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

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IVY POIS ON AND ITS REMEDIES.

The Scientific American, in an article on Ivy Poison, gives a long list of remedies, among which are: Water and salt, sweet oil, does not mention sugar of lead (sulphate of lead) which we have seen used with great success. Of this remedy a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer said: "It seems to me I have read of all kinds of cures for ivy poison but the right one. It is to dissolve a bit of sugar of lead the size of a hazaluratin helf a teams."

Culture. It is wherever it ceases to bring a while one class is quite affable, the other is fall they are not liable to be so destroyed, it is much better to keep them until spring in the opposite. Although the latter class is good interest on the capital invested. If we equally dependant on public patronage, they both the opposite with alternate layers of most sand distances; localities and the work to be performed in them, the order in which to be performed in them, the order in which to be performed in them, the order in which to be performed in them, the order in which work is to be done to the sugar of lead the size of a hazaluratin better to keep them until spring in the opposite. Although the latter class is good interest on the capital invested. If we equally dependant on public patronage, they become moderately frozen without to be performed in them, the order in which to fat of the black snake, lye made from wood of lead the size of a hazel nut in half a teacup of sweet milk or warm water. Apply with a soft, linty, linen rag, as warm as can be borne easily; three or four applications will be sufficient to effect a cure. If the poison is on the face near the eyes or mouth, this astringent \$750. The time employed would be from the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwash should be applied constantly, and by last of May to June 10th. In case there are whom can they apply but to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the agent or conwhere the strangers requestly need to the stra watching closely one can see the fevered blisters turn from white to yellow. It is well before the harvest begins, without interfering information from him. No doubt many ap- and in the end, considering the time saved, it here members of a family are easily poison- with other duties. ed to keep sugar of lead constantly in the house; it should be kept where it can be kept in a close box to prevent its losing its strength.'

I noticed in the Scientific American, a few weeks ago, an item from a correspondent, ask- the longest without withering after they have ductors referred to. I have found them uniing the characteristics by which to determine the poisonous species of dogwood. There is only one kind, Rhus Venenata, which is com' the different varieties, Mr. Robinet gives the monly called dogwood, though the different following table of comparisons: species of Cornus is also called by the same name. This habit of calling a dozen different plants indiscriminately by one name, causes great confusion. Every one should have sufficient knowedge of botany to be able to give From which it will be seen that the Rose the proper names to the common trees and and Multicaulis rank first in quantity, though plants, at least; less than this is inexcusable, the last named is classed last in regard to in any one, in this age of the world. Among quality. As to quality, the other three variethe many useful sciences which should be ties produce silk about equal in fineness, and taught in the common schools is that of bot- average the same in price. Lhou is also a any, a knowledge of which, grasses especially, nice variety; its leaves fine and heavy and ear is positively necessary to those who are to fol- sily picked. It grows rapidly from cuttings low agricultural pursuits. It could be very like the Multicaulis, and its silk-producing easily and pleasantly taught; only to gather qualities are said to be the same as that of a few grasses and flowers, as teacher and the Moretti. I think it better suited to the pupils cross the fields and prairies on their climate of the South than that of the North, way to school in the morning, to talk about though I have trees of three years' growth them a few moments, giving their proper which are in splendid condition. names, etc. It would help the children on to According to my experience, in respect to a broader plane of thinking and disclose to the adaptability of the different varieties of them hidden wonders and beauties of nature the climate of Kansas, the Moretti stands first; never to be known except by a knowledge of the Rose, second; the White, third, and the plant-life. To those who would like to know Lhou, fourth. The late frost in May last, and the names of any plants or of grasses, I would the early one in September of 1876, did these say, that if they will send me specimens, I trees no harm; even the Lhou, the least hardy will name them for them. I would also pro- of those named, looking nicely, and all have pose that at the next fair there be offered for been equally respected by the grasshoppers, the best collection of forage grasses growing worms, borers, etc., which have ruined other in Kansas, a premium of \$5.00 and diploma; trees growing near them. second best, \$2.00 and diploma.

Jos. HENRY, P. O. Box 263.

Observed from the leeward, a man wearing the new style of standup collar, looks as though he was watching a policeman around a whitewashed fence.

The new tint for ladies' hats and dresses shows that goslings are dressed in the fash-

SILK CULTURE IN RANSAS.

No. 3. BY L. S. CROZIER.

Meteorological and Economical Limits of Mulberry Tree Culture.

The meteorological limit of mulberry culture can neither be determined by a geographical line nor by a mathematical one. Although we cannot mention by name every place where the mulberry tree will grow, the knowledge of meteorology enables us to fix the extreme degree of temperature and other conditions by which the limit of that culture Affection for children is ill-spent, if it is plantis determined. We find the limit is almost ing the seeds of its future ruin. boundless in southern countries, great altitudes to Count Gasparin and other naturalists, it will grow in countries where the temperature falls to 26° and 27° centigrade, below zero, as in Stockholm, Sweden, but only as an ornamental or forest tree. In some northern countries, sheltered by the forests on the tops of the high mountains, it has been very successtivation impossible. The tree begins growing principle, that such cases should exist. in the spring at 12° centigrade, and stops in the fall at 13.50, so that its culture is pos-

It needs no nice scientific calculation to deleaves, enough to produce 1,000 pounds of co- oped and practically carried out, than that of coons, which will net, at 75 cents a pound, conductor on our public highways. face near the eyes or mouth, this astringent \$750. The time employed would be from the no children to help, the farm hands can assist ductor? It is natural they should seek desired ter to order trees of responsible nurserymen,

been gathered.

As regards the silk-producing qualities of

Ungrafted White Multicaulis.....

(TO BE CONTINUED.) FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

GOOD MANNERS, ETC.

ly anything which costs so little, which adds so much to the general peace and comfort of tivated by the junior portion of society. life, as good-manners. Politeness and courtesy
Young men from the rural districts when and can be seen by the birds, or gathered by the habits of the only insect that has ever sentenced to be destroyed. It is wonderful, in these riously damaged our crops or affected the tide acteristics of a true gentleman. In all well-necessary to simulate those whom they see of one toward another is one of the chief char. they visit our county seats, semetimes think it

portions of society, for parents frequently neg: man. If they never use profane or vulgar season.—Rural New Yorker. lect their duty in this important duty of life, language at home, they may here; if they and therefore it devolves on the teacher to sup. never puff a cigar at home, it must, at least, ply this omission.

who are so passionately fond of some pet in town to know it. child that we can only compare them to the case in the fable told by Æsop, of an ape who was so exceeding attached to its offspring, that in embracing it, she squeezed it to death.

When you hear a teacher remark, "I will not teach school in such a district, on account of the bad behavior of the scholars," it certainly indicates a lack of home training, a proper management of parental duties. Yes, I have heard ministers of the Gospel who believe in camp-meetings, object to holding being excepted, while its profitable culture not teach school in such a district, on account does not extend far north; though according of the bad behavior of the scholars," it cerlieve in camp meetings, object to holding them in certain localities on account of the rowdyism of the population. Such cases may not be common, but it is a disgrace to civilizafully grown, but in many places the destruc- tion and humanity to think that in any countion of these forests has made the further cul- try where toleration of opinion is a cardinal

We expect to find affability and politeness of manners with those who are engaged in sible wherever the intermediate temperature selling articles of merchandise. This is an between the two points mentioned is suf- evidence that politeness is a trait of character ficiently lasting to change the herbaceous recommendable in the ordinary transactions stems into wood before the frost touches them. of life. A striking contrast is frequently observable in our large commercial cities, be-

Strangers frequently need information; to can parently silly questions are asked, and many will usually be found the cheapest. If the The special qualities which the silk grower other little annoyances occur which have a desires in the mulberry are: first, those bear- tendency, I grant, to rasp off any little politefound the moment it is wanted. It should be ing the greatest quantity of leaves; second, ness which heretofore may have existed. So leaves producing the largest amount of silk to far as my observation has extended in Kansas, vidual should raise for himself, since as a rule, a given weight; third, those which are easi- our railroad companies have been fortunate in est to pick; fourth, those which can be kept not having been cursed with the class of conformly courteous and polite.

Lord Chesterfield, a century ago, wrote a book in a series of letters to his son, on the This work contains many useful hints, and would doubtless help to put on a little polish in some cases where it is much needed. It has, I am aware, been charged with recommends ing dissimulation, a false politeness, an affectation of manner; but if we adopt this rule of criticism and apply it to the ordinary customs of any country, I think it will hold good in a thousand other cases. When at public worship, during prayer it is usual for the congregation to stand up; some present may deny the efficacy of public prayer, would it be justice to charge them with hypocrisy or dissimulation because they conform to the custom of the society?

There is, however, a false politeness; putting on a cheerful countenance and manifesting great pleasure by becoming acquainted with you, when, no doubt, in many cases, the polite gentleman would have no objections if your honorable person was a thousand miles off, digging gold in the mines of the Sierra Nevada or the Black Hills, on an empty stomach.

Notwithstanding these little drawbacks which may be charged against the rules of etiquette and politeness, still it is more agreeable in our intercourse with society to come in contact with friendly, social, urbane characters, than the stiff, rough, unpolished bore, who would feel offended if he thought you did not consider him a gentleman.

What most immediately concerns us as citizens and neighors is the cultivation of those In passing through the world there is hard- little civilities of life, which cost so little, yet are always commendable and should be cul-

be done here; if they should purchase a new Unfortunately there are too many mothers pair of green top boots, they want everybody

If they knew how these little freaks of folly were seen through the spectacles of those who are residents of the place, I think and indisposition to get out of the old rut, they would not endeavor to put on these fan. however badly it may be worn. It is so much

unnoticed, than make one's self the object of ingly illustrated than in the arrangement and

animals, or else rotted from overheating bet use so much main strength and make work so

self, the case would be different. In this we do not mean to include the planting of the nut trees. These every indithey do not transplant readily. If you order nut or stone seeds from friends, be sure they are packed so they shall neither heat nor become dry in transit. After they are received, care for them as we have advised, and you need not lose more than five per cent. of the planting .- Prairie Farmer.

FALL PRECAUTIONS IN THE GARDEN.

of us, and we fear frost more than any storm either as an original discover or as a ready or blight that comes in October. The tender flowers fade at its lightest finger touch; the destruction of injurious insects. tomatoes lose their richness if it breathes up-on them; even the hard-shelled Hubbard of the public to demand that an entomologist squash is deeply injured if only one unpro-tected spot is subject to its influence-and these useful vegetables must be securely housed before there is any sign of a sharp night. Wrought by gales, or that the telegraph cable Celery, if well banked up, will stand a few should prevent the approach of epidemic degrees, but woe be to the little, tender plants that are late and not handled. No amount of two results, simply because man cannot beat after-care will prevent the largest part of the plant from decaying, and if placed with well-grown stalks, it is apt to destroy the rest. We have found it a good plan to pack in the cellar all tender biennials that are not wanted for winter-placeming. Treated the same of on the outer edge of harbors to do hat for winter-blooming. Treated the same as celery, with a little sand and earth on the floor the with approaching pestilence, thereby of a good, cool cellar, carnation, salvia, coleus saving thousands of lives, just as the storm and other plants and the storm and other plants. and other plants will take their winter's rest service has saved millions of property.

In safety, and come out in the spring with Now, this much may fairly be asked at the

ready for another start.

regulated schools, this should form one of the loafing about various places of amusement; feed upon our choicest fruits and flowers. And those only are true gardeners who can fight items of instruction, especially to the junior they must put on extras and act the gentle-the good fight with renewed courage every

GUMPTION IN THE DAIRY. There appears to be a wonderful lack of this

quality in the average genus homo. A little thought and exercise of common sense would often supply its place. Sometimes, we be-lieve, the lack comes from downright laziness tastic airs.

It is so much easier to copy a bad model, notwithstanding its self-evident badness, than to devise a new long. Now how the self-evident badness, than to devise a new long. FRUIT AND NUT SEEDS.

Many persons emigrating to newly settled countries, where nurseries are scarce, expect to get their start in orcharding through the planting of the seeds of trees with a view to grafting them at the proper time. In nine cases out of ten, they fall for the want of accurate knowledge of how to manage them. cases out of ten, they fail for the want of act curate knowledge of how to manage them. Their usual plan is to plant them in the fall, in nursery rows, atter they have become thoroughly dried from being exposed to the air, or else perhaps heated from being confined in a mass.

If planted in the fail, they are exposed to the depredations of mice and other verminous animals, or else rotted from overheating better with two feet? Why use so much main strength and make work so only four or five acres to mulberry culture; calling or occupation in public life which refrom this he may obtain 20,000 pounds of quires the courtesies of life to be more develutes and black walnut, hickory and leaves, enough to produce 1,000 pounds of quires the courtesies of life to be more develutes. pecan, may be treated as advised for stone fruits. Thus you have the advantage of saving your seed intact from animals, and they can be planted in fresh, clean soil at the proper tion. - Am. Dairyman.

THE LOCUST.

Prof. C. V. Riley speaks in strong terms made by the National Commission this season upon the habits of the Rocky Mountain locust. A good part of the dread occasioned by that insect arises from an ignorance of its mode of life. Seeing the damage done by it in some years, we are apt to add to that damage the further injury which would be done should it come a second or third year. If farmers knew in what years it would arrive, they could plant accordingly; and if they knew that in certain other years it would not arrive, this knowledge of itself would measurably disarm rules and conduct which should be observed in our short seasons we have no time for reinvader. The locust, like everything in our daily intercourse with one another. flection. Winter, with its six-months snow, else, has its laws; and, by proper study and gives us amble time to plan for another year, observation, these laws can be discovered. but all through the other six we must perform the steadily the season's appointed labor, and at working at, and we are glad to know that it no time more so than in the autumn. If our houseplants are left outside to form rootlets, and become accustomed to the change, it is a constant fear that some night frost may come and destroy their beauty of foliage, if no more serious injury followed.

So it is that uncessing vigilance is required. So it is that unceasing vigilance is required crossed the oceans. He has not his equal

There is sometimes a tendency upon the part

very pale leaves, but fresh at the root, and hands of the entomologist, after he has been very soon our garden will present only the servations; and if he shall be able to determappearance of a plowed field, with trees and ine the habits, the limit of breeding grounds, shrubs, here and there, in line; for it is a part and the limit of invasion, certainly that sciof our gardening creed to plow in autumn, ence will have done as much for the transinstead of leaving that work until spring—the Missouri States as does the signal service for instead of leaving that work until spring—the reason being that the soil resists the spring drought and is ready earlier, besides receiving all 'be benefit of the "poor-man's manure," and turning up a crop of buried insects in chrysalis-form, to be exposed to frost and destroyed. Digging around currant bushes unearths many of the cocoons of the currant worm, and as the plow cuts up the land many of these hidden enemies are brought to light, and can be seen by the birds, or gathered by the habits of the only insect that has ever seen the commerce of the Lake States. And should it happen that the Commission, of which Prof. Riley was the originator and is the chief, should be able to accomplish still and the commerce of the Lake States. And should it happen that the Commission, of which Prof. Riley was the originator and is the chief, should be able to accomplish still in recognizing the worth of such service or in awarding just praise. As a State we have a deep interest in this mater, and should spare no effort to ensure the fullest investigation of the habits of the only insect that has ever seen the commerce of the Lake States. And should it happen that the Commission, of which Prof. Riley was the originator and is the chief, should be able to accomplish still and the commerce of the Lake States. And should it happen that the Commission, of which Prof. Riley was the originator and is an extended to accomplish still and the chief, should be able to accomplish still and the chief, should be able to accomplish still and the chief, should be able to accomplish still and the chief, should be able to accomplish still and the chief, should be able to accomplish still and the chief, should be able to accomplish the chief, should be able to acco

THE FAIRS.

KANSAS.

HALL COUNTY.

W sexpectal meet the editor of the Kaneas no thave the p' sure of shaking hands with hin .

Our fair was tolerably good one; the atte ndanc; was ; ite large; the fair was continu ed the whole "eek on account of rain. The d isplay of , rain was meagre considering the very fine, while others were not very meritorious. The floral exhibition was indeed fine, h ogs was small in rumber, but excellent in quality. Hors racing seemed to be the prine Press. cipal feature of the fair. Cattle made a good display; the Stort-horns shown by Mr. Frank Leach was lent judging by the premiums fine lot of hogs and horses were on exhibition, he took in his class. Mr. Carpenter and Mr. and as for pumpkins, squashes and garden Nohbecker, exhibited several good animals of the same breed. Mr. Hiram Woodard of Blue Rapids, brought in his herd of Herefords and took sweepstakes for the best herd of any Smith Centre, and we hope the members of breed; the white faces carried off rather a large share of the premiums and drew a crowd of admirers. Walter Morgan, of Irving, showed 4 head of Herefords and took 1st premium on all he showed, and sweepstake for the best cow of any age or breed. Cotswold sheep were exhibited by Mr. Patterson, who showed a pair of fine ones, and Walter Morgan, show ed several pens of the same excellent breed and carried off the blue ribbons. There was a fair exhibit of garden produce. M. L. Duncan, showed some Marshall county apples which were very fine. .

I was pleased to form the acquaintance of the editor of the Marshall county News, who was looking around, taking notes of things in ness as our eyes never witnessed. We cannot general.

