mississippi river, through this productive region in their course. met in Kansas City, and organized a western They not only perpetuate a wilderness where association of general passenger and ticket cultivated fields should spread, dotted with agents, adopting by-laws and constitution for thousands of rural homes and thriving vilthe government of the organization. The As- lages, but malarial pestilence breeds in those belonged to the business under consideration, the regions as they become partially settled. adjourned to meet at Chicago on the 11th of December, next. Thus we see that every important business is forming associations and trolled and made to dig deeper its own chanperfecting arrangements to enable it to look nel and carry its dredgings to the sea. When after the interests of, and conduct its affairs in a hundred feet of the mud which has been a systematic and thorough manner. All, save washing down for ages from the sloping the agricultural interests, avail themselves of plains and lodged on its bottom, has been the power of co-operation, to a greater or less scoured out by contracting and straightening extent, to obtain more perfect management the spreading and winding course of the Mis-American farmers than among any other of fevers for a thousand miles, will be drained ricultural interest views the railroad interest lands at present given up to rank vegetation great internal medium of commerce of mod- of tropical fruits.

more thorough and economical management St. Louis. The railroads, and tributary of their affairs, as it is for every class of indus- streams, can carry the products of this region try. Power is always exacting and more or down the gentle grades which slope from less overbearing, when it encounters the weak, either side to the central water-course of the and railroad companies are not peculiar nor continent, and the cost of carrying will be even exceptionally aggressive, in this re- regulated and kept down to a minimum rate spect, and very often exact more than it by competition; but the present long lines of is just or wise they should do, from the pub- land carriage over heavy mountain grades, sally admitted by those who have opportunilic; for it is a sound business maxim that in- must ever consume all of the heavy agriculjustice is unwise and unprofitable under all tural products of the vast region under recircumstances. But the only protection that view, above the bare cost of production. can be relied on against encroachments of the Prepare the Mississippi for safe and easy navstrong, is the power of self-protection. Agri- igation of ocean ships and the cost of carryculture certainly possesses greater power and ing our produce to all parts of the globe stock business of the west. vastly more wealth than any other of the would be less than present freights to New great industries of the world, but they are un- York or Baltimore. . developed, as it were, like the scattered fagots, which singly were weak and insignificant but when hound together defied the strength of the giant: Let the laterers throughout the there were in eight on that day in the United whole land study and learn the art of combi- States the following quantities of grain: nation from those for whom they evince so Wheat, 16, 833,000 bushels; corn, 10,209,000; much fear, and manifest so much jealousy of, bushels; oats, 3,325,000 bushels; rye, 1,649,and, as a pack-thread, every opposing force 000 bushels; barley, 5,213,000 bushels. Last would yield before them. They may hold the week, or from Oct. 27 to Nov. 2, there were nation in the hollow of their hand, if Ameri- exported from the seaboard ports 101,711 barcan farmers would but utilize the power which rels of flour; 1.674,472 bushels of wheat; 550they allow to run to waste, and combine the wealth which they own, absolutely.

THE CENTER OF WEALTH AND POPULA-

the great valley of the Mississippi, reaching of corn; 477,008 bushels of oats; 142,658 almost from the arctic regions to the tropics and from the Alleghanies 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. Bisecting 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 any other than short-horn grades in the state. make of this region the most productive and In the matter of improving the horned cattle 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 center to the ses. 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 habitand the spirit of independence.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, a rough, ragged ravine. It remains like all of nature's bounteous gifts-to be utilized and wild floods running riot to the Gulf of Mexico, spread their unrestrained waters over vast same car. tracts of the most fertile territory as they pass

The genius of an Eads has discovered the plan by which the great river can be con-

of one mind and one abiding faith in the con-It is a commendable wisdom in the railroads summation of the work which will bring the to form associations, having for their object a Gulf or Mexico, practically, to the wharves of

> THE MOVING PRODUCE. Official advices up to Oct. 26, state that 889 bushels of corn; 48,170 bushels of cats; 16,053 bushels of rye; 7,042 barrels of pork; 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 49,200 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, 20,239 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 of the state, we have heard some of our ob servant citizens remark that the grasshopper year of 1874 was a blessing in disguise. The scalawag breeds, which before that disastrous and prospering the human race. No other period, were numerous, were generally driven continent has such a water-way through its out of the state, and the returning tide of immigration brought back none but the better hold the gold to sell as bullion, for which it class of stock. There is probably some foundation for this theory, but there is a far is a most simple law of trade which every more potent cause for the marked superiority one will take advantage of, and about of the average horned farm stock, and we able globe the agricultural products of that must seek for it in the numerous fine herds of fertile region; the wealth of its mines; its full-blood short-horns which enterprising manufactures of wood, iron, copper and lead breeders have established in the state. Some its cotton, silk, woolen, flax and hemp textiles? of the finest short-horns in the country are Its surplus grain and live-stock alone will to be found in Kansas, and the number is beemploy fleets to carry them to market. A few ing increased every year. These pure bloods lines of railway can never scale the rugged are scattered among the farmers, who are ensides of the Alleghanies and bear to the coast abled at last to purchase fine, blooded animals this immense burden. They would be inca- of this superior breed, at moderate prices, pable of removing the product of one fruitful from which to breed for beef. The era of year in five. They are even now often taxed speculation in short-horns has had a disaste meet the demand upon them. It will never trous termination, sharing in this respect the do for the vast population which must people fate of all speculative business, and the pubthis region, to be tributary to a half dozen lie is now able to reap large benefits from the corporations for a passage to the outer world. careful breeding of those men who so long la-The thought is repugnant to American genius | bored in the business of creating this superi-

of exit and ingress for this region to and from the of the prairie regions, which, being so far the sea, by the mighty flood which is gath- from shipping points and the large markets ered into the channel of the Mississippi, but of the east, it becomes necessary to car long she has only supplied the power and opened distances, when numbers are crowded into boxes, with little room for comfort. In these confined quarters the animal's horns are a adapted to his use by the hand of man. The great hindrance to his comfort, also an inconvenience and injury to his companions in the

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 sociation; after discussing such subjects as swamps and jungles to scourge and devastate cattle of Scotland stand the peers of the shortclaimed, their superiors in impressing their character on their crosses. At the Paris exhibition they contested for the prize successfully against some of the pest 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 and the best results. This grand secret of sissippi, which we think Captain Eads has the breed of the molety of horns they possess power, influence and wealth, makes headway fairly demonstrated is entirely practicable, the and be the means of getting rid of that danat a slower pace among the vast army of bayous and marshes on its banks, which breed gerous weapon, no longer of use to the demestic ox, and which is maintained at a very the primary industries of the world. The ag- into the confined and swift channel, the fertile great expense to the feeder and breeder. Stalling and tying up is made necessary in with jealousy, and sees in every conference will become dry, and the cane brake replaced the stable solely on account of each animal and convention of the representatives of this by cotton and sugar plantations, and orchards being armed with a pair of very dangerous swords which he never scruples to use to the ern times, a combination to levy tribute upon The people of all this vast region should be injury of his weaker fellows, and to the cost 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 bredGalloway cattle intoKaneas 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 univerties 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

SECOND CROP OF EARLY ROSE POTATOES

Mr. John Rugston 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 weater is as fol-5,657,393 pounds of lard, and 7,547,635 pounds lows: Carbonate of soda and alum are used of bacon. On the 4th of Nov. there were in for this purpose, made into powder. For the Chicago Elevators, per official figures, twenty pounds of butter one teaspoonful of The central division of the United States, 3,216.438 bushels of wheat; 806,866 bushels carbonate of soda and one teaspoonful of powdered alum are mingled together at the The effect of this powder is to make the but ter come firm and solid, and to give it a clean, sweet flavor. It does not enter into the but ter, 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 any . thing 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 48 d. 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 will be worth more than as money. This 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 was used that season. Nature has done much in providing a way The next step requisite to sperfect the cat- be immediately sold at a premium or The first milk received for 1878, was stock at reasonable figures

where the premium could be obtained. During this time there were 112,000 lbs 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 lanuary next, there being no longer a neessity 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 circu lation by the government, check out gold, which would soon bring legal tenders down

fifteen per cent. Under this arrangement it is probable that silver dollars will play the part cf 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 quanretail 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.

