ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 6, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 45.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE Weekly, for one year, Weekly, for six months,

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion. per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.

One Year, "" 10 "" "

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be accurately independent, and the above rules are such nal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

SORGHUM, ITS MANUFACTURE, ETC. In my last chapter I made reference to the accidental use of clay as a defecating agent, and I am pleased to learn that it has been so employed with satisfactory results by others. I hope to hear of other tests of it : I shall make an application myself within a few days, and note the result with great care. It is requisite in all such experiments to make varied tests by using greater or less quantities, al-

duration, carefully noting the result, not by unchallenged. merely guessing, but by actual weight, measure and time, subjecting the product or specimen to the criticism of disinterested experts, such as refiners, grocers, distinguished cooks whose business qualifies them to judge well. There is too great a tendency with many to hastily conclude that a partial success is ample for a basis upon, which to proclaim and anticipate great future results, misleading thereby many unsuspecting persons. I am fearful that the renewed efforts to make sugar say renewed because our esteemed ex-commissioner patents, the late Henry L. Ellsworth made sugar, good cane sugar, from it, near 40 years ago, on his farm in Indiana, but it would not pay, or it would have been pursued further. Cane sugar is made from various products, but in paying rates only from sugar cane, the beet, the palm and maple tree, the two latter only in limited quantity. Grape sugar, or glucose, is made from all such vegetable products as possess starch, such as potatoes, corn, wheat, etc.

This sugar is used largely for manufacturing purposes, such as vinegar, confectionary, as well as in adulterating syrups for table use etc. There are several large works in this country that use principally corn and that in large quantities. The sugar, however, is not very sweet, being as 2 is to 5, when compared to sugar cane. The reports of these sugar works, if not understood, may have a tendency to encourage unduly the speculation in new processes, with flattering prospects in but would be strange if otherwise, when we money making with corn-stalk sugar works.

I will here take occasion to caution any person against making investments in any enterprise, whether it is sugar-making or any other pursuit, the basis of which is predicated upon mere laboratory experiments, or model representations. Let those who invent or discover demonstrate in the field or factory fully before leading the inexperienced astray. In regard to making sugar from the sorghum has not been a recent crop of wheat." There crop, I can say, that although I have never failed to produce good rhombic crystals of cane sugar, still there are difficulty and expense to encounter, that as yet prevent it from being a paying business. I have just been to see the cane growing on my friend McLenny's place, and find it nearly all ripe except one variety that is called the "Honduras," which is far behind. I expressed a stalk, the seed of which is in the dough, and found it to make ten devarieties that I tested, and to the taste more resembling the Louisiana cane than any one have enough to make a sample of syrup. It, cow from an Indian pony. however, is one of Wray's Imphres. [I shall | Junction City, Kansas.

defer a description of all these varities for another chapter]. All the canes I expressed rendered juice,marking from 8½ to 10 degrees B. I weighed parcels and expressed from 55 to 65 per cent. of juice, working a No. 1 Victor three-roll vertical mili by hand. I boiled the gallon of juice in a dinner pot, using a teaspoonful of soda to neutralize; was unable to remove all the scum, but obtained a very fineflavored syrup. Col. McClenny had previously worked a small batch off upon the Cook evaporator (with the use of which he is a novice, and although not so light colored it has a fair share of sharp crystals. I will say to those who are working cane, that they need not be in a hurry, as the cane may be stripped topped, hauled, and ricked up on the sod or straw for two or three weeks after full maturity without injury. In 1861 I retained some ten or fifteen tons of cane standing in an open shed and subjected to several hard freezes, and worked the cane the 23rd day of Decema ber, at Dayton, Ohio. The juice marked 15 degrees B., being nearly as yellow as cream -parted with its scum more freely and made the best syrup of the season. Frost will not harm unless followed by a warm spell, say 75 or 80° F., which soldom occurs in this latitude. ISAAC A. HEDGES.

St. Louis, Mo.

CHESS.

EDITORS FARMER: I would like to say a few words in reply to the article entitled a 'Treatise on Chess," by O. Sunshine. I do not wish to prolong a discussion which, from your editorial remarks I infer has worn this 'vexed question" thread-bare; but there are so many statements made by "Sunshine" that I feel confident are incorrect, and liable to wing the rest for precipitation to vary as to

"Sunshine" puts the question thus: "Does one specific class of cereals ever produce another specific class?" and then follows with an excellent definition of "genus," from Webster, and asks, "Who can deny its application to wheat and chess?" Now I think any good text-book on botany, say Gray's Manual, or Chapman's Flora of the Southern States, can and does deny such application, inasmuch as they regard triticum, or wheat, as a genus of more than one species, and bromus, or chess. n the Indian corn stalk may result thus. I nearly related to wheat either. I think there is no force in the statements that "Their structural likeness appears further in their seed formations." "Both are oblong and neither of them ovate, nor egg-shaped." "They both have an epidermis, or thin skin, over the meat part of the seed." As this description will apply to many other grasses so widely separated that I think even "Sunshine" would hesitate to admit them into his exceedingly comprehensive genus. "If chess be sown by itself, it will produce its own likeness one or two years, and the third year will bring timothy grass."