There is a fair prospect for grain crops, wheat and rye, are looking well; stock will go into winter quarters in excellent condition, and the abundant corn crop should keep them so; farmers have laid in an abundance of hay. Cheese factories are thinking of closing for hibited some huge beets, sweet potatoes and the season; the yield of milk has been very good and the plentiful rains have kept the grass green and fresh. Those in eastern states who are afraid of drouthy Kansas, should have spent the past season here and have seen the thousands of acres of corn refreshed by the timely rains, it will take all hands to pick the corn before Jack Frost makes it too cold for the fingers. We are having a rainy week, this is the third rainy day this week, and it is coming down as steadily as though it would continue another night.

SUBSCRIBER. October 18th, 1877.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Society will this year pay every premium promptly, and pay it in full. The fact that last year only 25 per cent. was paid, was bad for the society, and kept many from show-ing this year. The officers realize this, and have determined that in the future every obligation shall be paid in full.

John T. Voss, exhibited his Durham bull and a fine animal he is. This is the same animal brought to Crawford county by Dr. McKay some years since and afterwards own ed by Playter.

Roger A Carpenter showed his full-blooded Durham bull, a Durham cow, and five months old Durham calf which we have never seen excelled.

W. H. Bricker also showed a nice Durham calf, nine months old. This calf was formerly owned by Carpenter.

Quite a number of grade cows were shown among them, a fine milch cow by Loren Brown. HORSES.

The array of horses on exhibition was the finest ever shown in the county, and we doubt if any county in the state can show as many really fine animals.

There were sixty-six entries of horses, and ten of jacks and mules.

The large number on exhibition and the poor facilities for showing them, prevented us from seeing all the animals. We only mention those we caught sight of, and of which we know something.

A Barton county Mo. man showed a fine

Bourbon county had one on the grounds.

A. C. McGowan, of Osage township, showed his fine Norman stallion, with four handsome

C. A. Claussin and D. Long, of Cherokee county, showed some fine road horses.

Thos. W. Loyd, of Lincoln, had four fine animals. P. P. Hadley, showed a handsome span of carriage horses. John Miller, of Walnut, S. W. Emery, of Crawford, A. N. Chadsey, of Cherokee, John Bailey, J. D. Barker, and W. P. Colton, of Girard, each exhibited carriage mare. They were all good spinels. carriage mares. They were all good animals.

The English stallion shown by J. F. Gates,

of Monmouth, was a handsome animal. Henry Barker, Austin Hawley and E. Robe bins, contested for the premium for best mares for single harness.

SHEEP.

There were not many contestants in this class, but the animals were fine.

Roger A. Carpenter had 21 long wool sheep -Cotswold and Leicesters. There were of the Cotswolds, three yearling rams, two lamb rams and seven ewes; of Leicesters, one yearling ram, two lamb rams and six ewes Mr. Schofield showed two Cotswold ram

The long wools are taking the place of the fine wools in the estimation of breeders to a very great extent. There was a time when fine wool sheep were about the only kind bragged of, but, though still much prized by breeders, they are not so much in de-

mand as formerly.

John Braley made the only exhibit of fine His merinos were very fine animals. He also showed three nice Cotswold

SWINE.

C. L. Earles exhibited ten hogs, for the best display of hogs. Among them was a Berkshire id five pigs that were hard to beat. He also showed two handsome Chester Whites. Mr. Earles has long been one of the most succeesful and intelligent hog raisers in Crawford The Fultz wheat, raised by Mr. Hollinger,

A. N. Winchell showed some handsome Por ited that distinction.

land. China hoge It is undoubtedly true that the Berkehire is the favorite breed with most hog raisers in the county, but if the Polandhog raisers in the county, but if the Poland- display, including bread, cake, butter, pick-China is not as good an animal, it is at least a les, jellies, etc., in almost endless variety.

worthy competitor.

E. C. Hitchcock, of Cherokee, showed a full-blooded English Berkshire, the parents FARMER at the arshall county fair, and re- of which were imported from England. The ne w our subsc" tion for his paper, but we did animal is a large one, but differs in several respects from what we have become accus-tomed to consider full blooded Berkshires in this country.

The chicken show was very complete; there was an exceedingly small showing of grains and seeds; the collection of vegetables was not large. Some of the articles shown were

SMITH COUNTY.

The display of stock was quite large and a produce, there was any amount of them, and had the weather been, as all anticipated it should be, there would have been the largest crowd of people that was ever assembled at the Agricultural Society will hold their next fair before cold weather sets in .- Smith Centre Pioneer.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

The second fair of the Pawnee county Agricultural Society was in every way a success and we are happy to say that the farmers of Pawnee county are taking a decided interest in agriculture. We wish to mention here the importance of having permanent grounds for holding our annual fairs upon. The citizens of this county are certainly able to purchase good and suitable fair grounds, and we say let us have them.

As with all fairs the first day every thing moved slowly; however, before 1 o'clock p.m. one table 48 feet long and 4 feet wide was completely covered and loaded with the promention the names of all the exhibitors and

their products. . Hubbard made a splendid and large Pleasant Valley, where less than two years ago not a house was erected, but now can be parsnips. Ed. Moore produced some fine cabbages and onions. He walked off with some makes farming a success. J. G. Seely made a splendid exhibition of fine squashes and potatoes. We noticed a box of tine beets labeled "raised by a boy 9 years old," that boy will be the owner of a farm before he is of age. We saw peanuts that would compete with those raised in North Carolina. George M. Mitchell showed onions that were simply ited. He also "got away with" the blue ribbon on poultry. A basket numbered 238 would dety any county in Kansas .- Suffice it to say that the display of vegetables surpassed anything of that kind we ever saw.

were the largest exhibitors, and a fine exhibition they made. Mr. Hubbard took the pres mium on the best bushel of white winter wheat. Some very fine corn was to be seen, and other grains which would favorably compare with those raised in any county in the state. -Paronee Co. Herald.

A NEW HORSE REMEDY.-Little as many may think, it is proved by experiment, that by mixing with one feed, each day, about a tablespoonful of Simmons' Liver Regulator, horses that are let down will improve in health, become hearty eaters, shed off well, and get in exercise of all the functions of the body; thus Carolina, uses it for stock and chickens

"THEO," a Love Story. By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's, is published this day by T. B. Peter son & Brothers, Philadelphia. Of the many excellent stories, written by Mrs. Burnett, 'Theo' is one of the very best and purest kind, as well as one of the most charming love stories we have ever read. Few characters in modern fiction are as lovable as the noble, warm-hearted, impulsive girl, from whom this novel takes its name. She dares everything for the man she loves, with a selfsacrifice, that for once at least, has its reward. thoroughbred stallion, and Mr. Baker, of The feelings wherewith it deals are no less true and profound than they are vividly portrayed.

It will be sent to any one, to any place, post paid, on remitting Fifty Cents in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers,

DICKINSON COUNTY.

The third annual fair of the Dickinson County Agricultural Society was the grandest success of any exposition ever held in this county. The attendence throughout was large and all appeared to enjoy themselves to the ut-The weather was magnificent Near most. the track the dust was somewhat annoying. Two years ago the grounds was selected a plowed field, and that year-1875-the annoyance from the clouds of dust will be well remembered by those in attendance. Now a carpet of grass covers the ground, and, except as above noted, the enclosure is as free from this annoying element as one could wish

Entering the grounds from the road over Mud creek bridge the first things noticeable are the stalls for horses and cattle. Here were found magnificent specimens of these animals. ome of them fresh from exhibitors farther east, and bearing their well earned laurels. those exhibited by Hon, T. H. Cavanaugh, of Salina, and which took some of the first miums at the Kansas City fair. In horses mules, sheep, swine and poultry the displays

were very creditable, Art, horticultural, and vegetables hall are all under one roof at present, but with the growth and development of the country these departments will each demand a separate building. At the east end was the vegetable, cereal and household departments. Here was monstrous ears of corn, huge beets, mammoth squashes each the size of a bushel basket, enormous potatoes and every thing else in proportion.

The display in these departments were truly fine and indicate what Dickinson county is capable of producing with a favorable season. was accorded the blue ribbon, and well mer-

MARION COUNTY.

A three days' exhibition by the Marion County Agricultural Society closed at Pea-body, last Friday. It was the third annual fair held by the association, and surpassed its predecessors in point of attendance, articles on exhibition and proceeds. It was the please ure of the Record corps to be in attendance on Friday, and despite the young cyclone which blew from a cloudless sky all day, we manage ed to get our eyes open often enough to see display which made us still prouder, if possible, of our adopted county. We haven't room to itemize the various objects of interest which attracted our attention, and must con-tent ourselves with a few brief allusions.

Months ago we urged Marion Centre to compete for premiums at the fair, and to pat-roniz it with their presence. Arriving on the grounds, Friday, we found at least one hundred people, we think from this place, in attendance. And it was quite apparent that our town had eclipsed the county in many articles; and there is a general deter mination here to do better next year .- Ma rion Co. Record.

Agriculture.

USES OF COMMON SALT.

Considering that common salt is of all medicinal agents (excepting water) the most likely to be in every household, and that it is by far the cheapest and safest of them, we can appreciate the importance of knowing exactly what effects it is likely to produce, and in what diseases it may be advisable to use it.

Salt owes its properties to both the elements of which it is composed-clorine and sodium. ducts of the garden, and of such size and fair. Applied to the skin or mucous membranes in concentrated solution or powder, it causes more or less irritation, reddening, and even a slight blistering if the contact is of sufficient exhibition of vegetables and a variety of grains. duration; on sores this action is still more. It is well known that Mr. Hubbard halls from marked and is followed with considerable day. marked and is followed with considerable drying and healing effect. Internally, in small numbered about 225 houses. Geo. Nolan ex- doses, it is well-known as an excellent condiment, increasing the appetite, and favoring digestion and absorption. In large or too blue ribbons. Captain Gill exhibited a large often repeated doses, its irritating action bevariety of vegetables and grains, which at-tracted the attention of all. Captain Gill excessive the mucous membrane of the mouth excessive, the mucous membrane of the mouth is irritated, saliva abundant, the general appearance dejected, uneasiness, signs of colic, dogs and pigs vomit, horses and cattle are soon purged. If the amount swallowed is sufficiently great, fatal poisoning is the result, when, in addition to the symptoms just menmousters, as were also the beets that he exhib- tioned, there is observed a fetid, often bloody, diarrhea, quick, hard pulse, difficult breathing, general depression, coldness of the entire surface of the body, weakness and impossibila ity of standing, convulsive movements of the Of grains Geo. Hubbard and W. H. Gill limbs, paralysis of the posterior parts of the body, rapid weakening and death. The amount required to produce these effects is, for cattle two and a half to five pounds, horses two to three pounds, pigs three to eight ounces, and dogs one to two ounces.

The general effects of salt when given in medium doses, and during the early part of its administration, are stimulant and tonic, and are besides particularly favorable to the condition sooner than by any other remedy. the circulation is accelerated, the skin is more the dose is much increased, or if the administration is continued beyond the wants of the body, the effects are entirely changed, and become decidedly alterant, the blood becomes

thin and pale, and the animal poor and weak. indicated in a considerable number of diseases applied externally, and then those in which tack of the scours. it is given internally. As a lotion for bruises, whether caused by the harness, by blows, kicks or otherwise, the saturated solution of salt applied two or three times a day, leaves little to be desired. Sprains of the muscles. tendons or joints may be successfully treated in the same manner, or when practicable a cloth wet with the solution may be kept con- hand till you are sure that there are no lumps stantly applied. It may also be used in cases of lymphangitis, infiltrations, dropsical swellings, and many skin diseases. A weaker solut the other gruel cooled with milk. glass of water, has been found exceedingly

useful in superficial inflammation of the eye. Internally its local stimulating effect may milk. be turned to advantage in irregular and poor appetite, in colic from indigestion in the those cases of depraved appetite in which animals eat earth. lick walls, etc. The dose for such purposes may be one to two ounces for horses, two to four ounces for cattle, onefourth to one-half ounce for sheep, given either dry or dissolved in a small quantity of water. In cases of torpidity of the large in Among the fine specimens of the latter were testines of the horse, of constipation, of stercoral pellets, or of colic arising from these causes as well as in diseases of the nervous centres in which a revulsive effect is desired a solution of salt may be injected into the bowels, or two handfuls of salt placed as far will eat up clean, remove it. Semetimes this forward as the arm will reach in these organs, can best be done by letting in a sow from the forward as the arm will reach in these organs. In a few hours the irritative action of the salt will generally cause contraction of the intestines and expulsion of their contents. Salt is also believed to prevent the production of intestinal worms and in some cases to remove them. It has also been used with good effects, in about the doses already mentioned, in anthax (black tongue, black quarter, etc.), in blood poisoning from putrid absorption, in gangrene, bronchitis, distemper of horses, and purifiers. Use it freely every day. The

In this part of the building were also the rot in sheep. It is also a favorite remedy for light demanure saved by its use will pay for products of the household, which made a fine founder with many horse men, but is greatly the labor. But this is not him grown and the of potassa.

I cannot discover that there has been any eases, glanders and farcy. It would seem, however, that it might prove useful in some of the many diseases for which arsenic, iodine could hardly fail to prove beneficial.

Finally, as a purgative for ruminating animals, salt is believed by many to be the most dusted, cobwebs removed and everything tidy. prompt and powerful than the other saline sister to show you. By putting a tablespoont ful of crude, carbolic acid in a pan of water, purgatives; it produces intense thirst, causing and then syringing the steam-house and the animal to drink large quantities of liquids, pigs' pens with it, the atmosphere will be and this is of the greatest benefit in many of sweeter and flies less numerous. the diseases of these animals, particularly in same age and size together. But when this impaction of the stomachs, constipation, etc. cannot be done, provide abundance of troughs. whitened with flour, are preferable to water any chance at the food, alone, but, when these are not at hand, water slightly warmed and whitened with flour answers every purpose. Under no circumstances must the animal be deprived of drink after receiving a purgative dose of salt; for, aside from the cruelty of such a privation, it would probably produce unfavorable results. The dose of salt when given as a purgative is from ene-half to one and a half pounds for cattle, the steadier he will hold his nose. and from one to three ounces for sheep. In. stead of using salt alone as a purgative, it is that have not little ones will need nothing advisable to combine it with other purgative 22. The sows that are in the pens nursing and laxative agents. Thus a serviceable purtheir pigs, should be fed at least three times a advisable to combine it with other purgative gative for a cow may be made by dissolving day. As long as the mangels last, give each som or Glauber salts, in three quarts of warm water, to which two ounces of ginger and a necessary to cook the malt-combs or mid-pint of molasses have been added. Such a dlings. If the meal is cooked at all, let it be dose will generally act in about fifteen hours. -D. E. Salmon, in Country Gentleman.

farm Stock.

THE MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.

We find the following article contributed to the American Cultivator, by Mr. Harris, author of "Harris on the Pig," which contains many valuable suggestions:

"I would like to see them," said the leacon: "but I know an Irishwoman would heat both of you in raising and fattening The doctor read as follows: pigs.

1. Get the food ready at night for feeding in the morning. It is a mistake to suppose that the day commences at sunrise. The "evening and the morning were the first day." Go to bed early, but not till you are sure that everything is ready for morning.

2. Cover up your cooked food so that it will keep hot till morning.
"But suppose you have used up all your cooked food for the night feeding," said the

'Then cook more," said the doctor, " be-

fore you go to bed."
3. The first thing to be done in the morning is to feed the little pigs; next feed the sows that have pigs. The older pigs can wait till the wants of the little ones are all supplied. We are short of milk. We want to use

It slightly moves the bowels if given in larger doses, and is easily administered by mixing the powder with the food, for stock will eat it.

It slightly moves the bowels if given in larger supple and moist, the coat glossy, the urine it to the best advantage. The pigs are as fond to the matter of the pig, in nine cases out of ten the powder with the food, for stock will eat it. Major Bacon, the great stock farmer of South redder, the strength increased. If, however, wards. Make them eat the bread and butter libing to be done, and done promptly, is to first, and then give them a little cake!

give it an injection of warm water with a lit-

5. For the little pigs, the corn meal gruel hin and pale, and the animal poor and weak. had better not cook at all. Well cooked pig four to six weeks old, or a tablespoonful From what has already been said of the gruel digests easily and rapidly, and this is for a pig ten to twelve weeks old. A warm action of salt, it is evident that its use may be precisely what you want. But the raw or half-cooked meal does not digest so rapidly, and when fed to little pigs that are accus-We will first notice the cases in which it is tomed to cooked food, it will bring on an at-

6. In making the gruel for little pigs, use one quart of corn meal to four quarts of water. Be careful to make it uniform, not thick today and thin to morrow.

7. Pigs, before they are weaned, and for a week or two after, should have warm foodsay as warm as new milk. The milk is readily warmed by mixing with it some of the hot orn-meal gruel. Stir it carefully with the

in the gruel left unbroken. 8. In feeding, take with you two pails—in one gruel cooled with water or slops, and in tion, consisting of a teaspoonful of salt to a former to the older pigs, say half a pint to the younger pigs give the milk gruel till they get old enough to eat some of it without

9. As soon as this is the case, you must give their meals in "courses." Say first course, corn-meal gruel; second course, gruel horse, in chronic indigestion in cattle, and in with a little milk in it; third course, nice warm gruel made quite thin with a little milk. The pigs will eat a little of this even when they have all, or nearly all, they would eat of the first course.

