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The Kansas Farmer.

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CARPETBAG NOTES.

NO. IV.

Irving, a lively little town of 300 inhabitants, is situated on the Big Blue river, in the midst of a rich agricultural country in the southern part of Marshall county. The people in and around this town are enterprising and they are reaping a rich reward for their labors so far as is possible for a community in

Kansas to do. Three miles north of irving is the residence of Walter A. Morgan, Esq., the well-known breeder of Hereford cattle and Cotswold sheep Many of our readers will remember his advertisement in the FARMER, a tew months ago. Although I had seen a part of this herd at the Manhattan Fair, in 1876, and again at the Kansas City Exposition in 1878, yet I was glad of an opportunity to examine this stock at their home where I could do so to better

advantage. The principal part of these Herefords were bred from imported animals, whose pedigrees are among the best in England. The Hereford cattle have the peculiar good quality of putting on fat very easily at two years old. In fact, with less than ordinary care the yearlings and calves, even on this farm, are fat enough for beef. I noticed here as I did on the Herefords belonging to Hon. Thos. Cavanaugh, that over the hip bone, (a decided projecting point in Short-horns) was a quivering mass of fat. This I have never seen, at least in like proportion, on any other breed-

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The Herefords have short legs, brisket low down, even, in some cases, within twelve inches of the ground. They are all alike as to markings, all having white faces, neck, bricket, and tip of the tail The only objection that I could see to these cattle was, the large horns, being about double the length of stock has depreciated since 1875, the price those on the most improved short-horns. This matter of large horns, however, while it is a great objection in Short-horns, is not a serious objection in Herefords,

To get a clear, accurate idea of this breed by those who have no opportunity to see the animals, it is only necessary to refer the reader best is the best to sell, and consequently the to the cut of the Hereford bull in the advertisement of Thos. H. Cavanaugh, in this num- dium wools could be worked up to the best ber of the paper. This cut is as near like the original as is possible to make a cut, and ing the common Missouri sheep and crossing when you have seen the cut of one you have seen all, for they are all alike.

Mr. Morgan received four premiums on these cattle at the Nebraska State Fair, this year, and two at the Kansas City Exposition. He has also a fine flock of pure blooded Cotswolds which have taken a large share of premiums at every state and county fair where farmer in the state should keep a few sheep, they have been exhibited. One sheep was say about fifty head, that they would save shown me from which over \$400 had been every year on the aggregate, over a million of property, even below the mortgage that realized in the sale of lambs and wool. She dollars that is now divided among the middle is an imported animal fourteen years old.

Mrs. Morgan, whose articles often grace the columns of the FARMER, is an enthusiast on the subject of Hereford cattle and Cotswold sheep, and I gained much valuable information about these breeds, from both of the heads of this hospitable family.

Among the other breeders of Herefords in this vicinity, are Mesers Ingraham, Preston, will well repay the visitor. Drennan, Harbaugh, and another gentleman who modestly wishes his name withheld from

the public.

There have been over one thousand head of hogs that have died of cholera within ten miles of Irving, in the last few months. One gentleman alone, Mr. Wm. Paul, losing 128 head. No cure has yet been found, although many so-called preventives have been used, and in some cases have proved to be of decided advantage.

Blue Rapids, a town of 1000 inhabitants is situated on the Big Blue river, 5 miles above Irving. The original founders of this town selected this location in 1869, but it was not till 1870 that the colony came here. This colony is mainly composed of people) from Genesee county New York. The town is extensively laid out, and the houses are scattered over an immense tract of land, yet the selection for a town was good, and [it will, in time, be a large, manufacturing town.

A substantial stone dam is built across the river at this place. Here is one of the finest water powers in the state, equivalent to full 1600 horse power. The fall is nine feet. Over the dam is an iron bridge 217 feet in length. A large flouring mill 40 by 80 feet, with 5 satt of burrs, having a capacity of grinding 700 bushels per day, is in active operation. This mill was built in 1871.

A gypsum mill is also working up a large quantity of stone into plaster of Paris, at this place. This plaster mill is the only one I stories high. A large paper mill was in oper- profit. ation here a few months ago, but it is not running now. The company have a large stock of brown paper on hand.

good business.

inettes, stocking yarn and blankets. I was side of your fence which serves the double gan, et al, for political effect and the finangreatly interested in examining the work and purpose of fence and feed rack. kindly shown over and through this manufac- ing the "blues;" but "It's a long lane that has as applied to money. That is the way it tory by Mr. Wm. Buel, one of the firm. All no turn." Keep finer and better and take betthe articles above mentioned are first-class in ter care of them. Make a small pasture if it

It seems to me that here is an enterprise that ought to be liberally patronized by the wool- lieve it will west. raisers of the state, and I am sure that the farmers of the state could make it to their interest to raise more sheep. Sheep-raisers know that while everything else in the shape of sheep has remained nearly the same.

And now as to the kind of sheep to raise with the best profit. While sheep-raisers very naturally have their preference as to breeds. yet if the object is to raise wool rather than mutton, the quality of wool that will sell the best to raise. I was informed that the meadvantage at these mills. That made by takthem with pure blooded Merinos, is considered the best. This makes the right quality and grade to sel! to the best advantage to the

woolen mills in the state. Wool can always be exchanged at these woolen mills for woolen goods, and thus save the retailer's profits. I believe that if every

W. W. CONE.

THE PRAIRIES.

to pass on some of the scalawage that are so persistently determined to strip our prairies myself have spent some days of valuable time and the major part of some nights when bushels to the acre, making 300 bushels. At me needed rest, to prevent the land adjoining present prices you cannot, probably get more our homes from being harned over by fires than 16 cents per bushel. This would amount kindled by persons passing along the roads, to \$48.00, which, taken from \$72.00. would miles from anyl habitation. I can't, for the leave you, minus the cost of production, \$24. life of me, see what satisfaction there is for a 00. And now suppose you have a mortgage man to deliberately set fire to the dry grass of \$1,000 on 80 acres, when do you think the and drive on, unconcerned as, to its liability mortgage will be paid? The mortgage would to destroy some one's property. To be sure, be doubled in less than six years. You would, every one should be prepared for such an in spite of the wonderfully improving times, emergency, but, granted that every person in be bankrupt in less than six years. Even the land has a sufficient fire-guard to prevent here, within 70 miles of Chicago, corn is only age to every farmer to have the prairie so \$25.00 per acre. If we resort to wheat, oats, generally burned over in the fall. I could hogs, etc., we are in the same fix, and it in he ought to learn a trade at Leavenworth.

We have had dry weather for some time. weather; late sown wheat like every thing else

Farmers are improving the fine weather gathering corn. There is not a great surplus of corn this year in this section, so much land An iron foundry also run by this water has been sown in wheat, while the yield of just so long hard times will continue, and the power, is located near the paper mill. It is corn is not perhaps quite so large as some 40 by 55 feet, one story high, and is doing a times heretofore, the quality is excellent. Cattle are generally looking well, the dry There is also a very large woolen mill at weather being favorable to feeding. No man this place. This mill was built in 1872, and has a good excuse for feeding hay on the is owned by the Buel Manufacturing Co. It ground for cattle to tramp over and waste. is 40 by 80 feet and four stories high. The The way I have my teeding arrangements are machinery cost over \$20,000. There are 850 as follows: my fence is a board fence, posts set ning in connection with the cloth machines the cattle in reaching through the opening a fraction of gold, which miraculously retains This woolen factory runs both summer and will not break it with their breasts. You can all its intrinsic value? winter, and the following articles are manus have your hay stacked along close, and all factured here: Cassimeres, flannels, jeans, sat- you have to do is to pitch your hay along the

Hogs are very low and farmers are havevery particular, so far as I was able to contains nothing more than prairie grass, but the east and north part of the state, and I be- let us in soberness and thankfulness exclaim,

> I have been a constant reader of the Kansas FARMER for several years, and I think I appreciate somewhat the efforts of its proprietors to make a first-class agricultural paper. I often drop in to their sanctum and always find them buey as bees. Their AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS is good enough to be in every household in the land. Excelsior is their motto. Its increasing circulation tells its own story.

L. A. KNAPP.

ARE WE GETTING WEALTHY? Let our hard-money friends do our thinking for us, and prosperity lies just over the line that separates the last day of December from the first day of January. Even some of those who are professedly the people's friends, are now talking about the bottom having been reached. Cheering indications of prosperity they say are cropping out all around. Is the price of corn, quoted at 16 cents in Topeks, an indication of prosperity? Are the continutoms of solid advancement? Is the shrinkage covers it, a glorious sign of financial progress in the ranks of the laboring masses? All power, the city is well supplied with water because any man of ordinary sense, having to. If they believed they could only get allwhich is forced up into every part of it in eyes and ears, knows that as long as property is a magnificent fountain supplied with water for sale are growing less, there is no bed-rock termined to pay lead or iron for them, on prefrom the river by the "Holly system." this is seen except by those who are already stripped sentation after January 1st, they would be the only one in the state. A trip to this city of what was justly their own. But we wish- worth just what the quantity of lead or iron acres of land and put it in corn, to illustrate. would be worth just nothing at all. This is

\$200: THE PRAIRIES.

I do n't feel as if I should write anything very readable for I have been fighting fire all day and my hands are stiff, and I feel cross.

I would like to be judge and have sentence to pass on some of the scalawage that are so Hauling.

Yield of corn averaged with the crop, 80 direct damage, yet I contend that it is a dams bringing 22 cents, and land is worth at least have charity for a man that accidentally let debt, which tens of thousands are, bankrupt. fire get away from him, but when a man wan- cy will inevitably be the result. To save curtonly kindles it and lets it go, I feel as though selves from utter ruin and abject slavery, farmere, mechanics, miners, and all sorts of laborers, must unite and hurl from power those Winter wheat looks well, considering the dry whose only object seems to be to enslave the people and fill their own pockets. Just so know of in the state. It is 40 by 60, three that is done out of season, indicates a small long as the few can handle the money of this country, just so long we need not expect any permanent relief. Just so long as gold, silver, and a large share of the paper currency that ought to be in circulation is locked up, people approach nearer and nearer to that species of slavery which for ages has cursed the people of Europe. The money magnates are fearful that silver coin will become so plentiful that they will not be able to manage it, and hence every effort will be made to cast off that part of the money of the world, you know, for the gold they are sure they can spindles in active operation. The number of eight feet apart. I set in a post between each manage to their own interests and the impovpersons employed is 49, [eight of whom are one in the fence, making them four feet erishment of the many. Curious, is it not, females. The factory uses over 200,000 pounds apart then take off the two top boards of the that the intrinsic value of silver is fizzling of unwashed wool per year. The machinery fence and put on a two by six piece where I out, while a piece of paper, stamped by the is run by a 240 horse power water wheel. took off the top one, leaving the one next to government, and which has no intrinsic val-There are two stocking yarn machines run- the top off, then double the one below so that ue, is worth more than the silver, and within

Fiat paper is worth more than flat silver: ha! ka! ha! The great Bob. Ingersoll, Lostome their petted theory of intrinsic value, works: "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." We believe the old parties, so overflowing with corruption, are try clover; I know it will grow from here to nearing their end, and when the day comes, Requiescat in pace."

[REMARKS BY THE FARMER]

Mr. Slosson writes a good many good things on agriculture and its kindred subjects, but the ground which is intended for next year's when he attempts to enlighten the people on the management of the government and finance he generally succeeds in perpetrating a lot of stuff and nonsense. It were much better to encourage than to discourage farmers. (by holding up griefs, real or imaginary) and try to teach them to become more intelligent and better farmers. Mr. Slosson's figures may serve to while away a spare hour, but the farmer who can raise only 30 bushels of corn to the acre on the rich prairie soils of the west, will make more by hiring to some neighbor who has learned his business better. Inciting the populace to smash their own government could not possibly result in any advantage, but would doubtless produce anarchy and untold distress.

The "farmers, mechanics, miners, and all sorts of laborers" unite every fall in "hurle ing" somebody from power and placing someal bankruptcies, going on all around, symp- body else in, and yet our government-smashers are not happy.

There is no mystery in the fact that the legal tenders are worth almost as much as gold and more than silver. People who use them this newspaper blowing is worse than useless, expect to exchange them for gold, if they wish is shrinking, and values for what is produced more than silver. Or, if the government deed to make a few figures, showing how com- they called for is worth-no less, no moresummately foolish we are. We will take 10 and if it decided to pay them in nothing, they

AN ANGRY PROTEST AGAINST FIRING Ten acres of land at \$20 per acre would be all there is of it. A note is only a voucher, ment.

AROUND THE FARM.

"The hay burning cooking stove" has been on trial. When that extended notice of the Hay Burner appeared in the FARMER some time since, with the claims of its capacities and accomplishments, I was all aglow with expectations of something that would be exceedingly valuable.

Some time since they were introduced in our town, and the sample exhibited and tried for about one hour, seemed to be such a success that every person who sew it was all enthusiasm in its favor, and every person was thinking that the thing for the prairies of the west was found, but it seemed that all were afraid to purchase the first one of those ordered for sale. So one day when I was in town and examining the stove, I was overcome with a desire to possess one, and I agreed to take one on a warrantee that it should give complete satisfaction in all its parts. Now for the esult of its trial. The stove burnt hay, but instead of "in less then ten minutes the oven is at baking heat, and without renewing the supply of fuel, this measure of heat is maintained for a full hour with remarkable steadiness," the fuel in the magazines was exhausted in thirty minutes, and an hour's firing failed to bring the oven to baking heat, and after the stove was pretty well heated it took about fifteen minutes to bring about two quarts of cold water to boiling, in a covered kettle. "I hope that this experiment was an unsuccessful one for the stove, but I should like to see a stove to come up to the capacities claimed for this one, with hay; but I cannot see how a stove built as this one is can do it. The magazines will not hold over three pounds of hay on an average, making six pounds of hay for one firing; any person can at once see that there is not heating capacity in six pounds of hay to maintain a baking heat for a full hour. As at present constructed it would prove to be a very disagreeable encumbrance in a house, as it would be scattering hay and charcoal, or the hay after it is burned, in the house all the time. I did everything I could to give the stove a fair srial, and had the person who had the stoves to sell to come and give it a trial himself, which he did, with the same result. I think the stove is susceptible of much improvement, and may yet become a success. I seems to me the inventor is on the

This is still very nice weather to do up the odd ends of the summer's work; some are threshing, some building, and others gathering corn,

I wish some person would give us directions for raising the red cedar from seed; when the seed should be gathered, how prepared, and when planted.

Now before freezing weather sets in, would be a good time to thoroughly plow, and manure vegetable garden. This would be welcome work in the spring in various ways. If that season should prove to be wet, it would dry off much quicker from having been plowed in the fall and allowed to remain in the condition the plow leaves it. Another probability is, that your vegetables will be planted much sconer, because you will not have to take your team from the spring seeding, and preparation of the ground for planting.

S. B. KOKANOUR. Clay Center, Kansas.

We feel quite certain that the Hay Burner had not a fair trial, and shared the fate of most new machines in uneducated hands. We witnessed the stove on exhibition at Topeka, when in charge of the inventor, Mr. Wood who brought it to a baking heat in 8 minutes, and we saw pies and biscuits baked nicely in 15 to 18 minutes. We did not believe that the gentleman who undertook the agency and exhibition of it in Kansas, knew enough about stoves to exhibit this one successfully, and this impression appears to have been well founded. Our sole interest in the Hay Burner is the desire for a machine that will utilize the prairie grass as fuel, which would be an inconceivable blessing to the dwellers on the treeless plains, and we believe, our correspondent's failure notwithstanding, that the Hay Burner will do all that is claimed in EDS. FARMER.]

A GOLDEN AXIOM —Five hundred years before Christ, Confucius said : "When a word has gone from you, a wagon and six horses cannot bring it back."