Westward from Atchison for a distanc o 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 Sto per acre.

Wetmore is a small town a few miles west of Netawaka; here the hills begin to up the tendons four to six inches, also a fetshow themselves again. The farmers in id, tumorous sack filled with water and the vicinity of this place have a large num- pus near the urethral opening. Scabby ber of fat hogs that they are holding for sores were visible along the inside of the better prices,

Among this number I notice Mr. J. Duvall, with 305 head; Thos. Hadley with 216; W. McGraff, 295, and J. Thornburn, with local farmer says it is not. Dr. Brown and 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 fattering 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 of the pens, or to some other external locornstalks without a sufficient supply of cal causes.

The following farmers living within five miles of Centralia, have been the sufferers so far: Peter Getler, 7 head; F. P. Bone. 5; 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 o cents per pound. About 80 cents per hundred pounds of milk were given the patrons. The milk from 450 cows

shipped to the London market as bullion, April 15, and the season closed Nov. 10. 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 experiencedcheese 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 to the price of silver bullion, or what is the by Mr. E. A. Wait. It was built in 1873, same thing, put gold at a premium of ten to and has been running six seasons, and the

ollowing is the result:			
	Cows.	Cheese lbs.	Price.
873	500	73,000	11360
871		80,000	10%c
875		85,000	10%c
876		120,000	936€
877		100,000	10%c
878	650	130,000	2000

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, tities of silver will gradually find its way out St Louis and Chicago. This factory cominto the country where it will do duty in the menced receiving milk April 20, and is vet receiving milk and manufacturing cheese. The cheese is mostly made by Mr Wait. W. W. CONE.

Centralia, Kas.

## NNIVERSARY OF THE PATRONS OF HUS-

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 SOCI-ETY.

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, melt sound, intestines all right, lungs highly inflamed, heart soft and flabby, ulcers on the feet with pus extending legs, though they were nearly healed,

The general query was, "Is this the pig epizooty, commonly called cholera?" The 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. I. and Dr. Brown) in saying that this barrow had hog cholera? In any disease entitled to the name of cholera, theremust 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 externalfor 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

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," y journed" Sale of Fine Blooded Stock, in Topeks, on Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1878 It wild be a rare opportunity to secure some first-old

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

### 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 did-n'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 45cts. rye, 18c; oats, 15c; corn, 15c potatoss, 20 to 25c; pork, alive, about \$2 00 per hundrednot much sold at present. Farmers are busy ers 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 Sacra-mento 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,

Good Resding 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 gists. 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 (11th, MC., 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 structures, this house has had. Fair and hon 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. has had. Fair and hon whole dealing and goods of the best manufacture may be expected by all who farer this firm with their trade. See their large advertisement in this WEER'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.

### -4145 CONSUMPTION CURED.

4

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegtable remedy, of the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a resitive and redisal diffe for processing and redisal diffe. 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 fellows. 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 care the worst case s 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, Kar. and DRUGGISTS and MEDICINE DEAL-ERS 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 diarrhosa arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

When you are depressed and system disorpicking their corn and preparing for the windered take Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills; they ter. Fruit trees are looking thrifty and farms regulate the liver and digestive organs and will quickly restore you to health. Sold by Adruggists.

> 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 Eilert'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 bronchia complaints. Don't wait for sickness to come but this day take home a bottle of Eilert' 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.

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying them-selves 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 thou sands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topake & 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

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is a balm for every wound. Sold by all drug-

## Markets.

(November 25, 1878.)

New York Money Market. GOLD-Strong at 1001/4.

LOANS—Carrying rates, % to 3 per cent; borrow-ng rates flat. GOVERNMENTS—Firm. RAILROAD BONDS—Strong and higher, STATE SECURITIES—Steady. STOCKS—The stock market was active and strong

lowest prices of the day were current in most instances.

SILVER—A London dispatch says that Germany,
Saturday, sold 250,000 pounds of silver at 50% pence
per onnce. It will, it is understood, demand 50%
pence for any more silver. At London it is quoted
at 50% peace. Bar silver, here, \$1 10% in greenbacks
\$1 10% in gold. Silver coin, \$60 to discount.

MONEY—At 3 to 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 4% to 5%
per cent.

per cent.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS—\$261,000.
DISBURSEMENTS—The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$295,000.

CLEARINGS—\$5,000,000.
MISSOURI SIXES—106.
STERLING—Quiet; sixty days, \$4 82; sight, \$4 86%.
GOVERNMENT BONDS. 
 Coupons of 1881
 109

 Coupons of 1865, new
 1033

 Coupons of 1867
 106

 Coupons of 1968
 1094

 Now 5 %
 106

New 5 8 106
New 4 ½ s (registered) 103½ to 109½
Coupons 105½
New 4 's (registered) 100½ to 100½
Coupons 100½ to 100½
10-40's (registered) 100½ to 100½
10-40's (registered) 107½ 

## New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, \$3.40 @3.75; common to good \$3.90@4.10; good to choice, \$4.15@4.30; white wheat extra,\$4.15@5.25; St. Louis,

33:50 minim to good \$3:50 min \$10; not to the states, \$4:15\(64.50)\$; white wheat extra, \$4:15\(65.20)\$; St. Louis, \$3:95\(65.75)\$.

WH\$AT—Unsettled; ungraded spring, 91c\(63.11)\$; No. 2 spring, 98c\(63.11)\$; ungraded red, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 3 red, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 1 red, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 1 red, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 1 red, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; ungraded white, \$1:04\(61.12)\$; No. 3 white, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; ungraded white, \$1:04\(61.12)\$; No. 3 white, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 1 white, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 2 white, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 3 white, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 1 white, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 3 white, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 3 white, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; \$1:04\(61.10)\$; \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 3 white, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No. 3 white, \$1:04\(61.10)\$; No

LARD-Trime steam, \$6 05@6 10.
MOLASSES—Nominally unchanged
BUTTER—Steady: western, 6@20c
CKEESE—Quiet; western, 2@83/c.
WEISKY—\$1 06% bid.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Price Current reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 732; shipments, 456; steady;
native shippers, \$3@3 85; native stockers and feeders, \$2 40@3 25; native cows, \$1 60@2 50; Colorados,
\$2 50@3 25; wintered Texas steers, \$2 23@2 85.
HOGS—Receipts, 615; shipments, none; active and
firm; fair to choice packing, \$2 35@2 40; light shipning, \$2 23@2 30. ping, \$2 25@2 30. SHEEP—None on sale.