10. Had we plenty of milk, this plan would be unnecessary. But with our two hundred pigs and only ten cows, we must try to make the milk go as far as possible—using it only for the youngest pigs, and then only after they have had one course of gruel alone. This is one of the most important points to be observed in the feeding of such a large herd of high-bred pigs.

11. Never leave any food in the trough. If by mistake you give more food than the pigs yard. She will clean up the trough in a minute. But whatever plan is adopted, on no account leave the food in the trough.

12. The younger the pigs the oftener should they be fed. If pigs are weaned at six weeks old, they should, for the first two weeks afterwards, be fed five times a day—say at 4 a. m., 12 m., 4 p. m., and 8 p. m. "Little and often" is the rule in feeding young pigs.

13. Keep the pens clean and well ventilated. Dry earth is one of the best and cheapest and most effective absorbents, disinfectants and

founder with many horse men, but is greatly the labor. But this is nothing compared with inferior to aloes, sulphate of soda, or nitrate freedom from scours had other diseases arising

from foul pens.

14. Whitewash the pens and put a little attempt to utilize the alterant effects of salt, except in the treatment of those hopeless diswater. Put it on with a brush. Boiling hot water is the next best thing to clean the troughs. The small (troughs can be brought into the steamshouse and dipped into a barrel prescribed, particularly in chronic diseases of the skin; and, it not used alone, a liberal water will not answer the purpose. The water should be boiling, and the troughs allowance of it in connection with such agents should remain in it long enough for the water to penetrate the pores of the wood.

15. Keep the steam house in order—pails

washed, bags folded up, ashes sifted, shelves If you do not know how, get your wife or 16. As much as possible, keep pigs of the

Bland liquids, such as decoction of carrots, This is the only way of giving the small pigs 17. Be sure that none of the troughs leak.

18. If any trough is not in use, wash or paint it with petroleum. 19. If a hoop gets slack on a barrel or a pail, tighten it, and do it now.

20. If any of the pigs that are running in the pastures loses the ring out of its nose, put in a new one. In holding a pig by a rope in the nose, recollect that a post will hold him much steadier than a dozen men. The pig will do the pulling, and the harder he pulls

21. During the summer, the breeding sows but grass and water. Do not forget the water. food be very sloppy—say half corn-meal and half fine middlings or malt-combs. It is not well cooked. I would rather not cook at all than cook it well for a few days and then feed with half cooked meal. Cooked food swells up so much that a given quantity of meal in a pail of water looks thick and rich, and the day the meal is only partially cooked, you will be pretty sure to give the sows more meal than usual. And this will derange the stomach and affect the milk, and the little pigs will have an attack of scours, The man who can raise a dozen litters of pigs without some of them having the scours, is entitled to great credit.

23. For scours there is little that can be done, except to let the pigs have plenty of straw to bury themselves in. Let the pen be out a set of rules and regulations for the well ventilated, and let the pigs lie as quiet management of a large herd of breeding as possible. If the pigs eat for themselves, give a very small quantity of Glauber salts (sulphate of soda) in their food. Dissolve say two tablespoonfuls of Glauber salts in a pint of water. Of this give half a teaspoonful to each little pig in the food every time you feed them. A two months old pig might have a teaspoonful, and the larger the pig the larger the dose. Give the mother of the little pigs that have the scours a plentiful supply of water, with only just enough food in it to induce her to drink it. Give her a tablespoon ful of the above Glauber-sait mixture in her food three times a day.

24. Scours are usually preceded by costiveness. By close observation you can detect the trouble in its earliest stages, and do much towards preventing it. If you see a pig that looks "dumpish"—that eats but little—that goes to the bed and nestles under the straw while the rest are at the trough; if the hair is rough and staring; if it looks gaunt, or has even the faintest indication of tle castor oil in it, or if you have no oil, give should be thoroughly cooked and free from water alone, and if you cannot get warm walumps. If you cook well one day, and then ter, use cold water. If this does not afford ter, use cold water. If this does not afford the next day do not more than half cook, you relief, give a teaspoonful of castor oil for a bath is a capital thing for a dumpish pig. If it does nothing else, it makes him clean, and that is a good deal. Rub him dry and let him have plenty of water to lie in.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER.

writer in one of our exchanges thoughtfully offers the following suggestions on the work of preparing fuel for winter. He says a good commodious wood-house is one of the indispensables on every farm, and if you, reader, have not one on your place, by all means put one up soon, and thus enable your wife to use dry wood, thereby saving both of you a vast amount of trouble and bad temper, for we have seen a farmer's wife lose her temper when she had to use wet, soggy wood, when almost all other trials failed to stir up her combativeness.

Winter is the time when the wood-house should be stored with wood enough to last all the spring and summer months, all cut into suitable lengths and made conveniently fine, and piled up neatly. By having the wood cut during winter, it will have dried out by summer and thus afford pleasant summer wood, the opposite being the case if being green or if only partially seasoned wood is cut just when wanted all through the year. Let all hands work at the wood pile 'till it is full, for many hands make light work. If you have a horse power on the place, get a circular saw and bench and rig up a machine on which you can, in a few days, cut enough to keep you splitting for a couple of weeks. The knots and pieces hard to split can be piled away until pig killing, to be used in heating the large kettles of water used for scalding purposes.

CAUSTIC AMMONIA IN RHEUMATISM .- D. F. Zeller states that liquor ammonia has proved a positive cure in all recent cases of museular rheumatism which have fallen under his observation. He cites numerous cases in which instantaneous relief was experienced. He also observed its effects, in several cases of acute articular rheumatism in two of which six drops sufficed to subdue the pain and swelling within a period of twenty-four hours. In one case of chronic rheumatism of a finger joint, which had lasted for over half a year the simple administration of the ammonia, completely dispelled the inflammation and pain in the joint within two days. Dr. Zeller believes the effect to be due to the ammonia acting as a nervine directly upon the nerves The external application of aqua ammonia to the affected parts is also efficacious.

Batrons of Husbandry.

8	FATE	GRANGE	DIRECT	ORY.	
Master,	WM.	SIMS,		Shawnee	Co.
Overseer.	J. F.	WILLITS,	Grove City	Jefferson	Co.
Lecturer.	J. T.	STEVENS,	Lawrence		Co.
Steward.		RIPPEY,	Severance,	Doniphan	Co.
		W. FISHER,	Beloit,	Mitchell.	Co.
Treasurer		POPENOE.		Shawnee	Co.
Secretary.		B. MAXSON.	Emporia,		Co.
Chaplain,		H. JONES.	Holton,	Jackson	Co.
Gate Keer			TOITON,	Bourbon	Co.
Ceres,		H.A. SIMS	Tonate	Shawnee	Co.
Pomona,		H.N.BARNI			Co.
				Shawnee	Co.
Flora,	de las	RS.A. CITIS	, Topeka,		

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Cha'n.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County.
LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, WM. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

GRANGERS-DAMAGE TO RAILROADS IN-ESTIMABLE.

the grangers upon the railroads it would be impossible to follow. The injuries, direct and indirect, that it wrought, no one can as yet fully estimate."—Louisville Courier Journal.

prive him of stolen goods, but is the rightful owner to be censured for claiming his own? It is enough for the grangers to know that is becoming better understood. Many foolish they have never demanded anything but just-notions that were at first entertained concerns they have never demanded anything but justice from any one. It may not be known by the Courier-Journal that the equity of their war on the railroads" has been verified by a decision of the highest court known to our jurisprudence.—Journal of Agriculture.

There are a great many persons who have not the remotest idea of the objects of the grange organization; who have never stopped another's hearts warm. Don't give up the to read the widely published aims, objects ship. The better day is coming by-and-by. and principles of the order; who care nothing about the organization except as they find in it a convenient scare-crow upon which they hang all sorts of ridiculous charges. Inciting riot, robbery and bloodshed are mild and common charges from many who willfully and ignorantly ignore the real objects of the grange. No secret order in existence has and corn, to 325,000,000 bushels of the former us little or nothing to apply to our indebtmore noble and exalted principles of moralthe careful estimates of Mr. Walker, the state \$1,100, not including some \$400 dues to the ity, justice and equity than the grange, and istician of the New York Produce Exchange. yet very many people are free to charge com- The movement of this enormous crop has just munism, agrarianism, and sins of high and low degree upon this farmers' organization. That farmers have had the presumption to perfect an organization for their moral, social. educational and pecuniary benefit, seems to be an insult to many little minds, who in retaliation charge the grange as antagonistic to against an exportation from the same ports good order and the peace of society. If men during a corresponding period of last year of who condemn this organization would take they would stop their senseless and foolish of rye during the same time, and in peas an of the bank when it commenced business, the time to read its declaration of principles, charges. No organization ever before perincrease of 81,409 bushels. In corn alone has August 1, 1874, was \$25,800, which has fected has done so much for the farmers of there been a falling off to the extent of gradually increased until on July 1, it was the country as the grange.

GRANGE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF C JOHNSON COUNTY, KANBAS.

The following account is taken from the

News Letter, of Olathe : The Grange Co-operative Association. through their Auditor, Geo. Black, have made a report to the stockholders that shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition. The daily average sales for the twenty-six business days of July was \$195.31; for the month of July, \$5,078.06, and the daily average sales for the twenty seven business day of August was \$189.93, and for the month of August, \$5,128.11, and again in September the daily average sales was \$233 52, and for the whole month, twenty-five days, the sales amounted to \$5,838, making the sales for the quarter ending October 1st. 1877, the enormous sum of \$16,044.17. The profits during the quarter on sales amount to \$1,179.25, and the expenses to only \$624 52, leaving a clean profit of \$554.73, thereby increasing the cap-

to \$3,830.12. We understand that the original stock when started was only \$2,500, and that the present capital stock, at the end of the fifth quarter, October 1st, 1877, has been increased by the accumulation of profits only, and is now \$3,830.12, and that the average per cent. at which the goods have been sold was something near 714 per cent.

ital stock during the quarter from \$3,091.60

When this store was started fifteen months ago, it was foretold by the knowing ones that it is proper to count in that which goes in the this institution would go the way that all co-operative institutions had gone before; but a product exportation is about 4,000,000 hogs. fifteen months' trial has proven that it can do business as well as any other joint stock concern. And why not? Is it not the mere com- added to the exports annually, as sent in the bination of individuals for the sole purpose of form of animal food. We also send a great selling goods cheap and at the same time to deal in the shape of whisky. Corn meal is selling goods cheap, and at the same time to make money by selling a large quantity to a large number of purchasers. The report river ports, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Deshows that the Superintendent, Mr. Livertroit, Montreal, St. Louis, Peoria, and Duluth, more, knows how to run a grocery store, and individuals in that business would do well, by against 7,157,507 for the corresponding period observing a few of the rules that have made of last was at western last and the report where the report is reported. The report where the report where the report is reported by the report to observing a few of the rules that have made of last year, showing an increase of 5,941,778 this venture a success.

When it was first established it was thought by a great many that it would do no good for that association, and that it would entirely destroy the business of our merchants, but it has had an entirely different effect. It has been the sole cause of bringing hundreds of people to Olathe to trade who never did come here to trade and who formerly went to Hansas City and other points where they thought they could trade to a better advanate during the ten years preceding. Of corn tage. If a co-operative store could sell goods at from 7 to 10 per cent. profit, and make 20 Her total importation was about 80,000,000 bushels. Her total importation was about 80,000,000 bushels, of which 60,000 000 were from this

dreds of people come to the grange store to

THE POWER OF ONE EARNEST PATRON. It is astonishing the power for good that one wide awake and earnest patron can have in a grange. They are like a surbeam on a dark day, brightening everything about them.
There are hundreds—yes, we believe thousands of granges in the country that owe their present existence to the faith, pluck and perseverance of some one brother or sister. Some one who had struck the word "fail' some one who had struck the word "fall" from their dictionary; some one who had faith in the grange and the greatness of its purposes; some one who could hold on to the plow as well amid storms as in sunshine; some one who would not give in, and who at last brought the other members to believe in it and to join in the work.

All honor to these brothers and sisters who "The consequences of the war waged by the grangers upon the railroads it would be "held the fort" amid the sneers and malignity of enemies, and the cold indifference and skepticism of friends. Without them the

order would have failed long ago. We would advise our contemporary not to undertake any kind of estimates until he can get in the habit of taking his water "straight."

It is a dangerous experiment, as it has been demonstrated time and again that "figures will not lie." It might damage a thief to desure the fort,"—never surrender; reinforcements are coming; a better knowledge of the And to some who are now doubters, and fearing that they cannot hold out, who think grange and its purposes is spreading. The importance of the work the grange is doing ing the grange are being abandoned, and

THE GRAIN YIELD OF 1877.

Grange Visitor.

get seven, let two or three who are still alive meet and talk over the subject and keep one

The Largest Crop the Country Has Yet Produced. The grain crop of the United States this autumn is a vast increase over that of any preceding year in the history of the country. It amounts in the two principal cereals, wheat begun to be felt, as up to the past eight weeks the exportations were of last year's crop; but the sudden increase already noted gives good promise of a golden future. During the brief period mentioned our exports of wheat from the ports of New York, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and Portland have aggregated 11,525,188 bushels, 3,938 951 bushels, showing an increase of 7,586 237 bushels. There has also been an in-TERR 054 bushels in that time.

The following tables present the increase of

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1870.													į.																. 230,884,700	
1871.																						ő							. 230,722.400	
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1878.		٠.			٠		,	٠.	٠,				d	٠.		0.0					 ٠,			٠		٠			. 281,254,700	
1874															8														. 309,102,700	
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*Estimated, not yet figured up closely. Exports—by crop years, September to Septembe

in; Septem						un	пе	10	and	Counte
September,	1871									50,094,599
September,	1873								!	57,215,295
September, September,	1875.									75,959,150
September,	1877*									
*Estimated	, not	ye	3.9	0.0		up	cle	se	y.	
			- (OR	Ν.					

1872 1,094,719,000 1873 932,274,000 1874 814,148,500 1875 1,320,069,000 1876 1,300,000,000
1877*
Exports from all United States ports:
1871
187330,514,077
1874
200

To arrive at the amount of corn sent abroad As it takes about fourteen bushels of corn to fatten each hog, that will be equivalent to about 56,000,000 bushels more of corn to be

included in the estimate, reduced to bushels.

The receipts of wheat at Western lake and bushels. The shipments from those ports in that time were 11,024,058 bushels, an increase of 4.800.680 bushels over the corresponding

period of the year before. California has

been this year an exception to the rest of the country. Her crops have fallen off. Between

July 1 and September 14, of this year, her exports of wheat were 4,011,000 bushels less than during a corresponding period of 1876.

The increase in England's importation of breadstuffs from this country in the year ending August 31, 1877, amounted to almost as much as the average of her importations bushels, of which 60,000,000 were from this bor when you can't. Every interest has its or 25 per cent. per annum, why not others, country, and 20,000,000 from southeastern specialties, and you cannot successfully and the result has been, that all kinds of Europe. The importation of corn into Ger dovetail them together.

goods can be bought in Olathe as cheap, if many, France, and the United Kingdom, promnot cheaper, than in Kansas City, and hun- ises to increase largely, as of late years a gent eral tendency to resort to it for food for stock, instead of oats and cut feed, has been manibuy their groceries and go elsewhere among fest. It is found to be one-third cheaper in our merchants to buy what other things they England than the material hitherto employed for that use. Germany's supply will, how-ever, be drawn mainly from Hungary.—New

THE GRANGE IN CALIFORNIA.

Plain Talk on the Condition of Things. The following is a condensation of Master J. V. Webster's annual address at the meeting of the California State Grange:

The grange work in this State for the past year has been attended with many difficul-tics. Being considerably in debt and our grange treasury exhausted at the beginning of the year, and having no resources, only the small amount of quarterly dues received from subordinate granges, our work in the interest of the order has in conse-quence been limited. The lecturer has made several extended lecture tours, the expenses and salary being paid altogether by voluntary contributions.

The condition of the order in this State, at present, is passive, with a general disposition among all worthy members to keep up the organization. The inactivity of grange work is due, in a great measure, to the ebb which always follows the flood, and partly to the absence of practical work in the National and State Granges. Large sums of money have been paid into the State and National treasuries that the work of the order might be efficiently carried on, but the hopes of many of our most sanguine members have been disappointed in the work which has been laid out for them. more earnest work is becoming the order of the work which has been laid out for them. the day. Hold the fort; go on working. If Possibly the subordinate granges have expounding the twenty members together, meet pected too much of the National and State with a dozen. It there are not a dozen who organizations. If this be so, the hope was will come, meet with seven. If you cannot engendered by promises of great results, which have never been realized.