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS Now that our first rains have come, our early flowers start, the little bulbous plants in the field begin to move and many of our native plants all seem to say spring time is

The season for garden planting in Calis fornia is at the time of our early rains, that is our spring time here; it is the time when all our bulbous and tuberous roots should be planted in order that they may grow strong and vigorous and give rich, full bloomings. The reason why there has been so little success with "bulbous roots" in California, has arisen from the fact that they were planted too late, often after the bulbs had made a dry growth on the shelves of the plant store where its best strength had been wasted; bulbs should be planted in November and December in California to do well.-California Farmer.

The agricultural book trade is about the very smallest branch of the great business of publication, and though the book-agent pervades the land, and knocks often at the farmhouse door, it is with a volume of Mark Twain, or of some popular theologian-it is never with "How Crops Grow," and "How Crops Feed," of America's great agricultural chemist, or with Downing's "Fruit Trees of America," that he beguiles the scrip from the farmer's pocket. He knows his market and equips himself accordingly. He may sell the life of some general or politician, or even of "Josiah Allen's Wife," but the lives of the great farmers, stock-breeders and horticulturists are still unwritten, because nobody cares to read them. When we see the portraits of Liebig, of Johnson, of Lawes, Batcs. Bakewell, Hammond, Downing and Thomas, looking down upon us from the walls of the farmer's sitting-room, and their lives and writings in his hands, or upon his table, we shall expect to see a surcease of leading editorials in our agricultural exchanges upon they do not like sharp changes in the atmosthat well-worn topic, "Does Farming Pay?" "Reading," says Bacon, "makes a full man," but too many of our farmers, as yet, prefer to possible. be full of bacon rather than of Bacon's wisdom,-or of the wisdom that is profitable (if they only knew it) to the production of bacon and beef, or of cream and peaches.—Rural make their visitations, if ever. You should Newa Yorker.

due preparation. The farmer's own time for Poultry World. this work, peculiarly his time, is during the winter months. If in one sense he goes into winter quarters with his stock and his farm machinery, in another sense he awakens to the presence of a round of activities that are precisely adapted to his circumstances in life. and are especially needed to bring out into productive use his intellectual and social qualities. If it is the field farming that is done in summer, it is the mental farming that is done in winter. It is the season peculiarly adapted to it. Then comes that large margin of leisure which to the awakened mind offers so many precious opportunities to achieve something new and bring long cherished designs to pass The winter is the farmer's harvest time in the highest and best sense .-Massachusetts Ploughman.

Whatever the export of corn or corn-meal in the future, our main reliance for consumption of the corn surplus is found in beef and mutton, pork and lard, butter and cheese. wool and highwines; and in such forms, in the future as in the past, are we to export the surplus of our greatest crop.-N. Y. Tribune.

The weeding process is now in order. The poorer animals should be disposed of in some manner. Do not expect to get first-class prices for them, nor do not be tempted by the offer of high prices, to dispose of your best animals instead. The man who sells his choice stock and contents himself with the refuse, will soon make a sorry show as a stockbreeder. The true way to improve stock is to severely cull every year, rejecting everything that has defects or faults of any kind. It is better to reduce numbers to a low figure than to increase without adding to real value .-Home Journal.

The following sensible advice is given by a

correspondent of the Ohio Farmer: "The first step to be taken is to secure thoroughbred ram with good form and fleece, without which no same person need expect to succeed. One week, at least, before you commence breeding him he should be kept up and fed grain and choice hay, for he is no more fit for service when on grass, than a horse is to perform heavy work while running out. Select your ewes; put them into a small enclosure-your sheep-barn will answer-put trails should be removed; cool thoroughly but your ram with them; after he has served a don't freeze; pack in boxes with clean straw ewe catch her, mark her, and put her out, and do the same with second, third, and so on, allowing him to serve one ewe but once. After each box, specifying what it contains; send breeding three, take him back to his stall and there let him remain quiet for several hours, the middle of the week-never so late as Satafter which he may be returned to the flock, urday. Fine, fat turkeys are wanted for If your flock is large, get them in once a day; Thanksgiving; prime geese for Christmas; if otherwise, each alternate day. The more common way of 'turning in' is a slack, expensive way. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. I would rather a ram would serve fifty ewes as I have described, than twenty by the 'turning in' system; besides, your sheep will not lose his flesh, your lambs will be stronger when dropped, more uniform, and of higher excellence."

An Illinois gentleman interested in sheep queries, in the Chicago Tribune, why it is that the political orators at agricultural fairs "talk finance for hours at a time when the country is suffering for the want of a practical dog and the United States, and very extensively

Poultry.

CHANGES IN THE WEATHER.

It is not so much the excessive heat, or the extreme cold, of summer or winter, that occasions trouble and disease among our fowl flocks, as that which is caused by changes in the weather; and particularly at this late season of the year. We should, therefore, exercise caution in housing our fowls, and see to it in November that they are protected at night from the increasing and often sudden cold that occurs in this month.

If the young stock has been kept, while growing, in the open air-a plan which we deem the more advisable as we realize its benefits, from year to year, in our own experience-the chickens will endure the coming winter weather much better than if they have been mestly cooped up in close houses hitherto, in the night-time.

But the radical changes in the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and the chilling air that frequently, in the late fall months, accompanies the wet or stormy weather we must now encounter, are the occasion of a deal of illness among our birds. Roup is thus engendered. Colds, catarrh, rattling in the threat, swelled eyes, clogged nostrils, rheumatism, etc., are the ails we must guard against at this time of the year.

A little precaution now will save us from these assaults among the poultry. After November the stock we intend to carry through the winter must be provided with ample, warm, dry quarters for a few months, which they can resort to, if so inclined, when the boistereus and inclement days and nights

Care should, at the same time, be had that proper ventilation is erjoyed within the houses. Chicks or fowls do better with plenty of fresh air, even if it be cold. But phere, and the bad influence of these changes must at all times be avoided as much as is

In spite of all precautions your birds may contract the roup. During November the ravages of this scourge to poultry are prone to treat this pest promptly. Do not fail to no-Nothing substantial can be done without tice the first manifestations of the disease.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET.

Poultry of all kinds intended for market should now be cooped, and an admixture of very valuable and in great demand. The face suct in small quantities be given with other in this breed is sometimes gray, but not genfood to quicken the process of fattening; erally so. They are more doclie than any ducks and geese especially will be benefited other breed, and take on fiesh very kindly, by this. Keep them constantly in high feed. with plenty of clean, cold water, so that whenever desired for the market or table they will be ready with but little extra attention. The flesh of fowls that have always been well fed will be much juicier and richer in flavor than those fattened from a low state, and "crammed" just before killing to make them heavier. Fowls previously to being killed should remain in their coops twelve or fifteen hours at least without being ted. This caution is especially advised if they are to be taken undressed to market, for the undigested faction takes place, thereby injuring the sale by rendering the meat unfit for use.

Poultry should never be allowed to range n the barn-yard or on any run that admits of their picking up unlit food, as this permeates the bird and taints its flesh. An excellent feed for fattening fowls, old or young, is barley meal, mixed with equal quantities of corn meal, scalded and fed warm. A small quantity of brick-dust in their drinking-water is recommended by some poultry-men as giving the flesh a fine golden color when dressed.

In feeding it should be borne in mind that there are three classes of feed indispensable to the well-being of poultry: grain or seeds, such as corn, wheat, shorts, barley, etc ; green plants, like boiled potatoes, 'raw cabbage and other vegetables, and insects or meat to take their place. Many farmers substitute beef and mutton for insects, believing that it not only answers equally well but makes the fowls more acceptable to consumers .- N. Y World.

A circular issued by a firm dealing in country produce, gives the following directions for preparing poultry for market:

"To ensure the best prices, the fowls must be well fattened; crops empty when killed; killed by bleeding, but do not take off the heads; pick nicely without breaking skin; enthe same posture in which they roost; mark service.—Rev. W. H. H. Murray, in Golden (rye is best) between each layer of poultry, in invoice by mail; ship to reach market about extra large and nice turkeys for New Year's."

farm Stock.

IMPROVED BREEDS OF SHEEP. On this subject L. E. Brown read an essay before the Kentucky Wool-Growers' Associabreeds of sheep as the purest bred and most profitable to use in breeding a flock:

1st, The Merino is a breed originally Spanin Australia. The Merino has large limbs, ished that the generous production of a new ture; and it is true that a run for a few from the seed and alcohol from the rind.

the cheeks and forehead bearing wool. The as all other countries do, how to compensate fleece is fine, long, soft and twisted in silken ringlets, abounding in oil, which attracts dust, gives it a dingy appearance until scoured, atter which it is silky and white. This variety fattens slowly and is valuable mainly for the excellence of its wool.

2d, The Leicester sheep is regarded in Europe as one of the most valuable of the longwools. This breed in the present improved condition is the result of the skill and care of Mr. Bakewell, of England, who, soon after the middle of the last century began to make experiments for the improvement of the old Leicester sheep. The new Leicester, or present breed, has wool moderately long and of better quality, weighing eight pounds, and is easily made very fat. The color is white and both sexes are hornless, with pale face tinged with blue, and low carriage. Other breeds of long-wools in England have been greatly improved by crossing with this.

3d, The Lincolnshire is a large, bony animal, takes long to mature, has a long, flat head quite bare of wool, with a good fleece, rather thin, slightly kinky, with some gloss. 4th, The Southdowns is one of the most popular breeds both in England and the United States. They are exceedingly neat in form, both in head and body, with gray face and legs well covered with wool, the fleece short, thick and soft, the outer surface often appearing as smooth as the nicely clipped. This breed stands at the head of all breeds of sheep for superior table qualities, but does not rank so high for quantity and quality of wool.

5th, The most important and valuable of all breeds of sheep is the Cotswold or Gloucester, the wool of which has been held in great esteem since the fourteenth century. and has generally commanded a higher price than any other. In 1424 Edward VI. of England sent a present of them to John of Aragon. So the Cotswolds date back to a right honorable age and right royal patrons. But in modern times the Cotswolds have been greatly improved by crossing with the Leicester, producing a shorter wool and better mutton than in former times. The Cotswold of to-day has a long, straight body, well rounded ribs, flanking low down, good, tull twist, broad, flat back, full and low in brisket. a neat, stylish head, broad between the eyes neatly tapering mouth, short legs, with head jaws and legs covered with wool, and altow gether a pretty and stylish body, covered with fine, long, wavy wool, which is glosey, and making good mutton, but are not considered in this respect equal to the Southdowns.

EDUCATING YOUNG HORSES.

If you have a colt to teach, and have the nabit of speaking sharply and loudly, correct yourself of it at once. Colts are timid, highspirited things if they are worth anything ; and he who manages them should be of quiet habits, and have a low, pleasant-toned voice The trainer that yells stands in the same catscreams and whoops like a Comanche Indian Short-horn cross on common cows. This manner as a field of corn, from which a full egory as the driver in the public race who when coming down the home-stretch; the would give \$122 per head at twenty months crop would be gathered. one should be banished from the track, and the other turned out of the gentleman's staharness and wagon is to educate him singly, they may seldom reach those prices. Yet it telligent fruit-shippers and commission merbles. Our method of educating a colt to the by himself; and this education should begin may truthfully be said that we can raise these chants. very early. When the colt is twelve or fourteen months old begin to put the harness on and ready for the shafts. But, in doing this, price received than those raised in England. of years and then fail, and then afterwards him. In a few weeks he is accustomed to it do not be in a hurry. Give the youngsters time to get acquainted with every strap and buckle, as it were. Let him see everything and smell everything. The senses of sight, smell and touch are the great avenues of knowledge to the horse, especially the last two. The ear and eye give the alarm. These two organs stand, as it were, on picket for the animal's eafety. But if your horse is frightened at anything, let him smell and touch it, and he will fear no longer. If your colt is afraid of the harness as it comes rusts ling out of the harness room, let him touch it with his nose, and smell of it a few times, and he will soon understand that it will not hurt him. If he is inclined to kick or jump, if the breeching-band or any strap hits his hams or legs, by gently rubbing them against the sensitive places he will soon become indifferent to them. By the time the colt is two years of age, or even less, he should be educated to go between the shafts, either forward or backward, and be thoroughly familiar with the harness and vehicle, and ordinary road

EARLY MATURITY.

I have strenuously insisted upon the speedia est growth consistent with health, showing that early maturity offered the only safe system of profitable beef production; and as these articles are written to teach more by example than precept, I shall often try to illustrate the principles taught, not only by my own practice, but by that of the best feeders in this and other countries. In those countries where the first study is to furnish food for the tion, in which he specifies the five, following greatest number of animals, that abundant manure may be returned to the soil, we may expect to find little matters studied that quite escape the attention of feeders in a country ish, but now generally existing over Europe like ours, where space and food are so abundant. But we are also now strongly admon. shoes when a horse is turned out to pas- than sugar cane. Besides this, oil is made

the soil for the crops taken from it.

has been, for many years, towards the early maturity of cattle for market. They are fast exploding the old idea that four-year-old beef must necessarily be better than younger beef. They first compromised on three years old, fearing that cutting off one year would reduce the quality; but that proving entirely satisfactory to butchers and customers, they continue to shorten the time down to thirty months, with very little falling off in weight, and no deterioration in quality. It was at once discovered that shortening the market age added a large percentage to the profit, and the best feeders have at length succeeded in maturing the steer at twenty-four months, reaching about the rame price they had obtained at thirty-six months; and now Mr. Henry Evershed writes an article for the Royal Agricultural Journal, giving the experience of various eminent farmers in raising "BABY BEEF."

This beef is from steers and heifers brought to market at from eleven to twenty months old. The points made in this article of Mr. when winter comes with its snow, ice, and Evershed's are so important, and have such a frozen ground, shoes will be indispensable, material bearing upon the true course to be followed in beef-raising in some parts of the United States, that I shall make sufficient ex. knock a horse's feet to pieces quick tracts to show the mode of doing it and the results. Mr. Stanford, of Charlton Court, is stated as having lately sold the following high-grade Short-horns at the following ages

and prices: One 11-months-old steer.
One 13-months-old steer.
Three 14-months-old heifers, average.
Three 15-months-old heifers, average. wo 1814-months-old steers, average

It does not appear what the individual weights of these "baby-beef" animals were, but the price, net weight, is given at an equivalent of 16 to 18 cents per pound, probably according to our New York custom, counting only the four-quarters.

Mr. Evershed remarks:

"The above figures show that tolerably bred Short-horns will return 7s. a week from birth on this system, at from thirteen to eighteen months old. Those Short-horns which afforded the least return were bought in the market, and those which gave the highest were by Mr. Stanford's pedigree bul', out of his well-bred, but not pedigreed cows The best feeders of common country-bred ca: tle in Sussex and Surrey inform me that they consider a fair average weight for animals well fed from birth, 100 Smithfield stone at stone (8 lbs. dressed weight) per week, or 6s. (\$1.32) per week."

dressed 132 stone at one hundred weeks. This varieties have been learned by consulting inwould be equivalent to 1,760 pounds live telligent fruit growers and nurserymen. weight. Some of the sixteen-months steers dressed, in the quarters, 600 pounds, having 120 from the depredations of insects, when the pounds of rough fat and a very small proportion of offal. He represents that the best feeders work on fruit growing. are able to reach an average of \$1 46 per | That to grow trees and fruit the orchards week at sixteen to twenty months, from a should be cultivated and fertilized in a similar a figure that American feeders would like to reach. There is nothing to hinder ner and condition to realize the most money; them reaching the weights at that age, but which knowledge could be learned from insteers or heifers at quite as good a profit as that of the English feeder-the cost of our fully in some localities and not in others, or animals being no higher in proportion to the why some varieties are a success for a number -"Alimentation" in Live-Stock Journal.

