The Kansas Farmer.

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PEACH CULTURE.

The following, written years ago, has never been published. It is believed to contain true and accurate information, after years of experience and observation. The original was read before the Society for the Advancement of Knowledge, at Indianapolis, and elicited much comment and almost universal approval of its correctness. If ly enough for the use of stone fruit. The deemed worthy of publication, with a view of preventing the culture of the peach in fruit, potash, silex and iron, are supplied to uncongenial soils, and promoting it in lo-soils, according to chemical writers, chiefly calities where oxide and sulphate of iron by the decomposition of feldspathic rocks. are known to exist, the writer believes it The decomposition is hastened by the applihis duty to permit its publication :

Circumstances proving iron to be a constituent of the peach tree.

The kernel, the leaf, the flower and the large quantities. This acid is generated by portion of soluble iron, hence they are conthe aid of iron, and indicates the presence signed by common consent, like the grape, of it in unusual quantities in the sap.

This is the leading fact showing the necessity of large quantities of iron in the soil partment. Because we undertake to cultifor the peach. And the facts hereafter vate every product of the vegetable world, mentioned are of subordinate value, con- from Kamschatka to California, and befirmations, mainly, of this vital law of the cause we possess a rich soil and sunny cliplant.

where the peach enjoys the most healthy grow. Why does the plum vanish belife and perfect seed, are iron regions. The region around Washington and Baltimore, a part of Tennessee, a part of Missouri, a the tree is already affected by a defective part of New Jersey, and Montreuil near soil. If you wish to know what soil is Paris. I might name the lron districts of adapted to a plant, you should analyze the Ohio and Kentucky, and also of Texas. seed; it is the seed which tests the soil. But of them we have not heard so much.

The gardeners in the Jardin des Plants in Paris, employ sulphate of iron as a remedy for the yellows in the peach, with suc-

The stain of the peach upon white linen resembles that of iron mould.

The color of the peach stone and of the state of oxydation. The color of the wood | Heaven knows they have enemies enough! also, the dark wood being in the centre of The scrofulous seed, the careless treatment the stem where the sap ascends.

in iron regions are not much attacked by after neglect in orchards, kill half the where established. the borer. An infusion of peach leaves is trees. The murderous cruelty of our spring employed to expel worms from the stomach in children, and is said to be effectual.

nail into the tree near the root. Also by more. by laying blacksmith's cinders around the tree as far as the branches extend.

It is commonly remarked that the peach requires a poor soil. But it will be found will strengthen the physical constitution of capacity for forty thousand pounds. It that the oxides of iron are generally found the peach especially, it is easily applied, takes the milk of about six miles square of have built them comfortable homes in the

Iron is the coloring agent of vegetables. iment. The peach tree contains fifty times as much "Chlorophyl" or coloring matter as the other trees. The dark color of the leaves is due to iron oxydized by the sun's light in color of the leaves, but to exude in yellow the leaf. The wood grows darker by ex- blotches on the stem and finally to kill the section now. Corn and oats are almost exposure to light, as the process of oxydation tree. goes on.

uggested copperas or sulphate of iron, in ed.

weak solution, as a remedy for gummy sesuccess. In 1841, he repeated his experiments before witnesses, and in 1843, the Agricultural Committee of the Arrondissemedal for the discovery.

Limestone soil is unfavorable to the soluform of a sulphate, or carbonate, locks up the iron from the peach. In soils where there is too much iron, those "poor soils," where the peach flourishes, but where nothing else flourishes, lime and plaster are the best manures. Why? Because they take hold of the oxides and per oxides of iron and render them insoluble, so that of potash (always present in potashes), carthey can not be taken up by the roots of plants. By thus freeing the soil from its superabundance of iron they restore it to

In compact clay loam, the feldspar, though minutely divided, is not decomposed. Its elements are not, therefore, presented to the peach in a soluble form. It is only by repeated and frequent disturbance and comminution that it decays rapidmineral elements most required by stone cation of lime, so as to promote a general fertility, but it is said that lime converts soluble iron into an insoluble form. For stone fruits this will not do. In our lime bark contain Hydrocyanic (Prussic) acid in soils they receive less than their due proto the invalid department, which, in our country, is, unhappily, a very extensive demate, we howl awfully if everything, from So far as I know, the various localities a tea plant to a cranberry, does not fore the curculio, and the peach before the borer? Because the constitution of Why? Because the plant ehxausts its whole vegetative power[in perfecting its seed-not its bark, nor its wood, nor leaves, which are but the means and auxiliary forces of the seed. This is a law of vital action which lies at the foundation of scientific horticulture.

I do not deny that other causes exist to rough skin of the kernel indicates iron in a damage the peach and other stone fruits. in the nursery, the infamous digging up and the dairy business; cheese and butter facto-Iron is distasteful to worms. Peach trees planting out by reckless hirelings, and the ries, six or eight miles apart, being everyseasons, tempting the peach to come out about \$9,000. The building occupied is 40 prematurely and then cutting it off with a by 100 feet, two stories and basement. It All stone fruit is improved by driving a frost in May-all these we know, and many has an eight-horse power engine; the build-

manure is beneficial to stone fruit such as dred to a thousand cows-about fifteen peaches, cherries and apricots, and that it thousand pounds of milk daily. It has a in these "poor soils," in unusual amounts. and no one will suffer by making the exper-

> sorb iron. A plum tree will absorb it to to thirty cows, affording pasturage, hay and such a degree as not only to change the grain for feed.

The action of iron in promoting the form-Dr. Darwin, as long ago as the year 1800, ation of Hydrocyanic acid, is not explain- with wheat bran, in the proportions of two-

Cyanogen (which is a compound of carcretions in trees. No attention was paid to bon and nitrogen) is also a radical. It was the suggestion because the reason of it was the first compound radical discovered. Its not seen, though the German chemists had discovery by Gay Sussac has proved more already extracted Hydrocyanic acid from fertile in results than any other discovery the leaves and kernels of the peach and yet made in organic chemistry. It acts exapricot, But in 1840, a scientific farmer in actly like an element, and Gregory repre-France, fancying some resemblance between sents it by the symbol "Cy" instead of C2 N the coloring matter of the blood, and of (two parts carbon, one of nitrogen). Cyanvegetables administered copperas to some ogen is formed when animal matter is iglanguishing Hortensias with remarkable nighted along with carbonate of potash in close or covered iron vessels.

The Cyanogen being gas and combustible would be dissipated, and in open vessels ten car loads of grain are shipped from ment of Chatillon awarded him their gold burned, were it not that it enters into com- Huntley in a year. bination with potassium derived from the carbonate, forming cyanide of potassium, five dollars. The farmers do not raise their bility of iron in the earth. Lime, in the a salt not altered by red heat in close ves-

This salt would be decomposed by the action of water, yielding carbonate of potash and of ammonia, hydrogen being set formed by the mutual action of the sulphate better. bon, and the iron of the vessel.

The iron or its sulphuret, is readily dissolved by the aqueous solution of cyanide of potassium, yielding cyanide of iron and sulphuret of potassium. The elements of the cyanide of iron then form, with cyanide by steam; so that every condition is seof potassium, the very permanent double cyanide well known as Prussiate of potash, properly ferro cyanide of potassium, which form large and pure transparent yellow crystals.

From these compounds all the other compounds of cyanogen, and cyanogen itself are prepared. Its empirical formula is Fe Cy, 2 K Cy - | - 3 H O, or Fe K₂ Cy₃ - |-

At 212° it loses all its water and then contains only iron, potassium and cyanogen Fe - |- K2 - |- Cy3. It may be conveniently viewed as a compound of cyanide of potassium with cyanide of iron. But its rational formula is probably very different, and that it is a compound of potassium with a new radical, ferrocyanogen.

Cyanogen forms with hydrogen an acid,

J. R. CHALLEN.

DAIRYING IN ILLINOIS.

Stopping a day at Huntley, Illinois, during last month, the writer made some observations and inquiries, the result of which may be of interest to some of your

Huntley is fifty-five miles west of Chicago and twelve miles west of Elgin, on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. The country here has been settled forty years, and this little town has seven hundred and fifty inhabitants. It has a cheese factory, feed-mill and flax mill. Farms in the vicinity average about 160 acres. Land is worth forty dollars an acre and upwards. Dairying is nearly the entire occupation of the farming population; grain being only raised for feed. Flax-raising, for seed and for paper stock, was formerly a considerable business, but this industry is very much declining. All this section of Illinois is in

The factory at Huntley has a capital of ing being heated from the boiler. The fac-But if it can be proved that iron as a tory now uses the milk of from eight hunterritory. Every farm has some cows; generally from twenty to sixty to the farm. A Stone fruit possesses great power to ab- farm of 160 acres will support from twenty

> clusively raised, and are generally ground for feed, the meal being mixed in feeding thirds bran to one-sixth of corn and oat- of course, to buy everything at wholesale

meal each. This through the winter, with hay, corn-fodder and straw, is considered the best feed for the health of the cows and for promoting their milking qualities. Bran is brought from abroad and costs now fifty cents a hundred pounds. Feed-mills are usually connected with the cheese factories, being run by the same engine which does the pumping, churning, etc.

Corn and oats do well in this section. The land is constantly improving in fertility, from the fact that more is being added to it than is being carried off from it. Not

Cows now are worth from thirty to thirty own cows; they are brought in from a distance. Calves are not reared or fattened, but are disposed of at birth; it being found more profitable to buy the cows than to raise them. The cows have their calves in free, were it not for the addition of iron, or the fall, and more milk is obtained in the the sulphuret of iron, the latter of which is winter than in summer, because it pays

> In most of the factories now butter is made the year round, and only skim-milk cheese is made. For some years past the cheese market has been uncertain compared with that of butter. Every factory has its ice, pure water and means of heating cured for making a uniform quality of butter the year round.

Elgin is the trade center for this business for a number of counties. A board of trade, which meets there weekly, representing the interests both of the factorymen and the farmers, is attended by purchasers from the east, and all sales of butter and the prize ring: cheese are made at these meetings. Cheese, last month, at these sales, brought 7½ cents, and butter 23 cents per pound. A year

about ten cents per gallon.

twelve years ago. The writer can testify to evil." a very remarkable apparent change for the better since that time, in the community visited. Fifteen years ago the people depended on the uncertainties attending grain-raising in that climate; and they lived poorly. Their houses were poor and comfortless; their barns were straw sheds; their fences were poor, and their land run down by over-cropping. Now almost every farm has its elegant and commodious dwelling; its capacious two-story, red-painted barn, and well fenced, fertile fields.

The labor now required is much greater than before dairying was introduced. This has been supplied chiefly by German immigration. In many instances now the Germans take the farms and dairies on shares; the tenant himself owning a number of the cows, so as to secure a proper interest on his part. Not a few of the owners of the farms have become so forehanded as to towns, for the better education of their children, and better society advantages, living upon the incomes of their farms thus carried on by tenants upon shares. Everything has become so systematized that a general No wheat, to speak of, is raised in this oversight on the part of the owner is practicable, with little trouble.

This system has resulted in effective cooperation as to the sale of the farm prod-

prices. The beautiful little town which has grown up has become the center of social and educational advantages. The farmers and the business men have become allied in interest, and have in a measure come to be joined in mutual co-operative affairs.

The change for the better in the Huntley neighborhood is a very striking one. It has been due almost wholly to a change from grain-raising and its vicissitudes to dairying and its simple, systematic methods and more certain returns for labor. More labor, it is quite probable, is performed, and the constant care, attention and labor may in some cases make the business almost amount to constant drudgery. But if such drudgery is performed it is because of the incentive of the certain monthly returns.

It may be that this business is being overdone. The present prices of butter and cheese compared with those of last year, as mentioned above, indicates a great falling off in profits. Indeed the farmers of Huntley say there is no money in the business this year. It may be only a question of a little time when some of the dairymen will have to turn their attention to raising Norman horses and well-bred bullocks. But if so, the systematic and intelligent methods of their dairying experience will doubtless be carried into their new undertakings.

THE PREMIUM HORSE.

A writer in the Cultivator takes off the modern prize-winning horse of agricultural fairs in the following neat manner. A striking similarity is recognizable between this first-prize horse and the champion of

"The same tricks are perpetrated, the same rules adopted, and there is just the same amount of gambling at the so-called ago cheese was 114 cents; butter, 27 cents. agricultural fair as at the horse-race proper. The factorymen now are allowed two When you see the horses brought out on cents per pound for making the cheese and the track you may know that the fine, five cents for making the butter. The handsome, stylish horse, without blemishes farmers are paid monthly whatever the and full of good points, has not the least quantity of milk they have delivered enti- chance at winning, but a horse is brought out with his legs bandaged up, blind of one A cow averages about twenty pounds of eye, two sprung knees and a spavin, with milk per day the year round. They are of perhaps two cracked heels-a horse you common stock; necessitated by the mode would hardly accept as a gift, and in fact of supply. A hundred pounds of milk it would be dear at that if you were forced makes about one pound of butter and nine to keep it. As a rule, horses trained for pounds of cheese at the same time; so that the course are worth little on the road; at present prices one hundred pounds of they are worthless in the team or at the milk nets the farmer 671 cents. The fac- plow, or the harrow; in fact for every useful tory at Huntley pays every month about purpose they are worthless, and still for all \$8,000 to the farmers bringing their milk to this these are the horses which take the the establishment. Besides, about eight first prizes at our agricultural fairs. How hundred gallons of milk are every morning does this tend to improve agriculture? It is shipped from Huntley to Chicago, bringing all to afford amusement like the circus but not near so innocent; but then there is the This business began in this section about gate-money, and that is the root of the

From Elk County.

Oct. 15-I will try and give you a few items after so long a silence.

We are in the midst of wheat sowing, dry weather having caused us to be late-ground in good condition now. The acreage will be one-third less than that of last year. Corn is two-fifths lighter than last year,

and is starting at 25 cents per bushel. Potatoes and all other vegetables cut short by the continued drought.

We have had no frost yet, and the grass is There has been a great deal of sickness of a

bilious type, and several deaths from congestive chills, all of which we believe to have been caused by the extraordinary wet spring and early summer, followed by the hot and dry weather of July and August. Elk county is a splendid stock-raising coun-

ty, especially for cattle and sheep. It is well supplied with water, there being springs on nearly every section of land in the county. We have no herd law, and I think never will. There has been some immigration this fall.

I think men of small capital would do better to settle here than to push out to the frontier counties. Some people are howling about hard times.

I think the best way to cure them is to live more economical, curtail expenses, and redouble our energies in trying to make an honest living. The great trouble is, we have operation as to the sale of the farm prod-ucts. These full-handed farmers are able, turned the leeky end of the barrel down.

MORRIS COUNTY EXPOSITION COMPANY.

This is the name of a society which held last week at Council Grove one of the most successful fairs of the season. Sixty days ago the first draft of the incorporation papers was made. Before this nothing had been done towards any exhibition of the products of the soll, or for the display of the mechanical arts in that locality, and this society should be congratulated for the energy and enterprise of its officers in completing the necessary arrangements in so short a time.

The County Agricultural Society held their fair about three weeks ago at Parkersville, but owing to the rain was not so successful as was anticipated. The people were, however, determined to have a good, fair even if it took all winter, and the result is below.

The Society hired two large tents, which held the household articles, paintings, fruits, etc. Good, commodious stalls were made for cattle and horses. A large number of pens were built for sheep and hoge. The judges's stand is one of the best in the state. The gateway is arched over and the name of the Society neatly painted thereon. The grounds at present contain fifteen acres, just outside the city

The Council Grove band was out in full force and helped to enliven the occasion with good music. The Council Grove Guards to the number of 40, came out in their uniforms and went through the manual exercises with a great deal of precision. Captain Bradley has seen active service and knows how to handle a company.

CATTLE.