The number of subordinate granges in the State entitled to representation at this session, is greater than one year ago. The aggregate revenue received by the Secretary for grange dues, amounts to about \$3,000. The cost of the Secretary's office, including salary, rent and stationery, approximated \$200 per month, which, taken in conjunction with the quarterly expenses of the Executive Committee, have fully exhausted our revenues for the year, leaving us little or nothing to apply to our indebt-National Grange. In my opinion there is no practical way by which we can materially increase our revenues; we must reduce our expenses. This can be done simply by reducing the number of the Executive Committee, the number of their meetings, and the amount of their compensation; and reducing the expenses of the Secretary's office within the bounds of \$100 per month— all of which can be done without detriment to the service.

The business of the Grange Bank has in creased regularly and continuously from the \$330,000. The cash transactions of the bank for the last twelve months aggregate :
 Cash received in bank
 \$3,298,540

 Cash paid out by bank
 5,238,256

The bank has paid two dividends: The first in 1875, at 74 per cent., amounting to \$38,058.70; the second one in 1876, at 10 per cent., amounting to \$68,427. A third dividend is expected to be declared by the directors of the bank at their next meeting, and, so far as figures show, will be about 10 per cent., or \$68,427, which will make the total amount of dividends on three

years' business, \$174,912.70.
The Grange Business Association appears to be in a prosperous condition, considering this unfavorable year. The aggregate sales for the six months ending August 1, 1877, amounted to \$397,045.54; commissions on

the same, \$13,476.28.

I have not obtained a statement of the business of the California Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, understanding that the Company would make its own re-

port to the Grange. The subject of co-operation is one which has occupied the attention of every State and National Grange meeting from the organization of the order. Many plans have been devised, but we may safely say that the conceptions of its most sanguine advocates have not been realized. One of the mistakes we have made consists in accepting the English co-operative system as equally applicable to our condition and wants, when, in fact, they are entirely different. The National Grange has endeavored to devise a system of international and interstate co-operation, but with little prospect of practical success, if we are to judge its work for the future by that of the past. Interstates trade in the exchange of commodities has met with a degree of success, but not commensurate with the expectations of its advocates. Agents have been appointed by many of the State granges or the executive committees thereof, and stationed in large cities to buy and sell produce and machinery for Patrons. In some cases a reasonable amount of success has crowned their efforts, but generally speaking, the whole system has proved unsatisfactory. There are many difficulties in the way of establishing practical co-operation among us to the extent at one time anticipated. Among these may be mentioned vastness of territory to be covered, sparsity of population and diversified interests. It has been found, both in principle and practice, to be impossible to combine a multi-tude of diversified interests and make a business success of it. The trouble with us has been that our conceptions of co-operation have been too exalted-we have indulged more in theory than in practice. Individual interest and practical co-operation may be reduced to a single proposition,

and that is, attend to your own business

STOVER

COMPANY,

FREEPORT, - ILL.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual testo run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has as patent self-pracing tower, is a perfect when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscilating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Milis; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE. COTSWOLD SHEEP.

BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

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

SCOTT'S NON-POISONOUS Sheep Scab and Vermin Destroyer

It destroys Ticks and Vermin, cures Scab, water proofs the Fleece [by preserving and adding to the natural yolk], improves and greatly increases the growth of Wool, and costs a little over 2 cents per Sheep.

The compound is warranted to contain no acids or mineral poisons, as arsenic, mercury, &c. Sold by SCOTT & SKENE, Sole Proprietors, Westmoreland, Kansas, Liberal discount to Agents.

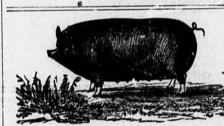
PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

I have on hand a large stock c. standard pear trees two and three years old, Kansas grown, at very low prices. Address E. H. HARROF, or M. S. GREEN, Topeka, Kansas.

PATRONS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will issue a \$4.000 Policy for \$2.50 each admission fee. There are two classes of 4.000 members each. A class from 18 to 40 years, a class from 40 to 60 years no yearly assessments. The only additional expence will be the payment of one dollar when a member dies out of his or her class. For blank applications, bylaws and constitution, address

Patrons' Mutual Aid Society of Pa STOUCHSBURG, BERKS CO., PA



PURE BRED

I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by Imported 'Kanass King' 1839 and Matchless Liver-pool and out of fine sows sired by my famous old Boar Richard 1059, Lord Liverpool 227, and Lord Liverpool 2nd. Can sellat 'let live' prices and will guarantee eatlefaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address. SOLON ROG-ERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

GIDEON BAILEY.

Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa,



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED oland-China Hogs.

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.



The undersigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINE HOGS, desires to call the attention of farmers and breeders to our fine herd ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Swine.

BLACK PRINCE 1025,

Bred by Heber Humphrey England, at the head of the herd. Our Stock wall Registered in the American Berkshire Record, at d for individual merit cannot be excelled. We have sows in pig, sows with pigs by their side, and also a nice lot of pigs now ready to ship, and we would ask all who desire to procure first class BERKSHIRES to write or call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We have also a few choice Short-Horns for sale. L. W. MICKEY, Vinton, Benton County, Iowa.

FOR SALE

Spanish Merino Rams

The undersigned has for sale thirty American or Spanish Merino Rams got by Iris Superior golden fleeced Ring Ram, a pure Hammond. Clipped last spring without having been sheltered during the year, thirty-two pounds (32) b. four days less than one year's growth, from pure Sweepstakes and Golddust ewes. Few Southdowns, one fine Cotawold, also Poland China Pigs. Address, C. PUGSLEY, Independence-Mo.

Shropshire Downs!

when you can, and unite with your neigh-For sale, a limited number of thoroughbred rams, and graded rams, for cash, or on time with approved security. The best for Kansas without doubt. Apply to EDWARD JONES, Wakefield, Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breedets and ship-pers of pure bred Poland-China hoge. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

H. M. & W. P. SISSON, Galesburg, 111 Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs.

M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks
Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White Guineas.,
Write to me.

L EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon Connty, Kan-sas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas, Broeder of Thoroughbred Merico Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specially of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China. Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 3; less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

WM. HASTIE. Somerset, Warren Co., Iowa, breed er of Short horn cattle, Cotswold ami Leicester sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondet ce solicited.

() BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS Francis Leavenworth, Bansas, Brahmas, Coch-• FowLs. Leavenworth, Nansas. Brahmas, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at 3.00 per setting. A choice lot of Partriage Cochins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

J. K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure Short-Horn cattle. General Butler at head of-herd. Correspondence solicited.

WARREN HARRIS. Trenton. Missouri, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle with Herd-Book pedigrees, also, Pure Bred Berkshires. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

FRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marehall Co. Kansas.
Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle and
Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

PYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Han sas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pigs, not kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

A LBERT CRANE, Durbam Park, Marion co., Kansae,
Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable
families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kensas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1802. Also CREETER WHITE HOSS, premium stock, and Lieut Brahma Chickenss, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 25 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

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

R. F. AYRES, Louisiana, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri.

G. W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Scine, and Dark Brakma Fowle; Cedar Rapids, Iows. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$50 per head. Eggs \$3,00 per case, containing three dozen.

Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY. PROPRIETOR OF

Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds,

From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale Nurservmen's Directory.

500.000 Apple Stocks, 1.000.000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisbarg, Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY A. C. & H. C. GRIESA, Proprietors, Lawrence, Kansas. We offer for sale home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Grape Vines, Quinces. Small Fruits, Shubbery and Evergreens. Apple Seedlings at low prices; apple grafts put up to order.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduc-ed rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Bot-tom prices. Try us. Price list free. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, 11.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN. Box 1158. Kansas City, Mo.

VILLA NURSERY AND GRHENHOUSES.—Grape Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, ex-cellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest eastern prices. Address A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS.
General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially
Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small
fruit plants. Address G. F. EspenLaub,
Box 972, Kansas City, Mo.

HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogues free.

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and Greenhouses, adjoining city on the South. Choice
trees, plants, bulbs, &c., very cheap. Send for price
list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Kan.

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red.
Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturist. Send
stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill.
R. A. TRAVER.

General Business Directory.

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

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

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

Dentists.

A H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Sur geon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topele

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & P. oprietor, Topeka, Kan

AN IGNOMINIOUS FAILURE.

As was succepated from the beginning, the Commission sent to induce Sitting Bull to return to United States territory has met with failure. The Sioux chieftain, as we learn from an it ruplete dispatch sent to the Hera ald, from the scene of the meeting, "disdainfully" see b ck the Americans, and the Indian rems . . ready to go on the war path ing and drawing matches and the award of preagainst the United States whenever the spirit miums, which are necessarily small, as most the moves him. The result was anticipated. The Sioux is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and can see through the schemes of and a dinner at which were given speeches by thievish whites as well as the thieves themselves. It is possible that the Government before this to be caught with fair phrases ages say all Americans are liars and thieves, but it is probable his peculiar experience has aught him that they are.

TEN BROECK'S DEFEAT.

At the Pimlico Course, near Baltimore, there has been some great races within the past few days. Ten Broeck, the great Kentucky horse, was beaten by Parole in the two and a half mile race.

Wash Booth won the three-quarter mile, in 1:21; King Fargo won the two miles, in 3:55; Duke of Magenta won the mile in 1:501/6. In the fourth race of the first day, Algerine won the two mile and repeat; best time 3:50. The second day, however, brought out a great crowd to witness the race between Ten Broeck, Ochiltree and Parole, which resulted in a victory for Parole. The dash was two and a half miles. Time, 4:37%.

Out of five hundred and thirty-three constituencies of the French Chamber, the Republicans contested all but seven. The MacMahon-Ites did not put in an appearance in fortyeight constituencies. The Republicans had six double nominations. The Monarchists doubled on themselves in thirty-one districts -the rivalry being between Bourbons and Bonapartists. Twenty-two members of the former chamber-eleven of each party-did not solicit re-clection. Six Republican members of the late Chamber are dead. The New York World gives the following interesting

"The 363 Deputies who censured the overthrow of the Jules Simon Cabinet represented a population of 26,225,000 souls; the 158 who approved it one of 10,577,000. There was not a single department in France which did not return at least one Republican Deputy; in all but six more than one Republican candidate was successful; thirty departments send solid Republican delegations to Versailles. Taking the popular vote of February 20—March 5, 1876, we find that of 7,370,426 ballots cast the Republican candidates received 4,316,127 votes; the Monarchists of all shades, 1,507,824; the Bonapartists, 1,376,715—making a clear Republican majority over all of 1,431,588, or thirty three per cent."

THE FARMER FOR 1878.

We shall soon have our club lists ready for 1878. The FARMER will adhere to the policy heretofore pursued, of offering the paper in clubs at the lowest possible sum it can be made for. There will be no distribution of pigs, a thing as common sense is known to the au pianos, or sewing machines at the expense of thorities of the state, how much longer must the subscribers. There will be no fifteencent chromo, "Said to be worth five dollars," offered to induce persons to subscribe. All it such a free puff) under the pretense of subscriptions will be cash in advance, and we couraging improvement in agriculture, when subscriptions will be cash in advance, and we shall therefore be enabled to offer the paper at the lowest cent that fifty two copies of an eight-page paper can be sold for, east or west .

The FARMER has many warm friends who have, in years past, given us the benefit of such exhibitions "agricultural fairs?" 'They their time and influence in raising clubs. To have not any more claim to the title than has these kind friends we say that the FARMER of 1878 will altogether surpass, in typographical statistics of this society that I might see how neatness and strong editorial work, any previous year. The club rate of 1878, will enable every citizen to place in the hands of his agricultural objects, and how much for other the followin family an instructive, entertaining and useful the amount which it drew from the state last common education. farm and family journal at so slight a cost as to enable our friends who will aid us in se-the premiums paid. It was nearly one tifth of victuals. farm and family journal at so slight a cost as curing clubs, to obtain names without trouble.

THE AMERICAN VOUNG FOLKS.

The success of our youths' paper, the AMER-ICAN YOUNG FOLKS, has been without a parallel in Western journalism. Believing that the record, as the estimated value of its real useful boys' and girls' paper in the West useful boys' and girls' paper in the West of race course, judges' stand, band stand, ext that avoided blood and thunder trash on the hibition hall and other property which might other, combining instruction and amusement, we began the publication, adhering to the low rate of fifty cents per year for subscriptions. Oregon, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and low it further just now. Indiana. The volume for 1878 will be the best yet made. New features will be added and old ones improved on. No pains or expense will be spared to make it deserving the continued support of its thousands of young readers in all the Western States and Territo. ries. Parents who wish to put good reading matter in the hands of their children at a very low cost, should send for a sample copy of the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS. It will be sent free to applicants.

THE FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG

FOLKS one year for \$2.00.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS AS SEEN BY A MAS-SACHUSETTS FARMER

The following from the Boston Journal by the Agricultural Editor of that paper. He is a practical farmer and hits the mark very

1 had an opportunity the other day to spend a tew hours at an agricultural fair in a country town in Massachusetts. It was one of those societies which are enabled to receive aid from the State to enable them to assist in promoting the agricultural interests in the county, and it holds a three days' exhibition for that purpose, The first day of the show is demoney is needed for the encouragement of the higher branches of agriculture. The second day was devoted to the trial of speed of horses, several invited guests. To be sure, none of the orators were tillers of the soil or even writers upon farming matters, but then farmofficials now mean to treat the savages fairly ers need to be instructed in politics as well as and honestly, but they have heard too many in farming, and where it can be done better promises and been deceived too many times than at the County Fair? But it was upon the programme of the third day that the Committee of Arrangements had just "spread themnow. It is not to our credit that these sav- selves." I must give its main points, that you may realize how many branches come under head of agricultural in these days. The live stock was all removed at the end of the first day that minor matters might not draw off the attention of the public from more important subjects. A band tournament was the main feature in which a half dozen or more of brass bands in full and gorgeous uniform would contend for a series of prizes, liberal enough to bring out competitors from all parts of the State. It is hoped that this will induce the farmers and their sons to pay more attention to the cultivation of taste and talent for instrumental music, so that they will not be contented any longer with the simple strains of "the cornstalk fiddle and the pumpkin vine trombone," but will strive to organize a band upon every farm, and at least two in every farm village, when the ideas of Col, Waring are realized and farmers are no longer living isolated upon their farms. Then the monotonous beat of the flail will give place to the rattle of the drum, and the "shrill clarion of the cock" and the lowing of the cows will be hidden by the melodious breathings of the trampet and the bassoon. "How cheering the

There were also two match games of base ball between rival clubs and at great expense, say the committee; a professional athlete had been engaged to "make the attempt to run five miles in less than twenty nine minutes." We all see how important skill in these noble arts would be to the farmer's family: If the boys could throw a ball as straight as do those players, how handy it would be when they wanted to stone the hens out of the garden, and if they had such speed in running they could chase the calves when they got out with out having to call the dog to help them.

Of course, the development of the nobler animal was not forgotten, and two or three horse races were sandwiched in to give greater variety to the entertainment

Lest the study of these branches of agriculture should be too fatiguing for the common mind, ample chance was afforded for diverting the attention. They might learn skill in selling goods from the mock auction wagon, or the venders of catables and drinkables at the various stands. There were all sorts of the latter, from sweet cider to that sort of "cold tea" which cheers in small quantity and inebriates in large doses. They could learn the art of speculation by buying pools upon the races under the grand stand, while their children patronized the wheel of fortune, or the "prize package with a chance to get a dol-lar for five cents," or played at "pitch and toss" for dimes or jack knives. They might gather instruction from the lecture of the patent medicine vender, or amuse themselves by listening to the ballad singer. In short, no pains or expense was spared to make the whole affair as thorough a first/class humbug as ever stole the name of ag ricultural.

Now, in the name of common sense, if such the farmers submit to be taxed to raise money to give te these societies (for this one is but a sample of many or I would not have given

it is squan-dered in this way?

And if a farmer objects to the amount of his taxes the amount spent in this way is cast up in his face as if it were a personal charity to him, and something that he could not do with much it drew from the state for the purpose of promoting agriculture, and hoped to ascertain how much it paid as premiums for the entire receipts of the society from all sources; and nearly one sixth of its expendit tures, which outrun the receipts about one half as much as the amount drawn from the state.

Financially, the society stands well upon there was a field for a live, entertaining and and personal estate is nearly twice as large as its indebtedness, but as that property consists one hand and the Sunday School style on the not sell readily at their estimated value, it is quite possible that a forced sale might find this society bankrupt and unable to pay more than fifty per cent. It is interesting also to contrast its financial condition with some The paper now goes largely into California, societies where the old fashioned "cattle show" is the leading feature, instead of horse

DESCRIBE THE STRAYS ACCURATELY.