CAN THE HORSE WORK WITHOUT SHOES! The question as to whether working horses should be shod or not, is a subject which undergoes periodical resurrection. In England the subject is exciting much attention. Mr. Ransom, Major General Romer, and others, proclaim, in the London Times, that shoeing is as little necessary for English as for Brazilian and Australian horses. Mr. Ransom backs his theory with the fact that, during a residence of twenty-five years in Brazil, thousands of unshod horses, carrying three hundred and twenty pounds of produce, travel long and tedious journeys over every description of road. Gen. Romer says that, during his service at Natal, he has driven artillery cultural department employs one entomolohorses unshod over rough ground, and their hoofs were not injured. Now, these gentlemen do not seem to take into consideration the differences in climate between Great Britain, South America, and Africa. The climate of Africa, South America and Australia, is warm and dry; that of Great Britain is, for the greater part of the year, moist and cool. A warm, dry climate tends to render the hoof of the horse strong and compact; a moist and cool climate, in which there is great fluctuation of temperature, renders artificial protection necessary.

History tells us that, during the wars of bodies of cavalry were rendered useless, Farmer. because the hoofs of the horses wore away during long marches, or came off altogether

the skin of the neck is loose and pendulous, soil cannot last forever, without also studying, months in this condition does the feet good. But let the horse be put to hard work, unshod, afterward, and the feet will be in-The tendency of the best English feeders jured, unless he is used in ploughing, or other work where no hard roads are encountered.

> The feet of horses reared in warm countries are more concave than of those native to temperate or cold climates, and are consequently more able to stand the wear and tear. If a horse, native to Great Britain or this country, should be taken to the torrid zone of South America, his shoes removed, and kept there for a length of time, his feet would consume the concave form, the horn become more compact and solid, and he could do as well without shoes as any other horse. There is another thing to take into consideration, and that is: the horses native to warm climates are, as a general thing, smaller and lighter than ours, are not obliged to draw such heavy weights, traverse less hard roads, and go at a slower pace. In the country, where there are no pavements, our horses might be put to light work for the warmer months unshed: but. As for working unshod horses in cities, that is out of the question; hard pavements will enough, without justifying the removal of his shoes to facilitate the process.

The advocates of the non-shoeing system claim that shoes are the source of numerous evils, which the horse would not be subject to, were he not shod. That may be all very true; but the question is, Would he not contract worse diseases by working unshod in such climates as those of Great Britain and the United States? If those interested in the horse would turn their attention to shoeing upon scientific principles, there would be less need of making a pathological question of it .- H. in Walker's Monthly.

Korticulture.

WHAT WE DON'T KNOW ABOUT FRUIT-

NOTICE 1. Some things which we don't know, that we can know.

2. Which neither we nor others know, but which must be known before fruit-growing will always be a success.

Thousands of tree and vine planters have spent thousands of dollars and made a failure one hundred weeks, giving a return of one of fruit-growing, because they were ignorant of the best and most successful varieties; when this dear-bought experience might He mentions one killed by Mr. Page, that have been avoided, and the best methods and

Many don't know how to keep their trees "how" may be learned from any standard

Why certain fruits can be grown successare grown successfully.

The cause or remedy of many of the diseases and blights that destroy our trees, vines and

With all the investigations with the microscope and the experiments of fruit-growers, we are as much in the dark as ever as to the cause and remedy of blight.

The depredations of many insects also are still beyond our control, and every failure should be a warning to others not to follow the same path. We should investigate every unknown cause, and give the world the benefit of our failures as well as our successes.

Millions of dollars might be saved to the United States if original investigators were employed to discover the unknown cause and remedy; but for the investigators of all this great and wide-spread destruction, our agrigist and one microscopist.

If ten plantations of fruits should be made in different parts of the country, and ten mi. croscopists should be employed to discover the causes of blight, etc., millions of dollars would be saved to the country; and a similar course should be pursued with regard to the cholera in hogs and fowls, from which cause the State of Ohio alone, during the last year, lost some millions of dollars.

In fruit-growing many fail; but more will succeed, and the balance-sheet will be largely in favor of the persevering. The more we know of the laws of nature, and live and work according to them, the greater will be our the ancient Greeks and Romans, immense success and happiness .- G. F. N. in American

Watermelons may loom up in the near futwhile traversing swamps; and that was the ure as an important American product. It is rule, until the metal shoe was invented in said that experiments in California have Julius Cæsar's time. It is the custom in shown that sugar can be extracted from the England, as in this country, to remove the melons at a cost of two cents per pound less B

Zatrous of Husbandry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEEPING APPLES.

Apples should not be put into the cellar until hard freezing arrives. They should be packed in clean, new barrels and stored in some shed or covered with boards, exposed to the atmosphere for several weeks after picking, then remove to the grain barn, away from the smell of stables, and allowed to remain there as long as possible and not be frozen. We throw stalks or straw over the barrels, and often defer placing them in the cellar until late in December. The fruit cellar should be darkened and kept as cool as possible and not freeze. Place the barrels on their sides with strips of wood between them and the cellar bottom, and do not open or move until wanted for use. If the cellar is free from the scent of vegetables when the barrels are open a rich tempting perfume will arise. Most cellars are too warm for the storing of fruit .-- Boston Journal.

HORSE RACING AT FAIRS.

Making a specialty of any one department will surely attract attention to that department. If racing is the principal feature of a Fair-constitutes the chief amusement, why it is to racing that people look for their enioyment. But it generally proves ruinous to the prosperity and beneficial results which are supposed to spring from such meetings. This, at least, has been our observation in several cases. We have known Town Fairs, so called, which included within their limits less than one-fourth the area of the county in which each was beld, and properly managed, to eclipse in every way the County Fairs in the same counties, and at which horse racing was made the principal feature. Farmers, their wives, sons and daughters take less interest from year to year in these "jockey club" arrangements and finally remain at home; their places are taken, if at all, by jockeys and sporting men from different parts of the state, and elsewhere, who care nothing for the success of the annual fair, but are present merely to carry off, if possible, by some artifice, the people's money, and as much as possible of that offered by the managers of the Fair for racing. And who knows of any calling wherein more lying, deception and fraud are practiced than in horse racing? At the Napa and Solano District Fair, during its five days' meeting, purses of from two hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars were offered in ten races, also one purse of fifty dollars in another, making eleven races in all. The Napa and Solano District is not an exception, some other Districts do no better. We presume they have all followed the example heretofore set by the managers of the State Fair, at which horse racing is the principal feature-fifteen races taking place at the next meeting, or averaging nearly three each day: and enough to furnish an excess of amusement for the jockeys, for whose benefit more than any other class of people, the Fair is seemingly held. We believe more time should be devoted to that which will benefit the husbandmen and their families, and that the premiums for all articles in the various departments should be increased and a greater amount of interest created among farmers, mechanics, etc., then we will have Fairs instead of Jockey Clubs .- Independent Caliston

BORROWERS.

Where one of these nuisances is located in the neighborhood of an industrious farmer, he will cause more loss and annoyance than the Hessian fly or the potato beetle. Probably farmers suffer more from borrowers than any other class of people do. Not only are many farm implement; costly, and generally returned in a dilapidated state, but at the very Society can be had by applying to our Sectime when the farmer and his men are about to use scythe or horse-rake the article will be will send them if the supply is not exhaust- class, small flouring mill in Kansas. Can turn it. By the time its owner can lay hands kinds of fruits adapted to the climate, and FARMER? on it and sharpen the dullest blade or supply much else that is the product of the best broken teeth serious loss may be caused. brains and experience of the horticulturists your subscribers, inform me through the Wagons and carriages are borrowed and sent home covered with mud and minus a bolt, or nut, or with possibly a broken spoke.

When a farmer cares enough for his business to take agricultural papers, he generally likes to preserve them, but in steps his borrowing friend and carries off his last copy, which will never be returned. For all this there is but one remedy—be brave enough to refuse. Say honestly that you do not intend to lend. Show that you practice what you

sons are not habitual borrowers. Almost every one has had some experience with the will ask for the meat from your table and the bread from your oven to feed unexpected visitors. We have only to call on our memory to prove that the latter instance is not exaggerated, and we blush to confess that we were actually weak enough to give up our Sunday dinner at the demand of an improvident neighbor. It is hard to say so the first time, but say it once and you will never fear to repeat it .- N. Y. Herald.

During late years little has been heard of the Hessian fly, formerly so dectructive. However reports from a few western districts indicate its return, and this autumn may develop a renewed attack upon the crops. This insect was urknown in America till the coming that it would not pay to try to get late of the Hessian troops, in 1776. Hence its ones. name. It was introduced in some straw landed by them on Staten and Long Islands. Then it was only in the form of pupæ, or the chrysalls, and the farmers discovered these nestled in the lower joints of the wheat stalks. They called them "flaxseeds." By the next year they had been developed so as to lay their eggs and attract attention in harvest time. In 1778 the brood had become numerous, and the reports of Col. Morgan and Mr. Clark, who went to Long Island for the purpose, show that in 1779 they destroyed the wheat crops there .- North Carolina Farmer.

HOW AN ORCHARD SHOULD BE PLANTED. Our friend Noing desires to plant an orchard. He chooses an elevated yet shelhe prepares as carefully as he would do for his wheat crop. It is well and deeply plowed and cross-plowed, manured and planted to postatoes, roots or some hoed crop which is kept clean from weeds by constant and regular cultivation. In the summer time a catalogue is procured from some respectable nursery as near to its own locality as possible, and the varieties chosen are ordered in season. A heap of good compost is prepared, sufficient in quantity to give each tree at least two shovelfuls of it about the roots. In the fall the trees are received and are at once put into the ground. The holes are dug to match the size of the roots; these are trimmed wherever they are broken or are not compact, a smooth cut being made with a sharp knife. The tops branches are cut away. The holes, marked by stakes previously set, are at least six inches larger each way than the roots when fully spread out. The top soil is thrown to one side. The planting is done in a business. like manner. A load of compost is drawn onto the ground, and the trees are placed in the wagon with the roots covered with the compost. One by one the trees are set in the holes upon a few shovelfuls of top soil and one of compost mixed with it. The roots are carefully spread out in a natural position; the are covered with the top soil shaken carefully over them and well-worked among them with the hand; then a shovelful of compost is then trodden firmly; the remaining soil is then put into the hole, and left loosely, without treading, being heaped up around the tree for a few inches.

In this way the work is completed. The roots begin to grow at once; new fibers spread from every end and seize upon the food ready for them. During the winter the new rootgrowth is abundant. In the spring the tree is ready to break into leaf with more vigor than before it was transplanted. The soil is then plowed so as not to disturb the roots or injure the stem. The ground is planted with some cultivated crop that is slow-growing, or it is harrowed and sown to orchard-grass and clover; the trees being mulched for three feet about them with straw or coarse .hay; or the surface is hoed once or twice in the season. The future of that orchard is safe. The owner will give it thought, and wherein he is not posted he will study and learn what should be done and-he will do it .- Henry Stewart in Rural News Yorker.

WHAT KINDS OF FRUIT TO PLANT.

In answer to the letters of inquiry just re-Center, Kansas, and the other from Springthe friend in Missouri I would say, that the are constantly in receipt of such inquiries. reports of the Kansas State Horticultural of Kansas.

know the best late blooming kinds of ap- if so, would like to put out ten acres next ples. Rawles Genet, often called Geneton, spring. Some farmers around here think etc., is one of the latest bloomers. Al- it will not ripen. By answering the above though it does sometimes occur that frost you will oblige a new subscriber and a new cuts short the apple crop in bloom, yet it is settler, (also best time to plant same.) not thought sufficiently important to call for a list of late blooming kinds.

preach, and never borrow. The most per- the list published in the report of the Kan- Kansas for the seed. There need be no sistent will soon stop troubling you under sas Horticultural Society, for 1877, and is apprehension about the seed ripening. such treatment. Of course there are people compiled from the carefully studied votes Flax will mature its seed where oats, wheat to whom it is a pleasure to lend, who take of seventy-three of the most experienced and similar grains succeed .- [EDITORS good care of what they borrow, but such per- fruit-growers of the state :

Best five summer apples named in order of worth: Early Harvest, Carolina Red cheerful, careless, "easy young sort," who June, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, Am. Summer Pearmain.

Five best fall varieties,-Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse, Fall Wine.

Ten best winter varieties .- Winesap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Rawle's Genet, W. W. Pearmain, Missouri Pippin, Willowtwig, Rome Beauty, Gilpin, Domine.

Ten best peaches in order of ripening,-Alexander, Amsden, Hale's Early, Troth's Early Red, Large Early York, Grawford's Early, Old Mixon Free, Stump the World, Crawford's Late, Heath's Cling.

I do not think there are late blooming I do not think there are late blooming peaches to make a list as requested. There is so little difference in time of blooming that it would not pay to try to get late; stock eligible to record. Also for sale a few choice

The curculio destroys the plum here, and there is no use bothering with the old and finer sorts like Damson, Green Gage, etc., but the common wild or Chickasaw family affords the only profitable kinds. Of those generally tested, the Wild Goose and Miner are the two best.

As to pears, set but few and do not enrich them too much. Standards are the most reliable. The best of these are, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Claff's Favorite, Belle Lucrative, Seckel, Sheldon, Lawrence. If dwarfs are wanted plant Duchesse d'Angouleure, Louise Bon de Jersey, Vicar of Winkfield and Buffum.

Early Richmond and all other varieties tered site; well drained, warm soil; and this of the Morello cherry family, will do well here, but failure in a few years is sure to follow the setting of Yellow Spanish, Gov. Wood, Black Tartarian and all of the sweet

As to grapes, plant ninety-nine Concord, and pay two dollars to some traveling agent for one of some other kind (to make a contrast), it matters not what.

Kittatinny is by far the best blackberry

Among raspberries, Mammoth Cluster, and Miami (some claim they are the same) and Doolittle are the best. Spend no time with red raspberries.

Plant a few currants on the north side of a stone fence or other protection and you are shortened one-half and unnecessary may succeed, if well mulched. Houghton Seedling is the best and the commonest

> .Try other things, but depend on this list for success in "central and southern Kansas,"and all over the state.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

Prof. of Horticulture, Agricultural Col., Manhatian, Ks.

INFORMATION WANTED. EDITORS FARMER: I came to this state

this fall. So far I have been unable to find upper roots are held up while the lower ones out what kind of apples, peaches, grapes, plums, cherries, etc., are best adapted to southern Kansas. I want to lose no time in starting a large orchard. Freight is so thrown in: the upper roots are spread out and high on our railroad that I wish to buy covered with care; the soil is punched down near home. Please tell me the nearest recompactly with a round-pointed stick and liable place at which I can buy such kinds as you may recommend. Would like to obtain grafted roots if I can.

Yours, S. W. BOYNTON. Kinsley, Kansas.

EDITORS FARMER: I have been much interested in the writings of your traveling correspondent, W. W. Cone, and particularly so in his article on "Northern Apples," in the FARMER of November 6th; but why did he not tell us what to plant, and what apples were a success in Kansas? His observation and experience in Kansas and New York, ought to make him a relia. ble adviser, and no doubt many readers would be glad to get his idea of what fruitapples particularly-to raise in southern Kansas, where there is a large immigration now. Honest, reliable advice is what we think we get from friend Cone, through the FARMER. Success to him.

Yours, W. S. CUTHBERT, M. D. Little York, Illinols.

Those having experience in orchards in southern Kansas, please answer through ceived from the editor, one from Marion the FARMER. Nurserymen will do well to make a note of this and send an advertisefield, Mo., I write this hasty article. To ment of their stock to the FARMER. We

A site for a Mill Wanted.

Mr. D. M. Edgerton, of Dayton, Ohio, retary, G. C. Brackett, of Lawrence, who wishes to find a good opening for a firstmissing, his neighbor having forgotten to re- ed. In these reports are lists of various some of our readers answer through the

> EDITORS FARMER: Can you, or any of columns of your paper, if linseed can be The friend in Marion Centre wants to grown with average success (for the seed)?

HENRY FULLER. Barton County, Kansas.

The following list of fruit is copied from A great deal of flax is cultivated in FARMER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

PURE Bred Young Brahma Cocks at \$1,50 each. Sent to any address on receipt of price. CLAR-ENCE MCDONALD, Quincy St., 2nd Door North of Fifth St., or P. O. Box 586, Topeka, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

ESSEX PIGS.

straight Jos. Harris stock, and a few young SHORT-HORNS

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

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

ATCHISON, KANSAS,

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

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

Send for Catalogue.