The premiums in this department were quite liberal, and the show was extremely good, especially so among the short-horns. That well-known breeder of pure blooded stock, Hon. F. M. Chase, was here with his fine herd and carried off five premiums in this class, besides three sweepstakes and two premiums among the grades. Among the other exhibitors I noticed Mr. H. Ritchie, H. Morehouse, J. L. Denning, H. W. Gildermeister, S. H. Martin, W. H. White and W. R. Terwilliger, all of whom received premiums.

HOGS.

In this department there was strong competition, there being thirty pens well filled with swipe. The judges were well posted in the business, yet it was not till noon of the last day that their labors were completed. This was one of the best shows of hogs I had ever seen in the state, and Morris county may well feel proud of being one of the leading counties in the state in this branch of stockraising.

Among the exhibitors were F. M. Chase, Esq., who received five premiums; Mr. W. F. Shamleffer, who carried off six 1st and three 2nd premiums and J. H. Dutcher, J. H. Simcock, C. D. Knight, E. C. Edwards, W. R. Terwilliger, Crawford Kear, D. J. Woods premiums. There is no kind of stock that pay for the expense? occasions so much trouble to exhibit at fairs as hoge, and these exhibitors are entitled to a great deal of credit for their enterprise in exhibiting so large a number as there was at this fair.

HORSES.

There was a better display in this department than was anticipated. Among the exhibitors who received premiums, were W.R. J. M. Edwards, J. F. Cress, D. L Kelly, J. W. Evans, G. B. Wilcox, W. G. Collins, L. J mule teams owned by James Watkins and W. W. Bennett, were awarded well merited pre-

There were four breeds on exhibition, viz : Merinos Cotawolds, Lincolnshires, and Shropshire Downs. Those exhibiting Merinos, were Lewis Webster, Esq., of Dunlap, Mr. C. L. Knight, of Council Grove, and Mr. W. J Thompson. Mr. Webster received some wellearned premiums. His flock numbers something over two thousand pure bloods and high grade Merinos. Mr. C. L. Knight received four premiums in this class. He has about one thousand extra fine sheep on his ranch, four miles east of town. Mr. Thompson re ceived one premium.

Mr. Ed. Jones, from Wakefield, Clay county, was here with samples from his noted flock of Shropshire Downs. He carried off all the premiums in his class here, as elsewhere over the state.

Mrs. M. K. Littlehales exhibited some grade Cotswolds and received some premiums. Mr. L. J. Denning showed some Lincolnshire sheep, the first I had seen in the state. They are not so large as Cotswolds but have longer wool. He received some premiums.

In the above four classes, every lot was full, and every premium that the society offered was contested for. I consider this as something unusual at county fairs.

VEGETABLES. were extra large, and every potato of the enough to send to the eastern land agents of Theron Myers received premium for best display of vegetable i.

Among the exhibitors I noticed Joseph Dun- do not pretend that it is an entire preventive wheat. They received premiums. Mr. J. present year it proved almost entirely so." W. Evans, of Diamond Springs, exhibited his Having gathered the best and finest seed Hulless cate. They were much admired, and that can be found by selecting from those I understand that nearly the whole grop (500 stalks which have the most ears, taking the bushele) will be sold for seed.

POULTRY.

the Emporia and Peabody fairs, the "Em- grain.-N. Y. World. poria Organ." This receives a 1st premium at every fair it is shown. It is made entirely at Emporia by A. S. Houck.

This Society will pay every premium in are to be enlarged the coming season and a of a mile. Although this fair is the last of ry, E. W. Spencer, who was early and late at his post, working both night and day to make anything else but poverty grass." this fair one of the best in the state, and his labors were rewarded. W. W. CONE. Council Grove, Kansas.

FARMER'S CATECHISM.

everything about Kansas; and secondly, to show what impossibilities are expected of ed.

EDITORS FARMER. Have you knowledge water sufficient for a stock farm, and at what price and in what county located?

section, or only one-half?

hold to make a permanent pasture?

one bullock on each three acres?

weight of the \$25 steer at the time of pur- supply of timber the Cottonwood is recomchase?

ng on this grass? What would be the probable advance on considered best, all being of thrifty growth. him, or profit for this length of time? or, For a temporary undergrowth, the Sumac is Woodward, W. P. Shamleffer, Robt. McPher- would a steer worth \$25 in April be worth highly praised, as it forms a height of fifteen son, John Fox, W. H. White, James Whitts- \$35 in October,? I am aware that markets or twenty feet on rich soil, and can be cut for ker and Wm. Bayliss. The large, powerful vary each season and different times in the fuel every three or four years until shaded same season.

to Kaneae City?

a plan to purchase good grade heiters and pose."-N. Y. Tribune. raise extra stock, and full feed to heavy beef, pay a better per cent. on capital, purchasing the corn at gathering time, (at a cash price, of course? This would require much more it will awaken a spirit of action that is now dense the following: hesitating and in doubt. I know that many In the spring, Mr. Perrine purchased two at this time need just this kind of informa-R. H. MILLER.

Youngwomanstown, Clinton Co., Pa.

SELECTION OF SEED-CORN.

aware that corn for planting should be well painted in contrasting colors, in order that it up in utter disgust. Three servants figured dried before the frost touches the leaves; it is the little workers could return to the proper to be presumed that most of the seed corn hive, the colors aiding each in distinguishing throughout the country has been secured, his home by comparative location. Many cultivators go further and say that. The steamer made such slow progress, owseed gathered and dried in the sun as soon as ing to breakage of machinery, that the barges the kernel is out of milk has more vitality to were abandoned and the hives were put on withstand cold and damp after it is planted the tug. Every few days the boat would stop, than when allowed to remain on the stalk un- the hives were taken ashore and the bees retil dead ripe. However this may be in point relessed, and when the vicinity was exhausted of fact, corn which ripens earliest in the field they would be reloaded and the run made This department was crowded with the pro- is to be preferred, other things being favora- for another garden spot. although there was hardly enough of it. mals, especially to equivrels; and while we sured speed and power. - Orio Farmer.

lap, E. J. Marks, and D. D. Jacobs, with of the depredations of those rodents, yet the

best from each stalk, the first essential point is gained. Having selected large, fair ears Among the exhibitors were W. F. Shame with kernels of a bright, clear color, choose leffer, H. C. Finney, D L. Kelley, Arvin those ears in which the rows are most uni-Dunn, A. J. Hughes, all of whom received form and regular in size. Take also such Shamleffer exhibited over one thousand pounds are much to be preferred. Take the central pounds of choice strained honey, besides honey grain from each ear, rejecting the tips and in the comb. This display added much to butts, as it has been demonstrated over and the attraction of the agricultural department. over again that the kernels near the ends of

TREE TOPICS.

It was a favorite idea of Mr. Greeley's that ull and have at least \$100 besides. It not the thin spots on many farms in the old being a county fair, the Society has to depend states could be utilized for tree planting more entirely upon its receipts at the gate to pay profitably than in any other way. Fresh premiums and other expenses. The grounds proof of the soundness of this doctrine is afforded by the statement that Mr. J. D. G. half-mile track made. It is now but one-third Williams, Raynham, "Mass., has lately sold the fairs in the state, it was not by any means for \$225. The trees were set out one forethe least. Great credit for the success of this noon twenty-five years ago by Mr. W. and fair is due the officers, especially the secreta-

-Western men are recommending Catalp a and Mulberry as about as profitable for forest culture as any species of trees known. The latter, they say, is valuable with them Below, we publish a list of queries from a for its fruits in addition to the durability of Pennsylvanian who says that many in the its timber. Very few people at the east care east are anxious to obtain definite information for mulberries, being so far inferior to most on these points. We offer our Kansas read- of the established favorites common to our ers who feel competent to the task, an oppor- orchards and gardens. It is worthy of note, tunity to give the desired information. Our however, that poultry are especially fond of object in publishing this text for a good sized mulberries, fatten on them, and hence some volume, is two-fold : first, to show the great raisers plant the trees in their chicken yards. interest manifested in the old states, especially Of the merits of the Catalpa, Professor Sareast of the Alleghany mountains, to learn gent has lately given our readers a lucid review, showing that for both ornamental and economical purposes, it is first-class, and that western land-owners especially, should plant it in plenty instead of so many cotton woods, of a section or sections of land with permanent as if that sappy and ungainly tree were the only one they could successfully raise.

-A Minnesota writer gives the prefer-What would be the cost to ence it with ence to the Sugar Maple for the prairies. hedge or barbed wire; would it be that the About twelve feet apart is suggested as a purchaser must fence all around the whole good distance for setting the trees when they are intended for a eugar orchard, but if for Could a party or parties be found who would timber alone, then other trees may be planted break and raise a crop of wheat for the crop among them. Stress is laid on the value of so that I could seed it down to grass, or if re- close planting for smooth timber, so as to quired get it farmed to a crop of wheat with prevent excessive branching. The good ward, and A. J. Hughes, all of whom received a reasonable expectation that the crop would qualities of the maple are summed up in The St. Paul Prsss : "A moderate grower, per-Will green grass or Kentucky blue grass feetly hardy, no insect enemies, grows readily from seed or from transplanting, the best of When in pasture will graze for six months timber for fuel; and at from four to six inches in diameter, a fair growth of ten years, The Kansas FARMER quotes two-year-olds can be tapped and made to yield a family at \$20@\$25; what would be the probable supply of excellent maple sirup. For a quick mended, although poor fuel. To grow build Would he gain 300lbs by six months, graz- ing and fencing timber for coming generaout by the larger trees. The yield of fuel per What would be the cost to ship a car of acre is enormous, easily cut, and when dry, steer from the location of your selected land, has no equal for a hot, quick fire; it protects the surface when young, and gives place to This plan contemplates grazing only; would the larger timber after having served its pur-

THE FLOATING APIARY.

Many inquiries have been received as to capital in suitable buildings and farm ma-, the result of Mr. Perrine's experiment with a chinery and labor. If you or some person of "floating apiary." The St. Louis Globe-Deme experience will answer the questions asked, ocrat has a long report from which we con-

barges of ordinary length and a little sternwheel steamer. Whatever of failure has attended the enterprise is due to the interior speed of the boat and a series of exasperating accidents to the machinery. The two barges The matter of selecing seed-corn is a very were provided with shelving, and 400 hives of important one, and as farmers generally are bees placed upon each. The hives were gan housekeeping. A week since they gave

ductions of the soil. The potatoes especially, ble. After having sun-dried their seed the The bees are all doing well and are make farmers of some sections store it in lofts of ing honey with a facility gratifying to the many bushels on exhibition, being large smoke-houses that it may become permeated owner. The trip will be made through to with the odor of meat unlergoing smoking St. Paul, and then the bees will be taken our railros is. If Kaneas people can raise therein, and thus gain a protection when in south for the winter. Satisfied that he has vegetables large enough to astonish their the ground against the depredations of field- struck a successful solution of the problem eastern friends, they die satisfied. Mrs. mice, birds, worms, &c. The Iowa State Reg- how to in-ure a honey supply, Mr. Perrine cheat. A young lady of the same ornamenta. ister, commenting on this last practice, says will complete his arrangements during the class, in discussing the case, exclaimed, 'She morning. The sagacious wife had prevented that when places over the emoking meat winter for an apiary on a still larger scale, "the corn is thoroughly saturated with creo- and will leave New Orleans on April 1, 1879, the part of a household drudge!" Did the hus-The display of grain was good as to quality, sote, which is very offensive to many ani- with 2,000 colonies, towed by a best of as- band agree to play the part of a factory prime ministers, Sir Robert Peel.

THE DEPENDENT CLASSES.

bor, in many respects a valuable and interest- go. The fit of the slipper is uncomfortable. ing volume, makes one extraordinary statement. In summing up the non-productive or the marriage altar who thought they were dependent classes in Massachusette, it counts annexing something more valuable than Cuba up, together with 1,787 persons "retired from who found afterwards they got an album, business," 5,961 "infirm" and 505,905 children Gody's Magazine and a medicine chest." A under fifteen years of age, the item extraordi- prudent wife differs greatly from such compary of 328,198 housewives. Apropos to this modities. She is a help-meet fiction, that the housekeepers are a "support- A bad tongue is a terrible calamity, for most ears that taper the least, having their butts ed"class, comes the journal of one day's work men would rather be pierced by a dart than I muss not fail to mention, that I saw here very little larger than their tips. Those ears by a farmer's wife, who believed in the sev- by the tongue of a wife. Scolding wives, like the largest display of honey that I had noticed that are well filled out at the tips, when the enteen hour law, and who never struck for bad clocks, are seldom in order. Marriage is at any county fair this year. Mr. W. F. grain covering the extreme end of the cob, higher wages than her board and clothes, the comtort of the considerate and prudent; "Rose at 4:40, skimmed the milk, fed chick- for a "prudent woman studies the comfort ens, got breakfast ready at 6. Dressed the of her bushand and household; whereas a baby, washed the dishes, made the beds, kill- scold and spendtbrift thinks of parties and ed the chickens, baked, ironed, got the dinner. fashions." Virtue makes a noble woman-I noticed at this fair, as I had previously at the cob give a smaller yield and an inferior After dinner went to the field and dropped wisdom makes a pleasant woman—religion corn till it was time to get tea. After tea 'put will make her a real gem shining in the dark away' the milk, washed the dishes, fed the evening of adversity, with the law of kindchickens, sewed buttons on the husband's ness on her lips. She is a blessing above shirts, mended the stockings, watered the words to describe. house plants, crimped the ruffles on baby's A gracious woman retaineth honor .- Solos Sunday frock, and left off at 9:30, having for- MON. gotten nothing that ought to have been done But "a proud eye, an open purse, and a except patching the hole in the mitten."

BASY BOOTS.

· A correspondent sends us the following : the standing pine on an acre and a half lot Take an old pair of boots that you have done Women have often involved their husbands wearing, and stop up all the cracks in the up- in law-suits and loss by an unwise use of pers, and lace or button-holes, etc., by means their tongues. In some communities babi or paper upon which a sufficient quantity of bling women have been so numerous as to dear at \$10 an acre," and "too poor to produce wax has been spread. When this has been justify the legislature in eeeking to abate the thoroughly accomplished, oil the insides of nuisance or for the distressed husbands pass the boots thoroughly, being sure that every ing an "enobling act." The following act of part has been properly oiled. This done, mix Assembly was passed in Virginia, in 1792 a sufficient quantity of plaster of Paris or "An act for the punishment of scandalous per-Portland cement, and fill the boot with the sons-Whereas, many babbling women slansame. After they have been allowed to stand der and scandalize their neighbors, for which for a couple of days, when the cement will be their poor husbands are often involved in thoroughly set, take a sharp knife and cut chargable and vexatious suits and costs in away the leather. The casts will be com- great damages; be it therefore enacted by the plete models of the interior of the boots. Take authority aforesaid, that an action of slander them to a proper last maker, and order him by the wife after judgment passed for dama. to make you a pair of lasts to match. All ges, the woman shall be punished by ducking: you have then to do is, to give the last to and if the slander be so enormous as to be adyour boot-maker, and order him to make one judged at greater damages than five hundred or more pair, as you require. The result will pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer be, that you will find you have new boots of ducking for each five hundred pounds of toequal comfort to the old, the tread and fitting bacco adjudged against the husband, if he reof the same being identical with those from fuse to pay the tobacco." which the model was taken. This is, undoubtedly, the best known way for a wearer to secure a good fitting boot - Western Sheo and Leather Review.

BY JOHN D. KNOX.

Modesty is the essence of purity. of his wife.

A man's best fortune, or his worst, is his

A little house well filled, A little farm well tilled, And a clever wife well willed

helps a man on in the world. The wife a house will feel the power of an ever present life. She is a controlling spirit.

An obedient wife commands her husband. But a disobedient wife is as gravel in the eyes. as needles in the heart, and as boles in the pocket-distress and loss will follow.