Thousands of dollars' worth of stray stock. which will soon be posted, can reach the owners without loss of time, or large expense, if these who take them up will only describe them carefully as to age, height, color, and peculiar markings. Animals of all kinds are often so carelessly described that the owners fail to recognize them. This can, and should be, avoided by every honest man who really desires the stock in his herd, that does not be-The KANSAS FARMER and THE AMERICAN long to him, to reach the proper owner. How Young Folks will both be sent postage paid to post a stray will be found at the head of the stray list on page 397 of this issue.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS POINTS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 25—Foreign Doings.—
A crisis in Germany threatened through unparalleled atagnation in trade.—Gen. Grant received by American residents of Paris in avery fond manner.—Repulse of the Russians before Kars and movements of troops in sians before Kars and movements of troops in the neighborhood.—Germany depends upon any colts, calves or lambs which have not exthe Republicans of France for a guarantee of

Washington.-The contested case of Spatford against Kellogg still undecided .- Baltimore races.-A field day among the sports.-Gallant contest between Ten Breck, Tom Ochiltree and Parole, in which the latter, in a

FRIDAY, Oct. 26 —Foreign News.—Desperate fighting all along the line, beginning at Plevna.-The Russians claim a great victory, and captures of men and guns.—The Turks declare that they have repulsed the Russians in all attacks -Plevna to be provisioned for three months, which looks as if they want to stay .- Gen. Grant received by President Mac-Mahon at the Champs Elysee.—The colliers of England on a big strike for higher wages .-Significant utterances of the French papers

on the political situation in France. Washington Notes .- The Director of the Mint stands firm against the trade dollar .-The Senate, after unimportant business, grows weary in well doing and adjourns till Monday.-Committee on privileges and elections preparing to make an endless job of the contested cases.—Pennsylvania Members exercised about official appointments, and they seek the fountain of civil service reform to persuade.-Committee to declare the result of election of President and Vice-President.-A Democratic caucus appoint Bayard, Thurman and Morgan to represent them .- Secretary Sherman interviewed about that parlor meeting, and he explains

SATURDAY, Oct. 27 .- Foreign News .- The Russians declare that the investment of air, which they would not touch in their Plevna is now complete, and say they have stalls. got the Turks under Osman Pasha bottled up.

—President MacMahon will talk to the Chamber with great firmness -General Grant receiving visits from a large number of Americans and Frenchmen.

Washington .-- Appointments to be sent to the Senate on Monday, among them a new Marshal for the Western District of Missouri. -Opinion of Secretary Evarts concerning Simon Cameron's candidacy for the English Mission.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company after another subsidy.—The Spafford-Kellogg contest for the Louisiana Senator-Preliminary statements of the principals before the Elections Committee .- Cabivictor without any great exertion.-Parole and Ten Brock to run in New York .- Mr. Blow's St. Louis stud.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28 .- Foreign Scraps .- Conflicting rumors from the armies operating be-yond Kars.—The Grand Duke Nicholas visits the late battle field and is elated over killing a few Turks.—The situation in France seems to be growing still more critical.-President Grant says that France wears a well-ordered

Washington.—Cameron's forces have sub-sided, but the old chief is still roaring around. -Evarts says he dld not think the Pennsylvanians would go to a grave-yard to resurrect somebody; and the latest rumor is that Schurz will go to England .- Mr. Tilden is serenaded. He makes a speech and swears a shall be restored to the people according to the idea of its founders."—Woman's Christian Temperance Union .- The work of the Reformers.

St. Louis Notes .- The Hannibal & St. Joe road granted an appeal.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30th-Foreign News Budget-Brilliant assemblage of the elite of miles of Ghazi Mukhtar's Camp.

Washington.-an avalanche of bills introduced in the house .- announcement of comfirmations by the Senate.-Thursday, the 29th day of November. designated as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer—Senator Morton nearing his end; his frienes despair of his recovery Death of Gen. Forrest of federate fame.-Cleveland Races.- Village Destroyed by Fire.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR DAUGH TERS?

I request a place in your valuable paper for the following—"What shall we do with our Give them a good, substantial, common education. Teach them how to cook a good meal of Teach them how to darn stockings and sew

on buttons. Teach them how to make shirts. Teach them how to make bread.

Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining-room and the parlor.

Teach them the further one lives beyond their income the nearer he gets to the poor-

Teach them to wear calico dresser, and do it like a queen. Teach them that a rosy romp is worth fifty

delicate consumptives.

Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes Teach them to foot up store bills. Teach them that God made them in his own image, and that no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.

Teach them everyday, hard, practical, come mon-sense. Teach them self-reliance.

Teach them that a good, steady mechanic, without a cent, is worth a dozen oily pated

loafers in broadcloth. Teach them not to have anything to do with intemperate and dissolute young men. Teach them accomplishments, painting,

drawing, music-if you have the time and money to do it with. Teach them to say no, and stick to it; yes, and stick to it.

Teach them not to paint and powder.

FALL CARE OF STOCK. There is no question and no manner of

flock or herd, they can be moved to some bettion, by giving food of a more strengthening quality. This is a season of the year requiring more than ordinary care, and early every ter pasture or have some immediate stimulas cold morning something should be given to tra good grass or food of same kind.

It is not necessary to begin stabling at night because of moderate cold, for if the stomache of animals are full of good food, the cool air is not disagreeable, and nature provides longer hair to assist in keeping them Ochiltree and Parole, in which the latter, in a 2 1-2 mile dash, comes off victorious.—Run on the Union Dime Savinga Bank of New York.

—Pittaburg rioters sentenced, indicted, held to ball, died, etc!

FRIDAY, Oct. 26 — Foreign News.—Desperate fighting all along the line heginning at the savera storms come on and the savera storms. Then when savera storms come on and the savera storms come on and the savera storms. are put into winter quarters, they will escape the ordeal of the change to dry food, because they have been brought regularly to it by the morning feed (and perhaps evening feed too) after grass becomes short. Grass ought not to be grazed so bare as to weaken the roots, and to prevent it, when any one is heavily stocked, or the grass goes off through drouth, feed should be given twice per day.

It is this attention to young stock, sheep, etc., in England, which makes the tenant farmers so successful and causes the extra mutton and wool; and it is the false economy in the United States of "husbanding," as it is called, the best food, and keeping the cattle and sheep short, in consequence of which they lose so much flesh that farmers are afraid of the winter, and they sink money instead of gaining. When young animals are brought in, they should not be kept closely shut up. There should be a good ventilation; and in the day time, especially from 10 A. M. (or earlier when mild) till 3 or 4 P. M., they should be out of their night quarters, and lie in an open yard having a shed that they can go under at pleasure. In fact, all varieties of Russians cannot winter in Bulgaria, and will stock should have this healthful daily airing, try hard to beat the Turks.—Ismail Pasha has formed a junction with Mukhtar Pasha.—The

> Sheep, too, ought to have yards for running in when the snow is deep; but they should have some old pasture lot saved with all the growth after July, for them to range on every In the Southern States, all stock is the better for running on the bluegrass fields .- G. G. in Country Gentleman.

> > WHEN TO HAVE COWS COME IN.

a young heifer drop her first calf is late in the spring, so she can have the benefit of plenty of sweet, autritious grass after her calf has mel, we think there should be no question about which is the best time for her to calve, for it is when she can get plenty of natural,

juicy food. We like to have our heifers from twenty four to thirty months old when they drop their swear that "The Government of America first calves, for much earlier than this is apt

dent.—The Muscovites gain another Victory over their enemy near Plevna.—Kars completely invested—the Russians within three pletely invested—the Russians within three be injured, though we shall always advocate Committees.—Presidential nominations and good feeding, liberal in quantity, and of the

best and most desirable quality. In either a milk or a butter dairy, the products of that dairy command higher prices during winter than during the warm summer months; and they should do so, for the cost of producing this butter and milk, consequent on the increased labor and expense in feeding, is much more in winter than in summer when they have the benefit of plenty of good pass

If there is plenty of good feed on hand, and you expect to give plenty of it, to be seconded by the best care and management, then we say it will pay to have your mature anitheir flow of milk, grass comes in to heighten the flow and keep it up till they are nearly

have had good evidence that it is a good plan. If there be a better one we are anxious to know what it is, from those who have tried it long enough to be assured of its desirability over the one mentioned above.-D. Z. Evans, Jr., in Ohio Farmer.

BAD AIR OF MINES. "

their interest to ventilate well, that unless they did so men could not work ; and they reof mines as ocular proof. This is true in a certain sense. Unless air courses were driven, air doors hung, stoppings built and air shafts sunk, the mines would soon become filled with stagnant and noxious air, and could not be entered at all. Hundreds of dollars are an. nually expended in even the worst ventilated mines to get forward a supply of air. But it is for the very reason that it costs money to ventilate, that bad ventilation prevails. It is the efforts to save money, by neglecting or refusing to drive the necessary air ways, construct more costly elevators, etc., so as to disdoubt about the fact that young animals of of time, but a light will burn in air unfit for whenever there is the slightest check to halation of a vitiated atmosphere will slowly man in my employment, who deemed a suffi

growth and the comely appearance of the but surely destroy the strongest constitution A light will even burn in air where a miner cannot work out a shift of eight hours without

GOOD MANNERS.

The essence of good manners is kind

thoughtfulness of others. The man who goe to his room in a hotel stamping and talking through the corridor, slamming his door, and flinging his boots down heavily upon the floor is merely brutally selfish. He is not aware that he owes duties to other people who will be affected by his conduct. He does not think that he rudely awakens some one to whom sleep is indispensable, and whom he has no right to disturb. Haydon's picture of the man in the chop house waiting for the Times, which his neighbor has held for an hour, and is evidently bent upon holding until he has read all the advertisements, is an illustration of this common selfishness. The talk and conduct in the cars are generally signs of vanity or a morbid self-consciousness. A well-bred man keeps his toothaches and headaches to himself, and does not assume that strangers are interested in his digestion. A well-bred woman keeps her children quiet, and does not assume that all her fellow-travelers must share her fondness for them. It Mrs. P., with her vivid sense of Mr. P.'s peculiarities and of her fine house and equipage, could only once know how supremely unimportant any individual is, how well the world fared before Mr. P. arrived, and how unshocked the universe will be by his departure, she would be a modest and well mannered woman. That knowledge, indeed, would be a general cor-rective of manners. A certain kind of personal conceit often accompanies undeniable superority. There are men, like Lord Chatham, who like to have their going and coming regarded as events, to move with a pompous bustle, and to be constantly recognized as great men. But if they could only know it, that very taste is constantly accounted to them for weakness, and their influence is just so far

PHILOSOPHY IN COOKING.

A writer in the American Cultivator says: The various processes of cooking often determine both the taste for food and its ultimate beneficial effect on the system. In the case of animal food, whatever renders its fibre harder makes the meat less digestible; the flesh of young animals, or those that have never been overworked, is easily distinguished from that There is quite a diversity of opinion in re-gard to the best time to have cows drop their of older, tougher cattle. Keeping tends very calves so as to return the greatest measure of profit, and it depends very much on the persons themselves whether spring, summer, fall killed, and yet, for the lack of a supply of ice or winter be the best time, and on the ages of and other conveniences of trifling cost and net Council.—The English Mission.—Sitting the animals, the way they are fed, and the trouble, immense quantities of tough and unsull's programme, etc.—The great four-mile food given. Experience in this matter has fit meat are annually consumed in country race at Pimilico yesterday. Ten Brock the demonstrated to us that the best time to have places. By the action of salt on lean meat a victor without any great exertion—Parola flavor is extracted and absorbed, rendering the fibre harder, drier, and more indigestible. Occabeen taken away, to steadily and naturally in sionally salt meat is agreeable, but as a regular crease her flow of milk, and thereby lay the article of diet it is objectionable, since the foundation of a good milker. If she comes in introduction of so much salt into the system profit in the winter, when she has to subsist is prejudicial to health, lessens the relish for for the most part on dry feed, as do many hun food, induces cravings for fluids, produces in dreds of our farmers' cows, she will not im- digestion and skin disease. Fats form an exprove as she should and would on grass. As ception; they have no water to lose, hence and happy aspect. A programme has been it is the most critical period in the life of a salt makes them no harder, and in fact, fat made out for his entertainment and honor.

Washington.—Cameron's forces have subsided but the old shift in critical period in the life of a good dairy cow, when she drops her first calf, if it be desired to have a really first-class aniand will digest quicker than fresh pork, while beef long salted, requires two hours longer for digestion than roast beef.

In boiling, beef loses 15 per cent. of its weight; roasted, 20 per cent.; boiled mutton shrinks 10 per cent., while roasted, 24 per cent.; fowl cooked by boiling, 13 per cent. and they show 25 per cent. less by roasting. to dwarf them in statue as well as in other desirable qualities, while, if left longer than once into boiling water; if intended for soup, that the owner loses much time that is unnectable that is unnectable to be into boiling water; if intended for soup, use cold water and gradually heat it. Boiled essary. We speak from experience, though meat eaten without the soup formed in boilthere may be many who may, and no doubt do, differ with us on this as well as many seals up the pores through which the juices more subjects.

In regard to mature cows, those which have had their second or third calf, the time of produced by sudden contact with great heat, sonable to suppose that those first mentioned harder and more indigestible, but it imbues it have become established and are not so apt to with boiling fat and destroys the flavor. No meat diet is so economical as the preparation of soups and stews, since even shin bones broken up have a nutritive value of one third that of beef in carbon, and one-sixth in nitrogen.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

From Reno County.

Oct, 26.-Fall wheat has never looked so well at this time of year since the county was settled. It was put in earlier, better, mostly by drilling, and the frequent showers at the mals drop their calves during winter. By the time they have decreased considerably in right time, keep it growing: twice as much as last year. Rye, wheat and oats are about all threshed, and have yielded more than ready to go dry.

Until we know of a better plan we shall the owners expected—wheat from 10 to 37 continue to practice the above, as near as circumstances will permit us to do so, for we 40. Rve. corp and all crops are good. Horses. 40. Rye, corn and all crops are good. Horses, cattle and hogs are doing well.

R P. HANAN.

NEVER FORGET ANYTHING.

A successful business man told me there Andrew Roy, the well versed and intelligent were two things which he learned when he mine inspector of Ohio, writes us: "It is was eighteen, which were ever afterwards of mine inspector of Ohio, writes us: "It is often claimed by mine owners that it is to great use to him, namely, "never to lose any. thing, and never to forget anything." old lawyer sent him with an important paper, fer to the air courses, air doors and air shafts with certain instructions what to do with it. "But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it; what shall I do then?" The answer was with the utmost emphasis, "You must not lose it!" "I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?" But I say you must not happen to; I shall make no provision for any such occurrence, you MUST NOT lose it!" This put a new train of thought into the young man's mind, snd he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it. He made such provision against every contingency that he never lost anything. He found this equally true about forgetting. If charge a vigorous column of air through the mine, that makes bad air possible. Where membered, he pinned it down on his mind, air is so bad, that a light cannot burn, a man fastened it there, and made it stay. He used cannot see, and cannot even live for any length to say, "When a man tells me that he forgot of time, but a light will burn in air unfit for to do something, I tell him he might as the healthy abode of man. He may not feel well have said, I did not care enough about every variety must be kept in one uniform, thriving condition, if money is to be made by raising them. They must be watched, so that days of unbreken manhood, but constant in the gain. It again.' I do something, I tell him he might as well have said, I did not care enough about your business to take the trouble to think of any direct effects, especially in the younger that the manhood, but constant in the gain. I once had an intelligent young

cient excuse for neglecting any important task to say, "I forgot it." I told him that would not answer. If he was sufficiently interested, he would be careful to remember. It was because he did not care enough that he forgot. I drilled him with this truth. He worked for me three years, and during the last of the three he was utterly changed in this respect. He did not forget a thing. His forgetting, he found, was a lazy, careless habit of the mind, which he cured.

Medium

CHEESE—Per lb.

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh

YINEGAR—Per gal.

POTATOES—Perjbu.

POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.

Chickens, Dressed, per lb.

Turkeys, "

CABBAGE—Per doz—

Chickens, Dressed, per lb.

Chickens, Dressed, per lb.

Chickens, Dressed, per lb.

Chickens, Dressed, per doz.

THE PORK TRADE.

Pork continues quite firm, with somewhat of an advanced tendency in this market. Mess is now selling at \$11 for Detroit packed, and Chicago meas sells here \$15.50 to \$15.75. The stocks are reduced, and the demand for consumption and export continues. The increase of the export trade over the past year is re-markable. From November 1 to October 1 there has been sent abroad in pork, lard, ba-con, hams, etc., 701,882,064 lbs. mere than the corresponding period of the previous year.
This immense export of pork products has drawn heavily on the hogs throughout the summer, and has added very materially in resummer, and has added very materially in reducing the stocks of the past winter. The summer packing at the west has used 305,000 hogs more than for the summer of 1876, and the total number packed at the several markets at the west, is estimated at \$2,220,000. The Chicago market at present, shows a downward tendency, and cash sales of mess pork were made at \$14,60. At Cincinnati and New York the prices of mess pork are from \$14.30. York the prices of mess pork are from \$14,30 to \$14,50. For November, December, and January, contracts in Chicago are at prices ranging from \$12,65 to \$12,95.—Michigan

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1877. GOLD—Opened and closed at 102%, with sales dur ing the day at 102%.

LOANS—Carrying rates, 1 and 1% per cent.; borrowing rates, 1 to 2 per cent.

BILVER—Bars, \$1 21% in greenbacks; \$1 18% in gold, cont. 100%.

SiLVEK—Bars, \$1 214 in greenbacks; \$1 154 in gold; coin. 1604 discount.
GOVERNMENTS—Steady.
RAILROAD BONDS—Generally strong.
STATE BONDS—Firm.
'STOCKS—Dull; in the morning the market was weak and lower, but at the close there was a general recovery, the closing quotations being about the highest of the day.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 30, 1877.