Kansas City Produce Market-

The Price Current reports: The Price Current reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 98,100 bushels; shipments, 100,000 bushels; No. 2, 76%c; No. 3, 73%c; No. 4, 70%c.

CORN—Receipts, 34,600 bushels; shipments, 13,200 bushels; firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 24%c;
rejected, 22%c.

RYE—Firmer; No. 2, 33c.
OATS—Stronger; No. 2, 18%c.
FLOUR—Quiet; country brancs, XXX to frace,

\$1 75@2 25 per sack.

PROVISIONS—Steady; clear bacon sides. 5@5½c; lry salt sides, 4½@4½c; sugar cured hams, 8½c. LARD—In tierces, 6½c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market

HOGS—Active; strong; light shipping, \$2 40@260; light to choice packing, \$2 63@2 90; butchers' to fancy, \$2 80%@3 00; receipts. 11,700; shipments, 1,200. CATTLE—Unchanged and steady on light supply: no shipping demand; native butchers' steers, \$2 50@ 3 25; cows and heiters, \$2@2 25; Texans, \$2 25@3 25; stockers and feeding steers, \$2@3 25; receipts, 360; shipments, 60.

SHEEP—Dull and unchanged; fair to extra muttons \$2 63%@3 50; receipts, 80; shipments, none.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Better for low grades; easier for futures;
No. 2 red, 88%@88%c cash; 88%@88%c December;
89%@89%c January; 90%@90%c February; No. 3 do.,
81%@84%c; No. 2 spring, 75c.

OORN—Lower, 29%c cash; 30c December, 30% Ganuary; 30%@30%c February.

OATS—Lower to sell; 19%c bid cash; 19c bid December; 20%c bid January.

RYE—Quiet: 42%c.

BARLEY—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; \$1 05.

PORK—Dull; new jobbing, at \$7 87%@8 25.

DRY SALT MEATS—Quiet and unchanged; \$2 65@
2 75; \$3 85@4; clear ribs at Peoria, 10 days old, sold at \$3 65.

BACON—Quiet; \$3 75@4 75@5 for new.

t \$365.

BACON—Quiet; \$3 75@4 75@5 for new.

LARD—Lower; offered at \$560.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tub-washed—choice, 34c; medium, 30c; dungy and low 25 227c. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium, 21 @21%c; coarse 16@18c; light fine 18@20; heavy do 16 @17c; Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\mathbb{D}\$ less. Markets steady. Sales: 2 sks burry at 25%c, 3 medium at 33c, 2 choice at 33%c—all tub.

	Chicago Wool Market,	
1,1	Cincago Wool Market,  New fleece-washed.  Tub-washed, common to choice.  Fine unwashed.  Colorado medium and fine  Colorado coarse.	28@3 30@3 19@2 15@1 23@2 15@1

Atchison Produce Market. WHEAT—No. 2, fall, 75c; No, 4 do., 69c; No. 2 spring, 64c; No. 3 do., 54c.

RYE—No. 2, 33c.
OATS—No. 2, mixed, 15c; No 2 white 15c.
BARLEY—No. 2 70c; No. 3 40c.
FLAXSEED—\$1 05@1 15.
CORN—No. 2, ear. 21½c; No. 2, shelled, 22c.

Kansas City Wool Market.

WOOL—We quote as follows: Fine, unwashed, 15 @18c; medium, line, 27@22c; combing, fine, 23@27c; tub-washed, 23@25c; Colorado and Mexican, 12@15c. Leavenworth Produce Market.

RYE—306.
OATS—Wholesale, 18½,
WHEAT—No. 2. Extra, 72@73c, No. 3, Extra, 70c;
10. 4, 65c; rejected, 60c.
CORN—New, 22; 'old, 26c.
POTATOES—25; Sweet Potatoes, \$1 50 per bbl.

Leavenworth Wool Market. 

Leavenworth Stock Market. Beef Steers: at 323%c; cows, 222%c. VEAL—263c. MUTTON—2% 63%c. HOGS—2% 63%c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

by W. Edson.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring
Fall No. 2.

"No. 3.
"No. 4.
CORN—Per bu.
"White Old.
"Yellow
OATS—Per bu old.
"New.
RYE—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. No. 2...... No. 3.....

Topcka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green.

Dry Flint
Dry Salt

Calf, Green 

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.

"Round ""

Roasts ""

Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.

"Hind "

By the carcass ""

MUTTON—Chops per lb.

Roast

PORK—

Sausage Topeka Produce Market.

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee
Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bibl—Choice Michigan. \$ 3.00
APPLES—Per bushel. 1.00@1.20
BBANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.25
Mcdum. 2.09
Common. 1.50
Castor. 1.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice. 18
Mcdlum. 15
GHESE—Per lb. 9@10
KEGGB—Per doz—Fresb. 18
HOMINY—Per bib. 5.25@5.60
VINEGAR—Per gal. 20.40
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu. 30
F. B. POTATOES—SWEET POTATOES
SWEET POTATOES
FOULTRY—Chickens, Live, par doz. 2.00@225
Chickens, Dressed, per lb. 07
Turkova, 99
CABBACE—Per dozen. 75@1.00
Spring—Chickens. 1.50@.200

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

## Berkshire Hogs.

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country, Cansda and England and are all select animals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires living. I have paid higher prices than any other western breeder, My herd has won more premiums than any other in the west. This year I won the grand Sweepstakes prize at the Kansas City Fair for best collection of nogs of any breed, against the largest show that was ever there. The boars in use now are Lord Liverpool. 221. British Soverign. 533, and Conqueror, 233. The first was a prize winner at the leading shows in England and Canada; the 2nd was never besten in his class, and won the 1st prize this year at the great St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas City in 1875, and at St. Louis in 1873. I have now on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices, including young pigs just weaned in pairs not related, young boars xeady for service, and sows safe in farrow. I ship nothing but first-class animals, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases, I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Send for new catalogue just out, free to all, and for prices or any other information. Address WM.M.GENTRY "Wood Date Farm," Sedalia, Mo.

60 Chromo, Perfumed, Snowflake, and Lace Cards, name on all loc. Game Autho, rsi5c. LYMAN & Co., Clintonville, Ct.

Turkish Rug Patterns improvements by A G1BBs, 158 State St., Chicago, 111. Circular free. Lower rates for canvassers.

DURE Bred Young Brahma Cocks at \$1,50 each. Sent to any address on receipt of price. CLAR-ENCE MCDONALD, Quincy St., 2nd Door North of Fifth St., or P. O. Box 566, Topeks, Kansas.

FRECKLES, TAN, BLOTCHES.—A perfectly harmless preparation. Will remove freekles, tan, etc., and leave the skin beautifol, healthy, and clear Hundreds of testimonials as to its merits. Warranted in every case. Price 50 cents per box. Sent on receipt of price by mail, prepaid. Address, CHAS. RAY, 337 Ellicott Street, Buffslo, N.Y.

## **ADJOURNED SALE**

## "Hensley Herd"

of Blooded Stock and Fine Show Animals, embracing about Twenty-five head of Cows, Helfers and Calves. Also the famous Bull, MINISTER OF THE WEST,

REGISTER NO. 14,928. Pedigrees will be furnished on day of sale, at which time terms of sale will be made known. Sale will be held at Wolff's Sale Yards, in the City of To-

A. J. HUNGATE, Auctioneer.

CANADA MARKA M You Want PRICE Your Wife REDUCED. Wants It.