It is a sad house when the hen crows louder

than the cock. Better be half hanged than ill wed. Be suspicious of the charms that attract the eye; beauty. To tame an evil spirit, to subdue your own thriftlessness. pride, to curb extravagance, to induce econo- Some one has told a beautiful story of A my, to establish order may be an insurmount-

has her. Kindness to a wife is a great virtue, rich." But he said something equally pithy and a love for a wife a Divine requirement, and true: "A virtuous woman"—that is a wobut the wife has duties, burdens and cares to man of strong character-"is a crown to her bear as well as the husband. Dio Lewis asks husband." "The heart of her husband doth the question "Which is the drudge?" and then safely trust in her," he continues; "she opengoes on to say:

able work for you.

"I know a young man, a noble fellow, who The wise king's words were recalled by every day. His eyes and hands are every-ton-spinning works on a large scale. where. Half a year ago he married a beauticonspicuously in their griefs. The coffee was execrable, the steak abominable, the cruetstand and silver not fit to be seen, and the whole house in confusion. The husband bore it as long as pride and patience could endure and then, sacrificing everything at auction returned to boarding, resolved never to suffer the miseries of housekeeping again. I was never more indignant than when I heard of it. If that beautiful bride had learned one less language, and devoted the year to the myste ries of housekeeping, she might have made my friend's home a paradise. Suppose her husband's management of his business had been like her management of the house, what would have become of them? I don't think the match a fair one. On one side it was a did not agree in the marriage contract to play

Truly a bad marriage is like an electric ma-The Massachusetts report of statistics of la. chine—is makes you dance, but you can't let

Mr. Talmage says: "I have seen men at

light wife breed mischief." Beware of painted women, for if your eyes are dim you may be deceived.

It is believed that women in mischief are wiser than men, and that it is in vain to watch a really bad woman. This confirms the saying that 'women grown bad are worse than THE WOMAN-MAN'S WOE OR WEALTH, men, because the corruption of the best produces the worst." But the virtuous woman, though homely, is the ornament of the house A man that would thrive, must sak consent Her smile is worth to her husband in his business, many pounds of gold. If perplexed and in gloom his wife moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow, his perplexity and gloominess are increased a hundred fold "A pleasant, cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed the soul of the house; and if the soul be with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied. healthy, vigorous and wise the household and | and fretful wife in the hour of trouble is like one of those fiends appointed to torment lost spirits." Lives reflect, and it may be true that a good wife is the workmanship of a good hueband. Still women have much of themselves' before and after marriage. Beauty is not to be despised, still beauty in women is like the flowers of spring; but virtue is like the stars of heaven. The first is apt to be front window ornaments and "a v loves to be at the window, is like a bunch of but give your ear a fair opportunity to learn grapes on the highway." If then thou desirby conversation the charms of mind and heart, est a wife, choose her on Saturday, rather which are more valuable and endurable than than on Sunday. But never blame a wife for

Wife's Sagacity, and with it I am done:

Solomon did not utter that wise saying. "A Every man can tame a shrew but he who man must ask his wife's permission to become eth her mouth with wisdom." .

carries on a successful manufacturing busi- reading an anecdote of how a wife once saved ness. Although possessed of an abundant com- her husband from being ruined by a panic. petence, he devotes himself with untiring as- She was the wife of Robert Peel, who was siduity to the interests of his factory ten hours among the first to establish in England cot-

One Saturday night, when Mr. Peel was ful, accomplished girl, who is said to speak away from home, news came of the failure of four of the continental languages with the flu- a large house in the trade. There was a panency of natives, while she touches the keys ic, and a run was feared on the bank, with with infinite skill. Four months ago they be- which Mr. Peel was largely connected, as soon as it opened its doors on Monday.

Sunday morning Mrs. Peel came down to breakfast dressed in her best suit. Seeing her daughter less handsomely attired, she bade her go up stairs and put on her best clothes. "Look as blithe as you can," she said 'for, depend upon it, if the folks see us looking glum to day, they will all be at the bank to-morrow."

Mother and daughter, thus arrayed, walked slowly to church, looking as serene as if no bad news had come to town, and saluting their friends with a smile and a cheery word. "Oh, bless you!" remarked one of the humbler female neighbors, "they are as safe as the church! just look at those gowns and their smiling faces! What do the Peels care for a failure!"

There was no run on the bank the next the spread of the panic. She was the grandmother of one of England's most practical

Latrous of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Scoretary: P. B. Maxon Emperia.

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

HAS THE GRANGE COME TO STAY? The American people, we are sorry to say,

are a fast people, and hence, are more or less a fickle-minded people. The average temperament is sanguine, nervous-stability of thought and action is marred by the whirlwinds of new excitements. A settled purpose plause. Earnest and serious words were from convictions drawn from well-studied causes and effects, are the exceptions! rather than the rule. An overwhelming desire to It was shown that although the season had become rich overtops everything else, and the causes that are thought to promote this end with the greatest celerity are sought after were grievious to be borne. There was a with a nervous eagerness not |tempered with justice and judgment. It was under this false condition of mind that a few men, endowed with wisdom above the average, conceived the idea and inaugurated the Grange. Secret societies of various kinds, into whose temples woman was not admitted, had been tried with very limited success. They were too isolated and thinly attended to become universal among sparsely settled bucolic producers. They lacked that universality which philanthropists saw was necessary to the best interests of the masses. It was in view of this want that this new child of promise was ushered into existence. The people, many of ble that it has ever been our lot to attend, them, saw that errors and evils were increasing, and as the Grange was offered as a curative measure, thousands rushed to the Grange as a derneir resort to shield from harm, and at the same time enable them to grasp the "allmighty dellar" with a surer grip. Many of those nervous spirits who are always looking for miracles in their own behalf, were disappointed, because it was not an asylum for demagogues, and ignored intrigue, dishonesty, and any attempt to become rich without a legitimate equivalent. These persons, because their mad dreams were not speedily realized, left the Grange to follow false lights and be plucked by sharpers who are always looking for just such men. Some joined for one reason, some for another; one saw nothing in the Grange but a means of increasing his wealth, another, with more elevated thoughts, saw in it a useful social school, intended to teach and elevate the minds of all its members, and still another thought he saw the means of adding vastly to his agricultural knowledge, and a few took in the whole subject and looked hopefully and joyfully at its combined benefits, to its numbers, and to the whole country, as well. Many a person joined out of mere curiosity. and this once gratified, they dropped out, the drones they were when they en tered. In a word, the real and perpetual advantages of the Grange were lost sight of, or rather, were never seen, and many Granges were entirely broken up in consequence, and hence, the cry that the Grange, like all other efforts of the people in their own behalf, was falling to pieces. But the men and women of thought, clung to the Grange as a forlorn hope, and the education received in the Grange is now exerting its influence for good on the people. Young and old have become enlightened as to its efforts on bucolic pursuits and on the intellects of Grange members, and hence, there has been a new emigration towards the portals of the Grange, and new and worthy accessions have been made and new Granges formed. The vitality of the Grange as a whole is increasing, because its objects and effects are better understood, and more plainly visible in society. Its right to discuss the great political principles of government and the principles of Christianity, as taught in the New Testament, recommends it to all seekers after truth, and the presence of woman in its councils to aid and encourage-to smooth the angularities of the sterner sex, and smile approvingly on all that is just and honorable, will draw men into it, as the magnet draws the steele needle to itself. The longer the Grange exists and the better its objects are understood, the more solid and enduring its growth—the more general and marked its usefulness. When the distrustful and mulish find that it is not a machine that works exclusively for the good of the few, but embraces all mankind in its sympathetic arms, they will feel tralize the evils in our midst, and confer bles- esty, is about as dangerous as the bayonet. sings on those who are to come after us. True, Grange, and which are plainly visible to those formatory institutions, marine and general manent financial system will be reached.

without the gates, we have an abiding assurance that this fraternal combination of the which shall sweep over the Union-a peacemaker, uniting all in those bonds of unity which feel for all; work for all; and live in the harness of good will to man. Verily, the common school to the agricultural college. Grange has come to stay.

R. K. SLOSSON.

A HARVEST PEAST.

Under this caption, a correspondent writes to The Husbandman, from which we clip a few items, which serve to illustrate the growth of that fraternal spirit which is rapidly growing among farmers, and which the grange has materially aided in propagating.

A long table extending nearly the whole length of the spacious hall, was loaded with delicious fruits and other articles of good cheer. After the wants of the inner man had been supplied, and all were in that genial humor that comes from the consciousness of work well done, there was a change in the programme. Speeches were made, songs sung, and stories told, with laughter and apspoken regarding the farmer's past condition, his present needs, and his future prospects. b een a favorable one for the husbandman, yet he was compelled to carry burdens which growing sense of the injustice of our laws on assessment and taxation; a realization of wrong in rates of railroad transportation, and an earnest protest against the efforts made to oppose the formation of mutual insurance associations. A committee was appointed, irrespective of party, to call upon the candidates for legislative honors and ascertain their positions upon the above questions, and it will undoubtedly fare badly with him who does not stand committed to the interests of farmers as well as those of men in other professions. Taken as a whole, this harvest feast was one of the most pleasurable and profitand we will ever stand ready to receive invitations to attend others of the same charac-

HOW TO KEEP BOYS ON THE FARM.

Prof. Beal, of the Michigan agricultural farm, says: It is natural for parents to prefer that their children should follow the same business or profession that they themselves follow. This is likely to be true of shoemaker's, merchants millers, carpenters, etc. Farmers are not exceptions to this rule. Farma ing, when well conducted, is a good and pleasant business. If our sons and daughters do not like it, there is almost always some good reason for their dislike.

It you want to make your son like his business, place him in responsible places, trust him, consult him about the work he has to other laws relating to the greenbacks (as by do. Let him do part of the 'hinking. Give him nearly the sole care and responsibility of suthority redeemed greenbacks will be reissued, and if reissued, what more will they be something on the farm, the fowls, the pigs, than simply demonstized promises to pay? some of the stock, some of the crops, or a gar-den or a part of it. Suppose he does not do they be a legal tender after the first day of everything just as you would; advise him. It remain in circulation after that date, and is much better that he should fail while he is yet young and has time to learn under your national bank notes, until under the operation training, than not to try or fail till he gets of the resumption law they shall all finally into business for himself. By treating children in this way they will take more interest be clear on this point, and the present greenin their work, and be much more likely to succeed when they start for themselves. Do not make slaves of your children.

Let farming be conducted on thorough business principles, as manufacturing and commerce are, and ever have been, and it will become more attractive, both to boys and men.

THE OBJECT OF THE P. OF H.

"We, as an order, are laboring not only to advance the material interests of the farmer many advantages as a light and convenient and farm-laborer, but also to elevate their social position, to develop their intellectual pow- doned. Neither will they consent to the iners, and disseminate that intelligence which fliction of a state bank note circulation, which will make them of greater value to themselves and to the world. Farmers in our country are the great conservative class. The man neighborhood of the tank of issue. When a who owns his farm is, to a certain extent, real estate, and every boulder he removes, every rod of drain he lays, every tree he plants, cal issues, so far superior, that the public des every building or fence he builds or adorns, but strengthens the ties which bind him to mother earth, and his interests tend more and currency the national bank notes were a long more strongly to develop his patriotism and his loyalty, and, in all emergencies, they are preceded them. The notes of these banks the class to be depended upon, not only for being in uniform value in all parts of the propelling force, but for conservative influence. We are not of, and we object in the laterals in the custody of the United States strongest terms to being classed with, the ag- treasurer, the holders of these notes are initators, the labor reformers, the workingmen's sured against loss if the banks fail. But this parties and communists; and the ignorance of system of national banks is not satisfactory, some of our newspaper writers who so love to and has a strong opposition throughout the couple our names with those, only shows how country. Even Secretary Sherman, when much some men may know and yet be fools. questioned said, as between giving up the a willingness to help the good work along, Kearney school of orators, about the alterna- the two, he preferred the greenback. and will put their shoulder to the wheel and tive of the ballot or the bayonet, but Mr. help roll the car of progress towards the gates President, I submit, that while I would not der character of greenback ceases with reof paradise. Amid the wide-spread evils that dare abridge the right of suffrage, I would permeate society, from the miner's hovel to have sufficient intelligence to make that right currency will come up before congress with a the brown stone front, the Grange is a neces- of value to both the men and the State; for sity, and if perseveringly continued, will neu- sir, the ballot without intelligence and hon-

We, as an Order, are laboring to develop it is a secret society, but its secrets are such, such intelligence as shall tellion the, side of that the most sympathetic women and girls the best interests of our State. The educa- silver in its purchasing power. The public accept them without a murmur, and are such tion of the youth is one of our special objects, as no reasonable person can object to. From and while as farmers we contribute so small a the good effects already produced by the proportion of the inmates of our penal and re-

hospitals, and while not objecting to this neces essary assistance by the State, we claim that sexes will continue to exert a moral influence an intelligent manhood is not only a safer but a cheaper remedy, and we claim from the State a liberal and judicious encouragement for all our educational institutions, from the

While there are large possibilities for our Order as a business medium, we submit that our real business is something above and beyond buying cheap corn and flour, something more than cheap transportation and low-priced groceries. Our real business is to teach and encourage a better, a more remunerative, selfsustaining system of agriculture."

Topics for Discussion.

THE GREENBACK NOT A LEGAL TENDER AFTER THE 18T OF JANUARY, 1879.

Hon, S. J. Crawford in a speech delivered before the Greenback club of Topeka, October 14th, said, in discussing the effect the resumption act would have on the greenbacks: "By it the legal tender, greenbacks are demonetized from and after the first day of Jan

uary, 1879. On that day, if the resumption law should not be repealed, every dollar of paper money in the United States will cease to be a legal tender for any and all debts, either public or private.

No doubt many of you have been told that the greenbacks will be reissued when they are redeemed after the first of January, and that they will be and remain a full legal tender. I would like for some gentleman to tell us by what authority or under what law they will be reissued. The resumption law authorizes an inflation of national bank notes without limit, but nowhere in our statutes can be found authority for reissuing greenbacks.

The law directs the Secretary to redeem in coin all outstanding legal tender notes on their presentation at the office of the assistant treasurer in the city of New York, on and after the first day of January, 1879. It also authorizes him to sell bonds and buy gold for that purpose, but it does not authorize him to reisage the notes so redeemed, as will be seen by the following extract from the law itself;

"And on and after the first day of January, 1879, the secretary of the treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the effice of the assistant treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dol-

hiAnd to enable the secretary of the treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this Act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of either of the descriptions of U.S. bonds as provided for in the Act of 1870, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this Act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes afore-

"And all provision of law inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed (Sec. 18, U. S. S. p. 296)."

"Now, with this law in operation and all

pass from hand to hand as money, the same as The law quoted by Gov. Crawford seems to

back will eventually become extinct under its operations. This was evidently the intention of the originators of the greenback, which was a war expedient, and it will have completed the course of its natural life when it has been redeemed in gold and silver. This, rau under the circumstances, is probably the best thing that could happen, and we see nothing From an address delivered by D. H. Ting, slarming in such a result. It does not follow before the farmers of Maine at their State that that will be the end of government issues of paper currency. The people have been too long used to paper money, and it has teo medium of exchange to be summarily abanwas a constant tax by inevitable depreciation when the notes got beyond the immediate state bank failed, the note holders were the losers. National notes have proved to all lomand is for a national paper currency in preference to state bank issues. As a bank note stride in advance of any bank paper that ever country, and secured by U. S. bonds as cola We have heard, through some of the Dennis greenback or the national bank note, that of

If, as Gov. Crawford contends, the legal tensumption, the question of a national paper pressing necessity, not heretofore felt, (and the demand is likely to be such as cannot be evaded or postponed) for a national paper money that can be kept at all times and everywhere up to the standard of gold and mind seems to be crystalizing on this point, and out of much discussion, in which many wild and impracticable things have been advanced, the hope of the country is that a peri

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

Merino Sheep For Sale.

For sale, 150 choice Merino Ewes, from a flock of more than 30 years standing. Address, 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 Sovereigh 2nd, Gentry's Conqueror and Cardiff's Surprise. All stock eligible to record. Also for sale a few choice

ESSEX PICS. straight Jos. Harris stock, and a few young

SHORT-HORNS

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

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS,

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

To Stock Raisers.