WHEAT—Steady, active and firm: No. 2, winter spot and October nominal: \$1 18 November; No. 3, \$1 083¢ to 1 083¢ spot; \$1 083¢ October; \$1 083¢ first half of November; \$1 09½ last half of November; \$1-037¢ November; \$1 11 December; \$1 083¢ year; \$1 13 081 183¢ Jannary; No. 4, 983¢ spot and October; 98 to 1984¢ Moyember; No. 4, 983¢ spot and October; 98 to 1984¢ Moyember; 983¢ C December; 95%c year; rejected, 70c spot; No. 2 spring, 91c spot; 91½c October; 90½c November; No. 382c spot.

CORN—Steady and more doing; No. 2, 29½c spot and October; 29c first half of November; 28c last half of November; 287 last half of November; 2874c year and Jannary; rejected, 25c spot; 26½c October; OATS—Quiet; No. 2 16½c spot; 17½c October; November nominal. KANSAS CITY, October 30, 1877.

November nominal. RYE—Dull; No. 2, 40% spot; 41c November and December: rejected, 3% spot. BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 30, 1877. KANSAS CITY, October 30, 1877.

CATTLE—Reccipts, 3,307; shipments, 1,413; driven out, 1,240; active and steady; sales of native feeders at \$3.60; native cows, \$2,30@\$2.50; Colorado feeders \$3 to 3.80; through steers, \$2.25; through cows, \$2.10 (2) 12%.

HOGS—Light receipts; sales to packers at \$4.50.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1877. FLOUR—Moderate trade; superfine western, \$4 80 to 535; common to good, \$5 40 to 575; good to choice \$5 80 to 6; white wheat extra, \$6 05 to 6 75; St. Louis, \$5 50 to 8 \$5. \$5.80 to 6; white wheat extra, \$6.05 to 6.75; St. Louis, \$5.50 to 8.25.

WHEAT—No. 3 spring, \$1.21; No. 2 Chicago, \$1-30 to \$1.31; No. 2 Milwaukee \$1.20 to \$1.31; No. 1.

spring \$1.33.

RYE—Quiet and steady; western, 70 to 71c.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.

CORN—Steady; mixed western, 61% to 62%c; high mixed \$25.6c.

OORN-Steady; mixed western, 514 505
mixed 624 c.
OATS-Unchanged.
COFFEE-Quiet and Steady.
SUGAR-Dull and nominally unchanged.
MOLASSES-Unchanged.
RICE-Unchanged.
EGGS-Less firm.
PORK-Stronger; new mess. \$14 50.
REEF-Ouiet.

BEEF-Quiet. MIDDLES-Western long clear in fair demand

LARD-Heavy; prime steam \$3 50 20. BUTTER-Western. 11@22c.

CHEESE—Steady. WHISKY—Dull; \$1 10@1 11.

St. Louis Produce Market. ST. Louis, October 30, 1817.

FLOUR—Dril and a shade lower.
WHEAT—Unsettled; No. 2 red. \$1 33 bid cash; No. 3 red. \$1 27 to \$1 26\% November; No. 4 red \$1 14 cash.
CORN—Steady; 43c cash; \$1 27 to \$2 \% Cotober; 42\% c

OORN—Steady; 43c cash; 43% @43% c October; 42% c
November.
OATS—Quiet; 25% @25% c cash; 25% c November.
RYE—Better feeting; 54@54% c cash.
BARLEY—Dult; sales of low Kansas at 45c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1 08.
BUTTER—Steady and firm; dairy 20 to 28c; country 20 to 25c.
EGGS—Steady 15@16c.
PORK—Dult; jobbing at \$14.
MEATS—Dult; 6% c, 7% c to 8c packed.
BACON—Better for sides; 7% c to 9% c. 9% to 10c.
LARD—Nominal; 88.12% bid.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

Sr. Louis, October 30, 1877. ST. LOUIS, October 35, 1811.

HOGS—Unchanged: Yorkers, \$4, 60@4, 80; packing \$4,75 to 5; butchers \$5 to 5 30; receipts 2,300.

CATTLE—Dull; choice shipping steers, \$5, 25, 5 fair to good, \$4 to 4,75; cows and heifers, \$2,25@3,75; feeding steers, \$3,25 to 3,75; Texans, \$3,25@3,62%; through Texans, \$2,25 to 3,50; Colorado natives, \$3,75 receipts 800.

receipts 800.
SHEEP—Still scarce and wanted; butchers, \$2 75 to 3 75; shipping muttons. \$3 75 to 4 37%; receipts,

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, October 30, 1877

CHICAGO, October 30, 1877

FLOUR—Steady and firm

WHEAT—Irregular; cash higher, op.ions lower;

No. 2 spring, \$11001 10½ cash; \$1 04½ to \$1 04½

November; \$1 03½ to 103½ December; \$1 03 to \$1 03½

year; No. 3, spring, \$1 03.

CORN—Good demand and a shade higher; 47%c

cash; 43% to 44c November; 41%c year.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower; 24%c cash; 23%c

November; 23%c to 24c December.

RYE—Good demand at fair prices; 54c

BARLEY—Good demand and a shade higher; 60c.

PORK—Good demand and a shade higher; 814 72

cash or October; 12 75 November; \$12 45012 47% year.

LARD—Fair demand and lower; \$8 35 to 8 45 cash;

\$3 37% to 8 40 October; \$8 12% to 8 15 year.

BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—\$107.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 30, 1877. The Drover's Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

the Brover's Journal this alternoon reports as 101-lows:

CATILE.-Receipts, 2.400; a few good shipping, best grades. sold at \$5; shipping, \$4@5; butchers strong and steady at \$2.25@3 55; Colorados steady and firm at \$2.60 to \$3.60; Texas grassers in light supply and steady at \$2@3 37%.

HOGS.—Receipta, 3.500; opened steady and closed 10 and 15c lower; Philadelphias, demand light, at 5.20 to 5 35; Bostons \$4.90@\$5 10; mixed packing \$4.70@\$4.80; light \$4.90 to \$5; all sold.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 445; firm and active; butchers quotable and sold at \$3 to 4; shipping \$4 to 5; all sold.

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.



Topeka Lumber Market. Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh. Rough boards No. 2.

Pencing No. 2.. Common boards, surface...
Stock D. ...
C. ...
B. Finishing Lumber. 35.00 to 55.00
Plooring. 25.00 to 35.00
Shingles. 3.00 to 4.00
Lath. 3.00
Owing to law water in pinesias lumber is stiffening

Topeka Butcher's Retall Market,

Round

Roasts

By the carcass per lb

Roast

Roast

By the carcass per lb

Roast

Roast BREF-Sirloin Steak per lb Roasts " "
By the carcass per lb...... PORK-Steaks per lb....

Leather Market. Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly

No. 2..... No. 3....

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\$100,000 TO LOAN On improved farms at a LOWER RATE of

INTEREST and commission than offered by

Avenue, Topeka, Kansas,

Farm Machinery Cheap.—We have had placed in our hands to be sold VERY LOW for

One 8-ton new stock scale warranted.

" 12-foot wind mill of best manufacture. Address Downs & Merrill, Topeka, Kansas

Amsden's Early Peach .-- Buds of this splen-

did early peach may be had of Geo. Hentig, 1/2 mile west of Kansas Pacific Depot.

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 paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka of every description, and for every possible use, promptly and satisfactorily manufactured. Kansas.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chest nut Ste Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOR SALE.

I have for sale 2.000 Choice Breeding Ewes, also a large number of wethers and lambs for feeding. Address for two weeks, S. S. MATTHEWS, Russell , Kansas,

ACENTS. Mica Lamp Reflectors, 35c. \$2,00 a
Dozen. Nigger Head Match Safe, 35c
\$2,00 a Dozen. raten Pocket Stove
\$1.50. Send for Circulars.

C. W. FOSTER & CO., 62 Canal St. Chicago. Illinois.



Will Make Your Hens Lay, Winter and Summer, support Fowls during moulting, keep them constantly in the condition, and increase their profit 100 per cent. Half of the chicks dicannually. This makes bone and muscle early, and will save them. Packages to mix with 6 weight ordinary feed, 5 years from the condition of \$1.00 and \$2.00. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Also sold by Grocers, Feed Stores, etc.

C. I. ALLEN & CO., Box 103, Hartford, CONN.

T. J, IVER, Mound City, Linn Co. Kansas, makes a specialty of Brown Leghorn Fowls bred pure from the best strains in the U.S. A few choice Birds for sale at reasonable figures. Correspondence Solicited.

DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE, Giving them the usual commission other makers give to agents. The KANSAS QUEEN is the only organimanufactured for which there are no agents. Do your own business and save \$50. Address with stamp, EBER C. SMITH, Proprietor, Burlington, Kansas.

Wear your hands out, but use Hall's Patent Husking Cloves and Pins, made better than ever.



Men's Full Husking Gloves, per pair, \$2,00 Men's Half Husking Pin, 15c or four for 50 Single Point Husking Pin, 15c or four for 50 Doable ... 15c ... 50 Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price to any address. Ask your merchant for them or address HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO. 145 South Clinton Street Chicago, Ill,

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14 HEAD OF CATTLE,

Among which will be found Five Head of No. 1. Good Milch Cows, One two-year-old Helfer, Two year-ling Helfers, Five Calves, and One Thoroughbred Short-horn Durham Bull. The Cattle, except the Bull, are all High Grade Animals.

Also Three Head of Large Work and Brood Mares.

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Standard Prices!

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Swine Husbandry! A Practical Manual

FOR THE

BREEDING, REARING, AND

Management of Swine, AND THE Prevention and Treatment of Their Diseases.

F. D. COBURN,

A WESTERN PRACTICAL FARMER AND BREEDER. ILLUSTRATED

In the great corn growing States of the West, the conversation of that product into the compact and portable form of pork, is a leading industry, and the problem, "How much pork is represented by an acre of corn?" or "How much pork is represented by an acre of corn?" is of the greatest importance to every sarmer. Our agricultural literature has here tofore been deficient in works giving an account of the wholesale process et pork making, as a practice in the great corn-producing States, and the present book, by one practically engaged in the pursuit, will be generally welcomed. The first portion of the work discussed the merits of the leading breeds, and while indicating his own preference for the Berkshire, the author gives a full presentation of the claims made for other breeds. The portion devoted to breeding is in accordance with the views of the best breeders, and the chapters devoted to feeding and fattening present the subject in a most thorough manner. A large share of the work is devoted to the "Diseases of Bwine," and is probably the part which will be consulted by many with the greatest interest. But few, who have not given special attention to the subject, are aware of the immense losses the country has annually sustained for several years, through the wholesale mortality among swine in several Western states, from diseases which are alike in being rapidly fatal, and are popularly classed under the term "Hog Cholera." This subject is most thoroughly discussed, and its causes shown to be svoidable. In this part of the volume, asin other parts, the author does not cortent himself by giving merely his own experience and views, but draws freely from the writings of others, to whom he, of course, gives full credit. The work throughout bears the impress of a desire to exhibit the present state of knewledge on the subject, rather than to put forth himself as an authority. While written from a Western breeder's standpoint, the usefulness of the book is by no means limited to any section of the country, as s

CONTENTS.
CHAP, I. Introductory.—CHAP, II. Value of the Hog

BREEDS OF SWINE, THEIR CHARACTERISTICS AND WORTH.

CHAP. III. The Poland-Chinas,—Chap, IV The Chester Whites.—Chap. V. The Berkshires.—Chap, VI, The Sulfolks.—Chap VII. The Essex,—Chap, WIII. The York shires.—Cheshires, or Jefferson County Swine, of New York.—Lancashires.—Victorias.—Neapolitans.—Jersey Reds.—Durocs.—Chap, IX. Relative Merits of the Sulfolks, Essex, and Berkshire. By R. W. Cottrel.

RAISING AND FATTENING; SWINE.

RAISING AND FATTENING'SWINE.

CHAP. X. The Boar-How to Choose and how to keep Him.—Chap. XI. The Sow and Her Pigs.—CHAP. XII.
Castrating and Spaying.—CHAP XIII. Pasture and Summer Food.—XIV. Fattening.—CHAP XV. Cooking Food for Swine.—Food Cookers.—CHAP. XVII. Hog Houses and Pens.—CHAP. XVII. Slauhgering, Curing, and Preserving.—CHAP. XVIII. Slauhgering, Curing, and Preserving.—CHAP. XVIII. Some General Observations.—Rooting and its Prevention.—Ear Mutilation and ear marks.—Sows Eating their Pigs.—Quarreisome and Fighting Hogs.—Condition of Sows for Breeding.—Is if Profitable to Cure Pork?—Reports of Remarkable Growth.—Feeding Cooked Wheat.—Hogging off Corn Fields.—Relation Between the Prices of Corn and Pork.—The most Profitable Hogs.—What are "Thorough-Bred" Swine.—Classifying and Judging at Fairs.—Giving salt with Food.—Is the Enforced Hibernation of Hogs Practicable?—Char XIX. Hog-Feeding and Pork-Making. By Joseph Sullivan, Esq.

DISEABES OF SWINE, PRACT!CAL INFORMATION

AS TO THEIR CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, PRE.

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CHAP. XX: Disease of Swine and Their Treatment—Introductory.—Anthrax Disease, sor "Hog Cholera."—CHAP.

XXI. The So-Called "Hog Cholera." By Doct. H. J. Det.
mers.—CHAP. XXIII. The So-Called "Hog Cholera."—
CHAP. XXIII. Various Diseases Common to Swine.—
Worms.—Trichina spirals.—Kidney Worms.—Messles,—
Worms.—Trichina spirals.—Kidney Worms.—Messles,—
Wange.—Lice.—Common Cough.—Pneumonia.—Quinsy or
Strangles.—Nassl Catarth.—Inflammation of the Brain.
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SIGNS O' THE SEASON.

There sounds a rustling in the standing corn; There hangs a bright-cheeked apple on the bough, And later lingers now the tardy morn, And evening shadows gather sooner now.

One crimson branch flames 'mid the maple wood; One red leaf hides amid the woodbine's green; And clean-raked fields lie bare where lately stood The tawny grain amid the summer scene.

Blue gentians show 'mid meadow grasses sear, And from the stubble, shrill the crickets sing A requiescato'er the falling year— All sounds seem sadly chorusing.

FAIRIES.

About this spring, if ancient bards say true, The dapper elves their moonlight sports renew; Their pigmy kind and little fairy queen In circing dances gamboll'd on the green, In circing dances gamoon a soncert made, While tuneful spirits a merry concert made, And airy music warbled through the shade, —Pope.

AUTHORS.

An author! 'tis a venerable name!
How few deserve it, and what numbers claim!
Unblessed with sense above their peers refined,
Who shall stand up dictators to mankind?
Nay, who dare shine, if not in virtue's cause?
The sole proprietor of just applause.

— Young.

THE LAND STORM, Along the woods, along the moorish fens, sighs the sad genius of the coming storm; And up among the loose, disjointed citifs And fractured mountains wild, the brawling brook And cave, pressgeful, send a hollow moan, Resounding long in listening Fancy's ear.

— Thompson.

WINTER EXPERIENCE.

'Tis pleasant by the cheerful hearth to hear Of tempests and the dangers of the deep, and pause at times and feel that we are safe, and with an eager and suspended soul Woo terror to delight us.

VIRTUE AND PASSION. As fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care, On savage stocks inserted, learn to bear, The surest virtues thus from passions shoot, Wild nature's vigor working at the root.

—Pope.

IKE BRENNAN'S WATCH

"Ef you think your cousin is a scoundrel. young man, why, say the word, if it's neces-sary to say anything. It's mean to shrug and sigh, and shake a man's good name away with a shake of your head—that's what I think." And Ike Brennan pushed back his Panama, and looked with anything but approval at Lyman Sneed leaning, in spotless white duck, against the China tree.

In spite of his dapper appearance, he was not a pleasant young man to look at. He had that uncertain, nervous way so irritating to the honest and purposeful, and it stood written on his face that he never loved a living soul. No, not even the pretty Nona Duval, whom he qu't Ike to go and meet. He thought he loved her, but no feeling that possessed him was a more thoroughly selfish one.

His cousin, Dick Burleson, loved Nonathat was quite sufficient to make Lyman Sneed sure that she was necessary to his happiness. So he went eagerly now to meet her. Ike

watched him up the street, muttering:
"Of two evils choose the least; but I've allers noticed that women, of two men, choose the worst; wonder if little Nona'll do that same thing? Her father rode through many a hard fight by my side—calculate I'll take sides here—yes, sir." He rose slowly, lifted his rifle, and went

trailing up the hot avenue. He was on the lock-out for Dick, and very soon found him among a lot of rough teamsters who were loafing in one of the principal stores. Dick was reading to them a New York paper, and backing up his own side of some political question with a good deal of fervor. The men were pulling their beards and listening with that true Texas phlegm which might at any

"Lyman Sneed is playing the mischief with your good name, Dick. It's against my habit to look after anybody's but my own, but I've "Dick at last!" reasons contrary this time."

"Lyman Sneed! He is, is he?" And Dick instinctively put his hand on the leather sheath that held his knife. "No tools, Dick, of that kind. It's me that you been?"

"That is it; he said nothing that you can get hold ef. Pities his uncle—pities Nona Duval—and is so sorry you will—"." "What ?"