PAYING INFORMATION for West, East, South, North. For every Owner of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, or a FARM, Garden, or Village Lot; for every Housekeeper; for all lloys and Girls.

OVER 700 FINE ENGRAVINGS, American Agriculturist

From Now up to 18:0, post-free, Only \$1 Each,
to Clubs of ten or more.

5 copies, \$1.20 each; 4 copies, \$1.25 each. Single
subscriptions, \$1.20. Single numbers 15 cents.
One specimen, post-free, 10c.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS GIVEN Issued in English and German at same Price.
Try It-You'll Like It-It Will PAY. Try It-You'll Like It-It Will PAY.

Children COMPANY.
Want It. Broadway, N. Y.
Wants It.

KANSAS QUEEN

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Kansas Queen Kansas Queen Kansas Queen

Kansas Queen Kansas Queen Kansas Queen

## BIG CIANT CORN MILL.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN MILLER.



The only Mill that will grind as fine as when new until worn entirely out. The only Mill grinding corn and cob successfully that will grind shell or corn fine enough for family use.

Grinds twice as fast as any other Mill of same size and price. Manufactured by J. A. FIELD, SON & CO.,

922 N. 2nd St., St. Louis. Mention this paper.

## Kansas Farmers and Stockmen,

PREPARE FOR A DRY WINTER,

IRON TURBINE

Over a good Well, there will be no more dried and frozen up streams, hauling of water for your Stock, or slow pump-ing by hand. But you can have a stream of Running Water in your Barn Yard.

THE IRON

## TURBINE WIND ENGINE

Perfection in Wind Mills Reached at Last!



Objections that have existed in the Wood Wheel Mills, are removed by the Iron Turbine Wind Engine. No More blowing down in storms. No wood about the Iron Turbine to swell, shrink, rattle, and be torn to pieces by the wind. The Iron Turbine has more power than any jother wheel of the same diameter. They are the simplest, best made and least liable to get out of order. They are the simplest, best made and least liable to get out of order. They are self-regulating in storms, and if properly oiled will take care of themselves.

Will stand in storms when the derrick or barn will stand. Being made of Iron, will last forever if properly taken care of. Cheaper than other mills at any price. The Iron Turbine Wind Mill and Buckeye Force Pump are the most complete and substantial arrangements for pumping water ever invented. Farmers and stockmea, prepare for a dry winter. Secure water for your stock. Nothing so valuable on a farm as a good wind mill. After seeing the Iron Turbine Mill thoroughly tested, and the above facts sustained, we have recently accepted the General Western Agency of the Iron Turbine Wind Mill, because we consider it far in advance of any other mill yet introduced. It will be given the preference over any other when thoroughly examined, and is rapidly replacing the wood wheel mills. We will put the mill up and no pay asked until it is in good running order. For further particulars and prices, write to us. Also write for descriptive priced circulars of our Big Giant Corn Mill Whitman Double Cylinder Shellers, Eclipse, Mound City, and Kansas Hand Shellers, and other Fall specialities. Also enter your name for our Great Annual Catalogue for 1879, which will be out in December, containing description and price lists for goods in our Agricultural Implement Department. And Professor Tice's Almanac and Forecasts of the weather of or every day of the year. Sent free.

ADDRESS

ADDRESS rumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, Kansas City, Missouri.

CHICAGO "GLOVE BOOT ONLY AT SKINNER'S, 212 Kansas Avenue. First-class stock of Boys' and Women's work always on hand.



Lately Patented.

Possessed by no other plow made, and which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any Sulky.

If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Scrapers, etc. Also containing many val-uable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, Business/Law, etc., etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO. Office, 63 N. Desplaines Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

### "FRED :" A TALE FROM JAPAN.

BY R-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 whither he was had made his acquaintance in Java, and once." 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 treated the weakness of his companion 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 most enigmatical language, he made no doubt but that Sandy's reply had some Young remained silent for a few modulging in indiscreet questions, he made many and fruitless efforts to solve the probin his esteem. Neither Sandy nor he ever 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." recurred to the subject; but when at a later

Fred was a thorough-bred bull-terrier, snow-white, with one black, round spot over chest was broad and powerful, his head 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 bye and thanking you for all your friendli-

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 repeated with almost pathetic earnestness. on the small curs who barked and yelped I wish you a very good night." at him. But if a large dog, a worthy adversary, attacked him, he fought with mute Yokohama, but it came too late to revive merciless fury. He neither barked nor deep breathing under which his broad 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 and over again. They were without envelit 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 age and connections; but they were loverough, ugly little ponies of the country. Those who, for some reason or other, stray ed from the beaten path usually frequented Sandy himself. There was a frequent by foreign residents at Yokohama, declared mention of a father and a mother in these Fred in the most unlooked for places. The lonely rider, the horse, and the dog apwith his dreamy, half-closed eyes fixed on Sandy's whom he had, apparently, introanybody, but returned every salute politely and, so to speak, gratefully. The Europeans at Yokohama wondered at their fellowexile; and the Japanese called him kitch-

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 the European quarter to the harbor. On 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; "Mother had insisted on his remaining here but he never went home till the storm abat- to be nursed by us till he gets well. He ed or night had set in. This strange, aim- sends his best love and will write as soon less walking up and down gave him the as he is able.'

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. employment. He was a steady, consciencious worker, rather slow at his work, and evidently not caring to earn more than enough for his wants. In this way he be-came 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 Yokohama. For several days he searched bound. The captain of the "Georgina" home which may oblige me to leave at

Those letters never came, and Sandy grew paler and sadder every day. evening he went to call on James Webster. A visit from Sandy Young was such an unusual occurance that Webster, who, as a rule, did not like to be disturbed, came anything stronger than water, was not at forward to greet his visitor. But Sandy the residents of Yokohama showed themall disinclined when ashore, to indulge in would not come in; he remained at the enan extra bottle or so. In consequence he trance, leaning against the opem door. His Fred did not seem inclined to acknowledge speech and manner were calm and even with compassionate fellow-feeling, and even careless; and Webster was somewhat sur prised to hear that he had come to take

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

only just time to get my things ready."
"So you are really going away!" said "Well, I am sorry you would Webster, 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 telt a curious interest in the sad. himself accustomed to clothe his ideas in quiet man. "The place I offered you the

deep, hidden meaning; and without indeep, hidden meaning; and without indulging in indiscreet questions, he made gently, "No, thanks. You are very kind, and smiling; then started down the street gently, but I had better go.....What should I do lem unaided. From that time Sandy rose in his esteem. Neither Sandy nor he ever very small—always the same blue sea, the same white Fusyyama, and the same peo-

highly amusing out here."