The Devon is the hardiest and most beautiful breed of Cattle known. As work Cattle and Milkers they rank high. They produce as good and cheaper beef than any other breed. . . A few choice animals for sale by F. L. ROSS, Avon, Ills. Send for Catalogue.

Devon Cattle

C. C. MOXLEY, Madison, Greenwood County, Kansas, breeder of Devon Cattle and Poland-China Hogs, has young stock for sale. Will exhibit at Lyon and Greenwood County Fairs,

IMPORTANT

Sheep Farmers

Semple's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS SEMPLE, 977 Portland Avenue, Louis-

by THOMAS OMAL Mentile, Ky.

Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John G.

Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John G.

Willis, Omaha, Neb.; Pink Fouts, Wichita, Kan.; Y.

C. A. Rogers, Waco, Texas.

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 scab on reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Pottawatomic County, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1. (Ratablished 1868.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1 Poland China and Berkshire Pigs, (recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All pigs warrauted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on recipt of price. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyen county, Kansas.

Silver Lakeherd

Berkshires, Poland-China Hogs.

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

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Promium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. respondence solicited.

Breeders' Directory.

- S AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino steep, rams constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.
- E. T. FROWE, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas, Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Has 30 bucks for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonable.
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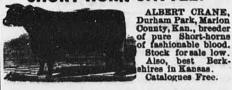
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The Kansas Farmer.

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

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The manner of dealing with the Indians. which has ever been practiced by the U. S. government, has always been a mockery of common sense, and a most ghastly system from A to Z. A hundred settlers, prebably more, have been murdered with all the horse rors of Indian brutality on the frontiers of Kansas and Nebraska, within the last month. Added to this acuse and outrage of women and children is the destruction of even ry species of property in their path. The crimes of this band of vagabond Cheyennes who had been kept in idleness and petted by the policy of our government, in the Indian Territory, if committed by an equal number of white men, would consign them to the gallows or the penitentiary for life. But never one of these savages will be punished, but instead, will, after they are starved out in the winter, be brought back and fed and kept in idleness on an "Indian reservation" till they have another opportunity to repeat this recent ghastly tragedy.

The white settlers, alone, who have been destroyed in this raid, were of more real value to civilization and the human race, than all the naked savages within the bounds of the United States; and as a stroke of humanity it were better that the throat of every savage within our borders was cut than one such barbarous raid upon our frontier should be perpetrated, with all its accompanying murders, rapes and horrors. But while our cultivated tastes and civilized instincts revolt at such a summary disposal of these worthless and expensive heathen, year after year and every year they submit to be harrowed by the fiendish cruelties of savage barbarity.

The policy of the government is to corral the savages on some wild frontier and place over them one tame agent, to several hundred or thousand Indians, wholly unacquaint. ed with savage nature and Indian wiles and treachery, whose ostensible business is to attend to feeding them as he would so many of stone, varying in size from a goose egg up domestic or wild animals. Among the rations to those that would weigh ten or fifteen issued or ordered for these various herds of wild men and women are guns, powder and lead, fixed ammunition, and rifles of the best sible, leaving a space of fifteen inches all make and most improved patterns. The government doesn't provide the entire outfit for war, but it affords abundant opportunities for traders in a half clandestine manner to furnish the deficit and receive ample pay through the Indians, out of the annuities and free gifts you should have sawdust on hand to cover it supplied in such lavish abundance by the gov- at once. Take great pains to pack the sawernment

If the Indians are to be herded and fed, it is apparent to the dullest comprehension that March sets in, visit the iceshouse every day, they should be guarded by a strong, armed police, whose business it should be to see that and feel with the spade for holes, and when there were no fire-arms and ammunition al- you find them, fill and tramp solid. In a lowed among them; and that they had no guard these wild savages and attend to properly feeding them.

mode of penning the "wards", the preposter- eawdust to the depth of eighteen inches, wil civilize them, teach them to be self-supporting the wood-shed to the kitchen door. and christianize them! Why, if the most If the ice-house can be located where there christian and civilized communities were sub- is shade from the afternoon sun, it is of adjected to this system of being corralled and vantage, and on the west and south sides I fed in idleness, they would degenerate in a would recommend double boarding, so as to short time to lazy licentious savages, then how leave a dead-air chamber; the space between shall we hope ever to reducin the estage the boards need not be more than four inches. from his native barbarism, by a system that If, as in my case, the south part of the buildout of Christian and civilized men?

ICE-HOUSES FOR THE FARM.

as a luxury in the hot months. In cases of sold enough ice to have paid for it this sickness it is often of more importance than summer." all the doctor's drugs. Milk, in warm weather, is converted into a luxury by the aid of a lump of ice. A great deal of water, in summer, requires the assistance of ice to should claim the attention of our farmers, is is a prime necessity.

The cost of an ice-house which will anstructed, and one that will preserve ice with the least amount of waste, is an underground

to an underground ice-house. firm to prevent caving, no wall will be needed. bonds, never in the end own any part of the the system of surety from disinterested par-query.—What does all this outlay for agricul. dotte Herald.

The banks may be lined with rails, poles, or property for which they are taxed every year boards, set upright round the sides of the pit, for the following twenty years to pay. and the bottom covered also with the same materials, or broken rock may be used if more convenient. When the ice is ready to be be sure property is generally lightly assessed, filled in, cover the floor with a layer of straw or corn-fodder, a few inches in depth, and and men with cash who are seeking a favorline the sides with the same, as the ice is filled able location, are apt to avoid those heavily in. Cut the ice in square pieces of convenient taxed situations If it was not for the grindsize for handling and as nearly uniform as ing taxes many localities in the older parts of possible, and build in solidly, filling the crevices between the blocks of ice with fine ice as each layer is put down. Lay a log frame around the top of this ice-pit, and erect over it a tight roof with a steep pitch to shed out the least perceptible interruption in its the flattering deception of our exemption the rain. Cast a bank up around the hole flow. under the eaves and gables, sufficient to exclude all water. Cover the ice well with two or three feet of wheat or rye straw well tramped down, and close up tight. Place a size for entrance. It is better to have a double roof of boards, with a few inches vac-

This is one of the cheapest and most easily constructed ics-houses that can be made, and as an ice-preserver, is one of the very best.

Where the subsoil is not sufficiently porous of the ice, the ice-house will have to be built above ground, and the following description of one of this kind, furnished by a correspondent of one of our exchanges, will serve as a guide for building; and the directions underground plan is much the cheaper of the two, and requires less after-attention:

"I built a wood shed last season, thirty feet long and fourteen wide, and used twelve feet at the north end for ice, and notwithstanding important occurrences take place it would be the fact that we had but one freeze last winter, and only got our ice-house two-thirds full of ice less than six inches thick, we have used not less than fifty pounds a day since the first of May, and have let our neighbors have at pretence whatever, and whatever of public least one thousand pounds. We still have plenty of ice and think it will last through September. For drainage we threw in a foot pounds each. On this we put a foot of sawdust and then packed the ice as close as posaround the outside. The ice should be cut as true as possible, so as to pack closely, and every crack should be filled closely with broken ice. It should be filled in cold weather, so that the ice will freeze solid, and dust well round the outside.

As soon as the open, windy weather of and with a spade in your hand, tramp round the horrors perpetrated on the one hand by if attention is given to it daily; but a week's eration to generation, a race of humanitarian not nailed, but the boards are set on edges as idiots, backed by the government, tell us the we fill, and removed as fast as the ice settles, object of this mode of managing Indians is to and the cakes of ice are slid on a board across

would make in a few "generations, savages ing is used for some other purpose, then only the west needs to be double boarded. The entire cost of my building, which includes a wood-shed, eighteen by fourteen feet, was not No farm is properly fitted out without an far from sixty dollars, and if we had filled the ice-house. Ice has become a necessity as well ice-house to the top last winter I could have

KEEP DOWN THE TAXES.

One of the most important objects which erage. For preserving butter, fresh meat, town having the lowest rate of tax, all matevegetables, and many articles of diet, in the rial advantages being equal, is the location most wholesome and palatable condition, ice which will induce immigration, capital and enterprise.

The taxes are too heavy in this young state swer for all purposes of a farm, is triffing. of Kansas. Pay off existing debts of towns blocks. If exemptions of all property from but one. He still lives, but the expectation of Probably the cheapest and most easily con- and counties, but every farmer should set his distraint for debt, in place of a part, were pro- having the grasshoppers devoured next seaface like flint fagainst every proposition to vided for in the statutes on homesteads, the son is no longer entertained by the Commisarrangement, if the location is sandy or anxiety to have railroads or other internal ing with his confidence neighbor. Then no The New England Farmer in passing the gravel subsoit, so that perfect drainage is in- improvements. The bonds thus voted are man would trust his goods in the hands of latest joke round remarks: sured. The latter condition is indispensable generally no more than a drop in a bucket, another without collateral security of a very sufficient capacity to contain a supply for the Capitalists build the roads or construct the who could obtain goods without advancing of Chines labor, and other visionary schemes may be sunk about eight feet deep or ten or have reasonable chance to clear expenses be of real value.

In some Kansas towns the taxes are 5 cent, on the assessed value of property. To but cash capital bas to bear the full burthen, the state, with excellent natural advantages, would not be shunned as they are, and the inchecked stream of immigration and capital would not tend westward, as it is deing, with-

We have recently noticed the eagerness some of the new counties are manifesting to try through the iniquity of security laws. shoulder a heavy load of taxes, to groan under in the inture, and abuse the corporations and industry, stand as his security, and it is door at the north or west end of convenient which own the monuments of their folly and known that one step to the right or left of a credulity, in their efforts to have an oppor- straight line makes him a criminal there will tunity to vote bonds for railroads and other be less peculation and illy-disguised swinduum between the upper and lower. The best improvements. When the railroads are built ling. Let the man who asks to be entrusted location for an ice-house of this description is the complaint is heard that all the farmers with the goods of another, specify the propin a grove under a large tree, where ample can raise is absorbed in freights to get their erty he proposes to pledge as security for the shade will protect the roof from the noon-day produce to market. This will continue to be trust he is asking of his neighbor. When the the case while the present reckless plowing lines of law regulating ordinary business are process of farming is continued. If the drawn straight and strong as they should be, square miles of wheat which are raised in some there will be less money wasted in legal fees. of the interior and frontier counties of the and more honest business transacted. state were computed by acres, and the raising to carry off the waste water from the melting of cattle and sheep made the chief source of industry, a few years hence would find the population of these counties in much better pecuniary circumstances, their farms in scape gardener, who was a resident of Baltia much better condition, and their towns and more, on our first acquaintance with him counties free of debt with light taxes and a through his articles published in the Marygiven for filling and taking care of the ice, is constantly augmenting population. Capital- land Farmer, on different branches of farmall that is required. It will be seen that the ists would build the railroads just as soon without the donation of county bonds and great importance in the dairy business, a syscharge no more freight.

The legislature of the state will soon be well for the people to give their representa. tives to understand that economy is their watchword. No grants or gifts are to be presented to companies or individuals on any money is voted it shall be for the state and the people's institutions wholly. The state, young as it is, has been swindled out of millions by clever political knaves, who are on the alert for more.

JUSTICE OVERTAKING DEFAULTERS.

The officers of the broken Glasgow bank are in jail awaiting trial. Justice, long defied by the great plunderers of our own and other countries (especially our own country), at last goaded to action, seems about to unsheath her sword and inflict vengeance upon them. The complaint has gone up all over the land that the great thief who stole thou- molded ruinously. Mr. Wm. Marshall. of sands broke through the weak meshes of iustice, which were strong enough to hold the vestigated the efficiency of sub-earth ventilapetty rogue who pilfered only a loaf of bread. tion, and became satisfied that it, judiciously This thing was fast becoming a reproach applied to his vault, was capable of making it to our civilization, and degrading all respect the best cheese curing and storing building for law and government, and high official po- that can be made. He accordingly organized small ice-house this is absolutely necessary, if sitions. But the gentlemanly knaves, who a company which purchased the vault, and fleet war ponies to run away on. In a word you expect to keep your ice through the sum. dressed in fine linen and fared sumptuously and called me professionally, and instructed that the army should have charge of, and mer. I am satisfied that my ice wasted more every day, who too often stood high in church me to ventilate and temper said vault. It is in March and April than it did in July and and led the Sunday school, who were met completed and in use, and the condition of the August. A body of ice, ten feet square and with the smiles and blandishments of their goods stored is entirely satisfactory to the Instead of this most practical and sensible ten feet high, well packed and covered with fellowmen, and looked upon as patrons and company. The hygrometric condition of the in the south-eastern part of the county. Earthe very cream of society, are beginning to ous system of agents is clung to in the face of keep through the hottest season we ever have, be judged on their merits, and are having a cut cheese which was fully exposed to the cirtaste of that common justice which has been culating atmosphere of the vault, was scarcethe savages, and on the other the undisguised neglect, even in March, may work a hole too long exclusively reserved for petty rogues. ly perceptibly changed on the surface in five thefts and wholesale corruption practiced un. through it from top to bottom and leave you The fine-ceated knaves who robbed widows days. Bread suspended by a string for the der the agency system. These Indian reserva- without ice in mid-summer. For convenience and orphans through trust companies, savtions are the harboring places for all the out- in attending to it, and also in getting ice, it ings banks, life incurance companies, etc., laws and cut-throats on the frontier, and all should be built near the house. Mine is have recently had that unpalatable justice the time, under this state of affairs, which is within ten feet of the kitchen door. The dealt out to them which they, by long immuperpetuated from year to year, and from gencorrection of offenders in the lower walks of life. We fervently hope that this turn of affairs in the matter of administering impartial justice, will steadily progress till it claims for its favorites and first choice, the villains cured, which is to be done by protracting the in the ear. I will write you again and perin high life and broadcloth. The slick, moral tongued fellows, who preach you a homily on honesty, morality, gentility, while they rob you under the semblance of law, are having the iron hand of justice laid on them much oftener than in former times. Let justice turn her naked sword against that class, and riculture. From grave to gay the press of pursue them with the same relentless ardor the country is ever keeping him before the that she has the ragged hoodlum, and honesty public. The following is the latest which is and a good name will be accounted of more attributed to associated press; value than great riches.

encouragement of our laws in reference to fort on the part of General Le Duc to suppress debt and property exemptions. The class of the grasshoppers. It seems that he accidencrude, undigested laws which soft-hearted and tally heard that rooks would eat them, so he shallow-headed humanitarians have succeeded decided to start a national rookery. He drew in filling the statute books of the land with, on the contigent fund for \$11,000 and on Enghave well nigh upset the whole machinery of land for 100 rooks. Before he got them through make it fit for a pleasant and refreshing bev- keeping down thep taxes. That county or justice. By exempting a certain portion of the New York custom-house all but eight had property from distraint for debt, of a house- died from the ocean voyage and custom house holder, the door has been opened wide tor the regulations. These reached Washington dishonest, while the really honest have not to alive, and were put into a rookery. A few any considerable extent been benefitted. All days since, though some mistake in giving half-way measures are failures and stumbling them an airing one chilly day, they all died vote bonds and make debt through their honest man would be placed on an equal foot-sioner."

ties, as a guarantee for the good intent and successful management of a principal is abolished, and defalcations and breeches of trust are classed wholly among criminal offences as they should be, fewer rogues will be found filling spositions of trust, and more honest men will come to the front. In place of the innocent suffering through the mismanagement of blockheads, and the peculations of knaves let them pay the penalty of their own crimes serving the state in prison, a season commensurate to their offenses.

The rogues are numbered by legions who enabled to prey upen the community through laws; and blasted homes of thousands of honest, frugal and industrious men dot the coun-

When every man's integrity, capability,

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION TO THE DAI-RYING INTEREST.