VERY IMPORTANT

Sheep Farmers.

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

KIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1.



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

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

CREEK VALLEY FARM HERD



Thorong'sbred Berkshires, consisting of 215 head:
160 summer pigs, mainly the get of the grand imported boar, "Stockwell," brother to the famous 1st prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," bred by same party, (Wm. Hewer, Eng.) and imported at the same time. Stockwell was awarded 1st premium at the Kaw Valley Fair, Lawrence, Ks. 1878, and 2nd pre mi um in Sweepstakes for best hoar of any age or breed at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878, being the only time he has been shown.

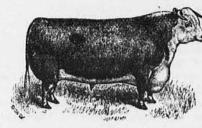
My pirs are from Registered sows, and those eligible to registry; are of excellent breeding, and (what is of still greater importance) of excellent form. The number of pigs 1 have will enable me to ship only choice ones, and at Specie Basis prices.

choice ones, and at Specie Basis prices.

Parties from a distance desiring to inspect my herd in person, will be convoyed from and to depoi free of charge, where notice is given. I have never had a better lot of pigs than now, and as formerly, shall appears a stifferior to a state of the convoyed from the convoyed fr guarantee satisfaction to all purchasing on orde Address, SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson

"HICHLAND 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. Cor respondence solicited.

Union Pacific It. R. offers for sale

1,280,000 Acres of Land

Less the occupied tracts, at the lowest prices and on more liberal terms, than ever before offered. The lands offered by this company are at an average distance of but 60 miles from the city of Atchison, and have the advantage of competing lines of railroad, with a choice of markets, and in other respects are located in the most favorite section of Kansas. For full information and descriptive circular with sectional map, apply or address W. F. DOWNS, General Office Land Com'r, Atchison, Kansas.

The U. S. Government Land Offices are at Concordia, on the O.fB. U. P. R. R. and Kirwin, where parties who are desirons of availing themselves of the settler's privilege, under the Homestead act of Congress should make their appliction.

Breeders' Directory.

S AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Indepens dence Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino steep, ram-constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

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

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, breeder of Short-Morns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas

O BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black passed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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

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

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

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

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

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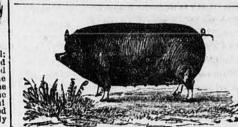
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BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE

Dark Brahma and White Leghors. Chickons.



None but first-class stor hipped.

The Kansas Farmer.

& EWING, Editors & Proprietors Topoka, Kansas.

STUDY THE MARKETS.

One very important duty neglected almost wholly by farmers is a study of the markets. The operators in every other business make a modities which they deal in, a leading feature of sheep is sheer humbug, as we know from of their business. Farmers seldom give this experience in a county that maintained a rigimportant subject a thought, although it is id dog tax for twenty years, "for the protecas important to the successful and profitable tion of sheep." This remedy had the exactly pursuit of agriculture, as any other of the opposite effect, and there is not one-tenth as leading branches of business. Every other many sheep in the county after twenty years business is shaped by the trend of the mar- of protection, as there was before the dog law kets of the world and the price of freights for was passed. The reason why is easily undermoving the goods. Buying, selling and producing are all governed, among manufac. pay for sheep if killed by dogs, careless farmturers and commercial men, by ascertaining ers who invariably have cheap stock, ceased and estimating, as nearly as possible, the to pay the necessary attention to their sheep, probable supply and demand. The grain and when killed, managed to have them apall demand careful study by those who handle stock. This taught the generation of dogs to and comparison of views among farmers.

planning the next summer's campaign. All was ever collected, while those citizens who the details may not be worked out, but the paid no tax, had the bulk of their porperty in main business of the season may and should curs, and the dogs, having no quotable value be carefully planned. This can be only done as merchandise, could not be sold to advanin an intelligent way by a knowledge of the tage by the collector, and the attempt to run supply of the different products of the farm them down and shoot them cost more than in the world's markets and the probable de- the amount of tax, besides the cost came off of mand.

for, products of the minor classes, which are farm which goes to waste or is neglected, tive prices at the proper season. That season the knowledge. Ascertain the demand, price and season for selling to the best advantage every product of the soil, and let your arrangements be made with care to profit by this acquired knowledge. This is the true meaning of studying the question of supply and demand and profiting by a familiarity with the

SMALL PLOCKS OF SHEEP.

On the subject of farmers making sheep a part of their farm stock, we refer to the letter of our "Carpet-bag" staff correspondent, pub-Hehed in the present number of the FARMER. The demand for a class of wool spoken of is limitless, and farmers who made a small flock of sheep a part of their farm stock could give them the best of care, and consequently produce a superior grade of wool, of strong and even fibre.

which we think would be equally profitable -possibly more so-for farmers to raise in flocks averaging fifty, and these are crosses of the Cotswold on Missouri ewes. This cross produces a combing wool always in demand, and a heavy fleece; and it produces heavy lambs which find a ready sale in June and later, at better prices than any other meat. Mutton is three cents a pound higher in our principal towns than beef, on account of its scarcity, and we have found the mutton raised in the elevated prairie country west of the Missouri river, to possess a very fine flavor, notwithstanding the sheep generally raised are not of the best mutton breeds. The profit on sheep is greater for the capital invested and feed required, than any other product of the can be well cared for on every farm, a large commodations and sufficient range will be likely to prove one of the most unfortunate investments that can be made. A flock of fifty good ewes can be cared for without infringing on the time demanded by each department of a proper system of mixed huse

But the dog depredation is the great bugahusbandry is suggested. And the papers of There is plenty of it on sale in Topeks. Sethe country publish sensation statistics of sheep killed by dogs, and the great expense the state is put to to feed tens of thousands of worthless curs. We clip from an exchange the following arithmetical wonder, as a specis men of dog-sheep literature dished up to farmers :

"Ten thousand, six hundred and ten sheep were killed by dogs in thirty-two counties He estimates the number of dogs in the state four hundred and sixty thousand-every ono of which consumes as much food as would keep in fair condition a hog weighing two hundred pounds when twelve months eld; so that what the dogs annually eat, would make ninety-two million pounds of pork: This would load four thousand six bundred carsten tons to the cer-and be worth at six cents more than twice the amount used by the state in 1869 for all school purposes."

The unfortunate state here mentioned is Misseuri. In the language of one of Shakes speare's heroes, "All of which we know most potently and powerfully to be true, but we hold it not honesty to have it thus set down." Hogs and dogs do not subsist on the same kind of food; and though it would, doubtless, be a gain to the state to have nine-tenths of these dogs slain, the increase of hogs in consequence would not be one-fourth of the above estimate. It is not honesty to discourage farmers from sheep-raising, by such wild statements. Taxing dogs for the protection markets of the world, the freights, the horse, praised by sympathizing neighbors, for more beef, pork, mutton, wool and dairy markets, than the butcher would have paid for the these commodities. And this knowledge con- be sheep thieves, and when valuable sheep cerns none more than the farmer. Blind la- were killed, as sometimes they would be, the bor is expended force without profit, while in- damage assessed would be little or no higher telligent labor is the only sure medium of than on scalawage. Under this system of profit and substantial wealth. This is a press- protection the number of sheep grew "small ing reason for a more frequent intercourse by degrees and beautifully less," while the dogs steadily increased. The sheep and other The winter season is the farmer's time for property owners paid all the dog tax that everybody but the delinquent owner of the And a matter of scarcely less importance, dog. Enforcing a general dog tax law is the and one which can be ascertained with one thing that beats a tax collector. The little greater accuracy, is the price of, and demand property the majority of dog owners possess is exempt from taxation in most of the states. needed to supply the neighborhood or home and the deg won't sell. All dog tax laws are markets. There is much small produce of the unjust. They are no protection to sheep nor encouragement to sheep-raisers. Those who which commands ready sale and remunera- pay taxes on other species of property, have to pay all of the dog tax ever collected, while those who own the majority of worthless curs, mated, and arrangements made to profit by pay nothing. A farmer who wishes to keep sheep, can do so profitably in spite of dogs. We have discussed this part of the question heretofore in these pages, and pointed out the

SETTING BLUE GRASS.

Jno. A. Blackburn, writing from Great Bend Kaneas, inquires "What month in the year is the best to sow Kentucky blue grass seed for 14 and 18 per cent, according to the fluctusthis section of the country, and where can reliable seed be secured ?"

English blue grass and Kentucky blue grass are both cultivated to some extent in eastern Kansas, and will do well, we believe. in any part of the state when once properly established. The Kentucky grass is more difficult to get a good stand of than the English, the young plants being tender and liable to be killed by the hot summer sun.

There has been considerable difficulty experienced by the farmers of Kansas in atta to raise Kentucky blue gr seed. The seed should be sown with other grasses to form a good pasture and secure a stand, the young plants deriving shelter and protection from the sun by the shade of more hardy grasses. In the month of February or March is the best season to sow blue grass seed, and on stubble land of wheat, oats or millet. The latter stubble is claimed to be the best. The seed finds sufficient covering in the cracks of the earth opened by the action of frost, and the decaying stubble and grass Germany, to determine whether it is better to on the ground, into and under which it is washed by the spring rains. The seed may also be sown amongst young wheat in late winter or early spring, as clover seed is sown. farm. While this is true of small flocks that grain serving to protect the young plants till the roots are firmly established. But a last flock of sheep without the requisite skill, acmers; the blue grass having entire possession of the ground, makes a more vigorous growth early in the season.

A half bushel of seed to the acre will answer, but a thick stand of grass is always best and three pecks of seed is not too much.

Kentucky blue grass and English blue grass seed are kept at all good seed houses boo to the majority of farmers, when sheep and in the grocery stores of the country towns lect a rainy spell or wet period for sowing the seed.

THANKSGIVING.

This peculiarly American holiday, or rather holyday, has come and gone.

No state had greater cause for thanksgiving for blessings bestowed by a bountiful Providence, than Kansas. Her garners are filled to bursting with the fruits of the earth, while the stream of industrious immigrants has continuto pour with an undiminished volume into her borders, dotting her roiling prairies with peaceful homes, and literally causing the wilderness to blossom as the rose. So vast are her uncultivated tracts of rich, undulating prairie, that ample room for a million more families remains in uni roken sod; and when per pound, five million, five bundred and that addition to her present podulation has been comfortably settled, the state will not be value of all the school houses in the state, and as thickly peopled as many of the old states white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, mixed on the Atlantic-with a capacity superior to with lemon juice and sugar. A teaspoonful, them for feeding its population, four fold. taken occasionally is the dose.

With a product of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 100,000,000 bushels of corn, the present year, what stretch of imaginstion can estimate the possibility of her products, were the present unoccupied lands divided into farms and become the sites of comfortable homes? Surely the people of Kaneas had The yak is bred in parts of Asia correspondbestowed by a kind Providence.

LAY DOWN THE GRAPE VINES.

The grape vines on trellies should be reeased and laid flat on the ground before hard frosts and the cold winds of winter effect them. If they have not been, they should be, pruned weak, puny branches, leaving none but the most healthy and vigorous growths, which cut back to one eye. After pruning, cover the by stones or pieces of wood. Earth may be used for covering vines if of a light loamy texture. Heavy clay soil should not be emiable to injury from too close packing of the clay about them.

overnor Anthony, of Kansas, and J. A. Martin, of the Atchison Champion, through the Commonwealth, of Topeka, and the former paper. The Champion gave currency to "it is reported in Topeka that Gov. Anthony's purpose is to remove to Chicago and enter the employ of a railroad corporation if he is not elected senator." These "reports" elicited a sharp and indignant denial from the governor, in which he says:

"The thought of removing from Kansas to any place, much less to Chicago, has never entered my mind, nor has such thought, desire or purpose ever been expressed or entertained by myself, or any member of my family. More than this: I have never sought employment or business relations as an officer at the hands of any railroad company, nor has any agent, officer, or representative of any railroad corporation sought or solicited me to assume such relations, either in or out of Kansas."

concerning the disastrous effects to that coun- convention be held in St. Louis, on the first try of the recent decline in the price of silver in the London market. He says, that although to hear from our readers on the subject." the double standard of gold and silver, the latter being an unlimited legal tender for all debts, public and private, prevails there, and although gold is constantly being coined in the mints, it has ceased to be a circulating medium. The country has been almost completely drained of it. Merchants find it very hard to purchase even a few thousand dollars in the City of Mexico at a premium of between tion of the London silver market.

The government has commenced purchasing gold from the miners at Denver, Col., paying them in greenbacks. The department expects to buy at least \$20,000 a week for some time, but when the plan becomes known it will extend its purchases to all the gold in the Black Hills country. Heretofore miners have been selling their gold to brokers, paying them heavy charges in addition to the rates of transportation. The Treasury Department will pay the miners the full value ing and sending it to Philadelphia to be coined, at the transportation rate of 58 cents a thousand, or as third class mail matter. The Treasury will pay for whatever silver may be found with the gold, when the value is over 50 cents in the amount offered for sale. The brokers have not hitherto made such al-

Experiments by an agricultural society of give cows their fodder in its natural condition, as to length, or in small pieces, as when it passes through a cutting machine, resulted in showing that whole fodder is preferable with a good prospect of a stand, the growing because of the saving it effects without detriment to the yield of milk, or weight, or gencral health of the animals. This saving is due to the whole fodder being better chewed and rechewed and impregnated with saliva, whereby it is turned to better account. A distinguished veterinary surgeon has shown that when cut up as a chaff a considerable portion of the fodder passes at once into the second stomach, and so is not rechewed, and is, consequently, only partially utilized. The decrease in the amount eaten, at first observed when whole fodder is used, is explained by the greater demands that this makes upon the masticatory apparatus. This is especially noticeable in the older cows. Learning of any sort becomes more difficult as years advance, and learning to chew is no exception to the rule. Hence it is advisable to begin feeding whole fodder while the cows are young. The greater slimness of the belly, when whole todder is given, is explained by the more complete disintegration such food undergoes · none of the stems pass intact, and consequently, more or less hollow, into the stomach to distend it and put it on the stretch. The increased desire to drink is due to the increased employment of the saliva. The gengeneral improvement in health and condition under this form of feeding is due to its being more agreeable to nature.

> At this season of colds, it may be useful to know that hoarseness is relieved by using the

Robert H. Lumbaro, Honorary U. S. Commissioner from Colorado to the Paris Expesia tion, publishes an article in the Colorado Far. yak, as an animal suited to the more elevated much cause for returning thanks for bounties ing in climate and elevation to Colorado, and is valuable as a beast of burthen, for its coat of long, fine hair, and for its flesh, which resembles in flavor mutton fed on mountain

A SORGHUM CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS.

A timely suggestion, under the above capcultivation of that plant seems to be on the ghum-raisers. The Rural says :

The culture of sorghum is on the increase yearly in this country. Every grower, howployed for covering material, as the vines are ever, has his own method of culture, time and plan of cutting, grinding, evaporating and clarifying. If an improvement is made by A tart correspondence has occurred between any process, it is rarely made public. There is no meeting of sorghum men to compare experiences, to make known valuable discoveries, to ascertain best processes. Each man travels in the same old rut. Now and then we see an extra fine sample of sorghum, surpassing by far our plantation molasses and comparing favorably with our choicest syrups. But the variety grown, or the process of obtaining an article of such transparent color The cultivation of sorghum is an important icy blanket which will reduce their vitality national industry, and ought to be encourag- rapidly. A dry, warm shelter is indispensconventions of growers; have everything per- sink all the profits of the flock. taining to sorghum discussed; the best variety for syrup and sugar; best method of culture and treatment of the plants; best time for cutting; best mills for extracting the juice; best system of evaporating and clari-

As some one will have to name a time and The American Minister to Mexico writes place of meeting, we suggest that a sorghum Tuesday of February next. We shall be glad

CEMENT FOR SHOES

A correspondent in the Country Gentleman sends this formula of a cement for invisible patches, which he says may be relied on:-Gutta percha, half ounce; bi sulphuret carbon, two together, and shake occasionally until

DIRECTIONS -When the patch is to be applied scrape the boot or shoe until the blackng is off and the leather is a little rough. On'this dust with fine rosin, minutest quantity; serve the patch the same way. Then spread a little of the cement on both the shoe and the patch, first having shaved the edges of the patch. Apply like court plaster, and smooth with a warm spoon or irou and the shoe will soon be ready to wear. A few hours will harden the cement. When properly done the patch will we invisible and will last as long as the shoe. This cement is waterproof. The gutta percha shaved to thin slices, is kept in India rubber stores for the above purposes. Ten cents' worth will do the work of a family for a long time. The bi-sulphuret of carbon is sold by druggists, and will cost five or ten cents an ounce. The smell, which is offensive, soon passes off.