There was a short pause, after which Sandy resumed, but speaking more slowly have strangled him, if another of the Japhis left eye. His fore-legs were bowed, his and in still lower tones, "I think there must be a typhoon in the air; I feel so weary...... wide and flat as a frog's His jaws were I do not think, Mr. Webster, that you can armed with a set of short, uneven, sharp ever have felt as tired as I do. I thought we were going to have a storm this mor n-

> ness. 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

poor, weary Sandy. He was found dead growled on such occasions, but the quick, in his bed-room the next morning, having hanged himself during the night. On the chest heaved, betrayed his inward fury. His 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 opes, 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 parent letters-mere love-letters-and contained nothing that could interest anyone but poor that they had met Young, the pony and letters, and it was clear that they had not been favorable to the lovers; but who this father and mother were did not appear. with his head down, as though it were the last letters of October, November and something useful, and it matters not of studying that road of which its master took no heed; while Fred followed close behind, ence to a Frederick Millner, a friend of With the horse's hoofs. Young never addressed duced 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. from his ride till dusk. But if it rained or Fred was a capital rider, and at the last blew hard, one might be sure to meet him meet he had taken the big stone wall beon the bund—the streat which leads from hind Hrachan Park, in a style that had excited the admiration of all present. Fred accompanied Louisa on horseback, and she such occasions Sandy, with his hands accompanied Louisa on horseback, and sne behind his back, walked slowly up and had never had such capital riding-lessons behind his back, walked slowly up and had never had such capital riding-lessons better down the broad road, with Fred at his heels as from him; he understood horses better as usual; though it was evident that the poor, drenched animal did not share his "Blackbird" that Sandy had never dared master's enjoyment of bad weather. At to ride, was as gentle as a lamb with Fred. intervals Sandy would stop in his walk and At the last athletic sports got up by the offiwatch with apparent interest the boisterous cers of the Nineteenth, Fred had thrown sea and the vessels that were tossing on it. the hammer farther than anybody; and he Whenever this happened Fred immediately would certainly have won the foot hurdlesat upon his haunches and fixed his blinking eyes on his master's countenance, as
though he master's countenance, as though he were trying to discover some Fred danced well; Fred here, Fred there, indications that he was going to exchange the impassible street for the comfortable shelter of his lodgings. If Young stayed too long Fred would such him continuity and had broken his collections.

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 and varied as the seasons. 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 be-

stitution of Yokohama."
Sandy's last wish, "Please take care of was faithfully attended to. Many of Fred," selves ready to adopt the good dog; but 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 "No, thank you" replied Young. "I was his dog. His favorite resort was the leave early to-morrow morning; and I have club, where, in the evening, all his friends met, and where he usually remained until 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 snuffed 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 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 cap-tain was attacked by a party of drunken Japanese officers. Fred sprang at the throat of one of the assailants and would anese 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 .- Black. wood's Magazine.

### KNOWLEDGE AND WEALTH ON FRIENDLY TERMS

Know thyself .- Solon. Learning makes a man fit company for him-

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 labor rious idleness.

We seldom use a word by itself, for it is related to others, and must have company and knowledge, to remain in ignorance. If too relationships. When we urge the advantages poor to purchase some of these things, or too 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 provierie. Young smoked; the pony, with the reins hanging loosely on its neck, walked their Christian names only were given. In

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, stupid religion. These miserable creatures They stump their toes on wealth and think it is pelf, and like a woman I once knew, pull den to touch all kinds of animal food, and norance of good things is never bliss. Abuse of good things is always wrong. Knowledge is the engine drawing the train, ladened with supplies, through hills and mountains and land.

Knowledge is the polished reflector, gath-

FERTILITY OF STONES.

A writer says: "An experienced gardener startled us, a few days ago, by telling us to look of wonder he said that the soil needed some of the mineral elements that come from ed with lard." decomposed gravel. The air and rain and frost will gradually break up the gravel, and Since listening to his curious advice, we lected on the stand. have read an account of two experiments in Tens of thousands of homes and millions of England, where farmers took great pains to dollars of property are annually destroyed by recipes. Come again.

These letters were sealed up and deposit- remove all stones, small and great, from seved in the archives of the British consulate eral fields. They expected a large increase of stupidity. Men's woes are born at the end of at Yokohama. Inquiry was made official- crops. To their surprise, the harvests were their own toes. Man is his own enemy. ly at Limerick whether a Mr. Alexander much smaller than before. As no differothers may fight him and do him much harm
Young and a Mr. Frederick Millner had ence could be detected in their other fields due course of time the reply came, but where the stones remained, and as the same and foolishness, brings more trouble and loss brought no satisfactory answer to the ques- culture was given to these fields as before, upon himself than anything else. Facts and At the end of that time, however, he advertised in the Japan Times to the effect that tions. Alexander Young was quite unterested in the Japan Times to the effect that tions. Alexander Young was quite unterested in the last tions as public accounts known. A young man called Frederick ity instead of hindering it. They gave a different reason, however, from our gardener, abundance of what earth and air and water saying that the stones attracted the dew and moisture, and therefore helped the growing the garden of the brain. 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

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, came, as a Californian called him, "an in- B. D., says: "To acquire wealth is to create friends; but to gain knowledge is to acquire value. With them precious stones are used Mo. 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 the last guest left. Then he took up his He found the children 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 seld for \$56,000, 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 sprung 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 build ings.

Knowledge of matters pertaining to everyday business and duties, is very important. It is wonderful how much a man may have of common things. I knew a minister of considwith the horn toward the horse's tail, and light on dark. 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 horeshoes. These were not spells of the nobles, and a jewel among princes. mon matters. A little observation and attention, with both eyes opened, much useful The peculiarities of the seasons, climate and soil, production and consumption of the field, garden and shop, and a thousand and one 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 bors 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 standing in their own light, as I am derivbest thoughts and the richest experiences of the wisest and most humane of our race, have my premium FARMER than from all other been embalmed in books. Knowledge is papers-five in number-taken in my faming from the Philadelphia Bulletin is quite der obligations to contribute something suggestive:

"It is not unimportant to remember that the famine which is slaying people by thous ands in India is, to a considerable extent, attributable to the influences of a false and are dying of heathenism. They are forbidup the flower and hoe the ragweed. Ig- thus one very important source of supply, from which they might otherwise obtain help at such a time as this, is absolutely closed to earthern jars, and "S. F. V." will have them. More than this, they are not allowed more delicious sauce than she ever dreamed to use animal matter for manuring their fields, of. over plains, plowing the sea to enrich the and so successive harvests have reduced the lf my 225-pound sister will put her land so nearly to sterility, that a little less clothes to soak in soft water over night, than the usual supply of rain makes famine then cut the best bar soap into small ering all the divergent rays, and converges almost a certainty. Some stories of cannibal pieces and boil to a jelly; wring the clothes and flings them out in one glittering, flood of ism have come from the afflicted districts, but these may be doubted. Most Hindoos would bands and dirtiest parts in the boiling rather die than touch any kind of flesh. It will be remembered in illustration of the horror with which animal products are regarded put a little gravel on our garden beds. He that the great Indian rebellion was born of a said it would improve the flowers. To our revolt of the Sepoys against the army regulations requiring them to use cartridges greas-

Fools die for lack of knowledge, and often the knowledge they so much need is in the its loosened parts will enrich the soil and give newspaper they cast away, or light their fires find it a success. the flowers what they need for perfect growth. with, or in the Book of Books that lies neg-

but he himself, because of his own ignorance can produce, but proposes that we cultivate

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 cocoanut, 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 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flour the fruit and add the last thing.