John Wilkinson, civil engineer and landing, has perfected what promises to be of very tem of sub-earth ventilation, by which vaults or underground rooms can be kept at a unielected and meet at Topeka, and before these form temperature at all seasons of the year. while they are provided with a free circulating, dry atmosphere. Mr. Wilkinson has de voted much thought and experiment to farm improvement in many things, but the sub-air ventilating process, if it proves to be all that its inventor claims for it, it is by far the most important of all his work.

> Mr. Wilkinson has recently applied his ave tem of sub-earth ventilation to a large abandoned beer vault, at Whitewater, Wisconsin, which has been fitted up by a company for the purpose of curing cheese. Mr. W. publishes an account of the operation in the Prairie Farmer from which we select a few extracts:

"One of the company" says Mr. Wilkinson owned a spacious sub-earth vault, which was used some 20 years since as a beer vault, but had been abandoned for many years. Several years since it was tested for storing cheese. but it was found to be so damp that the cheese Whitewater, Wis., the owner of the vault, inair is entirely changed; nothing molds, and depth, and 380 square inches in cross section. transmits air at the rate of 100 lineal feet per minute, and delivers it in the vault at 54 degrees, Fahrenheit. The temperature of the air of the vault averages 59 degrees, at which it is proposed to hold the cheese after it is time of curing to several months in air of a temperature and dryness found to be best.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE. This bucolic politician, La Duc, is having a rough experience in his efforts to elevate ag.

"A gentleman in the Agricultural departs We have referred to the half apologetic ment relates the failure of a great national ef-

"If we add to the above the projects for and are absorbed by a ring who swindle the definite kind. Extravagance at other people's raising dates in California, for growing our To construct an underground ice-house of people and leave them nothing in return. expense would be effectually checked, and he own tea, and thereby becoming independent use of an ordinary farmer's family, a hole public works as soon as such improvements the price would possess a credit that would of which rightfully or wrongfully the Agricultural Department has had to shoulder the considerable, although the insects only made twel we feet square. If the soil is sufficiently when made, but the first parties who vote the When every iniquitous law which legalizes blame, it is not strange that we often hear the their appearance a few days before. - Wyan-

ture at Washington amount to?"

It will never amount to anything of value while the office is filled by professional office hunters as at present. Why is not LeDuc bundled out and some man selected to fill the place of commissioner who has practical common sense ?

A PLOCK OF SHEEP.

Every farmer should keep a flock of sheep. It need not be a large flock, twenty-five to one hundred head, as convenience or circumstances require. We knew that there is a prevailing opinion among farmers that sheep are too trifling; that they require too much nursing and attention. They require about the care that any other stock on a farm should receive, if the owner consults his interest. Sheen-killing dogs are a great terror to some farmers and a sufficient excuse for not keeping sheep as one of their domestic animals. We know from actual experience that there is very little foundation for this alleged dog embargo. We kept sheep on a farm for years where dogs were as numerous almost as in a Turkish village, and among them as many prowling, worthless curs as could be found in any section of country, but they seldom molested our sheep. The remedy was a very simple one, and easily available. We put a few bells on the strongest sheep in the flock, and never failed to have them brought in from the pasture in the evening, and put in an enclosure near the house. If anything frightened the flock at night their bells gave the alarm, and if a prowling dog was about he quickly made off, sometimes with a charge after him. Sheep very soon become accustomed to coming from the pasture to their enclosure, where a trough under cover with a mixture of hardwood ashes and salt is always accessible to the sheep. They lick what satisfies them as they require it, and a small portion when they have free access to it. suffi-

There is no stock so profitable as sheep, if the breed most appropriate to the locality is kept. Where a small number is kept they should be of the larger, long wooled mutton breeds, and the lambs for early summer market, and wool will yield a handsome return for the trouble and capital invested. The flock should be kept up to its best, the indifferent ones carefully selected and fatted for the butcher, and none but the select and very choicest ewes kept to produce lambs. Where the flock is small it should be composed of ewes, which should be bred to a thorough blood buck. Common grade ewes which are found in the middle western states bred to Cotswold bucks produce fine lambe, and are very prolific, many of them raising twins. Those grade ewes are good milkers, which is a fine point in their favor. By selecting the best ewe lambs the flock can be constantly improved and brought up to a degree of excellence in a few years, which will equal thorough breds if care is taken to use none but full blooded males, a practice which should never be neglected in the propagation of any kind of farm stock.

From Crawford County.

We are mostly farmers in this vicinity. which I think does not pay very largely at present prices for grain. Corn is the principal crop here, but little wheat grown except lanted corn, the present season, is good late planted, only medium on account of dry weather the last of the season. My experience strongly favors early planting, as early in April as it can be got in the ground in good condition. The best corn I ever raised here was planted the 15th of April and when duct, which is 300 feet in length, 12 feet in it was very cold. Some will not plant until the ground is warm, and that is where I think most farmers fail. I have inever known (in eight years' experience, here) but one season that corn rotted by early planting. The early corn here will saverage about 40 bushels to the acre, it is worth now only 15cts. for 75 lbs. haps more the next time. A FARMER. . [Write as early and often, as the profession-

al politicians vote. ED, FARMER.]

From Russell County.

OCT. 22.-I have enjoyed many letters from correspondents published in your valuable paper, and feel like I ought to reciprocate by writing from this what may possibly interest your readers at places remote from here.

We had a long dry spell here this fall. Wheat does not look so well as it did this time last year, but that sown early presents a fine appearance. There is a great deal more wheat sown this fall than last, but not as much as was intended on account of dry weather. People are still sowing, however.

Number 3 is worth 50 cents per bushel. Wheat, oats, corn, rye and potatoes are good crops in this county the present season. There are no orchards old enough to bear fruit yet, except a few peach trees. Fruit trees grow well here.

No government land in this part of the county. Improved lands from five to fifteen dollars per acre. Good school and church privileges here. Stock in good condition. A. B.

The early sown wheat in Shawnee county is looking very well. It is in excellent marching order for the winter campaign.

Mr. Hiram Butrick, of Quindaro township, informs us that the weavil is doing great damage to the wheat. He says his loss has been

KANSAS FARMER SPECIAL PREMIUMS .- At the Morris County Fair, held at Council Grove October 17th to 19th, the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS was given as a special premium to the following named children : Eddie Gildermister, for best pig under one year; Arvin Dunn, best calf; Charles Cushman, best yearling; Annie Huffaker, best bouquet and Josie Seltz er, best made calico dress by girl under 15

years of age. FARMER specials: M. Thomas, for the best 1/2 bu, castor beans; F, Bledsoe, best 1/2 bu. yellew corn; E. C. Tracy, best peck of apples; Mrs. S. S. Aultman, for best loaf of wheat bread, and Miss S. Tracy · the AMERICAN Young Folks for best roll of butter.

At the Junction City Fair the FARMER was awarded as follows: W. Cutter, for best 1/4 bu. red winter wheat; A. P. Trott for best 14 bu. castor beans; G. E. Bates, for best 1/4 bu. of apples; Mrs C. Trafton, for best rell of butter; Elizabeth Banka, for best wheat bread, Mrs. E. W. Seymour, for best bouquet of flow-

Miss. Lydia Rubin, received the AMERICAN Young Folks for best wheat bread made by girl under 15 years of age.

J. H. Burnett, Plattemouth, Nebraska, received the FARMER special for best 1/2 bu. white, and best 1/2 bu. yellow corn.

BURY POTATOES.

In a discussion held at Elmira, (N. Y.) for burying potatoes: When ready to be buried, dig a pit large enough to hold about twenty bushels, and over the top place boards with a hole left in the middle to serve as a ventilator and to provide for escape of moisture. Cover with sufficient earth to keep the frost out, and in the hole when cold weather comes insert a bundle of straw.

RECEIPTS OF MARSHALL COUNTY PAIR. county fair from the News, we stated the success financially. Grain and vegetables amount of receipts to be \$100. This was an were grand-fruit very good for a new error. The total receipts of the fair were country, and the horses and cattle on exhibi-

A DISTINGUISHED SURGEON.

and left a handsome balance.

Among the many good people coming to Kansas to seek a new home, we are pleased to note the arrival in Topeka, for a permanent residence, Dr. A. C. Simonton, whose reputation as a skillful surgeon extended beyoud his own state, Iowa. We find the following complimentary notice of Dr. Simonton in the Newton (Iowa) Journal:

Dr. A. C. Simonton, well known as a former partner with Dr. Hunter in this city, has sold his residence and practice in Mitchellville and to be had."—New York Tribune is about to remove to Topeka, Kansas. For personal reasons, and for the sake of the peo-ple of our neighboring town, we regret his above. In place of Topeka, read Wichita, stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 removal. We are quite certain, however, the change will be adventageous to him. He had a very fine practice in Mitchellville and vicinity, but it was attended with arduous labor, and at best it was not at all commensurate with his really eminent ability as a physician. During our connection with Mitchell Seminary Dr. Simonton served as a lecturer on physiology and chemistry, and his gratuitous and generous labors in that capacity were very highly appreciated by all connected with that institution. He is perfectly at home in that department of instruction, and ought to occupy the chair of a professor in some of our best medical colleges. To our knowledge he has declined two offers of medical professorships, on the grounds that he preferred his regular practice. He is a graduate of the Chicago Medical College, and though comparatively young in years, he has had an ex-tensive practice and large experience in all the branches of his profession. In surgery he is especially skilled and successful. He is an indefatigable student, and keeps fully abreast of this age of progress and discovery. He stands very high with the prefession in central Ohio, and during the past year has served as president of the Polk county Medical Association. We wish him great prosperity in his new field of practice, and cordially commend him to the citizens of Topeka as a gentleman of perfect integrity and a physician of a high order of ability.

BLACK OINTMENT.

Oil of turpentine, one pint; raw linseed oil, one-half pint; Barbadoes tar. six ounces; oil of vitriol, one-half ounce; mix together, and when cold add one ounce of oil of origanum. It is then ready for use.

This ointment has a local reputation in Texas as a healing salve for sores on horses and cattle, especially foot sores.

We learn that farmers were still seeding wheat on the 16th inst., and what has been sown is doing finely. The acreage sown will hardly reach one-third that of 1877. The low price and dry weather in August occasion the diminution .- Independence Tribune.

PREMIUMS.

Many complaints reach us from parties who were awarded the Kansas FARMER and AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS as premiums by the Shawnee County Agricultural Society at the late exhibition, that they have not received their papers. The officers of the society through whose hands all orders for premium copies must come, have not reported the names of those complainants. We have filled all orders promptly that have been sent in by the society. Those who were awarded the Kansas FARMER or AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS at the exhibition, and have not received their papers should at once lay their complaint before the Agricultural Society. We are not responsible for the delay.

CROP NOTES.

From Ottawa County. Fall wheat is nearly all sown and most of it is up looking very well. Although it has been very dry this tall, I believe my neighbors have got in all, or nearly all, the wheat that they intended to put in. There are a few chintz bugs but I have heard of no Hessian fly; have looked closely over my wheat and see none of either chin'z bugs or fly. There your harness, will make the leather look like were a few Ressian flies in '76 on same et y the following persons received the Kansas ground. No grasshoppers We had a little shower on the 9th and 10th, but it was soon licked up by the dry earth.

FRANK PHILBRICK. From Fulton Co , Ill.

The corn crop will fall short one-third. Winter wheat averaged from 20 to 25 bushels per acre; spring wheat not worth harvesting. Oats good; small fruit plenty. Apples scarce, but prices very low. I want to tell the readers of the 'Kansas FARMER what a swindle the farmers had passed on them last spring, in the shape of grafting. About the middle of March some men came here who called themselves Hobble brothers, from Indiana, with very oily tongues. They would beg the people to let them put in a few grafts, that it would not cost much, that they would be around the first of June for their pay for all that grew and the result was that numbers of poor farmers had to pay one hundred dollars each. Those who did not have the money gave their notes. To-day the grafts are nearly all dead and helf of the trees. Next spring state fair, the following plan was advocated they will hunt a new field of labor. Do not patronize them for they are a genuine hum-A VICTIM. bug.

[We would say to farmers, do not have anything to do with any of this class of traveling adventurers. It matters not what they offer for sale. Point them to the public road and order them to leave quickly. EDS. FARMER.]

MARSHALL COUNTY FAIR.

The secretary of the Marshall county fair In copying the account of the Marshall writes to us that their fair was an eminent \$1,773, which paid all expenses of the fair tion, were more numerous and of better quality than we ever had here before.

The special purse of \$200, offered by the citizens of Marysville, brought some good horses from a distance that made the speed ring more attractive than usual at our fairs. SIDNEY WALTER, Sec.

One morning, lately, "upward of four hundred wagons" loaded with wheat, were standing in the streets of Topeka, and not a bushel selling, for the reason, as the Kansas FARMER explains, that "all the nine elevators are full

There is a slight error of location in the Kansas.

"THE RAG FAIR" and "LITTLE STAY AT HOME" are the titles of two new books, for the Holiday Season of the present year, by Clarkson, whose "Gathering of the Lilies" last year, and "Violet" of the year before, were so popular. The "Rag Fair" is a superbly illustrated work, the designs having been made by the author, and engraved on wood. For genuine literary power and original artistic design, it far surpasses any previous effort of BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. genuine literary power and original artistic this successful author, and may safely be conpeared for years. 'The "Little Stay at Home' is a collection of delicate and charming writings for the little ones, very handsomely illustrated, and in every way made attractive for children. Both books will be published by F. W. Robinson & Co., Philadelphia.

That Fat Person Cannot Be Found.

Not even Edison, with all his inventive genius and extensive research, can find a fat person that Allan's Anti-Fat will not reduce at the rate of from two to five pounds per week.

Those having uselessly tried different anti-fat prescriptions, including "starvation," "horse-back" and "saw-horse riding" may be skeptical, but a fair trial will convince them that Allan's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and that it will speedily fulfill all promises. Sold by druggists.

FACTORY FACTS.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives palid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

A WISE DEACON.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors rnnning to na so long."

Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all of the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See another 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.

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

unrivaled as a worm medicine. Give them a trial. Sold by all druggiets.

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

"Economy is the road to wealth;" fifty cents worth of Uncle Sam's Harness Oil applied to new and keep it soft and pliable.

THE CURRENCY OURSTION.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands o our people are at present worrying them-selves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting 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. f 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.

Topeka, Kansas.

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 bronchial complaints. Don't wait for sickness to come, but this day take home a bottle of Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry for it may save the life of a loved one, when delay would be death. Sold by all druggists.

EPILEPSY FITS: A Grand Triumph in Medicine. We have discovered a certain specific for that Direful Malady, Epilepsy. It has cured cases given up by distinguished. Physicians, after Bromide of Potassium and all other remedies known to them had failed. So certain are we that it will give satisfaction, that we will send a trial box free, upon receipt of 9 cents to pay postage. Price, One Dollar per box. Address, stating age of pers son and frequency of fits, VERMONT ST., PHARMACY, Buffalo, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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 positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after have ing 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,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that the "Breeders' Manual" contains more useful information and practical hints on breeding and rearing horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and fancy stock, together with their diseases and remedies, than any other book .- Com. Adv.

8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm

Office 211 Vermont St.

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

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

For sale by Swift & Holliday, Topeka, Kas. and DRUGGISTS and MEDICINE DEAL-ERS everywhere.

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

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

Markets.

(October 26, 1878.)

New York Money Market.

GOLD—Quiet at 100%. LOANS—Carrying rates, 1 to 3 per cent.; borrow-

LOANS—Carrying rates, 1 to 3 per cent.; borrowing rates flat.

GOVERNMENTS—Quiet but firm.

RAILROAD BONDS—Quiet.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull and nominal.

STOCKS—There was considerable activity at the stock exchange throughout the day. In early dealings great buoyancy prevalled, and prices advanced %@3 per cent. The general list was slightly off from the highest point at the close. Investment shares were more than usually strong. New York Produce Market.

New York Froduce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; superfine western and state, \$3 15@3 55; common to good, \$5 55@3 85; good to choice, \$3 90@4 50; white wheat extra, \$4 55@5 25; St. Louis, \$3 75@6 00.