"He don't say—shrugs his shoulders and shakes his head, and the shrug and shake stand for drinking, gaming, anything you like

away for Lyman to pick up—that is just what he wants you to do-give in a bit to the old man; he thinks all creation of you, and if you won't try to please him, why Lyman will, that's all."

'I'm not going to take my politics and my opinions from Uncle Jack Burleson, no. not for all his hog wallow prairie, and his cattle and geld thrown in."

"He is an old man, Dick. Life is a country Jack Burleson has gone pretty thoroughly over-stands to reason he knows more an'

"He contradicts me half the time for the sake of a fight. He does not go into court now, and he hasn't any lawyers or juries to bully. But he won't make Dick Burleson say black is white to please him-you bet he won't."

"Dick, you are right—blessed of you arn't! But old Jack is wise and good, and knows a sight more'n is writ in books. Say 'yes' when you can."

Sure."

his books upon his desk, dashed his hat in a pessibility of sticking, and turn the bag over vanilla, or pineapple.

ing shirt gave his uncle great offence, and he

"Lavacca teamsters, indeed! I don't see what on earth makes you run after every drove that comes to town."

A keen flash of pleasure shot into the old man's eyes; but he was far too full of fight to abandon the dispute. He first attacked Dick's

politics, then his personal appearance and abilities, without being conscious how provoking he was. One bitter word followed another till all

three men were on their feet, and Lyman, with a little scream, had rushed between his uncle and cousin. Dick laughed uproariously at the intervention, and kicking it out of his way,

"Goodbye, Uncle; I'm not going to quarrel any more with you. The world is big enough I reckon, for both of us—and for our opin-

He went straight to Ike, who was sitting just where he left him, and said: "tke, tell uncle, in a couple of days, that I have gone West, and that there's no ill blood between us—and, Ike, watch Nona for me up. til I can come after her."

"You are bound to go, then?"
"Yes, the old man is fire, and I am gunpowder: we are better apart—that's all. "Go 'long, then; I'll watch what you leave

behind, Dick felt unhappy enough at leaving Nona. She lived alone with her father, and he was not always the best of protectors. Dick spent the rest of the day by her side, and left town in the cool of the evening in no very desponding mood. Nona had promised everything he asked of her, and all the rest seemed positive make a syrup of four pounds of sugar and one quart of vinegar. Boil the apples

He had some land and cattle on the San hands. In two years he would sell some of his increase, furnish it, marry Nona, turn grazier, and run for the legislature. When he went back, he would put "all right" with his uncle, and being so far apart, they could keep right; and if not, and he lost his share of Jack Burleson's estate-made money was

man hoped against hope; but one day, when Ike Brennan carelessly asked:

When is Dick coming back from the West?" then he knew the lad had gone to this Ike and the Judge spent much time together. They kept up a perpetual quarrel, but they were well matched, and after a year's disputing, the victory on every single point was a disputed one. Sometimes, at the end of a long argument, and a long silence, the

Early in the second year the Judge had an accident that completely invalided him; and after some months' decline, he quietly passed away. Singularly enough, there was no will found, and Lyman Sneed took possession of everything. No Dick came to dispute his claim. Ike smoked away in his old, shady corner, and smiled queerly to himself, when he saw how diligently Lyman began to improve the city lots, and how cleverly he collected and invested the outstanding accounts of the estate.

In all things but one, Lyman's fortune pros pered-Nona still refused all his attentions But as soon as the Judge was dead, he began to use stronger means of persuasion. Nona's father owed him a large sum, and their home was mortgaged for its payment. Lyman soon let father and daughter see on what terms only the Daval place could be saved; and the

It was so unusual for Ike Brennan to made learning of interior in a sound and then said:

It was so unusual for Ike Brennan to made learning of interior in a sound in a set of interior in a set of i

One soul wakes another, and Dick opened his eyes wide, and answered :

'Here I am, Ike! "You tormenting youngster, where have

"Everywhere, Ike, and precious introduction making this quarrel, you know, and I let nobody do my fighting."

"What did he say?"

"Everywhere, Ike, and precious introduction to the control of the contr was dead, and Nona going to marry Lyman Speed. I couldn't stand that, and so I came along with what I had."

"How much?" "Only eight thousand dollars."

"That's enough. I guess you'll find your.

"You'll say neither good nor bad, Dick.
Lyman is like a pine coal, if he don't burn, he blackens. Only don't three your about. principal citizens of the place. The will. leaving nearly everything to Dick, was withhad taken care of the estate.

Dick would never come back. He has earned his money, you bet. But I'm glad my watch is over—very. I have been kept too wide awake for anything, between a pretty woman and a clever lawyer."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"And don't you meddle in my fights, Dick. better able to write would do it; as they did it the flour, sift the flour in, stirring all the time in one direction. Bake in two thin how much will be good for him." Dick saw the conversation was over, and very good one, essentially the same as Ann with cream prepared in the following manlooking at his watch saw, also, that he was Appleseed's, however, so we will not publish behind office hours. As it happened, a numit; but she adds a few hints that may benefit ber of trifles had already irritated the old a novice in the manufacture of pudling. But ber of trifles had already irritated the old lawyer, and Lyman's lifted eyebrows and ostentatious diligence irritated Dick. He flung an old plate in the pot, she says, to prevent any she fluor an egg; flavor the cream slightly with lemon.

corner, and lifted his feet to a comfortable al- every little while. If there are no children titude. His big boots and loose fiannel hunt- about the house to hold the bag, it is a good plan to put the batter in a small pitcher and Dick replied that "he had been talking with pour from that; just before turning the pudthe Lavacca teamsters, and had forgot to ding out, pour a cup of cold water over the bag and it will come out easily. She also adds a potato stew, as follows:

A few slices of beef or pork, half an inch "I was getting their votes for my side, Un- thick; medium sized potatoes cut in half, a cle; and making friends against the day I few onions, parentps or carrots; season well want their votes for myself."

run out without squeezing at all. The jelly bag is made like an enormous funnel, with a short nose, and sewed up in one seam. Take a square of flannel, and double. pint of juice put one pound of white sugar, and boil for twenty minutes, then turn into jelly glasses. The addition of three or four quinces will give the jelly a delightful flavor they should be sliced and boiled with the ap-

in the sirup until tender, and then take them Marcos, and he purposed putting up a pretty out and save that sirup for other sauce. Put house there gradually, mainly with his own the apples in a jar; boil five pounds of sugar

DEAR. MRS HUDSON; Peradventure Magnolia has not yet the receipt she or her husband wants. She said Indian meal, etc., etc. better than given money, anyway.

For a week after Dick's departure the old

The boiled English pudding made of flour, instead of the boiled Indian pudding, was given her. The boiled Indian pudding properly goes with the Yankee boiled dinner, and west? then he knew the lat had gold to shift for himself, and lonely as it left him, he forty years ago, in the Green Mountain State, thoroughly liked Dick for doing it. After it was the first course at dinner. It should be boiled with corned beef, mutton or pork. For the pudding take one pint of buttermilk, one egg, half cup of suet, soda, salt and currants, two tablespoons of flour, and corn meal enough to stir a little thicker than for the " johnny-Judge would say, "Have you heard anything?" and then Ike, shaking his head, and shaking cake; four the bag or cloth; tie loosely; the ashes from his pipe, would rise and go put in the kettle where your meat has been boiling an hour or so, and boil two hours or more if your pudding is larger than the above receipt. To be eaten with sauce to suit the

> The New England brown bread, too, should be oftener on our tables, and hot biscuit less, for our "stomach's sake." and for the sake of the teeth and bones of our children.

Hoyt, Jackson County.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To PRESERVE EGGS .- I can give a method just as good when taken out as when put J. B. Lunbeck's Patent Compound. to preserve eggs for years, so that they will in, but for eating will have a limy taste. Quick lime, 1 quart; salt, 1 pint; water, 3 gallons. No need of packing the eggs with either end down. Put them in any way .-

TO PRESERVE AUTUMN LEAVES .- Press knowledge until, one night, old Duval, in a fit of intoxication revealed it. Then he went this is not done, the moisture absorbed by the It was so unusual for Ike Brennan to meddle in any one's affairs that Dick gave instant head to his invitation, and with a final broads side of splendid adjectives for his own party, he joined Ike, and they sat down together in the first quiet, shady seat.

"Lyman Sneed is playing the mischief with

Thinking some of your readers might like my recipe for drying pumpkin, I send it:

Steam the pumpkin and rub it through a sieve, the same as for pies; then spread it on old plates or pie dishes, and set it in the oven; turn frequently and watch closely to see that it does not burn. When dry, and you wish to use, take some of it the evening before needed, put it in a vessel and strain a quantity of fresh milk over it. In the morning it will be a soft pulp. If you want your pies dark and rich looking, stew it down until danger of burning, but if you like them a little yellow, just stew until done, spread very thin on plates, and dry speedily. If done carefully, you can not tell the difference in the pies from those made of fresh pumpkins.

CABBAGE SALAD.—Raw cabbage composes accompanied by Ike Brennan, and paying in a part of our dinner every day, and I have full every claim which he had on the Duval various methods of preparing it, but I think place. But he was still more amazed by an the following the best: Shave a hard, white official notice to meet, next day, the heirs of cabbage in small strips. To one quart of it Jack Burleson, and hear his will read. He take the yolk of three well beaten eggs, a found at the place appointed. Dick Burleson, cup and a half of good cider vinegar, two tea-Nona Duval, Ike Brennan, and three of the fuls of thick cream, or two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one teaspoonful of mustard, mixed out a flaw. Lyman simply received one hun-dred dollars for each month during which he taste. Mix all but the eggs together, and let them boil five minutes; then stir in the eggs "He took very good care of it, gentlemen," rapidly, for another five minutes. Turn the said Ike, "just as good care as if he thought cabbage into the mixture, and let it scald for five minutes, stirring it all the time.

RECIPES FOR CAKE.

BLACK CAKE.—Three cups of molasses, one of cream, four eggs, six cups of flour, a tablespoonful of ginger, and a teaspoonful of soda; beat all well together, soda and cream tartar last, Bake.
FRENCH CREAM CAKE.—Beat three eggs

Mrs. D. B. C., of Lyon Co., writes that she and one cup of sugar together thoroughly; would have sent a recipe for boiled pudding, add two tablespoonfuls of cold water; stir a last week, but that she thought some one teaspoonful of baking powder into a cup and



thick; medium sized potatoes cut in half, a few onions, parentps or carrots; season well dress with a teacup of cream, a small piece of butter, and a spoonful of flour.

M. A. H., of Kaneas City, who knows how make all other kinds of goodies, as we can testify, says the only thing she wants to know at present, is how to make good candy from sugar. Will not some one who knows, tell her? It would be too bad for any woman to lack only that knowledge to make her perfectly happy.

Antoinette sends two excellent recipes for making sweatmeats of apples, which may be very acceptable to some, and are very seasonable as nearly all other fruits are done:

APPLE JELLY.—Take golden pipins, pare core and quarter them, and boil them in water enough to cover them until quite soft. Then turn into a flannel jelly bag, and let the juice run out without squeezing at all. The jelly bag is made like an enormous funnel, with a series of the country will good effect. It is mid, and suits me more better than active medicine.

LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought alted in its action health is almost invariably secured. Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought alter. If the Liver is Regn. alter. If the Liver is Regn. It is hardies, alter. If the Liver causes Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver causes Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver cause Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver cause Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver cause Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver cause Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver cause Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver cause Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver cause Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver cause Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver cause Head. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver cause Head. In the Mondard or the

It is not the quantity eat

REGULATOR to that gives strength, life, blood, and health. It is the blood, and health. It is the food taken let it be much consist digestion after eating by taking

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fruit trees.

fruit trees.

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Mr. Adam Bauer of Topeka, Kansas has purchased the right of Shawnee County and parties living in the county can purchase farm rights by calling upon him or addressing him at Topeka.

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Scotch Pine, Norway Spruce and White Ash for fall planting, nursery-grown, small sizes suitable for screens, wind-breaks, forest plantation, ornament, and shelter-belts for the protection of buildings, orchards, farm-crops, hot-beds and live-stock.

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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outilt free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine,

\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. \$ 12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by Dr. Ross age PREE. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., eddress BOSS BROTHERS. Richmond, Ind.

25 ELEGANT MIXED Cards, with name, postpaid 10c., C. E. HARRIS, Cameron, Mo

\$1200 Salary, Salesmen wanted to sell our Staple thoods to dealers. No peddings. Expenses paid. Permanent employment. address S. A. GRANT & CO. 2, 4, 6 & 2 Home St., Circinnau, O.

25 ELEGANT CARDS, no two alike, with name loc. post-paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, N. Y. IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY

Send a three cent postage stamp and get full particulars. Say in what paper you saw this address. J. B, WOOLSEY, Box 208, Bloomfield, Iowa,

Incorporated Under the Laws of Kansas TOPEKA ACADEMY OF MUSIC

AND LANGUAGES.

25 KANSAS AVENUE, - TOPEKA, KANSAS. Mrs. P. AMANDA WASHBURNE, Directress. Fall term opens September 26, 1877. Circulars giving full information, terms, &c., mailed free to all applicants. Address

Mrs. P. Amanda Washburne,

Topeka, Kansas

WANTED energetic men to travel and appoint agents in every county to sell our Indispensable Household Articles to familles. Salary liberal. Add. BROWN & CO., 216 Elm S'reet, Cincinnati,

A Special Offer TO THE READERS

THIS PAPER. A Cenuine Swiss Magnetic Time-Keeper, a perfect Gem for everybedy desiring a reliable Time-Piece, and also a superior Com-pasa, usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a superb Oraide Hunting-Case, warranted to denote correct time, and keep in order for two years-Perfection guaranteed-will be Civen away to every patron of this paper as a Free Cift.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT. COUPON. On receipt of this Coupon and 50 cents to ay for packing, boxing and mailing charges, e promise to send each patron of this paper a ENUINE SWISS MACONETIC TIME-KEPPER. Address, Magnetic Watch Co., This is your ONLY OPPORTUNITY to obtain this beautiful premium, so order AT ONCE This offer will holdgood for 30 days.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,



Mrs. E. C. Metcalf at the old reliable establish ment, has received new tall millinery goods, to suit all tastes and all purses.

Dress bonnets made in the newest at d most stylish

Dress bonnets made in the newest at a most stylish designs.

Traveling hats cheap and gented. Girls' school hats neat and very low. Call and be convinced that goods in this line never were sold cheaper, and that you cannot be better pleased nor more fifty treated any place in Topeka.

Besides a full assortment of hats and bonnets.

Mrs. Metcalf keeps numerous paraphernslis of a lady's tollet which are sold cheaper than ever, before.

LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, 13c. 40 in case 13c. 20 etyles Acquaintance Cards 10c. Ag'ts outfit 10c. DOWD & CO., Bristel, Conn.



HOG AND PIG

Ringer and Rings.

Only Single Ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it

THE STRAY LIST.

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the last day of November 7 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 up a stray.

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

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

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

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

If such stray shall be value of such stray.

If such stray shall be value of such stray.

If such stray shall be value of such stray.

If such stray shall be value of such stray.

If such stray shall be value of such stray.

If such stray shall be value of such stray.

If such stray shall be value of such stray.

If such stray shall be value of such stray.

If the owner of any stray may within twelve months from he time of taking up for the time when, and the Justice before any Justice of the Peace of the county, insying first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom pro

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up.
for making out certificate of
appraisement and all his services in connection
therewith.

For the Week Ending October 24, 1877.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. J. Herman, Lincoln, Tp, Sep., 1877, one bay horse colt, 2 yrs old next spring, let fore dhild feet white, no marks or brands, Valued at \$20. Cherokee County,—Ed. McPherson, Clerk, MARE—Taken up by JR Burrows of Shawnee Tp., Aug 19, 1877, one small brown mare, 12 yrs old, saddle marks on back. Valued at \$15.

Clay County-E. P. Huston, County Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by C N Wennersten, of Goshen Tp., August 20, 1877, one light bay mare colt suoposed to be 3 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$60. Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F.M Gibson, of Jefferson Tp., ug. 13, 1877, one flea-bitten gray horse, 12 or 15 years old bout 16½ hands high. Valued at \$30. Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by M A Campdoras, of Soldier Tp., one red cow, six or seven, years old no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$25.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Finfrock, Paris Tp, Aug 18 1877, one dark, fron grey mare, 11% hands inigh, star in face, white on end of tail, bind feet pigeon-toed, spayin on right hind knee, collar marks on top of neck, little white spot on ieft shoulder. Valued at \$30. Leavenworth County-Q. Diefendorf, Clerk.

FILLY-Taken up by Lawrence Kennedy, and posted before L G Sholes, J. P. August 11, 1377, in Kickapoo Tp. one dark, gray filly, 3 years old, 14 handshigh, hind and one fore foot white. Valued at \$35. one fore foot white. Valued at \$33.

MARE—Taken up by Albert Knapp, and posted before L G Shoies, J. P. in Kickapoo Tp., Sep. 10 1877, one dark bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, one hind foot white, and white spot on each side of neck, also one bay suckling colt. Valued at \$120.

Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk, COLT-Taken up by G T Thomas, of Vermillion Tp., Sep. 41877, one light bay horse colt 2 years old. Valued at \$50. Also one black mare colt with white face, 2 yrs. old. Valued at \$50.