Snow Pudding.—Soak half a box of gelathat power of which fame speaks." Ignorance tine in a teacup of cold water, pour on it one often fails to see wealth, stumbles over it pint of boiling water; set in a cool place, without knowing what it is. Joy bubbles up but do not let it harden. Beat the whites of in the spring by their side, but the uninform- three eggs, to which add three cups of sugar ed do not hear the music nor drink the pleasa and the juice of two lemons; mix with gelaure. Ignorance sells for next to naught, that tine and pour into molds to harden; serve which is considered by the cultivated of great with cream.—Mrs. Abbie C. Kinney, St. Louis,

> 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. Serwa with slices of lemon, or vinegar and horseradish; or freeze oysters in the shell, open and serve, seasoning to taste.-Mrs. V. G. Hush, Minn eapolis, Minn.

MARBLED CAKE. - Dark part-One cupful of brown sugar 1/2 cupful of molasses; 1/2 cupful of butter; 1/2 cupful of sour milk; 1/2 teaspoonful of soda; 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar, 21/2 cupfuls of flour; the yolks of 4 eggs; cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, ground, 1/2 tablespoonful of each.

Light part.-One and a half cupfuls of white sugar; 1/2 cupful of butter; 1/2 cupful of swest milk; 1/2 teaspoonful of soda; 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar; the whites of four eggs, and 21% cupfuls of flour. Flavor with book knowledge, and be very ignorant of lemon. When each part is ready, drop first a spoonful of dark, then a spoonful of light, erable age, who put the saddle on his horse and so fill up the dish, taking care to drop

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 raisine, 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 absent mindedness, though that were bad before the fire. When dry rub in flour. enough. The little boys, as a rule, would Quarter pound of citron sliced very thin, laugh at the ignorance of these ministers. It twelve eggs, one pint of milk, one cup of Knowledge is silver among the poor, gold is a shame to be uninformed about these comknowledge of everyday life may be gained. 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 thorfacts bearing upon our temporal welfare, may oughly, 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 Associastingy or unwise, your compassionate neigh- tion 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 ing more information and amusement from ily. In fact I am already paid and feel untoward 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

with a good clothes-wringer; then dip wristsoap; 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 H. F. M.

Valley Falls, Kansas. H. F. M. will please accept our thanks both for her kind words and her good

Some years age Minnesota was spiked all over with theusands of "drive wells." These wells were purchased and paid for without the elightest suspicion that the parties selling them were infringing any patent. When the pumps had been used some years, the agents of the patentees suddenly swooped down upon them with a claim for royalty-not against those who sold, but agairst the purchasers. This claim was resisted, although the agents offered to compromise on a basis of \$5 for each well. Then began litigation in the United States, district and circuit courts, and decision in favor of the patentees was recently rendered to the effect that the selling of these tubes was an infringement of patents. The patentee is therefore entitled to royalty on every one of these "holes, in the ground" in the state. There is probably no doubt that the patentee can legally claim any amount he may also choose to levy upon the owners of the wells The Minnesotans are naturally indignant .-Prairie Farmer.

## THE STRAY LIST HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, the "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kaneas Farmer, together with the sum of dity cents for each animal contained in said notice."

### How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1s day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take upa stray.

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

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

many places in of such stray. of such stray.

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

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer is three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the docusty, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall elso determine cost of keeping and the b one-fits the taker up may have had, and report the same on heir appraisement.

neir appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

twenty dollars.
Fees as follows:
To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,
head of cattle.
To County Cierk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to Kansas Farmer,
To Kansas Farmer for publication as above
mentioned for each animal valued at more than
\$10.40. mentioned for each animal values at most specifical purposes of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith

## Strays for Week Ending Nov. 27, 1878.

Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Cierk.

PONY—Taken up by James E. Logan, Center tp,
(Farmington P. O.) Nov. 1st, 1878, one light grey horse
pony, right hip capped, 5 years old. Valued at \$40.

PONY—Also one dun horse pony, white face, horseshoe brand on left shoulder, 12 years old. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Also one small bay mare pony, white strip in
1sace, 10 years old. Valued at \$20.

COW—Also one dark red cow, right ear oropped, 5 years
old. Valued at \$16.

Doniphan County-b. W. Morse, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Wood, of Wayne Tp, ct. 19th, 1878, one dark bay herse, 14½ hands high, 3 years old, star in forchead, right hind foot white, small ccar on left thigh. Valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up hy Daniel Detrick, of lowa Tp, Nov. 17th, 1878, one dark red heifer, white on belly, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. O. Cox. of Netawka Tp. October 8th, 1878, one dark bay work mare, about 7 years old, no marks or brands, has a young colt by her side. Valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up Nov. 11th, 1878, by A. F. Nelson, of Grant Tp. one black and white steer, 2 years old, dimbrand on left side. Valued at \$18.

COLT—Taken up by Joseph Knox, of Liberty Tp. Nov. 2d, 1878, one bay stud colt, the nind feet and left fore feet white, a few waite hairs in forelpad, white spot on nose, I year old. Valued at \$12.

Douglas Ceunty.-B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

COW-Takes to by Wm. Huchitson, Palmyra Tp., Oct. 17th, one cow, red and white, spotted, jabout 10 years old. Valued at \$12. PONY-Taken up by Wm. Huchinson, Palmyra Tp., Nov. 4th, one peny, white stilp on the nose, star in the forehead, left hind foot white, 3 years old. Valued at \$25. Johnson County-Joseph Martin, Clerk.

Johnson County—Jeseph Mirtin, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by G. W. diein, living five miles southeast of Shawnee, one pale red cow with a little white on belly, marked with slight right and under half crop in left ear, branded on right hip R, and J. W. on left shoulder, about 7 years old. Velued at \$20.

COW—Also care dark red cow, with some white on her hack over and forward of her hips and belly, branded C B F on left hip, 4 years old. Valued at \$18. Both taken up Nov. 21st, 1878.

COLT—Sken up by C. B. Pellett, of Lexington Tp, Nov. 14th, one dark gray filly, with black mane and tall, 2 years old past, about 134 hands high.

COLT—Gne dark bay gelding, with black mane and tall, and black legs, 1 year old past, about 134 hands high, no marks or brands. Value of both colts, \$43.

COW—Taken up by Anthony Lieble, of Olathe Tp, Nov. 21st, 1 dark brown cow. about 6 or 8 years old, with some white about the head and breast. Valued at \$15.

## Jefferson County-I. N. Insley, Clerk.

Jefferson County—I. N. Insley, Clerk.

CollT—Taken up by C. H. Young, Delaware Tp, Nov.

1st, 1877, one dark chestnut sorrel horse colt, 21 years old,

blaze face, a little wilte on left hind foot. No other

marks or brands. Valued at \$10.5.

PONY—Taken up by J. L. Brunts, Delaware Tp, Nov.

23d, one black pony mare, 2 or 3 years old, about 12

hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by Owen Thomas, Delaware Tp, Nov.

23d, one bright bay mare, 3 years old, indescribable brand

on left shoulder resembling letter Dor?H, no other marks

or brands. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by M. G. Judy, Fairview Tp, Nov. 2th,

one brown horse colt, 1 year old, both hind feet white,

star inforehead, no other marks. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Monroe Tompkins, Oskaloosa

Tp, Ispoted helfer, 2 years old, crop off right ear, silt in

left. Valued at \$15.

Leavenworth County-J W. Niehaus, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. B. Crane, of Easton Tp. Nov. 1, 1878, and posted before Wm. Kelsey, J. P. of said Tp. one steer, 2 years old past, color roan, some white on back and belly. Valued at \$20.