WHEAT—Quiet; No. 3 spring, 84@85c; No. 2 do., 94c; ungraded red winter, \$7001 02½; No. 2 do., 94c; ungraded white, \$1 01@1 04; No. 2 do., 98c; ungraded amber, 98c@\$1 96.

RYE—Firm: No. 2 western, 56c.

RYE—Firm: No. 2 western, 56c.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady.

CORN—Heavy; ungraded, 45@46½c; No. 3, 50%

Dr. Jacques' German Worm Cakes stand No. 2, 46@46%c; round yellow, 60c.
OATS-Strong; mixed western, 26@30c; white do.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet and nominal.

MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.

RICE—Steady, good demand and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; western, 20c.

FORK—Active; mess, #### 75.

BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Steady; western long clear middles.

**C: short clear, 5 **C.

CUT MEATS—Steady; western long clear, 5%c.
LARD—Steady; prime steam, \$6 42½.
BUTTER—Firm; western, 6@25c.
CHESSE—Steady; western, 6@9c.
WHISKY—Dull; \$1 09 bid; \$1 10 asked.

St. Louis Produce Market

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

NWHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red, 83@83%c cash; 83%6
83%c November; 84%@85%c December; No. 3 do., 86%c. CORN-Firmer; 31%@32c cash; 31%@32%c November; No. 3, 31%@37%c the year.

er.
RYE—Quiet; 40c cash and November.
BARLEY—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 08.
FORK—Dull; \$7 75@7 85.
DRY SALT MEATS—Nominally lower.
BACON—Quiet; \$4 62%; \$5 50; \$5 70@5 75.
LARD—Dull; 5%c.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tub-vashed—choice, 34c; medium, 80c; dingy and low 25 247c. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium, 21 221½c; coarse 16@318c; light fine 18@20; heavy do 16 217c, Burry, black and cetted 3 to 10c ≥ 15 less.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. W. F. WHITE,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Topeks, Kansss,

Topeks, Kanss,

Topeks, Kansss,

Topeks, ments, 1,600.

CATTLE—Shipping grades lower; good to choice heavy steers, \$4 00@4 65; light do., \$3 30@3 75; butchers' stock unchanged; receipts, 500; shipments,

1,000 SHEEP—Firm, and light supply; fair to good mut tons, \$2 90%@8 22; choice to extra, \$3 50; receipts 100; shipments, 85.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. Receipts 800 cattle, and nine car loads of hogs. Na tive stockers and feeders steady, and other grade quiet. There is a new canning establishment nov in operation, and from this time on we look for note: ce native shippers, 1400 to 1500, \$4 00@4 2: to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400. 3 35@4 00

BARSE & SNIBER. Live-Stock Commi

Kansas City Produce Market WHEAT—Receipts, 34,385 bushels; shipments, 23 bushels; higher; No. 2, 70%c; No. 3, 68%c; No. 4

65c.
CORN—Stronger; No. 2, 23%c; rejected, 22%c.
OATS—Steady; No. 2, 18%c.
RYE—Fair demand; No. 2, 31c; rejected, 28c.
FLOUR—Slow; country brand, XXX to fancy, \$1 65@2 15 per sack.
HAY—Dull; \$6 50@7 50
PROVISIONS—Easier; clear bacon sides, 6%c; long clear sides, 6%c; dry salt clear sides; 5%c; sugar cured hams, 10%c.
LARD—In therees, \$6 75.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Good demand and a shade higher; No. 2, red winter, 83% c cash; 84@84% c November; No. 2, spring, 797,060c cash; 80% @80% c November; No. 3, 82% @82% c December; No. 3 spring, 68% @69c; reject

d, 53c.
CORN—Active, firm and higher; 33%c cash; 34c
CORN—Active, firm and higher; 33%c cash; 34c
COATS—Steady and unchanged.
RYE—Steady and unchanged.
BARLEY—Rasier; 94c cash; 95c November.
PORK—Unsettled, but generally higher; \$7 20@
39 cash; \$7 15%@7 20 November; \$7 20@7 22% Deember.

ember. LARD—Steady and firm; \$6 00@6 12% cash and No-rember; \$6 05@6 07% December. BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged. WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; \$1 08.

Chicago Live'Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol ows:
HOGS—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 3,800; market clive; good heavy; \$3 30@3 4?; light, \$3 10@3 15.
CATLE—Receipts, 2 300; shipments, 1,800; shipling steers dull; \$3 50@4 t0; feeders and stockers in

Chicago Wool Market,

New fleece-washed.
Tub-washed, common to choice.
Fine unwashed.
Fine heavy unwashed.
Colorado medium and fine.
Colorado coarse. Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2. winter wheat, 67c; No. 3, do., 3c; No, 4 do. 60c; No. 2 spring, 60c; No. 2 do., 48c. RYE—No. 2, 30c; rejected, 25c. OATS—No. 2, 12c; rejected, 11c. BARLEY—25@60c. CORN—No. 2, 22c; rejected, 21c. FLAXSEED—1 10@1 20.

Leavenworth Produce Market

RYE—90c.
OATS—Wholesale, 18½,
WHEAT—No. 2,Extra, 72@73c, No. 3, Extra, 70c;
No. 4, 65c; rejected, 60c.
CORN—New, 22; old, 26c,
POTATOES—25; Sweet Potatoes, \$1 50 per bbl.

Leavenworth Wool Market

Leavenworth Stock Market. eef Steers; at 803%c; cows, 202%c. VEAL-2@3c. MUTTON-2%@3%c. HOGS-3%@3%c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly WHEAT-Per bu. spring WHEAT—Per bu. spring Fall No. 2. " No. 8. " No. 4. CORN—Per bu. " White Old " Vellow OATS—Per bu old " New. RYE—Per bu. BARLEY—Per bu. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. " No. 2. " No. 3. Rye. Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. HIDES—Green. Dry Flint. Dry Salt Calf, Green. Kip, Green .08@10 Kip, Green .05 Sheep Pelts, green .40 Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price. TALLOW in Cakes..5 Topeka Butchers' Retail Market, -Sirloin Steak per lb..... Topeka Produce Market. | Ropella Freduce | Received | Re BUTTER—Per lb—Choice... Medium CHESSE—Per lb. E968—Per doz—Fresh. hOMINY—Per bbl. VINEGAR—Per gal. E R. POTATOES—Per bu. P. B. POTATOES. SWEET POTATOES. SWEET POTATOES. Chickens, Dressed, per lb. Turkeys, Geese.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

BOOK ON SILK CULTURE Best Kinds of Mulberry Trees.

Eggs of Silk-Worms. Cocoons and recled silk for sale. Send for circulars, etc., to L. S. CROZIER, Williamsburg, Franklin Co., Kansas.



CATTLE-Receipts, 2300; shipments, 1,300; and ping steers dull; \$3 50@4 to j. feeders aud stockers in iair demand; butchers' steers fairly active; \$3@3 40; afraid to place in the hands of their children. It is not filled with sensational ulood-and-thunder trash, SHEEP-Receipts, 90; shipments, 300; market dull; nominally \$3@4 50.

The company of the c

For the Low Price of 50 cents. Address, HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

PALDING'S KANSAS TOWN AND TOWNSHIP LAW CUIDE
The Original Text of all the Laws in Force.
For Taxpayers, Veters, Public Officers & Lawyers.
LT Recommended by the Auditor of State. & Lawyers.
AGENTS WANTED to canvass the State. & Co. of the Co.

Sheep For Sale.

75 grade Cotswold Ewes, from 8 months to 3 years old, one thoroughbred Cotswold Ram. Address, E. C. WARREN, Eudora, Douglas County, Kansas.

GREAT BARGAINS -IN-

MILLINER Y

In all the new Fall and Winter Styles; Felt and Strawhats at the lowest figures. Turquoise silk only 75cts, per yard and upwards. Real Ostrich tips 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and upwards. Velvets, Plushes and satins in all the new shades. Also an elegant line of French Flowers at very low figures.

Do not fail to address or callon

Mrs. E. C. METCALF, Opposite FARMER office. TOPEKA, KANSAS.



NEW FEATURES 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. Also containing many val-uable Tables, Recipes, the latest Posta 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.

CARE OF CHILDREN'S EYES.

It is no uncommon thing now to see, or hear of, mere children using eye-glasses, because of some defect of sight. Myopia (or near sightedness) is the most common defect, and it is said to be manifestly increasing among school-children, in other countries as well as in our own. The eyes of studious children are especially liable to suffer. Reading tires weak eyes, and eyes grow weak or diseased from too steady application to books

There are many disadvantages connected with learning the alphabet in very early childhood, and danger to the sight may be reckoned among them. The eyes of children, like a I their other organs and faculties, are adapted to the study of natural objects, or the six inches deep, and in this set the calla phenomena of the world into which they have lately come. This study is play to them, and tends to a healthy development of both mind and body. Their introduction to the fine long lines of little black letters in print should not come too early, or too rapidly-not until a love for nature and a faculty for observation have been so cultivated that reading will not be immoderately attractive. Then they must learn to read and study in a proper light, one that shines upon the book or paper, and not directly upon the eyes. A hanging lamp is much to be desired, and those who read in the evening can sit so that the light comes down upon the page from behind them. In gathering about the evening lamp upon the table, those who read should sit so that the light shines upon the book or paper from over the shoulder-and the left shoulder if practicable. The eves suffer severe strain from reading when lying down. One who is too tired to sit up, is too tired to read. When the body is enfeebled by disease, the eyes are weak sympathetically, and should not be allowed close application. Reading in rail-way cars or in any place where it is impossible to keep a steady focus for the sight, causes strain and injury to the eyes. Children should be taught to avoid all these injurious practices.

Most of the youthful cases of near-sighted ness within my knowledge are those who began to learn plano-playing when quite young and it seems to me that the fixing of the sight upon the notes, while the energies are at the same time bent upon the schooling of the fingers, has a peculiar tendency to develop nearsightedness. Ought not a child's music lessons to be made very short, and the hours of practice few and of brief duration? I think so, not only for the sake of the eyes, but also for the sake of the spinal column and the nervous system.

TEACHING CHILDREN TO PICK THINGS

We know a man who is quite particular about keeping everything in its proper place. We heard him say that he acquired this habit through the training of his mother. When a boy, even as far back as he could remember. his mother always made him pick up and put away his playthings after he had got through with them. He was often allowed to get out all the materials he wanted for a good time. disposal of himself and brother, but they alhere is a difference in children, for we have known boys of the same family, of nearly the same age, brought up in all respects as nearly alike as possible, yet one of them was always careless, and became a careless, easy man, while the other was extremely particular in all the details of his dress, sports and work. Still, granting this difference, which many would call a natural difference, we believe a persistent training in early childhood would make an orderly man out of the most careless child.

RECIPES.

DAMSON PICKLES .- Seven pounds of damsons, three pounds of sugar (brown being preferred), one ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon, one quart of vinegar. Pierce each damson through with a large needle, to prevent bursting, and fill a stone jar with them, putting alternately a layer of damsons and one of spices (not powdered). Boil the sugar and vinegar together; pour it over the fruit. The next day boil all together, and then put it away for use in a dry, airy closet.

CELERY PICKLES .- Take good-sized cucumbers; slice thin, cross-grain, on a vegetable cutter, and let stand over night in a weak brine; drain; then take enough vinegar to cover them, and put on the stove, and to a gallon of vinegar put a quarter of a pound of celery seed and a quarter of a pound of white mustard seed; boil half an hour, and pour over the pickles; put a weight on them.

BUTTER SCOTCH .- One cupful of New Orleans molasses, one cupful brown sugar, a lump of butter about the size of a small walnut. Boil from twenty to thirty minutes, pour a little occasionally into a cupful of cold water, and when it will crack readily, take it off the stove, and pour it into plates or pans which have been buttered or greased, and red. when it is about cold, mark it off into squares.

COCOANUT PUDDING .- Soak three tablespoonfuls tapioca in cold water over night; five minutes; then add yolks of four eggs, any possible sphere of usefulness and adthree tablespoonsful dessicated cocoanut; boil vancement for him.

ten minutes; turn into a dish to cool; beat the whites and two tablespoonfuls of sugar to a foam; spread on the top and scatter over with cocoanut; set in the oven to brown a little.

DRIED CELERY AND PARSLEY .-- If you ever use celery wash the leaves, stalks, roots, and trimmings, and put them in a cool oven to dry thoroughly; then grate the root and rub the leaves and stalks thorough a sieve, and put all into a tightly corked bottle or tin can with close cover; this makes a most delicious seasoning for soups, stews, and stuffing. When you use parsley save every bit of leaf, stalk or root you do not need, and treat them in the same way as the celery. Remember in using parsley that the root has even a stronger flavor than the leaves, and does not waste

THE CULTURE OF THE CALLA.

A good authority recommends to put into an earthern jar or pot rich mould some five or plant. Now put on top of this mould a layer of clean, coarse sand about two inches deep, and on top of this some small pebbles. Then fill the jar with water and replace as evaporated, so as always to have the water several inches deep above the pebbles. Place in a warm and sunny window, and the plant will throw up large, luxuriant fleaves, to be followed by the magnificent bloom. What is still better, the flower stalks will send up in succession, so as to afford a nearly continuous series of flowers. A few minnows introduced into the water will usually thrive without further care, and afford a pleasing study.

AMMONIA FOR PLANTS. I had been using spirits of ammonia cleanes some fabric's it was diluted in soft water, and wishing to empty the dish, I turned it on a scarlet geranium that I brought out of the sitting room (as it looked as if it was missions. struck with death or old age) and set it in the kitchen window. It was a pretty strong dose, but I thought I would see what it would do. It operated like a life elixir : the buds began to swell,and to-day it is as fresh and vigorous. with a thick foliage of leaves, as a young thrifty plant. I afterward tried it on other plants, and I find it a splendid thing. It seems to strengthen them, and they really show that it is the one thing needful. It is not a costay fertilizer, and is very convenient. People like, if they cultivate plants, to have them look as if they are glad to live, and enjoy living. I do not think a flower-stand, filled with pale, sickly, yellow plants, is any ornament; it puts sad thoughts and sober memories into our minds. But a few bright, vigorous-growing plants remind us of the promise that the spring laden with blooming verdure, will return, and the green leaves are the record of that promise .- Country Gentle-

Carnation pinks for winter blooming should be kept cool, have plenty of light, with moderate waterings. The buds are apt to blast where pinks are kept too het.

HOODLUMS.

In bad weather the kitchen was often at the of the sidewalk, looking as solemn as so many owls, and when I had driven diways understood that everything was to be rectly in front of them, I was greeted with cleared up at the close of the play. No doubt the most terrific yell I ever heard, the combined strength of twenty boys' healthy lungs.

If my horse had not been a perfectly trained and healthy animal, I might have suffered an accident, perhaps, for such a war whoop was enough to frighten any other horse than Kitty, but as it was I was more amused than indignant. I was relating the incident to some friends, and one remarked that it was a pity some policeman had not been around to "jerk" them for a few hours toward the "lock-up."

I told them I regretted that I did not have a paper sack of candy that I could have among them. As it was I think it was a disappointment to them that I made no demonstrations whatever, but drove on quietly.

There is a great deal of originality in name for it. I don't think we have half confined inside of one jacket, a check shirt, and a pair of torn trousers.

Whenever I think of that band of hoodlums wearing such an air of innocent abstraction, until, by a concerted signal, they broke into such a frantic yell, I laugh within myself to think that perhaps I could not help doing so if I were a boy. An insane desire for mischief of some sort seems to be born in the depraved human heart.