BALKY HORSES

The Soc'ety for the Prevention of 'Crnelty to Animals put forth the following rules for the treatment of balky horses, which will bear reproduction:

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the barness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly into their lap, they allow winter to snatch while doing so; then jump into the wagon from them, which, like a prowling wolf, and give the word go; generally he will

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort does n't cure him, the second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind till he wants to go, and then let him

4. The brain of the horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continned whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg; just below the knee tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a, bow knot. At the first check he will go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

6. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle-

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear close to his head.

SHELTER FOR THE STOCK.

ries, the profit, as well as the humanity, of | 20th and 25th."

providing shelter for all stock, from the storms and cold of winter. With the warning of last Saturday's snow-storm, every mer strongly recommending the Thibat ox, or farmer who has not complete shelter for his stock, should make it his first business to parts of Colorado and the Rocky mountains. supply it. Set a double row of posts in the ground, cover them with poles and brush, and pile on a good, thick roof of straw or hay, which secure against being blown off by the wind. Make the back tight by brush and straw, and run wings on the end most exposed to cold winds. This shelter is not so good as well constructed sheds or stables, but is the best many farmers can at at once. This is conveniently done when the tion, Coleman's Rural publishes a call for a present afford, and is a thousand times vine is laid on the ground. Trim off the meeting of sorgum-growers, and as Kansas preferable to the open prairie and the sky produces a large amount of sorghum, and the for a roof. This description of shelter is within the means of the most straitened in increase, we hope this suggestion of the Rural circumstances, and it will save fifty per rine with straw or cornstalks, held in place will meet a hearty response from Kansas sor- cent. in the value of stock thus sheltered, over exposure without shelter on the open prairie, or even a brushy ravine—the kind of accommodations too many provide for their cattle and hogs, who rank high among "stock-farmers." There is just as much thrift and economy in providing comfortable shelter for stock in winter, as there is in forehandedness and industry in any branch of business.

> Sheep must have shelter from rain and snow-storms, and be provided with dry beds, or it is worse than useless to attempt to keep them. In cold, dry weather they are comfortable in open lots, and will remain healthy and thrifty, but the place and excellent quality, is rarely published. soaked with cold rain or snow-water is an ed and advanced in every possible way. One able to ewes about lambing time, and withof the best methods of doing this is to hold out this the loss of lambs will be likely to

There would be less complaint of mortality among hogs if this stock did not have a mud-hole to tramp around in the greater part of the feeding season. Whatever rough treatment they may meet with through the day, hogs should have dry, warm quarters in which to sleep, and the man who is wise to his own profit, will see to it that his stock-hogs and pigs are kept dry and warm through the entire winter and the inclement season of spring. Farmers who have not proper pens for

the accommodation of their hogs, may construct very comfortable quarters for them by selecting a southern exposure on the side of a ravine or hill. Plant two stout forks in front, and pin or otherwise fasten their twe ounces. In a wide mouth bottle put the tops together securely. Run a stout pole horizontally from the forks to the bank, and the gutta percha is dissolved and it is read for plant a row of stakes on each side, with their tops resting on this roof-pole. Throw brush and straw on the stakes and cover the whole with carth and sods. Cut a small trench behind and on either side tocarry away the water in wet weather. Lay a log sill across the front of your cave and fasten it securely down by cross-stakes driven well into the ground, to prevent the hogs from rooting the sill out of place. This will prevent the bedding from working out and mud and wet from getting in. If a number of hogs are to be provided for, these cheap accommodations can be multiplied until all have ample shelter. Keep plenty of clean hay or straw in these bunks and your hogs will not thank you for more luxarious bed-rooms. Any farmer can build one of these shelters with the assistance of his hired hands in half a day, without expending a dollar for material, and his gain in the spring will amount to many dollars in healthy, thrifty hogs and pigs, over accommodations of mud and exposure to storms and cold.

Many farmers are poor by reason of unthrift in neglecting to take proper care of what they have already acquired. What the bounteous hand of summer has passed steals nightly from their flocks and herds, Stock, comfortably housed, require less food, and will continue to grow and thrive.

PROF. TICE'S WEATHER PREDICTIONS FOR DECEMBER.

December will be a rough month, according to Prof. Tice's prophecy:

"1st, cloudy and threatening, with rain or snow in places; 2d to 3d, r. b. f. t., clear or fair; 4th to 8th, f. b. r. t., ending in cloudy, threatening weather, with heavy rain and snow storms in places; 8th and 9th, r. b. f. t., clear or fair and very cold; 10th to 14th, f. b. r. t., cloudy, threatening weather, with rain or snowfalls in places; 14th and 15th, r. b. f. t., clear or fair and cold; 15th to 19th, f. b. r. t., cloudy, threatening weather, with heavy rain and snow storms in places, according to latitude. Probably a severe norther in Texas about 23d; 25th to 27th, r. b. f. t., generally clear or fair, but cold; 27th to 31st, f. b. r. t., ending in cloudy, threatening weather, with severe rain and snow storms in places; 31st. r. b. f. t., clear or fair and cold. The comparatively warmer days will be about the 1st, 6th, 12th, 17th, 22d and 29th. The comparatively colder days will be about the 2d, 8th, With the risk of being considered trite, 14th, 18th, 24th and 31st. Auroras, if any, we again urge upon farmers on the prai- will be seen about the 3d, 9th, 14th, 15th,

A traveling salesman says one reason why there is more ready money among the farmers in the wool-growing counties of Ohio, than in any of the others, is because they get in mon. ey three times a year, instead of once or twice for grain. First the wool is sold, then fat lambs, then fat sheep in the fall.

Peevish children have worms. Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes will destroy the worms and make the children happy.

For every ache, pain and bruise on man or beast, Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is the balm. Sold by all Druggists.

Why be distressed with headache, low spirits and nervousness, when Eilert's Daylight Liver pills are sold by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on to your harness, will make the leather look new, and keep it soft and pliable. Give it a trial.

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, it regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

For information concerning the treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, send for a pamphlet on Electric treatment, which will be sent free, on application to the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

When horses and cattle are spiritless, scraggy and feeble, they need treatment with Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It purifies the blood, improves the appetite, cures Colds and Distempers, Invigorates the System and will keep the animal in a Healthy, Handsome condition. Sold by all Druggists.

A PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—The Youth's Companion, of Boston employes the same writers as the best English and American magazines, and no other publication for the family furnishes so much entertainment and instruction of a superior order for so low a price. Among its contributors are DINAH MULOCK CRAIK, MISS YONGE, J. T. TROW-BRIDGE, LOUISA M. ALCOTT, HENRY W. LONGSELLOW, JAMES T. FIELDS, JOHN G. WHITTIER, and nearly fifty of the best story-

The enterprise of publishing the Central Stock Journal, in St. Louis, requiring all the time and attention of H. C. Brown, he has decided to close out his entire herd of thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of about fifty. They will be sold at private sales any time up to next Janu ry. Prices exceedingly low, about half the usual price. In his absence there will be a man with the herd, authorized to sell. Terms, cash, or notes approved by the local banks. The herd is at Newton, Ke. Address H. C. Brown, 913 North Sixth St. St. Louis, Mo.

The yellow fever epidemic created intense excitement throughout the country, yet every community has a greater fee to human life, which stalks abroad unheeded. Yellow fever has slain its thousands, but neglected colds its tens of thousands. The practice of letting a cold cure itself is fraught with suffering, sorrow and with death. There is no remedy more valuable than Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, those that use it know its worth, and will not be without it, for it surely and quickly cures Colds, Coughs, Croup, Catarrh, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints. Sold by all Druggists.

DOES THE WORLD MOVE?

The Rev. John Jasper, of Virginia, says "De sun do move, for in de mornin' it shines on dis side ob de house, while in de ebenin,'
on dat side ob de house. Now, ef he don't
move, how come he dar?' Notwithstanding Mr. Jasper's logic, we yet believe the world moves. When Mr. Jasper's ideas constituted moves. When Mr. Jasper's ideas coast to die the popular belief, people thought that to die the popular or cholers was simply fulfilling one of nature's laws. Now, through vaccination, small-pox is averted, while cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery (flux) and diarrhoca are readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed. Does not such evidences tend to prove that "the world moves?" As an external remedy for cuts, bruises, sprains, swelling, bites and stings of insects, the Compound Extract of Smart-Weed has no equal. Veterinary surgeons have also employed it with marked success.

1

CHURCH ORGANS.

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

INDIGESTION.

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

MALARIAL FEVER.

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

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka Kansas.

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

The MARSH AGUE CURE is sold at the low price of 50 cents. It will cure the worst cases BULK MEATS—Dull and a shape lower; \$5.62% cash; \$7.21% 65.75 January; \$5.82% 65.85 February. BULK MEATS—Dull and a shade lower; \$2.75; of Tertian, or THIRD DAY AGUE, as well as \$380@400.
WHISKY-Steady and unchanged. the mildest forms of Chills and Fever, after other remedies fail. Prepared only by MARSH BROS., Pharmacists, Kansas City, Mo.

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

Eight and nine per cent. interest en farm

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

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying them-selves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thou eands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkaneas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topake & Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2.500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices If you don't believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourselves and be convinced.

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

Markets.

(December 2, 1878.)

New York Money Market.

GOLD—Weak; opening at 100%; closing at 100%.
LOANS—Carrying rates, 1@6 per cent; borrowing rates, 1 per cent, to flat.
GOVERNMENTS—Firmer.
RAILROAD BONDS—Generally strong.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—The stock market was weak carly in the day, and prices declined 2% per cent. on Delaware & Hudson, and % to 1% per cent. on the rest of the list, but during the afternoon a better tone prevailed, and there was an advance of % to 1% per cent. the principal activity was in North-western, St Paul, Western Union and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

MONEY—At 3% to 3% per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 4 to 5% cercent CUSTOM RECEIPTS—\$202,000. DISBURSEMENTS—The Assistant Treasurer dis-

CLEARINGS—\$35,500,000.

STERLING-Qui	et; a	ixt	y di	ye	, 84	81,	٤;	elp	gh	t,	848
GO	VER	NMI	INT	BO	ND	3.					
Coupons of 1881											.109
Coupons of 1865, no	w										.104
Coupons of 1867											.106
Coupons of 1968											.109
New 5's							• •			٠.	.106
New 1%'s (registere	ed) .					• • • •					104
New 4's (registered)								• •	٠.	.100
10-40's (registered)				•••						••	. 105
Conpone							• •	• • •		••	.107
Currency 6'8			• • •	• • •	• • • •			• • •		••	. 113
		-									

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dult and nominal; superfine, \$3 40\(\tilde{\mathbb{O}} \) 380 common to good \$3 85\(\tilde{\mathbb{A}} \) 40; grood to choice, \$4 15 \) 450: white wheat extra, \$4 55\(\tilde{\mathbb{O}} \) 575.

WHEAT—Active but lower; rejected spring, \$2c; ungraded red winter, \$1 00\(\tilde{\mathbb{O}} \) 16\(\tilde{\mathbb{N}} \); No. 3 red, \$102 \) 40103; No. 2 red, \$102 \) 40103; No. 2 red, \$102 \) 40103; No. 2 red, \$102 \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{O}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{N}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{O}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{O}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 200\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \) 104\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do., \$1 05\(\tilde{\mathbb{M}} \); No. 2 do.,

OATS-Dull; mixed western, 29@30c; white west OATS—Dull; mixed western, 29@30c; whiteern, 10@35c.
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
8UGAR—Dull and unchanged.
RICE—Nominally unchanged.
MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged,
MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged,
EGGS—Steady; western, 24@25c.
FORM—Dull; mess, 8740@750.
BEEF—Good demand at full prices.
CUT MEATS—Quiet.
LARD—Depressed; Prime steam, \$6@750.
BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.
CHEESE—Steady; western, 2@8%c.
WHISKY—Dull; \$106 bid; \$106% asked.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Price Current reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 872; shipments, 134; but little doing; native shippers, \$2 85\(\phi_3\) 75; native stockers and feeders, \$22 25\(\phi_3\) 10; Colorado natives, \$2 50\(\phi_3\) 315; Colorado half breeds, \$2 40\(\phi_3\); wintered Texas steers, \$2 30\(\phi_3\) 75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1 000; shipments, 61; easy; fair to choice packing, \$2 35\(\phi_3\) 25; light shipping, \$2 20\(\phi_3\) 25 SHEEP-None on sale.

Kansas City Produce Market

The Price Current reports:

The Price Current reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 52,960 bushels; shipments, 60,-75 bushels; slow and weak; No. 2, 750; No. 3, 72½c

No. 4, 70c.

CORN—Receipts, 35 710 bushels; shipments, 4,865 bushels; quiet; No. 2, 23c; rejected, 22½c.

RYE—Resier; No. 2, 32c; rejected, 30c.

OATS—Rejected, 17½c.

FLOUR—Dull; country brands, XXX to fancy, 175@2 20.

PROVISIONS—Steady; clear bacon sides, \$4 75@500; dry salt sides, \$4 50; sugar cured hams, \$8 00.

LARD—In tierces, 6c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

HOGS—Moderately active; light shipping, \$2 25@
2 40; packing, \$2 50@2 75; butchers' to iancy, \$2 70@
2 40; packing, \$2 50@2 75; butchers' to iancy, \$2 70@
2 85; receipts, 15.900; shipments, 1, 300.
CATTLE—Fairly active for all grades; demand really easier; supply heavy; fat native steers, \$4.04-50; light do., \$3 30@3 75; native butchers' steers, \$2.75@3 50; cows and heiters, \$2 25@3 25; feeding steers scarce and wanted; \$2 50@2 75; Texas steers, \$2 25@3 3 25; cows, \$2 25@2 75; rec-ipts, 90; shipments, \$0.
SHEEP—Fair demand; feeding wethers, \$2 25@2-62%; fair to good muttons, \$2 75@3 25; choice to fancy, \$3 37%@3 75; receipts, 500; shipments, 350.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR--Unchanged.
WHEAT--Upened and closed stronger; No. 2 red, 26% 286% c cash; 86% 286% c December; 87% 287% c January; No. 3 spring. 83% 281% c CORN-Steady; 28% 28% c cash: 28% 228% c December; 29% 29% c January.
OATS-Weaker; 19% 219% c cash; 19% c bid December.

er. RYE—Quiet: 47%c. BARLEY—Unchanged. WHISKY—Quiet; \$1 05. PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged; only jobbing

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tubwashed—choice, 34c; medium, 30c; dingy and low 25 @27c. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium, 21 @21%c; coarse 16@18c; light fine 18@20; heavy do 16 @17c; Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c % ib less. Markets steady. Sales: 2 sks burry at 25%c, 3 medium at 33c, 2 choice at 33%c—all tub.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and uncharged.
WHEAT—Dull and a shade lower; No. 2, red winter, 87c; No. 2, Chicago spring, 83c cash: 83c bid December; 83%c January; No. 3, do., 69@7Jc; rejected,

comner; 63,45 danuary; 10,5,7 days comper; 63,45 danuary; 10,67 days and December, 31%c January; rejected, 27c.