STEERS—Taken up by Mat. Ryan, Stranger Tp. Nov. 11th, 1878, and posted before John Allen, J. P., of said county, two Texas steers, about 3 years old, one red and white, the other a brindle color, both of them marked \$21 on the near side, and both of them have ear-marks. Valued at \$15 cech. white, the other a brind.

\$31 on the near side, and both of them have calculated and the near side, and both of them have calculated and the side of Lyon County-W. F. Ewing, Clerk.

Lyon County—W. F. Ewing, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel Bitler, in Cen ter Tp, one white roan steer with red ears and some red on legs.

STRER—Taken up by David J. Davis, Emporia Tp, one red steer, two years old, brand-d with Won right hip.

HORSE—Taken up by Jos. W. Wheat, in Waterloo Tp, one bay work horse, itly hands high, small white star in forehead, collar marks on right shoulder, left hind foot white, supposed to be 16 years old.

FILLY—Taken up by Adam Stotler, Pike Tp, one dark brown fully, both left feet white up to pastern joint, star in forehead, scar on right hip, 154 hands high, supposed to be 2 years old.

Linn County-J. W Flora, Clerk HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Connor, Lincoln Tp. Sept.
11th, 1878, one roan horse 9 years old, 1414 hands high,
small sear on right shoulder. Valued at \$85.
BULL—Taken up by A. C. Doud, Valley Tp. Aug. 28th,
1878, one dark brindle, spotted bull, 3 years old, marked
with two slits on the left ear and one in the right. Valued 87 STEER—Taken up by J. Y. Stalnaker, Centerville Tp. STEER—Taken up by J. Y. Stalnaker, Centerville Tp. Nov. 12th, 1878, one red and white yearling steer. Valued

Nov. 12th, 1878, one red and white yearing steer. Values at \$12.

at \$12.

at \$12.

at \$12.

by Marken up by B. Hendricks, of Centerville Tp. Nov. 1878. one 3-year-old gray pony mare, sear on left side of lower jaw and on laft leg. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Otho McMuulen, Paris Tp. Nov. 2d. one 3-year-old helfer, white, with black specks on sides, black ears, tip of nose black. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Carbon, Paris Tp. Nov. 1st, 1878, one sorrel mare, 15 years old, star in forehead, stiff in the shoulder, shows collar marks. Valued at \$20. Marion County-E. R. Trenner, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wendell Scheifner, Risley Tp, Oct 15th, 1878, one bay pony mare, 10 years old, about 14 hands high, branded with G C. No flesh marks whatever, Valued at \$30.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. MARE—faken up by Neis Erickson, Wetmore Tp. (living about four miles west of Wetmore village) Nov. 2d, 183, one bay mare, 2 years old, a little white on both hind feet. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by same, same date, one sorrel mare, 2 years old. Valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by D. K. Neal, of Gilman Tp. Nov. 5th, one bright roan steer with red ears. Valued at \$18.

Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. COW—Taken up by E. Bridgeman, Westminster one Texas cow, about 10 years old, brown, with white under bely and on hind parts, tins sawe horns, branded V on right side and S on left hip. Vi at \$12. at \$12. STEER-Taken up by Hamilton Miller, Haven Tp, one brown Texas steer, 4 or 5 years old, branded W M R on right side. Valued at \$12.

Riley County-Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Oscar Meacham, Ceandale Tp, November 2d, one dark roan heifer, 2 years old, white star in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by C. H. Nelson, Mayday Tp, one prown mare colt, supposed to be 5 months old. Valued at \$13. COLITION TO THE PROPOSE TO BE 5 MONTHS OIG. VAIUED AT \$13.

MARE—Taken up Oct. 18th, by John Samuel, Jackson Tp, one mare, color black, star in forehead, about 12 years old. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up Nov. 5th, by H. Loudker, Jackson Tp, one steer, age 1year, color black and white, spotted, star in forehead. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up Nov. 5th, by H. Toburen, Jackson Tp, one steer, 10 years old, color red, star in forehead, some white in back and legs. Valued at \$13.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up, November 2d, by J. B. Miller, of Tech mseh Tp, one gray filly, supposed to be 2 years old, part pony built, no marks nor brands visible, a rope round her neck. Valued at \$20.

HORISE—Taken up, November 6th, by J. Betzer, of Williamsport Tp, one bay horse, white spot on forehead, right hind foot white, blind in left eye, indistinct mark on left shoulder. Valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up Nov. 8th, by William Disney, of Monouth Tp, one red cow, about 11 years old, has short, crumpled horns, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$18.

stander or brands. Valued at MARE—Taken up Nov. 9th, by Thomas Haskell, of Mission Tp, one gray mare, about 14½ hands high, right fore leg bleinished, age unknown to taker-up, no other marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$25.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up Nov. 4th, by D. R. Youngs, of Mission Tp, one ong mare, branded Y on left shoulder, star in forehead, left hind pastern joint stiff, 15 hands high, supposed to be 29 years old. Valued at \$15. Has a sucking colt, bay, with star on forehead. Valued at \$15.

\$15.

COLT—Also taken up by same, same date, one yearling bay horse colt, star on forehead, snip on nose, hind lect white. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Also taken up by same, same date, one bay mare, supposed to be 2 years old, 15 hands high. Valued at \$30.

at \$30.

CULT—Also taken up by same, same date, one brown or black horse coit, 2 years old, 15 nands high. Valued to black horse coit, 2 years old, star on forehead, snip on nose, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up Nov. 2d, by Paul Strimple, of Rossville Tp, one black cow, into back, right ear defaced, about 12 years old.

COW—Also taken up by same, same date, one white cow, red neck, somewhat speckled, brand behind left hip, about 3 years old.

COW—Also taken up by same, same date, one dark red cow, star in ferchead. All valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Clark Ward, in Maple Hill Tp,
and posted before W. F. Johnson, J. P., Nov. 11th, one
dark brown mare mule, has crooked upper lip, about 2 years old.

MULE—Also taken up by same, same date, one light bay mare mule about 2 years old, no marks nor brands.

MULE—Also taken up by same, same date, one light bay mare mule about 2 years old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

STAG—Taken up by G. M. Johnson, on or about the 1st of November, in Wilmington Tp, one 2-year-old white stag, crop off each ear, short tail, no other marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$15.

COW AND CALF—Taken up on or about the 1st of November, in Wilmington Tp, by James G. Sisson, a cow and call, the cow is white, 2 years old, smooth crop off left ear, under bit out of right ear, no other marks nor brands; call from helier, no marks norbrands. Valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by Dan. McGonigle, November 2d, in Kaw Tp, one 4-year-old bay mare, hind feet white, one fore foot blemished, white stripe in face, Valued at \$25.

Stravs For Week Ending Novembe 20, 1878 Atchison County -- Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

LARK-Takeh up by John Bagley, Kablolia Tp. (Ar-ington P. D.) one gray mare 14 hands bigh, saddle marks 70r8 yrs old. Valued at \$30. Coffey County—Wm. P. Throckmorton, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Z.F. Etonlemyre, Burlington Tp.
Oct. 7, 1878, one dark bay mare, 15 hands high, 10 yrs old,
no marks nor brands. Valued at \$55.