Of course, they expected that I would scold, and that my horse would jump, and that I would show myself excited and frightened, whereas none of these things occur-

I never saw a red-headed, snub-nosed. freckle-faced and wide-mouthed boy, with a determined jaw and a keen, sharp look boil one quart of milk; add tapioca and boil out of his eyes, but I am ready to predict

There is a great deal of "get up and get" n a freckle-faced, snub-nosed, red-headed inquiry on him boy. He never sits in a corner of the fireplace and whines because he has to be sent

He is more likely to go when he is sent, -but no matter what I was. Now that I have been and not to return for a long while, and acquainted with you a year, and felt my admiration while he is out, as he generally is, he is apt to think of more mischief in a given time than it is possible for ordinary, stay-athome folks to conceive of.

It is this kind of a boy that is called a hoodlum.

He is an unregenerated creature of circumstances, and often goes to the bad altogether because nobody understands that cultivation and kindness and patience.

A business man of great opportunities and success said to me once :

"I often catch one of these hoodlums on the street and send him on some special business. I send a letter, or a small bill, perhaps, something that will involve no particular loss to me, just to see how far I can trust one of them, and I never was deceived but once. It seems to develop a responsibility and a sense of trust in their forlorn souls that they had not thought of

We send missionaries to China and to the islands of the sea, to reform and Christianize just such hoodlums as these. I have seen tender women shed tears over the narratives of Christian missionaries about the same sort of children. They told lies and stole, and fought and frightened horses, and were as wicked as bad boys can be under any circumstances, and then they put a dime or a nickel, as the case might be, into the contribution box for foreign

But just across the river, perhaps, in such outskirts as always hedge a town like Kansas City, the hoodlums abound who are just as ignorant as the heathen in far countries, and could no more tell you the chief end of man than they could square a circle or calculate an eclipse.

It becomes a question with us all, what is to be done with the hoodlums?

I think the next time I suffer such an attack, I shall deliberately "draw up" and invite an audience and ask a few questions; not that I want to play city missionary at at all, but for my own edification and insight into hoodlum nature, and because there is much of pathos and humor in boys generally, and it will pay to spend a few moments in drawing them 'out. They will be very distrustful and suspicious of me, no doubt.

It is not complimentary to us that a hoodlum is as distrustful of our generous, self-sacrificing and forgiving temper as we generally are of their own. But we neither of us understand the other. If we only all of us could feel about every little forlorn waif we meet, "It is God's child still, and its mother's. The inspiration of the Al-The other day, as I was driving through mighty hath given it understanding. It that portion of Kansas City known as will look after God by how many names "West Kansas," about twenty small Arabs soever he may be called; it will seek were sitting in a row on the outer edge to know; it will long to be loved; it will days. You are not afraid of the rebel, whom, other sin and be miserable; if care for it, it will die."

CORA M. DOWNS.

From the Cornhill Magazine. ROSE CHERRIL-AN EXILE'S LOVE STORY

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.] The sun had gone down over a crowd of parks and villas. The blue mist on the Brentford meads ows were just rising; over Kew hung a white cloud, but Twickenham and Kingston were bathed in a clear after-glow of the tint which promises dry weather, and which for the moment restored the hues of spring to the dark August leaves. By a gentle gradation the landscape on the right, of gardens among houses, dissolved into the view on the country quarter of houses among gardens. There was no rawness in the prospect, like that of a struggling colony; no decay, like that of a nation living on its flung the contents by way of experiment past reputation; no desolation, for people of all classes wandering about pursuing their pleasure or their business. On the silent highway flowing through the arches of Richmond Bridge, in boats of every form, were women whom foreigners might have admired for their beauty, and men at whom they might have wondered for their strength. But boys. I have known people who call it what most of all struck Paul Brun, as he stood for "cussedness," but I think that is a hard a minute in mute contemplation, was that the boundaries of cities and townships were here unenough sympathy with that healthy, over- marked; that not a fortress could be seen, not a barflowing, intense animal life that is often rack, not so much as a tower, to guard the capital of the greatest empire in the world. The whole wide reach of land was stamped with the seal of England's singular happiness in having no foe with-

out or within.
"What a country it is!" exclaimed the exile in a pathetic transport. "Until I came here I never believed that a nation could be so peaceful and contented. In France people hate each other on acount of politics; the land bristles with bayonets and the prisons overflow with rebels. You have never seen the slaughter of civil war, my gentle Rose, nor the rancor that lives after it. May your

eyes never witness such sights." "You talk as if some recollection of your past life eyes to his face with a compassionate look.

"My mind is full of torments," replied the French- an ominous symptom with her, as most of the innan with a despairing gesture. "Things which mates of Acacia House well knew, almost blinds him. It is your hand that has led me, of an evening with a Frenchman whose life is involv and it is from you that come the unutterable pangs ed in improper mysteries?"

"From me?" echoed Rose, riveting a glance of

Yes, from you, dearest," he answered; and, profiting by the emotion which had seized the girl, he possessed himself of one of her hands, which she unconsciously yielded. "Before I knew you I was for you ripen into love, I worship your virtues also, and would that I could imitate them. Tell me, Rose, is it true that you care enough for me to be

my teacher?" 'You told Miss Smalway that you would be sorry if I cared for you," she replied, and a smile flickered over her lips as her gaze met his for an

"I did say that," ejaculated the Frenchman drawing her hand so elose to his heart that she the germ of humanity in that boy needs could feel its palpitation. "I said it because it seemed a cruelty to disturb your peace when I was

not free." "If you are not free, why do you ask me?" she exclaimed sorrowfully, and drew her hand from him, whilst her glance sought the ground.

"But perhaps I may become free-some day,

you have the courage to trust me and to wait."

"Are you married, then?" "No; I swear to you that I am not."

"What can it be, then, that hinders your liberty? Oh, Monsieur Brun, if it is only because you are an exile--" She saw she was making advances to him and stopped. He might think her forward. But she loved him so deeply, she so thoroughly re-

alized at that moment that there could be no joy in her life away from him, that it was hard to be des barred by etiquette from saying all that was on her lips. She longed to cling to his arm and cry, "Tell me all your trouble, Paul. Our happiness is at stake, Confide in me, as I will in you, let us meet your

difficulties together." She did not say this, and the Frenchman judged

from her attitude that he had offended her. "I am sorry" he muttered with a contrite gentleness that brought the tears to her eyes, "I know that my reticence must seem strange, but I am bound by engagements which I took when I was a younger man, and I am not even free to hint how it comes to be that I am not my own master. I have tried since I knew you to break the fetters which gall my very soul, but all in vain. I will make another attempt before this week is ended; but if I fail I am afraid I must rest under any suspicion which it may please you to form. No woman can be expected to give me the blindfold trust I require. I am well aware of that --- "

"Oh, Paul, I will trust you," she interrupted, crys ing for she could not bear the infinite wretchedness

"Will you trust me?" he exclaimed, with an eager fire leaping into his eyes: "Can you give me a trust which shall count months-perhaps years-as nothing, and wait in the hope that time will release me, as it must some day?"

"I will wait as long as you please," she faltered, abandoning herself to his embrace. "I will do anything that may give you courage and hope.'

"Then the confidence shall not be all on your side," exclaimed Paul excitedly. "Listen my darling; I will tell you everything. What are compacts to me as weighed against your tears? You have a right to know all, since you are all to me." "No, tell me nothing," said Rose, putting up a

hand to stop him, for he had encircled her with his arm, "Keep your faith and rely on God to help

"Oh what an angel you are!" cried the Frenchman, with a passionate look of admiration on the sweet face lifted towards his. "Think how I will struggle to win you, my darling! In this land of my banishment you can give me a new country, a home and your beloved self to cherish all the rest of my ers scorn? You feel that I should become good under your mild influence? You invoke God: he may hear us for your sake, for I have began to believe in him, and to pray to him, since I feared he might part me from you. Give me that rose at your girdle, darling; it shall be my talisman, Soon-very soon, perhaps—I will return to ask you for the dear hand that holds it. If not--but no. I will speak on-

Paul Brun did not finish his sentence, but under cover of the dusk-propitious to lovers-he drew Rose to him, and kissed her on the lips. "Goodnight, darling. Pray for me," he whispered tender-

ly of hope to-night---'

"Good-night, Paul, God bless you," Rose answered. The brave girl had given her heart to the exile, and was not ashamed of his kiss.

One may be sure that Miss Smalway was on the tenter-hooks of expectation to hear, what had befallen of the junior governess's evening walk. Rose re turned to Acacia House just as it was growing dark, and the pupils were already in their school-room preparing their next day's lessons. After removing her hat and gloves she would have gone to preside over her own class, as usual, but the schoolmistress way-laid her in a passage and led her off to the li brary. Curiosity seemed to be bursting out of the pores of Miss Smalway's skin, and made it glisten. "Well, my dear, she began, scarcely taking time to sit down, "have you seen that madcap?"

"I met Monsieur Brun," replied Rose, wincing

'Ah, I felt bound he would be skulking about somewhere. And what did he say for himself?" "He asked me to engage myself to him, and 1 did so," replied Rose with modest dignity.

'Good. And what about his famous secret?" t did not ask him to disclose it."

"You did not ask? Then perhaps there was no se cret? It was all a hoax?" "I regret to say that the secret to which you allude exists; but it is enough for me-and I think it

should be for others-that Monsieur Brun desire

to keep it." Miss Smalway sat aghast. It was as though, in the place of an expected dainty, a snowball had were tormenting you," said she, lifting her blue been thrust into her mouth. She shivered with indignation, and began cracking her finger-joints-

once seemed just and holy to me now appear as "Hoighty-toity, Miss Cherril," she cried, "so you crimes, I am like a man who has groped long in think yourself privileged, whilst living under my the dark and emerges into a glory of light which moral charge, to go and hold clandestine meetings

"There was nothing clandestine in our interview

said Rose with a slight flash. "I have made no seeret of it nor of its purport."

"A pretty purport, forsooth! What will your father, sisters, brothers, and aunts say when they hear of your wanting to marry a most suspicious re-

fogee?' "When they learn that I met him in your household they will feel assured that his character must be above suspicion," was Rose's tranquil rejoin-

"I may have made a mistake in my estimate of the mosier, Miss Cherril. I do not profess to be infallible."

"I think you are making mistakes now in your nanner of talking about him, Miss Smalway-especially to me.

Rose retired to her room, leaving her employer n a state comparable to nothing but a violent attack of "needles and pins," all over the body. It did not suit Miss Smalway to dismiss Rose Cherril, who was the most efficient of the three governesses and the most popular with the pupils; but neither could she keep about her a person who coolly brayed her inquisitions. In the agony of her irritation she called into counsel the two other governesses, Miss Bickel and Miss Boundy, who, much interested in what they regarded as a scandai, recommended patience, alleging that secrets always leak out at last. But as the good-natured Miss Boundy was a damsel who, for her own part, could no more hold a secret than she could grasp a hot poker, she soon confided the "scandal" to the elder pupils. So in wenty-four hours it was known to all the young ladies in Acacia House, to the servants, and to the outsiders who courted these latter, that the mosier was in love with the junior governess, but that there was a psesent bar to their marriage—the said bar being doubtless, as all unanimeusly opined, a lawful wife, whom the mosier was hiding away somewhere, according to the artful practice of foreign-

Paul Brun, on arriving at his lodgings, which vere close to the British Museum, found Cramoiseau's envelope with the piece of knotted string ins side. He was used to receiving such missives, which were always delivered by hand, and with directions in imitation of printing, so that it was impossible to identify the sender. Conspirators have a horror of postmarks and plain calligraphy, which are apt to furnish damaging evidences in law-

A piece of white string unknotted was a simple auminons to attend a meeting of the lodge on the morrow; but the knot signified that urgent business was to be discussed and that the recipient mu-t attend at his peril, laying aside all other affairs for the purpose. It was very rare to issue such imperative mandates, for the brethern were quick to obey, the knot implied that the brother who received it was suspected of remissness by his lodge, and Paul Brun understood this.

In pursuance of a rule, to which he was bound by oath, he burned the invelope and string at his candle and then he tried to dismiss political concerns altogether from his mind for that evening. Not that he was unaware of the danger in which he stood, but he was in that mood when a man can think only of one thing. He was full of his love for Rose. The flower she had given him, the kiss he had given her, inflamed his senses and kindled the most wonderous visions in his brain. Being a bit of a poet-as what lover is not?-he sat down to write ecstatics verses to his beloved, by doing which he made the time pass and gradually soothed his mind till the fever of his passion gave place to a hopeful serenity. Then he went to bed to dream again visions no more romantic than those which he saw waking.

Certainly nature had not intended this young Frenchman to be a brooding conspirator. Quickwitted warm-blooded an enthusiast in the cause freedom, he had thrown himself into the tionary movement in France partly through the patriotic exasperation caused by the defeats which his country had suffered in the war through' Napoleonic misrule, and partly because he had been carried away by the sophistries of some of the Communist leaders who were his friends. By-and-by, when an exile in London, he had joined the "Marianne," pecause indignation burned within him at the fearfully harsh treatment some of his fellow-rebels had endured, and again because he saw monarchists plotting in France to overthrow the republic. He thought that the intrigues in high places, which lead o bloody coups d'etat, may be met by conspiracies in low ones, which prepared revolutions-forgetting that one crime does not excuse another, and that a great cause is best served by honest means. It took him years of life amid sober English influences to see this, but his conversion was not complete till he had met and begun to love Rose Cherill. Thon he asked himself whether there could be two measures of right and wrong, and whether things which seemed to Rose heinous and loathsome offences could by any possibility be good. Should murder, duplicity, sedition, be less revolting to the conscience of an upright man because perpetrated on be behalf of principles about which not onesthousandth part of mankind are agreed? Paul Brun confessed not, and once doubt had entered into his mind be began to feel ashamed of the oath he had taken and to wish himself rid of them. He was not less liberal and republican than before, but he aspired to serve his cause by open methods, not by underground burrowings and attempts to blow up the foundations of

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



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NOTES AND QUERIES

SWEET CIDER.-Abbie asks how clarify cider and keep it sweet?

bottle as before.

The above ciders are never fermented.

3. I suppose Abbie really wants to have sweet. The cider should be fermented in a barrel so as to suffer the escape of the gas, without permitting the ingress of air. A tube inserted at the bung, and bent like a syphon the lower end dipping in water is the best valve, and may be of rubber, elder, tin or lead. As a substitute insert a pipe-stem or other small tube through the bung, and draw loosely over the top, and the ends fastend to the a cider that is fermented, and yet kept bung, and draw loosely over the top, a rubber band the ends fastend to the barrel. This gives a valve opening outward. Remember that a very little tension on the rubber will hold the gasses in. This is good for wine makers also.

Ten days after the cider has closed its first fermentation draw off from the sediment and filter back into the barrel after cleaning out all lees and pomace. At the budding of the leaves, your cider will ferment again. To have sparkling cider it should be racked off and bottled before this begins. To have a still cider, left in bulk, rack it off from lees about the 1st of May, burn an ounce of sulphur in the barrel, pour back the cider before the fumes escapes or add to a barrel of cider, two ounces of bisulphate of lime.

Cider is not a wholesome drink and is probably the most injurious of all the beverages we have to acclimate the boys to strong drink with. The malic acid, and traces of malic ether found in fermented cinerals.

strong drink with. The malic acid, and traces of malic ether found in fermented cider, the vast surplus of decomposing plasma der, the vast surplus of decomposing plasma (ferments) makes the stuff irritating to the stomach, developing caustic burning acids, in that organ, undue fulness, pressure upon the gastric nerve and headache.

fine, rotund, jolly Gambrinus slowly dying with Bright's disease is better than a cadaverous dyspeptic, soured by cider, against the world and all that is in it.

ALCHEMIST.

ECONOMY AND THRIFT.

From one of Talmage's sermons on the above theme, published in the American Grocer, we clip the following:

"Again, I say, relief will come to the and day of October 1878 one dark from mare, left knee working classes of this country through and of the cash value of \$15.00. more providence and foresight. You say I to remain. All the time workingmen equalize their expenditure and earnings they are not wise. I know men who are in a perfect fidget until they have spent their last dollar." The preacher here related an anecdote from his personal knowledge of a young married man who after working hard all day nearly destroyed his eyesight in working overtime at night that he might save \$150. Was it to have a reserve fund? No. Was it to pay for life insurance, that if anything happened to him his wife might be provided for? 'No; it was just to buy his wife a sealskin coat. [Laughter.] The example was contagious. It was a poor.