OATS—Quiet and weak, 20c cash; 21%@21%c January; rejected, 17c.

RYE—Steady and unchanged; 44%c.

BARLEY—Dull and a shade lower; 95c cash; extra
No. 3, 48%@48%c.

PORK—Good demand, but at lower rates; \$660 cash; \$6 60@6 65 December; \$7 87%@7 90 January and February.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 35,000; shipments, 2,400: 3c lower; choice heavy; \$2,802305; light, \$2,602,70; mixed, \$2,602,80; CATLE—Receipts, 3,890; shipments, 1,100; supply liberal; market a shade off; shipping, \$3,4024,75;

stockers and feeders, \$2 30@3 10; butchers' lower; cows, \$2@3; steers, \$2 70@3 30; bulls, \$2@2 40; clos-ing quiet and easy; about all wild. SHEEP—Receipts, 480; shipments, 400; uuchanged.

Chicago Wool Market,

Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2, fall, 75c; No. 4 do., 69c; No. apring, 64c; No. 3 do., 54c.

RYE—No. 2, 33c.
OATS—No. 2, mixed, 15c; No. 2 white 15c.
BARLEY—No. 2 70c; No. 3 40c.
FLANSERD—\$1 5060 15.
CORN—No. 2, car. 21;6c; No. 2, sbelled, 22c.

Kansas City Wool Market. WOOL—We quote as follows: Fine, unwashed, 15 @18c; medium, fine, 23@22c; combing, fine, 23@27c; tub-washed, 23@25c; Colorado and Mexican, 12@67c.

Leavenworth Produce Market

RYE—90c.

OATS—Wholesale, 18½,
WHEAT—No. 2. Extra, 72@73c, No. 3, Extra, 70c;
No. 4, 65c; rejected, 60c.

CORN—New, 22; old, 26c.

POTATOES—25; Sweet Potatoes, \$1 50 per bbl.

Leavenworth Wool Market. Leavenworth Stock Market.

Beef Steers: at 3@3%c; cows, 2@2%c. VEAL—2@3c. MUTTON—4%@3%c. HOGS—2%@3%c.

Topeka Retall Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly

WHEAT-Per bu. spring..... CORN—Per bu.

"White Old ...

Yellow ...

New ...

RYE—Per bu...

PE CHOP—.....

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.

Round

Roasts

Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.

Hind

By the carcass

MUTTON—Chops per lb.

Roast

PORK—

PORK—Sausage Topeka Preduce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J.
Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bbl—Choice Michigan.
APPLES—Per bushel.
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.
Medium
Common.
Castor Cemmon
Castor

BUTTER—Per lh—Choice
Medium
CHEESE—Per lb

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
hOMINY—Per bb
VINEGAR—Per gal
E R. POTATOES—Por hu
E R. POTATOES—S
SWEET POTATOES
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz
Chickens, Drossed, per lb
Turkeys,
Geese.
ONIONS—Per bu
CABBAGE—Per dozen
Spring—Chickens
Topeka Leather Market.

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

Green ,damaged.

Green ,damaged.

Green, frozen

Green, kip and calf

Bull and stag

Dry flint, prime.

Dry salted, prime

Dry Damaged. HIDES-Gre

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Now is the time to buy your stock of fresh seed-ling peach seed—from genuiue healthy tree, at 50 cents per bushel. Sacked on cars here. Address, BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

PUBLIC SALE OF THOROUGHBRED

BERKSHIRE & POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

The undersigned will offer to the highest bidder, at Silver Lake, Kansas, on Thursday Dec. 20th 1878, 75 head of pure bred English Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs, consisting of 30 head fine sows, safe in pig by recorded males, 43 head of young boars and sows, from 3 to 7 months old, several of which are the get of the imported

Robin Link,

and one yearling Boar recorded in 3d A. B. R. this herd are several prize winners. Now is the time to get good stock, at your own price, and which you can safely breed from.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums of \$10 and under. cash. Over that amount, six months time, at 10 or 8 per cent., with approved paper, will be given.

PRATT&FARRIS. SILVER LAKE, Kans.

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CHAIN FREE WITH EVERY 550 WORTH OF GOODS YOU

J. BRIDE & CO., 297 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 300 illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them, All for a Five Cent Stamp. In English or German. The Flewer and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, Six Colored ristes, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1.10 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Hustrated Monthly Magazine,—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine En-gravings. Price \$1.25 a year. Five copies for \$5.40. Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send Five tent Stamp for a Fioral Guide, containing List and Prices, and plenty of information. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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Sisters of Bethany,



Bethany College. TOPEKA, KANSAS,

For Girls and Young Ladies Exclusively, under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.

From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary: Intermediate, Grammar; and College, Freach, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year, according to grade. For Day Pupils, from \$5 to \$20 per session, according to grade.

BISHOFVAIL, President.

Cards, name on all 10c. Game Anthors, 15c.

Berkshire Hogs.

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country, Canada and England and are all select annuals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires living. I have paid higher prices than any other western breeder, any herd has won more preminus than any other in the west. This year I won the grand Sweepstakes prize at the Kansas City Fair for 'best collection of hogs of any breed, against the largest show that was ever there. The boars in use now are Lord Liverpool. 221. British Soverign. 533, and Conqueror, 333. The first was a prize winner at the leading shows in England and Canada; the zind was never beater in his class, and won the let prize this; ear at the grant St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas City in 1875, and at St. Louis and kansas City Fairs; the third won on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices, including young pigs just weaned in pais not related, young burst seady 10° service, and sows rafe in farrow. I ship nothing but first-class animals, and gurannee astisfaction in all case. I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Send for new catalogue just out, free to all, and for prices or any other information. Address WM.M.GENTRY "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalls, Mo.

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Economy of Fuel & Labor, Quick & Uniform Baking.

And is undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the FINEST FINISHED AND HANDSOMEST COOKING STOVE EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE. DON'T BUY ANY OTHER Until you have Carefully Examined the

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THE KANSAS WAGON

Diploma Centennial Exposition and Medal a Prize

J. B. HAWLEY For Excellence of II.
Thoroughness of C tion and Beauty and tion in Fluish.
T. T. GOSHORN, J. B. J. Wiecker General.

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 Usasses, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsulub Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felices, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Oct work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warrantees Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN. Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Tremuner; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by ISAAC E. GORHAM, TOPEKA KANSAS.



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CHICAGO, ILL.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

KANSAS WINDS.

Eolian harps are Kansas winds. That sigh, and mosn, on silver strings, When winter locks her creeks and streams In icy plare.

The forest sadly mours s, and grieves. The trees beselt of all their leaves Bend, and sway in the northern breeze, With branches bare.

The grassy plains are brown and dry, Their fairest blossoms withered ile, Alas! that they should fade, and die That were so sweet.

Sweeps o'er the plains the prairie fire, And blackens all, with rain dire; While wall the winds in wrathful ire, In tones so bleak,

It leaps the blud's in chains of light.
The winds give chase till out of sight.
Till, distant skies in murky night Like Arctic lights in northern clime, Where grows the tall and stately pine and where bright stars reflecting shine On glist'ning anow.

Merrily blow the Kansas winds, And softly play on golden strings, Again unlocked, her creeks and streams In freedom glide.

The first to hear their joyous tones, Are Carolina's anemones. Wind-flowers of our western homes; Spring's fairy bride.

But soon the plains are decked with green, Armorial bearings then are seen. Crimson and gold in field of green, Are pendent then.

Missouri's evening primrose grows.
On rocky bills the cactus blows.
*Schrankia's leaves at the touch will close,
And quickly bend.

When Autumn comes to claim her leaves, And bear away her golden sheaves; The golden-rod in beauty gleams, And asters blow. But all these floral treasures die.
And soon the Kansas winds will sigh
A requiem while passing by,
Selemn and low.
Junction City. Kan.

*Commonly called "sensitive plant" in Kansas. We never before heard the praises of Kansas winds sung; truly there are souls to appreciate every boon mother Nature bostows, even when given in the

THE SISTERS OF BETHANY COLLEGE.

form of chastisement.

In a state so large and so new as Kansas, where the immigration amounts to one hundred thousand a year, it is not only possible but highly probable that a great many people know nothing of an educational institution located at the capital, even so large and complete a one as the College of the Sisters of Bethany. By invitation of the president, Bishop Vail, we accompanied a very pleasant party, recently, in thoroughly examining the handsome college building and inspecting the admirable details of arrangement.

The design of the structure could only have been conceived by an architect who had practical knowledge of the needs of such a school, and such knowledge the president and founder brought to this work, and from basement to attic it is most conveniently adapted, conscientiously constructed, and skillfully finished. Beneath the massive walls and solid floors there are air-tight, stone and cement-bound tunnels, four feet square, running the entire length of the building both north and south, directly over which are placed the four great furnaces that heat and send to every apart. In the gymnasium, which is on the lower tioor, is an extra furnace that the Bishop said was only needed when we have a real norther and the mercury drops to zero, and over the whole of the west and north sides there are double windows for winter, so that there can be no danger of cold, and yet the atmosphere is pure and fresh from top to bottom.

On the second floor is the main school-room extending the whole length of the south wing, except that a class-room is divided from it at one end by sliding doors, making it possible to throw both together, and thus, when occasion requires have three immense rooms, one directly over another—the gymnasium, the study room and the chapel.

The Bishop's study, the living rooms and parlors occupied by himself and family, and the general dining-room, are all on this floor, and here, too, we were shown the excellent water arrangements which extend to the uppermost story, and keep all constantly supplied with an abundance of both hot and cold water; it is raised by a windmill into large tanks in the top of the house, and carried out again through waste-pipes from each story to the sewers, so that there is no such thing as carrying water by hand sither up or down stairs, nor carrying of any other heavy burdens, for an elevator large enough to hold a grand piano does "all such work, and dumbwaiters take everything back and forth from the dining-room to the kitchen.

A lady in the party, who was a stranger in Kansas, [expressed her surprise that this far western country should afford a college building embracing so many modern improvements, whereupon it occurred to us that doubt. less because of its newness and the enterprising, ambitious, western spirit of its foster father and its patrons, it contained many advantages not afforded by older and wealthier institutions in eastern states.

On the third floor we find the dormitories, not the long, low, hospital-like rooms filled with rows of beds, so common in boardingschools, but cheerful, home-like chambers, large enough to accommodate four pupils for it is her form the memory can never foreach. There are smaller rooms for those who prefer to be alone, but we were told that girls cakes, flour scones and butter churned before were social beings and enjoyed each other's breakfast; your admiration of the free and society; we had not forgotten jit, but were easy Scotch manners is added to the enjoyglad to be assured that girls were girls as of ment of food fit for a queen.

old, we hear so much of their frivolity now-a-

From these cozy and orderly rooms we proelegant in the west. The furniture is of exquisitely finished, unpainted black walnut, and the paneled ceiling is composed of sev. the whole with pleasing and artistic effect. In the front of the room is a memorial window to Mrs. Wolf, the wife of the gentleman who gave twenty-five thousand dollars for the

rooms, a teacher's room connected by speakanos, and all so arranged that they may be shut off from and leave the rest of the house was put up to endure through time.

Not a drop of paint covers the handsome wood-work anywhere, and the smooth, hard as in every thing else. I succeeded best by walls are laid directly on the stone, making them fire-proof.

In the rear of the main building are two large and picturesque out-buildings, a barn Finally, I found the rough meal here made and a laundry, built of the same white stone in a similar substantial manner. Underneath the laundry is the cellar in which fruits and vegetables are stored for use in the large family, and this we think is the most admirable of all the sanitary precautions observed by the designer. No noxious vapors can permeate the living rooms, for there is no foul, dark region from whence they can emanate.

The grounds comprise twenty acres, and year by year are being modeled into a beautiful park.

In this grand school-house there is employed a corps of eight to ten competent teachers, and the curriculum embraces everything from kinder garten diversions up to the classics, the languages and the fine arts, thus furnishing, at home, to Kansas and other western states, a school and college equal to any young ladies seminary.

To all parents who desire to secure such advantages for their daughters, we would say, furthermore, that the best of all the recommendations we can give them for this school, is the assurance that every pupil will receive a sincere fatherly and motherly care from the Bishop and Mrs. Vail.

OAT-MEAL CAKES.

Mix fine oat-meal with water and salt precisely the same as a flour dough; knead well and roll out on a baking board to one-third of an inch thick for hard or turned cakes, and rather thicker for soft. Bake on a "girdle" over a hot fire, cut and turn when done on one side, when the other side is done toast before the fire till the corners of the cakes turn up. with soft cakes get slightly browned, and you have "genuine oat-meal cakes."

For cream cakes, use good milk instead of water, and before taking spread some cream on the surface of the cake to give a glossy

There now! see that cloud of disappointment bathing "Floyd's" handsome face, as she realizes the depth of the quandary in the

Will you pardon my coming to the rescue with a brief chat on a subject than which I consider few more important.

First, enter an ordinary Kansas farm house and note well that everlasting frying pan, greasy gravies, and hot biscuits. Does it not flash upon your mind that there is the solu. tion of our being a nation of dyspeptics, with years of age, but he was far too small for three-fourths of our men walking about like se many yards of pump water, and women made old and toothless before their time.

You say you know all about it, only every body is not quite so bad as that. Just so. Well then, come with me to a genuine Scottish farm house. As you enter the hearty welcome seems to rush all through you, like the flush and ruddy glow of robust health and heat of the fire on the goodwife's face, for it is baking morning. The household bread for three days claims exclusive attention for the hour Quickly the two or three steps from table to open fire-place are made, to and fro. Deftly the practiced hands mix the proper quantities for one cake-or girdle full, generally about 18 inches diameter-round and round the nest wooden basin goes the hand, and the dough is compact on the kneading board. Now, while your eyes follow, one cake is cut crossways and turned, looking back, the dough is soon kneaded and knuckled out und der those strong, quick arms. The rolling pin finishes, and the cake is placed on the girdle. The one baked before the fire and that toasted in the neat wire and hoop rack, carefully laid on yonder beautiful pile of the staff of life.

Ah! I thought so. You wish to taste some of it. So thought my own beloved motherget-already on a snowy table cloth are some

days, but if they could all graduate in such a This is not the cake usually found in to cover the earth with spotless drapery for school as Bishop Vail's heart is filled with, bakeries. No, it is the "genuine" I am asked they would realize that being educated means about. Like making good yeast flour bread, to learn something, and a Christian life to do it is not every one who can attain to my mother's standard of gold medal bread and butter' at every meal, but can it be done here? is ceeded to the beautiful chapel, one of the most what you long to know. Yes, certainly. With our stoves? Yess. And no girdle? (or if you prefer it, griddle, to un-Scotch the word) Why, yes. Now you doubtless feel as eral kinds of wood, polished and arranged I did on my arrival here, as the pioneer of with equal skill and taste; the brilliantly our English colony, and being younger and stained glass and symbolical windows light perhaps more ardent than the others, I, who never cooked a meal in my life, nor saw a frying-pan used except for fish, sometimes was detailed to the kitchen. Fancy my sympathies for "Lonesome Ben" then, when ours erection of this wing of the college building. was the only half-way house between civili-Going up another story we found the music- zation and the jumping off place, our capacious table was for many weeks filled by from ing tubes with four others, all containing pi- sixteen to thirty-three, this only, one day, thank fortune.

Even yet it is refreshing to hear one and undisturbed. In the extreme north end is another speak in grateful praise of the roast the art-room, lighted by large plate-glass, beef and plum pudding, tea and coffee, and dormer windows, so that every part of it is the plain bread and butter, including oat flooded with a strong, north light. All the cakes. Always of an experimental turn, I way up, the main partition walls from twenty had many grievous failures ere I could please dora a present?" was her astonished reflection as she beheld the neat covered basket.

The successes won me praises, but to better supplies in the presence of the large building, and made it look as if it the failures, tell them not in Gath nor publish them in the FARMER.