STERIE—Taken up by Holt & Sullivan, Liberty Tp., one
2-yr-old roan gieer, branded C or G on right hip, no other
marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Charlotte Carmean, Le Roy Tp.
one dark bay or brown mare about 6 yrs old, 14 hands
high, small white strip in lace, small white spot on right
side of neck, right hind foot white. Valued at \$65.

MARE—Taken up by A. Vanevy, Liberty Tp. one bay
mare 14 hands high, black mane and tall, small white
spot in face, crippled in front knees. Valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Hiram Driggs, Pleasant Tp., one
black mare 114 hands high, 4 yrs old last spring, no marks
nor brands. Valued at \$50.

#ORSES—Taken up by F. M. Newkirk, Pleasant Tp.
Oct. 3, 1878, two work horses. One a dark red roan sludd
all around, 15 hands high, 6 yrs old. Valued at \$55. The
other a dark roan shod all round, some saddle marks, 7
yrs old last spring, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$55. Coffey County-Wm. P. Throckmorton, Clerk.

Roniphan County - D. N. Morse, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jesse Harr, Centre Tp, Oct. 2s, 1378, one fice bitten gray more, scar on right shoulder, lump on right fore knee, about 15 hands high, about 12 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Levi B. Smith, Wayne Tp, Oct. 10 1878, one light bay mare 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$60.

MULE—Taken up by Elizabeth Starr, Wayne Tp, Oct. 8 1878, one dark bay horse mule about 14 hands high, 1 yr old past, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$35.

Jefferson County-1. N. Insley, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. L. Brunts, Delaware Tp, Nov.4, 185, one 3-yr-old, roan mare 14 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

MULE—Also, one bay horse mule 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20. Leavenworth County-J. W. Nichans, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Benj. Alex Johnson, Easton Tp. Oct. 22, 1878, one dark foan mare about 15 hands high, 11 yrs old, blind in right eye, small white spot in forehead, some white on left hind loot. Valued at \$20. Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

HKIFER-Taken up by D. Mathewson, Red Vermillion Tp, Nov. 1, 1878, one pale red heifer 2 yrs old, small spot on one side and star in forehead. No value stated. Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. B. Trowbridge, Dover Tp,
Sept. 18, 1878, one brown pony horse 7 yrs old, thin in flesh
about 14 hands high, saddle gall on back, white ring
around left hind foot, few white hairs on lower part of
right shoulder, no brands visible. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by James Orr, Tecumeeh Tp, Sept.
29, 1878, one from gray horse 6 yrs old, about 1435 hands
high, shod on fore feet, collar marks on neck, no brands
visible. Valued at \$30.

MULE—Tsken up by I. C. Antrim, Seldier Tp, Oct. 24,
1878, one black mare mule, 2 yrs old, branded M on right
shoulder, value \$40.

Smith County-E. Stevens, Clerk. GELDING—Taken up by Henry Groves, Houston Tp, Oct. 2, 1878, one white gelding, about 13 yrs old, 14 hands high, weight 925 pounds, branded with an inverted Ton leit shoulder. Valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by Issac Hershey, Lincoln Tp, one dark red cow, star in forehead, light spot on right shoulder, white spot on each fore foot, white on front of each lind shin, winte tail and belly, left horn droops a little, 6 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by D. C. Keelen, Mill Creek Tp, Oct. 25, 1878, one bay roan pony mare, star in forehead, white snip on nose, 14 yrs old. Valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by L. B. Rand, Wabaunsee Tp, Nov. 13, 1878, one sorrel mare supposed to be about 3 yrs old, about 14% hands high, branded W P below left hip, large white spot in forehead, right hind leg white. Valued a \$30.

Marion County-E, R. Trenner, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. G. Weaver, Clear Creek Tp., one bay mare 7 yrs old, branded A on left shoulder, MARE—Also, one bay mare 2 yrs old, no marks given. MARE—Also, one bay mare 1 yr old, no marks given. COLT—Also one horse suckling colt, no marks given.

Miami County-B. J. Sheridan, Clerk. Mismi County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by D.W. Lo khart, Mound Tp, one black horse 6 yrs old, 16 hands high, white on nose, harness marks, shod before, slender build. Valued at \$60. COLT—Taken up by A. Lower, Marysville Tp, one dun horse colt, black mane and tail, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$20. COLT—Also one bay mare colt, star in forehead, no other marks nor brands, Valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by E. S. Dawson, one black horse mule, 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Ottawa County-D. D. Hoag, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by Richard Binding, Ottawa Tp. Oct 13, 1878, one mare nony blue or buckskin color, white hind feet, star in forehead, branded with indescribable brand on lett shoulder, about 9 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

Sumner County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. R. Newman, Caldwell Tp. Oct, 5, 1878. one brown mare 6 or 7 yrs old, branded N on left ip. Valued at \$10. Wabauusee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by David McNair, Wabaunsee p Oct. 21, 1873, one bay horse, black mane and tail, about yrs oid, about 16 hands high, no other marks nor brands Washington County-J. O. Young, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Geo. R. Wylle, Washington Tp. Oct. 22, 1878, one mare mule 10 yrs old, dark brown or black, branded S on left side of neck, sweeny on both shoulders, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$15.

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HORSES—Taken up by F. M. Newkirk, Pleasant Tp. Other a dark roan shod all around, 15 hands high, 5 yrs old. Valued at \$55.

Bavis County—P. V. Trovenger, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Miller, in Junction City. Ott. 9, 1878, one brown horses 15% hands high, 3 yrs old, white hind teet, small star in forehead, no other marks.

Roniphan County—P. N. Trovenger, Clerk.

Roniphan County—P. N. Trovenger, Clerk. Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y

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From Butler County.

We have had a beautiful fall, very little bad weather. It has been rather dry for wheat which is looking very well however. Yesterday and to-day has been rainy, and is still cloudy. It is quite healthy here. Stock of all kinds are in condition, there are a great many hogs here and an immense crop of corn to feed them. Live hogs worth two dollars per hundred; dressed, three to four; wheat 50 to 60 cts; butter 25 cts. Town property chang-A. L. HOXSIE. ing hands.

From Ness County.

This county is at present terribly in the "wants." Nature has done as much for her as for her eister counties, but with the inhabitants there are many things lacking; they, in most part, present a noble manhood, but as a class are very poor. We have not yet a county organization, and while there are so many other human comforts, of which at present we are destitute, that are indispensable, we pray to be let alone. We do not envy our sister counties who are now excited over county sites, and groaning under heavy county debts that come to them through headlong hasty organization. We deem it best to follow the first order; of our being, and do a little creeping before we stand erect only to be thrown down again after a little time. If be thrown down again after a little time. If Ness county acts upon these matters, intelligently, there is a glorious future for her. There are thousands of her broad acres that still invite settlers. The valley of the Walnut is one of the finest in the state, and at no point does it present finer inducements to settlers than is to be found in Ness county. We have but few schools yet and very meagre church privileges, but this will all be remedied in a little while. A. T. SMITH.

Professor Thomas Taylor, of the Agricultus ral Bureau, reports that a tablespoonful of turpentine added to a pail of water, will disinfect a cesspool instantly, and in the sick chamber will prove a powerful auxilary against germs and bad odors.

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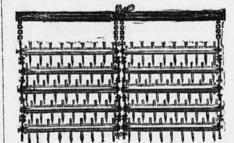
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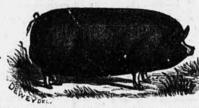
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