Allen County—T. 8 Stover, Clerk.

HOISE—Taken up by Phillip Clark. Marmaton Tp. one bay horse, star in forchead, about it years old. Valued at \$40. COID.—Taken up by Thos. Catlin, Cottage Grove Tp. one sorrel coil i lyr old, biaze or star in forchead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$40. MULE—Also one mare mide 13 yrs old, marked with marks, if hands high. Valued at \$40. MULE—Also one sorrel horse mule, 13 years old, branded with triangle brand on left forearm and hip, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40. PONY—Taken up by Samuel Breckinridge, one dark mouse-colored horse pony, harness and saddle marks, about 10 yrs old. Valued at \$40.

Andergrap County—T. S Stover, Clerk.

Allen County—T. S Stover, Clerk.

HOISE—Taken up by Phillip Clark. Marmaton Tp. one bay horse, star in forchead, about 11 years old. Valued at \$40. The properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The properties of anecdote from his personal knowledge of a example was contagious. It was a poor street where they lived, and the people were all living on slender incomes, but it seemed as if from all the neighbors went up the cry, 'Though the heavens fall, yet we must have sealskin coats' [Laughter] "Now have sealskin coats.' [Laughter.] "Now, between such fools," continued the preacher, "and pauperism, there is a very short step. This thing has got to stop. There must be foresight and there must be providence or our difficulties will not be overcome. There are men who drive along the precipice needlessly when a single touch of sickness will pitch them over. I have no sympathy for skinflint saving, but I stand up for Christian providence. Some people think it mean to turn the gas low before de they go out of the parlor, and they apologize for a plain meal if you surprise them at table. While it is mean if it is merely to pile up a hoard, if it be to educate your children, to give more help to your wife when she does not feel strong, if it be to keep your funeral day from being horrible beyond endurance, because of the breaking up of family ties, then it is magnificent. Saving is mean or magnificent according as it is for yourself or others, according as it proceeds from mere selfishness or is under- DO YOU RAISE HOGS? taken for the help, comfort or salvation of our fellow creatures."

Miami County.

The sixth exhibition of the Fair Association closed September 29th, and was a success. However we believe more could be Swine done for the association, the farmer and the county at large, if greater premiums were given for products of the farm and workshop, and less for racing. At least this was the opinion expressed by a great many on the ground.—Herald.

A practical work on the breeding, rearing and management of swine, and the prevention and cure of their diseases.
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THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

Clarify cider and keep it sweet?

I. Boil it, filter and bottle while hot. Kegs and jugs may be used in lieu of bottles. Jugs should be coated with paint, if not thoroughly glazed.

2. To each gallon of cider add twenty grains of salicylic acid. Warm, and then

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

Strays For Week Ending October 23, 1878

Davis County-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. Parents will find it less injurious to put their boys on Dutch swill at the start. A HORSE—Taken up in Jackson Tp. Oct. 4, 1878, by Julius Presse, one dun horse with dark stripe down the back, white start in forehead, tail "bobbed off", about 16% hands high, and about four years old. Valued at \$80.00.

Doniphan County-D. W. Morse, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Hiram S. Close of Iowa Tp. and posted before Fred J. Close, J.P. on the 27th day of Sept. 1878, one dark bay colt, 2 years old, right hind foot white, and valued at \$12.00.

and valued at \$12.00.

HORSK—Faken up by E. Allen of Iowa Tp. and posted before Fred J. Close, J. P., on the 7th day of October, 1878 one sorrel horse, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, both hind feet white, branded T on left shoulder, and valued at \$25.00.

Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk. PONY-Taken up on the 12th day of October, 1878, by oin Pearsons, 1 chestnut sorrel horse pony, 12 years old, laze face, lett third foot white nearly to hoof, branded O n right shoulder, saddle marks. Valued at \$30.00.

Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell. Clerk. ought not to talk that way during hard times, but I tell you hard times have not always been here and are not always going

PONY—Taken up by Everson Whited living 3% miles N. W., of Wetmore, in Granada Tp. Sept. 20, 1878, one bay horse pony supposed to be 16 years old, branded on both shoulders with what is supposed to be a spanish or mexican brand, right hind foot white. some saddle marks, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.00.

Neosho County-C T. Stauber, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by J. McLeister in Walnut Grove, Tp. in said county, on the 7th day of October, 1878, one dark colored nule, with a wart on left ear, supposed to be about 12 years old. Valued at \$12.60.

Strays For Week Ending October 16, 1878.

Allen County-T. S Stover, Clerk.

Anderson County-G. W Goltra, Clerk.

Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Albert J. McCandless, Rosalia, Tp Sept. 15th, 1578, one light bay mare 3 yrs old, 15 hands high, one white foot, star in forehead, no brands, Valued at \$30. MARE—Also, Sept. 23th, 1878, one bay mare 5 yrs old, 14% hands high, star in forehead, no brands. Valued at \$30. 0. COLT—Taken up by Walter W. Clark, Rosalia Tp. Sept , 1878., one sorrel colt 1 yr old. 12 hands nigh, one white ot, strip in forchead, no brands. Valued at \$15. noot, strip in Iorchead, no brands. Valued at \$15.

MARE & COLT—Taken up by Joseph T. Clark, Rosalia
Tp., September 23, 1878, one bay mare 14 hands high, 7 yrs
old, branded G on right shoulder. Valued at \$20. Also,
one brown colt 1 yr old, 12 hands high, no brands. Valued
at \$15.

Cherokee County .- C. A. Saunders, Clerk, MULE-Taken up by W.B. House, Sheridan Tp. Sept 18, 1578, (Sherman City P.O.) one black mare nule, sup posed to be 7 yrs old, 14 hands high, one white spot on un der side of right side of belly. Appraised at \$60. Dickinson County-M. P. Jolly, Clerk.

MARE COLT—Taken up by C. W. Staatz, Liberty Tp, september 18, 1873, one light bay mare colt, star in fore-lead, about 2 yrs old. no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

MARE COL'1 -Also, one light bay yearling mare colt, no marks. Valued at \$5.

HORSE COLT-Also, one brown horse colt about 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

HORSE COLT-Also, one brown, yearling horse colt, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$10.

Sedgwick County-E. A. Dorsey, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Josiah Chipps, Lincoln Tp., Aug 14, 1878, one chestnut mare, 8 yrs old, medium size, brand-ed R M on lett shoulder. HORSE—Also, one brown horse, medium size, 9 yrs old collar and saddle marks.

If so, you will find much useful information in

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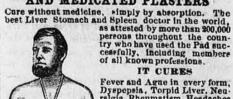
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The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the climax or crowning gem of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so condident an I that it will not disappoint the most sangnine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the aliments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under A POSITIVE GUAHANTEE. (For conditions, see pamphet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my favorite freeeription has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhices, Excessive Flowing, Paintil Monthly Periods, Suppressions When from unnatural causes, irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearings-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. I do not extol this medicine as a "cure-all," but it admirably fulfilis a singlences of perpose, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the security system of woman. It of condition these sub-lects can obtain it in The PEOLIE's Common Sense Medical, and reputation of the unanagement of those affections.

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CORN FED VS. PAMPERED HOGS.

EDITORS FARMER: Your correspondent, Mr. F. D. Coburn, in your issue of October 16, under the head of "Berkshires Not Too Small," gives us as the weight of a 5 months 19 days old pig, estimated by those that examined him as 250 pounds. While reading this (without looking to see who wrote it), my mind went back to a piece of good advice given in the National Live-Stock Journal of July 1877, by the same gentleman. I quote: "With due defference to any and every man who develops an extra animal of any kind, I say to my farmer friends, discount these big pig stories from 50 to 75 per cent., and do not go to tairs to buy your breeding stock."

Now, applying Mr. Coburn's own rule to this pig story, makes his pig at 5 months 19 days old, weigh from 621/2 to 125 pounds, which brings it to a very common affair, and I dare say the pig was not fed "what the aver- I cannot think the fairs have properly encourage granger thinks his hogs entitled to." aged and brought out the showing of sheep Mr. Coburn says that he made a Berkshire pig weigh at 5 months 19 days old, 250 pounds I must complain and insist upon liberality for Mr. Creushaw, in Live-Stock Journal of Dec., next year. 1876, says he made a Poland-China pig weigh at 4 months old, 265 pounds. Now the question which the farmers of this section are trying to solve is, "what breed or cross will turn corn into pork and get the most pork for the corn." Not "what breed or cross can by pampering, regardless of expense, be made to should value the opinion more if it came from

square trial before I give either of them up. My Berkshire boar is a straight 'Sallie," hav- Corners, Pa., should have two such bright ing for his three top crosses Snells, Royal ones. That end of the world will tip up Tombs, Sir Dorchester Cardiff, and Gentry's Lord Liverpool, so he can see that it is none of the scrub Berkshires that are having a trial articles that appeared in the FARMER in faat my hands.

I also bought some Polands of a well-known at the conclusion "which is the best breed for the farmers of Kansas, who keep hogs for the profit there is in them," and perhaps I will give your readers the result of my experiments. Still I would not advise any one to take the advice of a stranger, but go around to the farmers (not breeders) that breed the different breeds, and look their stock over, and then judge for themselves; then if there are doubts in his mind as to which is the best breed for him, let him buy some of each and try them, as I am doing, and not take pampered stock, nor breeders' experience for a guide. A. N. M.

Junction City, Kansas. SREEP AT THE PAIRS.

Being a constant reader of the Kansas FAR-MER and a close watcher of sheep interests the reports of your Kansas fairs have pleased me and in most instances astonished me.

It pleased me to see sheep usually repre sented at the fairs. It astonished me to know that the encouragement given usually was so small, as not to attract more exhibitors, or even to show the real interest in sheep and woolgrowing in Kansas.

Now, why is this? The value of sheep in Kansas should be recognized by county and district boards of agriculture. The value of sheep to the small beginners—the poor man who has taken his family and small means to Kansas to find a home for his declining years and growing boys needs sheep most of all. They will yearly grow into a flock and annually help ends to meet.

I am not sure that even a small beginning will not insure success in securing the home. I should feel sheep were the safeguards against calamities of grasshoppers and drought and against bad crops which might if continuous ruin me. They are a certain income that would lap over many a shortage in grain profits. Kansas cannot do without sheep. The family can spare from the house some one to look after the sheep. I know girls in Kansas who hire out by the year to herd sheep, and are the very best of shepherds. No finer sheep country is found anywhere.

The sheepmen of Kansas should ask and urge their agricultural societies to offer more liberal premiums. They should see to it that they are represented by a live energetic woolgrower in each Board of Agriculture and then stand by him; not to encourage one class or breed of sheep, but all breeds equally. There is room for all and need of all; not only the premiums, but the classification must be such as to bring out a full show, then make the rules and regulations such as insure perfect fairness in showing. Much dissatisfaction can be saused by improper and incompetent committees. Use for such committees the practical woolgrowers. No matter if they don't know a Short-horn from a Jersey cow. if he knows sheep. No matter if he can't read or write his name, if he can judge the points in sheep and wool, he is your man. Give him a chance to show his judgment backed by a lively enterprising Board who intend to promote the wool-growing interests of Kansas, and it will be done.

Many a man and woman has gone through the sheep pens this year to see, not to see if sheep were there, but to learn about sheep. There has come to very many a feeling that something has to be done besides raising cattle horses and hogs. They begin to see that sheep is the short way out of hard times. They are like a government bond, you can take off a coupon every six months and leave the bond better than it was; twice a year is better than anything else.

But with a meager show in the show pens they wender and doubt and stay where they were. If the fairs which are supposed to represent the producing interests of the country fail to bring out the sheep, they fail to do their duty, and are not the representatives they are expected to be.

Such sheep ranges as I have seen in Kansas are not seen anywhere else on the green earth, I think. Such cheap corn, hay, oats, barley, turnips, and millions of best grass makes Kansas a paradise for a sheep breeder. The thousands of sheep that are annually shipped through Kansas to the pasture flocks beyond could be better bred and better raised on the plains of Kansas at one-half the prices they are east with the transportation added.

There are good sheep and good sheepmen in Kansas now. There ought and will be more enthusiasm in the business in the near future. equal to the general interest of Kansas. R. M. BELL.

A. H. G. "SUMS UP" J. B.

I must ask pardon for intruding so often, but J.B. changes soloften.

Now he thinks I don't need "to wear the straight jacket." I am glad of it, though I pering, regardless of expense, be made to weigh the most in a certain length of time."

Now Mr. Coburn will probably say there is another Poland-China man on the war path; ter to have the good will even of a dog, than not so. I own, and have for a year or two past, pure bloods, of both Berkshire and Polands, and I am going to give both a fair and lands, and I am going to give both a fair and nen or Brenning, that tried, with others, to sell Mo.

As long as our stock lasts we will fill orders at the following prices accompanied by cash in P. Os Order. Registered Letter, or Draft. Walnuts 1 to 5 bn. 85cts per bn. 5 to 20 bn. 75cts per bn. 20 bn. 40 cts per bn. 5 to 20 bn. 75cts per bn. 5 to 20 bn. 65cts per bn. 5 bn. 85cts per bn. 5 to 20 bn. 75cts per bn. 5 to 20 bn. 65cts per bn. 5 bn. 85cts per bn. 5 bn. 85cts per bn. 5 bn. 85cts per bn. 5 to 20 bn. 65cts per bn. 5 bn. 85cts per bn. 10 bn. 85cts per bn trees in Kansas, it is a mystery that Springs when relieved of Brennens.

But to business: I claimed that the various articles that appeared in the FARMER in farvor of the Russian apples were written by the great of the Russian apples were written But to business: I claimed that the various agents offering them for sale, and not a disinterested party. D. R. Pillsbury never piped but once. G. W. K. is perhaps mortifying Short-Horn Cattle dealer, and hope at some future time to arrive terested party. D. R. Pillsbury never piped eating those black fleshed chickens that introduced him so innocently, and J. B's." statements are so weak, that they betray his learning. He has evidently given up every claim, except that Ellwanger & Barry have Russian apple trees for cale, a fact that was never disputed. Other nurserymen have them; but the statements the agents made, the names they gave, and the manner they conducted their business, indicated their intentional dishonesty. They have never disputed that the

honesty. They have never disputed that the nursery they represented is out of existence, that they had forged the certificate of agency. That the agents are evidently swindlers, there is no doubt, as stated by Jones & Son, Ellwanger & Barry, Geo. Y. Johnson and others that knew them.

J. B. closes by the fearful saying, "that slander is very expensive business; besides sometimes dangerous," which shows again he does not know whereof he writes. He is surely a jumbler. It's on par with the statement that the Wealthy is a Russian apple. But why threaten one so perfectly harmless, or has been shown.

Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of :215 head; 160 summer pigs.mainly the get of the grand imported hoar, "Stockwell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," brother to the famous let prize and Sweeps the case as the facts will warrant? or has some one reported to you?

If J. B. wants a case of libel, come to Kaneas, or if he prefers slander, come. A. H. G.

From Livingston County, Mich. EDITORS KANSAS FARMER: My writing perhaps will not be of much use, although I can give my ideas. Farmers, now is the time to get ready for spring crops, such as oats, barley and spring wheat. The ground should be plowed this fall; in the spring cultivate it again. It will add one-third to pay for plowing this fall. Land is from \$20 to \$75 per acre. Wild land about \$20 per acre, and improved according to buildings on it. I wish to know if there is government land in Kan. MASON & sas, and if so, please state through your columns in what counties it is in and town con-WM KENNEDY. venient.

Plenty of government lands in the western counties of Kansas .- EDS. FARMER.

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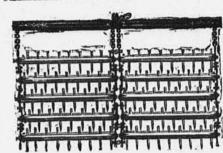
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