There is a knack in baking oat-meal cakes, baking on the "spider," not in the oven, and toasting before a clear fire with stove doors open; the supply never equaled the demand. the best cakes, as "pottage" with good milk.

at 6 cents, with the milk, has often made the breakfast. The old folks adding the usual "tea breakfast," but the bairns "No, thank you," and if any family has better health and the rear. Then she leaned against the constitution, or is required to spend less for wall, looking white and breathless. medicine and doctor's bills, I have yet to find

My talk is already too long, but I cannot close it without my unqualified condemnation at each other in dumb dismay. Nicodemus of the custom of so much food served swim- suspended operations on the doorstep, and of the custom of so much food served swimming in fat, and advocating a freer use of Graham bread and oat-meal pottage and cakes for children, with plain milk and butter.

During one of those memorable evening fireside chats with my mother, on my recent visit, I asked her if her father, whom I remember well, ever said how he accounted for such powerful men in his and his father's days?

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "just the oat-meal and home-brewed beer." Wakeland, Kansas.

Dr. John H. Philbrick, of Boston, placed in charge of the American Educational Exhibit at Paris, states that out of a total of 750 awards to American exhibitors, this exhibit secured 121 awards, including 27 gold and 42 silver medals. The Government Exhibit, forwarded by the Bureau of Education, received three gold medals from three different juries, the highest, in each case, that they were authorized to give. M. Buisson, Chairman of she stopped and drew aside the blanket that the French Commission sent to this country enveloped the rosy bundle, and gazed cur further speech, Joanna hurried on with her to report upon educational exhibits at the lously at the dainty embroidery that cover- charge, leaving her standing on the road. Centennial, has been directed by the French ed the infant's robes. Up came the tiny She reached home, where Miss Grey, giving Minister of Public Instruction to organize a hand—a small fist full of fingers came out Joanna a reprimand for keeping Emily out Instruction on the and is now at work collecting appliances from the American display at Paris.

MISS GREY'S THANKSGIVING.

BY VIOLET HASTINGS.

Miss Theodora Grey lived in a big white memory awoke in her breast, and stabbed house on a bleak hill-top overlooking the her like a knife. small village of Elverton. She lived alone, small village of Elverton. She lived alone, Joanna Came on's piteous cry went to her enemy's country.

with the exception of her servousts. And on, The little one's piteous cry went to her enemy's country.

"At de big gate," answered Nicodemus. such servants! A small negro boy and a stout, middle-aged woman with an immense hump on her back, and so unutter- and rocking the basket gently to and fro. ably ugly that her presence on the premises seemed sufficient protection against outside molestation.

But I despair of describing this negro boy. He might have been about eight companion's breast. She almost pushed that age, and as for looks, he looked as if the snows of innumerable winters had 'W passed over his head-without whitening t, however. His face was wrinkled and cadaverous. One eye was lost, presenting only a staring white ball, which so far out-shone and eclipsed the other that no one ever thought of regarding it. His body no amount of feeding availed to fatten him; and he seemed to hang together so loosely that it was a wonder he did not lose some of his component parts.

His name was Nicodemus. Had any one else been named that, it would doubtless have been shortened to "Nick," or 'Demus," but no one ever thought of doing this kindness for him, and he bore the unhappy burden of the entire name about

with him. What his office was in the establishment, t would be hard to say: he seemed to live only to be miserable.

As for Joanna, she did almost everything that a man or maid-servant could be required to do. Occasionally, Peter Brook, from an adjoining farm, came over to do such jobs as his employer found for him to do, at all other times Joanna was the old age? factotum.

Years before, Miss Grey had been young and beautiful. She had had a lover, too; but they had quarreled and parted, and since then no suitor had dared to face the dew of tears.

One Thanksgiving morning, Joanna, after kindling the fires, sent Nicodemus to clear the snow from the front steps. The world swiftly, silently, softly, as the plumage of the Thanksgiving anthems, Miss Theodora

Light dawns, but you are in darkness still. angels' wings, dropped down from heaven house was no wreathing of evergreens, nor garlanding with flowers, to repeat the message of peace and goodwill among men. Only Joanna had gathered some sprays of cedar and arbor-vitæ, from the stately shrubs in the front yard, and mingling with them some scarlet berries of the holly, had grouped them in one of the old vases over

the parlor hearth. Well, when Nicodemus came to clean the steps, he found a basket sitting on them, closely covered. He contemplated it for some time in a vacant sort of way, scratching his head, and occasionally looking off into space, as if to summon some invisible agency to help him solve the overwhelming problem-what to do with it. At last an idea seemed to penetrate his woolly head; he shuffled himself back to the kitchen where Joanna was, and standing skeletonlike in the doorway, mumbled out:

"What do wid de basket?" "What basket?"

"On de steps. Joanna never wasted time nor breath conmore wood into the stove, where the break fast was cooking, and went out to investi-

"I wonder who has brought Miss Theo-But to be ray surprise in the presence of Nicodemus was not to be thought of, so she huge, and ungainly, and deformed, and alquietly lifted it into the hall and bade him get to his work. At that moment Miss Theodora herself opened the door of her room

and looked out. "What is it you are bringing in, Joanna?" she asked.

"I don't know, ma'am," answered Joanna. "I found it on the steps. Miss Theodora walked up to it, and lifted In our family of six, one pound of oat meal the cover without ceremony. Two blinking blue eyes peeped up at her, from a nest of downy flannel and cambric.

"Lord preserve us!" she cried, retreating so suddenly as nearly to upset Joanna in

Joanna ventured near enough to take a peep into the basket, when she likewise staggered back with a shrick of consternation, and the two women stood and looked stood with open mouth, staring into their faces; but for once Joanna failed to observe him, and he was permitted to stare

Joanna found her voice first. "It's a baby!" she gasped, in a hushed whisper. Miss Grey lifted her head, "Joanna," said sternly, "were you at home all night?"
"At home? To be sure I was, ma'am!" "Then how came this here?"

"Oh, Miss Theodora, how can I tell?" It's like as if a spirit had brought it. I never slept so soundly before that some-thing wouldn't have told me, if any human thing had come inside the gate. Nic-

ODEMUS!" Nicodemus gathered himself together, and began to work with as much alacrity as

he was capable of. "Get your bonnet and shawl, Joanna," said her mistress, "and take this child to

the village poor house."

Joanna disappeared and Miss Grey went to the basket and looked in it again. Curiosity got the better of her principles, and She of note gurgled from the perfect mouth. drew back half frightened; the little one put her to bed. opened its blue eyes wider, seeking hers with a wondering wounded look, and burst generally lay arround loose at all times into a low, grieved cry. Something in the and seasons, came ambling into the kitchlook of those blue orbs thrilled her with a ling, saying.

tender pain, she knew not why, a dead "Dar's a 'oman at de gate." tender pain, she knew not why, a dead

"Poor baby!" she murmured, stooping There was something motherly in the very touch of her hand upon the basket, and in the strangely softened tone of her voice, that awoke a fierce jealousy in her her aside, as though she could not bear the

'What do you know of children, Joanna?' she said; "give it to me."

Then she took up basket and all, and marched into her own room. Joanna go-ing back to the kitchen and to her cooking, heard her tell Nicodemus to put more wood on the fire. Presently she came into the and limbs were attenuated to a degree, and kitchen, got some milk from the cupboard and warmed it in a cup on the stove, saying the traveler, Joanna succeeded in gaining never a word; and after a little, Nicodemus brought the cup back from her room,

when Miss Grey was called to breakfast, the mistress. "No doubt she is half starvshe came out looking as serene as could be. ed. She left Nicodemus in the room with the baby, during her absence.

During the morning, Joanna contrived an errand into the sitting-room, and found her mistress busily working on a small garment of delicate texture, while the infant lay soundly sleeping in its strange cradle -the basket. "Joanna," said Miss Grey, "I have named

'No ma'am.'

"Bring me the Bible, and pen and ink." Joanna lifted the heavy, richly-bound volume from its cushion on the table, and carried it to her, then brought pen and ink pitiless flash of the cold eyes, that looked from a small writing-desk by the window. as if they had never known the softening Miss Grey turned to the family record, and dew of tears.

Miss Grey turned to the family record, and under the haad of "Births," wrote on the clean page, in a fair, clerkly hand:

"Emily Grey, December 25th, 18-." All that morning, while the bells called was all in white that morning. The first the people to worship in the little white snow of the season had fallen in the night, church under the hill, and the choir sang

sat and wrought patiently on a slip for little Emily. Peter Brook came over to eat his Thanksgiving dinner as usual—the only Thanksgiving hospitality she ever dispensed -and received orders to bring up a neat crib from the village.

"So she's going to keep the little one," observed he to Joanna over his pudding. 'Curious creatures these women are.'

"It's a blessed mercy there are women in the world," retorted Joanna. "I dare say you'd have sent it to the poor house, or the

sylum.' 'That's the place for 'em," returned Peter.

"Get out you hard-hearted brute. It's my opinion that baby came straight from heaven. I can't believe any human being brought it here, and me never to know it. "Pshaw! that shows how much you

know.' In naming the child Miss Theodora totally ignored the fact that certain articles of its wardrobe-which was of the finest material-were marked with the letters "L. W." What these letters signified was no concern of hers, apparently.

The little white draped crib stood always ferring with Nicodemus. So she thrust in Miss Grey's room, close by her own bed. There little Emily lived, watched and tended by a love that never grew weary. But there was always a rivalry between Joanna and her mistress in the affections of the child. Miss Grey could not conceive why the little one should smile on Joanna, Joanna! was she not ugly? Was she not together uncomely to behold? But little Emily shouted with delight at sight of her. She would watch her across the room, lying in her crib before she could sit alone, and her bonny blue eyes would sparkle with joy

if Joanna but looked at her. Nicodemus likewise shared the favor of the little maid, and seemed to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever in her eyes.

And how the little one grew! It seemed but a very little while ere the old house, so grim and austere in its former state, grew musical with laughter and patter of little feet, and sunny with a winsome presence of white robes and golden curls and rosy cheeks.

Thanksgiving was kept as Emily's birthday. On the first of these anniversaries, Peter Brook brought up from the village a pretty baby carriage. He and Joanna, at daggers' points usually, had united their funds and bought the thing at auction. Nicodemus was harnessed in and Miss Emily-the weather being mild-took that day her first airing in it, making a tour of the grounds around the house, with Miss Theodora, Joanna, and Peter following in procession behind. Afterward Nicodemus and the carriage, with its pretty occupant, often accompanied Joanna on her marketing expeditions to the village, where every one soon knew "the little Grey." It was when returning from one of these expeditions, in the dusk of an autumn evening, when little Emily was nearly four years old, that they encountered a stranger just outside the village-a sunburned, wayworn woman dressed in faded black, and on foot, She was hurrying by, as if wishing to escape observation, when a glance at the occupant of the little carriage seemed to root her to the

"Good evening ma'am," said Joanna, civilly, seeing her stop, and supposing that she might wish to inquire for some shelter for the night.

Her salutation was returned in a slightly broken accent, but the stranger making no model of ours, and grasped one of hers, and a bird-like so late, took the child, gave her her supper

It is now quite dark; but Nicodemus, who

"At the gate?" repeated Joanna, who guarded gates and doors at night, as though Joanna came back with her wrappings the place were a fortress in the midst of an

Joanna went to see. The full moon had ust risen over the tall eastward hills, and by its light she saw, standing by the gate, the same strange looking woman whom she had met near the village.

"What do you want?" she asked sharply. "I want to stay in a house all night." "Then, why don't you go to the village?"
"They won't take me—I have no money." Joanna surveyed the forlorn figure in perplexed silence,

'Can't you give me a corner where I can rest?" asked the stranger, pitiously. "I will not trouble you for anything, except a floor to sleep on. By the exercise of some diplomacy in be-

half of the "tramp," as Miss Grey styled permission for her to sleep on a pallet in the

And Joanna went back to the kitchen,

leaving her knitting peacefully by the small bed where the child slept. After the "tramp" had had her supper,

and Joanna had prepared her bed on the floor, she stood up by the fire, and looking Joanna in the face with her large, black eyes, said suddenly:

"Whose child is it you had with you?" "My mistress's child?"

"Not her own child?"

"No;" and Joanna shut her lips tightly, as if to prevent the escape of further information.

'Do you know whose child it is?"

"Did you find her at your door one

Thanksgiving morning?"

Joanna nodded, looking up in surprise and begining to tremble with strange agita-

"Then I can tell you whose child she is." "We don't want to know," said Joanna

shortly. "But I will tell you, for you should know

that she is of honest birth.

(TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

DY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, 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 THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of dity cents led each animal contained in said notice."

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

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

found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

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

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

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

vertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

if such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and sile an attidayit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive not cause it to be driven there, that he has advortised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State the 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, as certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

They shall riso determine cost of keeping and the central respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall riso determine cost of the same on heli appraisement.

In

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

Fees as follows:
To take any foreach horse, made

Fees as follows:
To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,
head of cuttle,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate,
and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,
TO KANSAS FARMER for publication as above
annioned for each animal valued at more than

mentioned for each animal value.
\$10.00.
Justice of the Peace, for each affidayit of taker up,
for making out certificate of
appraisement and all his services in connection
therewith

Strays For Week Ending December 4, 1878 Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

Brown County—Henry Iscry, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. M. Brown, of Walnut tp. (Sabetha P. O.) Nov. 24, one black pony, 2 years old past, left eye out, no other marks visible. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Wim. McNeely, of Walnut tp. (Frinkville P. O.) Nov. 4, one white and red spotted steer, meastly white, one year old past. Valued at \$12, STEER—Taken up by A. A. Frink, of Walnut tp. (Frinkville P. O.) Nov. 2, one reddish brindle steer, a sit in the right ear and a cross off the left ear, yearling past, Valued at \$12. Walned at \$12.
HEIFER—Taken up by S. I Danes, of Padonia tp. (Hi-awatia P. O.) Nov. II, one red heifer, 2 years old, branded S on right hip, cross off left ear. Valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by by same, one white heifer, 2 years old, red ears. Valued at \$15.
STEEKE—Taken up by same, one red steer, 1 year old. Valued at \$12. STERIC-TAKER up by same, one red steer, I year old. Valued at \$12. PONY—'raken up by Alexander Garnett, of Walnut tp. (Fairriew P. O.) Nov. 2, one bay mare pony one year old past, mule shoe branded on left shoulder. Valued at \$15. MULE-Taken up by same, one brown mare nule, 1 year old past, mule shoe brand on left shoulder. Valued at \$15. Walley at

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk,

Hourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. McDonald, Marmaton tp.1
hay mare, 3 years old, small size, small streak of white in
the forchead, also some white on both hind feet, no other
marks norbrands. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by same, one brown, horse colt, 2
years old small size, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

STEEL—Taken up by John Leaton, of Mill Creek tp, one
red, roan yearling steer, marked with an upper bit in the
right en. Values at \$11.

COLT—Taken up by John keaton, of Pawnee tp, one
black mare colt, 2 years old, white spot in forchead and
on end of nose, both hind feet white, small size. Valued
at \$22.

on end of nose, both hind reet white, small state \$22.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob A. Andrews, of Marmaton tp, one sorret mare, 14% hands high, with white in face, supposed to be it years old. Valued at \$23.

PONY—Taken up by N. J. Jackson. Timberhil tp, one pory mare, broken, light cream color, 10 hands high, 6 years old, branded with letters K T on the left shoulder, and also with the same letters on the left hip. Valued at

Coffey County—Wm. P. Throckmorton, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Elijah Crotts, LeRoy tp, one sorrel, 2-year old mare, white strip in forehead, branded with letter 8 on left stifle. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by same, one black 4-year-old mare, left fore foot white, white strip in forehead and on nose, yalued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by same, one black, yearling, horse celt, one white strip on nose, and hind foot white. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by same, one steel-gray 2-year-old horse celt, branded with 8 on left hip. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by same, one clay-bank 2-year-old horse colt. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by same, one yearling clay-bank horse colt. Valued at \$31.