Have You Lost Horses?

The undersigned makes a specialty of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never moved from where found until identified by the owner. Full descriptions sent me by mail will be promptly attended to and the charges when the animals are found will be reasonable. Address J. H. CLIFFORD, Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas. Refers to S. K. Linscott & Co., Bankers, Holton, and A. H. Williams, Sheriff Jackson Co., Holton.

STRAYED.

Strayed from the subscriber living 2k miles south west of Topeka on the Burlingame road, CNE COTS-WOLD RAM. Any person returning the same or giving information that will lead to the secovery of the animal will be suitably rewarded D PRATT, Topeka, Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. \$25 REWARD.

On or about the 20th of September, Strayed or was Stolen from the subscriber living seven miles north of Topeka, on Indian Creek, A Black Mare, 8 years old, about 16 hands high with one white hind foot, brand ed with letter W on left shoulder, had a headstall halter on when she strayed. The mare was slightly sweenyed in left shoulder. I will give \$25 reward for her recovery. Address, P. J. GILMAN, North Topeka, Kansas.

Agents Wanted.

Do you wish to engage in a Business that is both light and profitable, suitable for Lady and Gentlemen? For full particulars, address, N. S. Johnson, Secretary. Box 344, Bloomfield, Iowa. American Sad Iron Heater new and useful, just out. Large inducements are offered; a pleasant employment. Send \$1 and get sample and full instructions. Mention No, of Stove you want sample for. Special arrangements made with Stove Dealers, It saves wood, saves your stove from burning out, it keeps your room from being so heated, thereby saving health and keeps your rooms clean; two irons; are all that are needed. Every lady wants one; t will pay. Give the name of the paper you saw this in. J. B. WOOLSEY, Patentee. Box 208 Bloomfield, Iowa.

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C an always depend upon getting the highest market value in CASH for their

HIDES, FURS AND PELTS

HARTSOCK & GOSSETT

135 KANSAS AVENUE.

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Will also furnish you with the best quality of Leather of all kinds, in any desired quantity, together with a complete stock of Hardware for Harness Repairing, also, Lasts. Thread, Pegs, Wax, &c. for shoe repairs.

Best quality of goods. Lowest possible prices. Fair Treatment.

Loans negociated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also County and Township warrants bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

B. HAYWOOD, President.

G. F. Panseless, Vice President.



we have the best Imitation Gold Watch in the Market for Tfading Purposes. The metal is a composition of other metals, so closely resembling gold that the best judges find it difficult to detect the difference, except by a chemical test, and it has the virtues representation of the composition of t HOC RINGER The only ring that will effectually keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose,

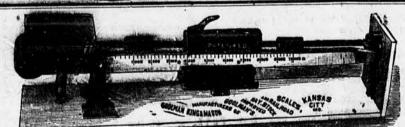
Rings and Holder.

Only Double Ring

Choice

readily, for from \$40 to \$100, and if you wish a watch for your own user to make money on, try this. Owing to our large sales, we are enabled to reduce the price of them to \$12 each with an element of them to \$12 each with an element of the art of the a

WE SELL THE WATCH WITHOUT THE CHAIN FOR \$10. J. BRIDE & CO., Clinton Place & No. 11 Eighth Street, N. Y.



GOOLMAN'S Improved Standard Scales,

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874 .- MANUFACTURED BY

The Goolman Company,

Corner of Walnut and 20th Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED. These Scales are superior in workmanship, accuracy, and durability, weighing from one pound to full capacity of the scale, with the utmost precision, and will be sold on as good terms as any good scale. We also manufacture Goolman's Folding and Stationary Top SCHOOL DESKS, and Warrant the same to be the strongest and most convenient yet offered to the Western people.

Address for Cirulars and lowest terms.

THE KANSAS WAGON

Centennial Exposition Medal

And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indians Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks.

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN. Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops. The above Line of Goods are for sale by W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

CARBONATED STONE

And Pipe Works.

LOCATED NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.

We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing,

Flagging and Building Stone and Trimmings. TAKE NOTICE.

Chimney Flue. We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods

We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of the MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements. Michigan Champlon brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plaster-or's materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured. Drain Pipe.

CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS.

Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is for your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.

S. P. SPEAR. H. WILLIS.

BROCKETT'S PATENT.

\$3000 to \$5000, a'year can easily be made with one of our Augers.1



Bronze Metal Awarded Brockett's Well Auger, 1875, 1876, 1877. Against all Competing Augers.

The only continuous sectional wormWell Auger Manufactured. It will bore more rapidly with less power, than any other Auger manufactured.

It does not require horse power to operate it, but bores with wonderful speed and ease by hand or horse power.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. ADDRESS.

C. A. Brockett & Co.,

KANSAS CITY, WO

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Topeka, Kansas.

\$15 SHOT GUN

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan. Bartel Brothers,

Manufacturers and Dealers, TOPEKA, : : KANSAS.

Fall and Winter.

The only ring that will ffectually keep HOGS rom rooting. No sharp points in the nose. No sharp points in the nose. Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c 100. Holders, 75c, Huskers, 15. CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur. Ilis.

J. R. DUTTON, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SEWING MACHINES, NEEDLES OIL, ATTACHMENTS, &c. Send for new price list. Repairing old mahines a specialty. All work warranted strictly first-class. Post Office Box, 696. OFFICE 200 KANSAS AVE. TOPEKA, KAN.

To to those of our friends in town or country desiring Cheap, Fresh and Reliable Groceries, we are ready to supply their orders at all times. We guarantee to give satisfaction in quality and price. Our stock is renewed from week to week, therefore our goods are fresh.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, COFFEE ALL GRADES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PICKLES, CAPERS, ETC. OLIVES, ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMI-CELLI, FRESH CANNED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

CANNED MEATS & FISH, FOREIGN & PRESERVES & JELLIES,

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Dried and Preserved Fruits, Currants, Raisins, Oranges, Nuts, &c.
A General Assortment of Spices, Pickles, Essence, Extracts, &c.

Also a variety of Household Novelties, Lamps and Chimneys of all Kinds, Glass and Crockeryware.

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, &c., always fresh and in quantities to suit purchasers. The best brands of Flour, Ham and Bacon, Pickled Pork and Fish. Orders by Mail promptly filled and goods delivered on the cars. COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, or their market value paid in cash.

152 KANSAS AVENUE,

FURNITURE

Family Groceries.

What Cash Will Do.

COMPARE OUR PRICE LIST WITH ANY HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY.

GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL THE SAME AS AT WHOLESALE

PRICES LOWER

THAN EVER BEFORE HEARD OF. OVER THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW AND FRESH GOODS OF ALL KINDS JUST OPENED.

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES!

16 Yards choice Standard Prints for \$1 00.
10000 Yards good Cheviot Shirting at 3½ worth 12½.
5 Cases Bleached Muelin at 2½ worth 10 and 12½.
10 Bales extra heavy Brown Sheeting at 8½ worth 12½.
2000 Yards Overail Duck at 12½ worth 18.
5 Cases Cotton Flannel 12 yards for \$1 00.
Yard wide, extra heavy Flannel at 30, worth 50c.
10 packages Black, double width, Alpacas at 25, worth 40c.
Dress Goods, latest novelties, 10, 15, 20 and 25c.
10 pieces Table Cloths, 20, 35 and 50c., worth 56 per cent. more.
16 Yards Toweling for \$1 00.
5 papers Pins for 25c. 5 balls Knitting Cotton for 25c.
50 dozen extra quality Knit Underwear, 50c.
100 White Spreads, \$1 00. 500 pairs Blankets \$1 50 up.
Bed Comforts, \$1 75. Balmoral Skirts 50c.
50 dozen superfine 2 butten Kid Gloves, 75c. These gloves are worth \$1 25.

WE HAVE PURCHASED OVER \$15,000.00 WORTH OF CLOTHING AT RECENT FORCED SALES, EMBRACING THE FINEST AND BEST MADE GOODS IN THE COUNTRY. WE SHALL OFFER THESE GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN HAS EVER BEFORE BEEN HEARD OF.

In our Carpet Department can be found the very best makes, and we are offering this line much below ruling prices.
We are offering 20 pieces extra quality all Wool Cassimere as low as 90c. Goods worth \$1 50.

Gloves. Gloves. Gloves.

Over 200 styles. The finest assortment ever shown. This line was purchased direct from manufacturers and we are prepared to meet any competition.

KNIT JACKETS. 20 dozen of the best goods the market can produce, and at such prices as have never been reached before. We invite special attention to our grand line of Household Goods, such as Table Damask, Damask Toweling, Doylles, &c., &c.

Give us an early call. Goods are being sold rapidly.

S. BARNUM & CO.,

197 KANSAS AVENUE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Zephyrs, Germantown Wools, Slipper Patterns, Cardboard, &c., always on hand.

Highest prize at Centennial awarded the LAMB KNITTING MACHINE!

The only machine that knits Seamless Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens of every size, without hand finishing; that nitsidenuine Ribbed Double and Fancy Fabrics, for Jackets, Underwear, Shawis, Searfs, etc.; or that knits all sizes, and narrows and widens all kinds of work. Produces over TWENTY DIFFERENT CARMENTS. Agents wanted. 13 Circular and sample stocking free. Address. LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO., Cincinnati, O.

8-Ton Scales for Sale.

We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard Stock Scale of most improved patent.

Will take as part pay a pony or young horse to the value of \$50 or \$60. Address

DOWNS & MERRILL,

Commission Merchants, Topeka.

"Time flies," suggested she "Yes," he answer-ed, sadly, taking a dark object out of the cream, time flies were gone."

Johnny, have you learned anything during the week?" asked a father of a five-year old pupil. "Yeth'm." "Well what is it?" "Never to lead a small trump when you hold both bowers."

A practical joker living near Danville, Conn. stole a scarecrow from a farmer's confield last week and leaned it up against the owner's dooryard fence. The owner saw it, supposing it to be a burglar, sat up all night waiting for it to attempt to enter his

A little boy was asked the other day if he knew where the wicked finally went to. He answered: "They practice law a spell here and then go to the Legislaturel!" It was a painful operation for that boy to sit down for a few days.

An agricultural correspondent writes to correct what he thought to be an erroneous statement that recently appeared in this column relative to cows giving buttermilk. We never saw a cow give any thing but her milk.—Burlington Hawkeye.

"Before we were married," said he to a friend she used to say 'by-by so sweetly when I went down the steps." "And now what does she say?" "Oh! just the same," exclaimed the man—"buy, buy." "Ah! I see, said the other, "she only exercises a little different spell over you."

DANIEL AND THE DANUBE.

"Got a neat thing tor you," said Mr. Flaxeter, the critic, diving into the sanctum yesterday morning in his usual hearty way, "Tipstop thing—in fact, mighty dog-goned good thing. Bout as neat a thing in the way an intricate combination of conundrum pun as I ever saw, if I do say it myself. What is the difference between the Prophet Daniel and the Danube river?" ube river?'

We said there was a right smart chance of a dif-"Well, yes," said Mr. Flaxeter, "but be specific;

name it."

We named whiskey and seltzer with startling promptness, but Mr. Flaxeter stuck to the business on the Speaker's desk and we had to guess, We said, because one was Dan you was, and the other is. Dan you be, which was rejected as being too simple and too utterly ungrammatical, upon which we and too utterly ungrammatical, upon which we submitted, as a grammatical amendment, Dan you were and Dan you are, but Mr. Flaxeter said it didn't fit. Then we said, because Daniel was a prophet and the Danube, is a foreigner, and a forerunner and a prophet was pretty much alike; but this was rejected. Then we said, because Daniel had no pocketto put it in, and gave it up. Mr. Flaxeter, greatly pleased, said, "because Daniel was cast into the den of lions by the rancor of a king, was cast into the mouth of the lions, while the Turkish ironclads, by the rancor of a—O shocky! how does that go anyhow? Daniel—I had it straight as a die when I came in here—Daniel was cast into a den of rango anyhow? Daniel—I had it straight as a die when I came in here—Daniel was cast into a den of rancorous lions—and the Danube is receiving the cast anchors—now I'm getting it—the Danube is-plague on it, your fool answers are enough to make a man forget his own name. Now, then, I've got it straight; you take it down while I tell it to you. Daniel was lying in a den of casters by the rancor—ah shaw! Daniel was cast into the den of lions by the rancor of a king, and the Danube is cast—that is the anchors are—the anchors are cast in the—er—um—

chors are—the anchors are cast in the—er—um-er—ah—the anchors cast in the—the—the— We suggested that they were cast in the foundry but Mr. Flaxeter only gave us a piercing look and held his head in his hands and went on. "Daniel was cast into a den of lions, and the

We suggested to Mr. Flaxeter that he had better we suggested to Mr. Flaxeter that he had better go and consult a lawyer and an evangelist, in order to arrive at the happy combination of distorted Scriptures and bad grammar, and apochryphal facts, which appeared to be essential to the triumphant ac-complishment of his conundrum. He arose and went away weeping, and we have some fear that we will never see that conundrum again.—Burlington

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.

66 MIXED CARDS, with name printed on all for 15c, Outfit free, CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

SGOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTEE & Co., Chicago.

50 NICE CARDS, Plaid, Repp. Silk, Block, &c., with name 13c. F. W. AUSTIN & CO., North Haven, Ct.

A GOOD WELL can be made in one day with our Auger Book. U. S. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

30 Fine Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c. post-paid, Outfit 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

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EDUCATION.

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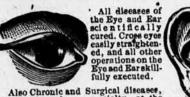
STORE.

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Four Years' Course.

No Tuition or Continued Fees Students can meet part of their expenses by paid labor. Fall Term opened Aug, 23 and closes Dec. 30, 1877. Students can enter at any time. Send tor catalogue to JNO. A. ANDERSON, President. Manhattan, Kansas.

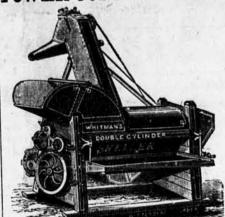


Also Chronic and Surgical diseases, deformities &c. a specialty, at the TOPEKA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. For further nformation or consultation, call on or address DRS. Elizon & MULYANE, Physicians and Surgeons in Charge, Topeka, Kansas.

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It will do more work, better work, and with less power, than any Snelier in market. Also manufac-turers of a full line of smaller Shellers, Feed, Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Wheel-barrows, Cider Mills, Presses, &c.,&c. Send for circulars and prices.

Whitman's Agricultural Co.
FACTORY AND OFFICE, corner Clark Avenue and
Eight Street. ST. LOUIS, MO. Trumbull Reynolds & Allen, Sole Agents for Kan-

THE KANSAS OUEEN Is a faultless piece of workmanship, and contains all the beneficial improvements known to the Reed Organ. It is manufactured for this market and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, direct to the people. Send stamp for terms and particulars. EBER C SMITH, Proprietor, Burlington, Kansas.

JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO!

Short-Horn Cattle

Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo.

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 9th and 10th, '77. The Subscribers announce that they will sell'at the above time and place, to the highest bidder, without by-bid or reserve,

Two Hundred Head of Short-Horn

Fashionably Bred Cattle, consisting of 150 Females, and 50 Bulls, representatives of the following well known Families.

Oxfords, Rose of Sharons. Young Marys.
Pearlettes, Arabellas, Cambrias.
Phyllises, Louans, Dulcabellas.
Jesamines, White Roses, Floras.
Miss Severs, and Red Roses.

And other families, as well as a few choice bred aged bulls,

Terms Cash or.six months time with 10 per cent on approved paper, negotiable and payable in bank. Geo. & A. L. Hamilton. Mt. Sterling Ky. C. C. Chiles, Independence, Mo. H. M. Valle, Independence, Mo. Seth E. Ward, Westport, Mo., J. D Buckworth, Kansas City, Mo.

Thos. C Anderson, Kansas, City. Mo. ho willfurnish Catalogues on application. CAPT. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer, Lexington, Ky

Averill Paint, The MOST DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL & ECONOMICAL known

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The ONLY RELIABLE MIXED PAINT in the market.
Sample card containing 30 beautiful colors furnished free. Correspondence Solicited. THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO. 171 Randolph St., CHICAGO.

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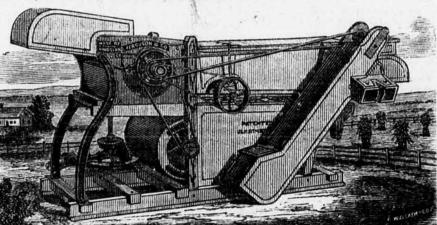
having had over 46 years' experience in building Wagons, superintends their manufacture, which is a safe guarantee for a perfect Wagon. 237 All who use Wagons must not forget that first-class work costs more and is worth more than cheap work.



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It Shells, Cleans and Saves Unshucked as well as Shucked Corn.

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Gentlemen:—In reply ty your enquiry in regard to your No. 2 Sheller, would say we find it superior to any we have ever used. We run it there days this week in shuck corn—i. e. ear corn with the shuck on as it grows on the stalk; both corn and shuck damp and wet, and we shelled and sacked 2 630 bushels. It has proven entirely satisfactory to us and all who have seen it, and we heartily recommend the No. 2 to any one wanting a small Power Sheller.

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