COLT—Taken up by same, one light-bay, yearling, mare colt, star in forehead, and white strip on nose. Valued at \$13. Coffey County-Wm. P. Throckmorton, Clerk. Colt.—Taken up by same, one dark-bay yearling mare colt, small white strip in the face. Valued at \$22.

GOLT.—Taken up by same, one light-sorrel, yearling, horse colt, all feet white, and white strip in forehead. Valued at \$15.

FONT—Taken up by Geo. Price-of California tp, one PONT—Taken up by Geo. Price-of California tp, one collection of the property of the pro alued at \$15.
PONY-Taken up by Geo. Price, of California tp, one lack, pony horse, 10 years old, 1 whits feet. Valued a

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14.

41

black, pony norse, 19 years old, 1 whits been specified in Pony—Taken up by same, one bay pony, 8 years old, saddle-marks. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by 1. M. Planz, Pleasant tp, one dark-red cow with erumply horns, 1 years old. Valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by E. J. Grandstaff, Pottawatonte, one 2 year-old, red and white helier. Valued at \$12. HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Wharton, Liberty tp, one iron-gray 2-year-old horse. Valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by same, one brown 2-year-old horse. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Same, one orwan-year-ordinoise.

Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by David Cox, Neosho ip, one black i-year-old ho-se colt, branded with letter X on ien shoulder. Valued at \$20.

HEFER—Taken up by S. B. Bassett, Ayon tp, one pale-red, yearling heiter, white on belly. Valued at \$11.

STEER!—Taken up by same, one dece-red, yearling steer, star in forchead. Valued at \$11.

HEFER—Taken up by Michael Myer, Pottawatomie ip, one yearling, white helfer, branded with letter C on left hip. Valued at \$11.

Douglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by S. A. Watts, of Wakarusa tp. November I, one bay, I-year-old, horse colt, no marks nor grands. Valued at \$20.

Lyon County-Wm. F. Ewing, Clerk. COLT-Taken up by D. W. Eastman, of Center tp. one on-gray, horse colt, supposed to be 2 years old, no marks

Iron-gray, horse colt, supposed to be 2 years old, no marks nor brands.

PONY—Taken up A. G. Lawrence, in Reading tp, one bay, mare pony with white face, right hind foot white, no other marks nor brands.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. Caldwell, Reading tp, two black mare colts, no marks nor brands.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Moore, in Emporia tp, one red, roan steer, branded on right hip with an inverted C, supposed ty be 1 year old.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Mooney, of Emporia tp, one white steer, with brown ears, 1 year old, no other marks nor brands.

white steer, with flow cast, 'Jones and Center tp, one or braids.

STEER—Taken up by D. W. Eastman, of Center tp, one red steer, branded Son right hip, 2 years old.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. H. Bassett, one 2-year-old, red heifer, branded with ingure 8 on right hip.

GOW—Taken up by Wm. R. Williams, in Emporia 1p, one cow, mostly red.

CALF—Taken up by same, one calt, roan color.

Leavenworth County-J. W. Nichans, Clerk. COLT.—Taken up by Amos Edwards, of Alexandria tp. Nov. 25, and posted before D. F. Walker, one mare colt, two years old, color black. Valued at \$30.

STEELE.—Taken up by Jacob Norris, Fairmount tp. Nov. 17, and posted before M. C. Harris, J. P. of said tp. one 2-year-old Texas steer, red and white, letter C on left hip. Valued at \$15.

STEEL—Taken up by Same, one yearling steer, dark red, white spots on belly, hole in left ear. Valued at \$12.

Morris County-A. Moser, Jr., Clerk. COW-Taken up by M. A. Stewart, in Diamond Valley, October 29, one pale red cow, small star in forehead

tp. October 29, one pale red cow, small star in forehead, hunpon right side.

CALF—Taken up by same, same date, one dark red steer calf, cow and calf valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by same, same date, one pale red cow with white face and white stripe along back, marked with a wasilow fork on right ear and underbit in left.

CALF-Taken up by same, same date, one red calf, white belly, and white in face. Cow and calf valued at

Sis.

COW—Taken up by same, same date, one cow, 2 years old, pale red, white back, tail and belly.

CALF—Taken up by same, same date, one red and white calf. Cow and calf valued at \$46.

COW—Taken up by same, same date, one red cow, marked with small crop off each ear.

CALF—Taken up by same, same date, pale red calf with star in forehead. Cow and calf valued at \$11.

COW—Taken up by same, same date, one roan or speckled cow, with white face.

CALF—Taken up by same, same date, one dark red calf. Cow and calf valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by same, same date, one red steer, white feet and tail, crop and slit in each ear. Valued at \$18.

Neosho County-C. T. Stauber Clerk COW-Taken up by B.F Estes, Lincoln Tp. Nov. 8, 187 ne red spotted cow, branded [F] on left hip, aged 3 yrs

HEIFER-Taken up by George Avery, Madison Tr. Nov. 9, 1878, one yearing heifer color light roan, red neck head and legs, no marks or brands. Value \$15.

Wabaunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. C. Halladay Wilmington
To. on or about Nov. 4, 1578, one black pony mare, saddle
mark on the left side of withers, mane worn off by collar,
no other marks or brands. Age 10 or 12 yrs. Valued \$15.
Also one dark mare, large white spot on her belly, left
tore leg white to knee, star in forehead, a short rope
around the neck, mane worn off by cellar, no other marks
or brands. Age 7 or 8 yrs. Valued \$25. Also one Filly,
nerfectly black, a wooden heart with the letters [H. L.]
cut on both sides tied round of the neck with a bit of rope
mane braided, no other marks or brands. Age 2 yrs.
Valued at \$20. Also one sorrel mare, flax mane and tall,
bald face, left fore and bind feet white half way to the
knee and hock joint, right hind foot white to the pastern
joint, a new rope around the neck, no other marks or
brands. Age 4 or 5 yrs. Valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by Thos. II. Ferkins, Wabaunsee Tp.
One small bluish brown steer, underbit in left ear, no
marks or brands. Age 2 yrs. Valued at \$20.
MARE—Taken up by W. S. Griswold, Wabaunsee Tp.
One dark bay mare, left hind foot white, no other marks
or brands. Age 2 yrs. Valued at \$20.

Strays for Week Ending Nov. 27, 1878 Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk.

Strays for Week Ending Nov. 27, 1878

Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. Figure 1. County—Chas. H. Arens, Ciera.

PONY—Taken up by James E. Logan, Center tp.

(Farmington P. O.) Nov. 1st, 1878, one light grey horse
pony, right hip capped, 5 years old. Valued at \$40.

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

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

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

Boulphan County-D. W. Morse, Clerk HORPHET Taken up by John Wood, of Wayne To, Oct. 19th, 1878, one dark bay harse, 14% hands high, 3 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, small scar on HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Detrick, of Iowa Tp, Nov. 17th, 1878, one dark red hener, white on belly, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$44. Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

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

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

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

Douglas County .- B. F. Diggs, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Wm. Huchinson, Paimyra Tp., Oct. 17th, one cow, red and white, spotted, about 10 years old. Valued at \$12.

Nov. 4th, one pony, white strip on the nose, star in the forehead, left had foot white, 3 years old. Valued at \$25.

Johnson County-Joseph Martin, Clerk. Johnson County—Joseph Marsin, Clerk.

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

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

COLT—Taken up by C. B. Pellett, of Lexington Tr., Nov. 14th, one dark gray filly, with black mane and tail, 2 years old past, about 14½ hands high. COLT—One dark bay gelding, with black mane and tail, and black legs. I year old past, about 13½ hands high, no marks or brands. Value of both colts, \$43.

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

Jefferson County—I. N. Insley, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by C. H. Young, Delaware Tp, Nov.
18.187, One dark chestant sorrel horse colt. 2fvears old,
blaze face, a little white on left hind, foot. No other
marks or brands. Valued at \$15.
PONY—Taken up by J. L. Brunts, Delaware Tp, Nov.
23d, one black pony mare, 2 or 3 years old, about 12
hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.
MARE—Taken up by Owen Thomas, Delaware Tp, Nov.
23d, one bright bay mare, 3 years old, indescribable brand
on left shoulder resembling letter D or H, no other marks
or brands. Valued at \$25.
COLT—Taken up by M. G. Judy, Fairview Tp, Nov. 9th,
one brown horse colt, 1 year old, both hind feet white,
star in forehead, no other marks. Valued at \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by Monroe Tompkins, Oskaloosa
Th, I spetted helfer, 2 years old, crop off right ear, slit in
left. Valued at \$15.

Leavenworth County—J W. Nichaus, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. B. Crane, of Easton Tp. Nov. 1.1578, and posted before Wm. Kelsey, J. P. of said Tp. one steer, 2 years old past, color roan, some white on back and belly. Valued at \$20, and the past, color roan, some white one steer, 2 years old past, color roan, some white one steer, 2 years old past, color roan, some white one steer, 2 years old past, color roan, some white one steer, 2 years old past, color roan, some white one steer, 2 years old, stranger Tp. Nov. 15th, 1578, and posted before John Allen, J. P., of said county, two Texas steers, about 3 years old, one red and white, the other a brindle color, both of them marked \$21 on the near side, and both of them have car-marks. STEER—Taken up by John W. Moldin, of Sherman Tp. Nov. 12th, and posted before II. H. Harris, J. P. of said Tp. one steer about 3 years old, straight horns, color light red, very little white under fore part of belly, busyly tali, crop in left ear, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$15.

Lyon County—W. F. Ewing, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel Bittler, in Center Tp, one white roansteer with red ears and some red on legs.

STEER—Taken up by David J, Davis, Emporia Tp, one red steer, two years old, brained with Won right hip. HORSE—Taken up by Jos. W. Wheat, in Waterloo Tp, one bay work-horse, 14½ hands high, small white star in forchead, collar marks on right shoulder, left hind foot white, supposed to be 16 years old, the first horse high, small white star in forchead, scar on right hip, 15½ hands high, supposed to be 2 years old. Lyon County-W. F. Ewing, Clerk.

Lion County-J. W. Flora, Clerk HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Connor, Lincoln Tp. Sept.
11th, 1878, one roan horse 9 years old, 14½ hands high,
small scar on right shoulder. Valued at \$85.
BULL—Taken up by A. C. Doud, Valley Tp. Aug. 26th,
1878, one dark brindle, spotted bull, 3 years old, marked
with two slits on the left car and one in the right. Valued
at \$20. at \$20. STEER—Taken up by J. Y. Stalnaker, Centerville Tp. Nov. 12th, 1878, one red and white yearling steer. Valued

Nov. 12th, 1878, one red and white yearning steer. Valued at \$12.

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

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

MARE—Taken up by Henry Carbon, Paris Tp, Nov. 1878, one sorrel mare, 15 years old, star in forehead, stiff in the shoulder, shows collar marks. Valued at \$20.

Marion County-E. R. Trenner, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by Wendell Scheffner, Risley Tp, Oct. 5th, 1878, one bay pony mare, 10 years old, about 14 hands sigh, branded with G C. No flesh marks whatever. Valed at \$30.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE—faken up by Neis Erickson, Wetmore Tp, thving about four miles west of Wetmore village) Nov. 2d, 1818, one bay mare, 2 years old, a little white on both hindreet. Valued at \$39.

MAIE—Taken up by same, same date, one sorrel mare, 2 years old. Valued at \$10.

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

Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. COW—Taken up by E. Bridgeman, Westminster Tp, one Texas cow, about 10 years old, brown, with some white under bedy and on hind parts, thus sawed off forms, branded V on right side and 3 on left hip. Valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by Hamilton Milier, Haven To, one brown Texas steer, 4 or 5 years old, branded W M R on right side. Valued at \$12.

Biley County-Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. Hiley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HKIFER—Taken up by Oscar Meacham, Zeandale Tp.
November 2d, one dark roan helfer, 2 years old, white
star in forchead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by C. H. Nelson, Mayday Tp., one
brown mare coit, supposed to be 5 months old. Valued
at \$18.

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

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

STEER—Taken up Nov. 5th, by H. Toburen, Jackson
Tp., one steer, 10 years old, color red, star in forchead,
some white in back and legs. Valued at \$18.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

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

HORSE—Taken up, November 6th, by J. Betzer, of Williamsport Tp, one bay horse, white spot on forehead, right intel foot white, blind in left eye, indistinct mark on left shoulder. Valued at \$80.

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

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

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

SISOLIT—Also taken up by same, same date, one yearling bay horse colt, star on forchesd, snip on nose, hind leet white. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Also taken up by same, same date, one bay mare, supposed to be 2 years old, 15 hands high. Valued at \$31.

at \$30.

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

COW—Taken up Nov. 24, by Paul strimple, of Rossville Tp, one black cow, the back, right car defaced, about 12 years old.

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

Wabaunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Clark Ward, in Maple HillTp,
and posted before W.F. Johnson, J.P., Nov. 11th, one
dark brown mare mule, has crooked upper lip, about 2
years old.

MULE—Also taken up by same, same date, one light
bay mare mule about 2 years old, no marks nor brands. way mare mute about 2 years old, no marks not of additional valued at \$50.

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

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

\$10.

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

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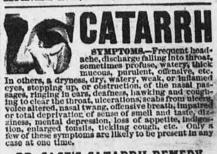
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We have had a very beautiful fall, and farmers are making good use of time. Corp is about all gathered and we are still plowing for spring crops. Fall wheat looks well about the same amount sown as last year Prices are low: oats, 121/2cts per bushel; corn 15 to 20 cts and wheat 60 to 70 cts. These prices will hardly keep the farmer out of the

poorhouse. I see by the FARMER that hog cholers is very prevalent in some localities, and as somof the farmers in this county have lost their hogs from the same disease, I shall suggest s preventive which is better than cure, and that is a plenty of red clover for your hogs to run on. I once thought there was something in the breed of hogs, which would exempt them from cholera, but as some of my neighbors lost hoge of the same breed, I think now, yes. I am sure, my hogs escaped only because of the red clover. For the last eight years my hogs have had free access to clover, winter and summer, and no signs of cholers; and ye diseased hogs have been among them from time to time, and I can but think it is the red clover which gives this immunity from disease. Some of my neighbors, thinking the same, have commenced clovering for hogs. I give also sait and ashes, and occasionally stone coal. I should like to hear from others who have tried clover pastures for hogs.

Hogs are worth in this market \$2 50; another evidence there is plenty of money when you have something to give for it.

B. O. DRISCOLL.

From Ellsworth County

Nov. 23 .- As the season for making sorghum syrup has just closed, I would like to ask of these who know-those who have had some experience—what they consider the best method of making eyrup; the best kind of evaporator; kind of paus used, and the best method of using the pressed cane stalks for food, and the kind of care that is considered the best.

Also the cost of hoiling by steam as compared with direct heat from the furnace to the pan or evaporator. It seems to me that the question of a positive good quality of syrup from cane-home manufacture-should occupy a position in some Kansan's mind who will thoroughly ventilate the subject, or get it in some shape to be utilized, and in such shape that our home-made syrup will command a better price and have an average better appearance than that usually seen in our markets One thing at a time well done is said to lead to excellence; so, Messrs. Editors, can't we-I mean the great State of Kansas-solve the problem of successfully making the and a first quality of syrup from some various canes that are now being my up into inferior molasses? Why Sur Ag'l College not solve the survey the people? Farmers, in a rude test inventaking good, bad and indifference to tastruc but lack the means, time or dags a theo make sugar.

turthe head of the Kansas Agricultuess, that you stir this "Kansas sugar" destion until we get a state organization, and one of your helpers shall be

We would like to hear the experience of farmers who grow sorghum, and invite them to communicate through the Kansas FARMER. for the benefit of brother farmers. There is a good deal published on the subject by the papers of the country, but very little information given that is available for farmers.-EDs FARMER]

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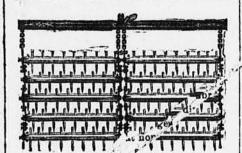
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