> Now if this be true, as "Sunshine" says it is, (and I believe he intends to say nothing but the truth,) he has made a remarkable discov ery, and one that ought to be of great economic value to the Kansas stock-raisers. "Sunshine" further says: "In all the researches I have been able to make, I have never found timothy among the wild, native grasses." Now this is not at all remarkable. remember that Phleum pratense (L.) which is doubtless the simothy meant, is not a native of this country but a naturalized grass from Europe; but Phleum alpinum, another timothy, is said by Dr. Asa Gray to grow on the Hampshire."

"Sunshine" says I have found it altogether a fruitless search to look for chess where there are several species of chess; which one does "Sunshine" mean? "Only a very few species of chess (Bromus) are indigenous, the others being adventive from Europe, and generally found in wheat fields. The native species are not at all uncommon, and are found remote from wheat fields, along river banks and in moist woodlands.

I fully agree with the editor that "One grain of wheat producing a stalk of chess ungrees B., and more clear than any of the nine der the eye of a careful observer, is worth whole bushels of chess seen over the fence growing in a wheat field," and am willing to else. If grown in a climate where it would make the experiment he advises, together mature, I am inclined to believe it a superior with "Sunshine," but think it will be about cane. If frost holds off long enough I hope to as difficult to effect, as to produce an Alderney M. H. P.

THE CHESS QUESTION AGAIN.

I am a regular reader of your paper, in which I notice many articles contributed by your various correspondents, which I take much interest in. And occasionally I find an art icle written, I think, by some one from book theory, not being seasoned by experience This I pass for what it is worth. Were it not for the sour we would not fully appreciate the sweet. But the subject of your correspondents in which I am most interested, is an old one, and I find many are bringing it up anew. Will wheat turn to chess? This is an old issue and one on which men are as equally divided as on any other subject. This subject has been made a theme of public discussion from my earliest recollection, upwards of sixty years, and probably for many generations previous. I well remember when this subject was discussed in the Genesee Farmer, in Rochester, New York, over fifty years ago. And notwithstanding all the writing and experience on so common a subject as wheatraising, is it not strange that men have not become more enlightened by having experimented with (wheat? by treating it in the manner which is supposed to convert it into

I have resolved to make this test: I have taken earth that I know to be free from chess seed, put it into a box, selected clean wheat and planted it. And I intend to abuse this wheat in every conceivable way, by picking off the tops and breaking the roots, and I hope that others that are as skeptical on this subject as I am, will do the same, and then report the result to the Kansas FARMER.] have had some strong testimony by way of experience, that wheat would turn to chess but when I reason from cause to effect, I am doubtful. Every seed produces its kind. I had a man of good judgment, tell me that wheat would turn to chess, then became muli ish, got to-the end of the law and would not grow. To prove this I planted some chess, and found the theory all, a fable. I had a fine crop of chess.

Now, as to the experience I have had about wheat turning to chess, and what staggers me is this; I will give the facts for what they are worth, and the reader may draw his own conclusion.

In the year 1837, I settled in the northwest orner township in Ohio, built the first cabin in the town, no one living nearer than three miles of me. I cleared the timber from four acres of ground, got the cleanest of wheat and being anxious to keep my farm clear of foul grain, I kept a sharp lookout for chess and cloths "and such." [Eds. FARMER]. cockle; I only found one stool of chess, and that I burned. I then plowed the stubble as best I could among the stumps and roots, and went into the state of New York, intending to again plow and sow to wheat on my return. But being late, and the season wet, and the stubble ground as green as a meadow from volunteer wheat, I concluded, if wheat would turn to chess, to disturb it would make the matter worse, so I let it remain, anxiously watching the result. I had a fine crop of wheat except around the stumps there was a ring of chess. And to this day I cannot tell the origin of all this chess, and why it was not general over the field.

There was much comment at that time, on this crop, pro and con. Those who believed wheat would turn to chess, claimed that the volunteer wheat was not sufficiently covered around the stumps to get proper root, while others said why did not the first crop do the same. I will briefly state that after sowing 'Alpine tops of the White Mountains, New the first crop the hoe was used around the

In my next I will give Mr. Mohler my experience with smut in wheat, and a sure cleansing process of smutty wheat for seed. W. H. BILLINGS.

Marion Center, Kansas

ORCHARDS, CHESS, ETC. I read with interest the letters published in

the FARMER, from various sections of the

country, and hence will throw in my mite. I am a farmer, have lived on a farm from childhood; I farm to live and I live to farm. Have been in this state six years, planted an orchard five years ago, had experience with an orchard in the east. Experience taught me not to buy trees of distant nurseries, hence I secured trees of home nurseries; they grew and are doing well. I plant on new ground, have cultivated the ground each year by planting in corn, potatoes, etc. Have long since of the state or of the larger cities, is nothing. 63 pounds, and the other eight, trimmed, a g-

rabbits gnawing fruit trees. I have wied doze clothed with sanitary jurisdiction. They ens of filthy and other washes which were should have power to probibit the killing recommended as preventives, and found them of human beings by unlicensed quacks; to all to be failures under different conditions protect the people from a flood of "doctors" and circumstances.

etc. The best plan that I have tried is this: crop of male ducks, and if not reasonably Take a damp day for it, and go to the hay qualified to take charge of sick human beis usually lving on the ground about the Illinois and Ohio have shoved them on stacks, take it to the nearest tree. Begin by Kansas, and Kansas should shove them on twisting a rope any stze you may wish, and Colorado or Texas. about two feet long, from this hay; you are They should keep a record of the vital stanow ready for the wrapping process. Begin tistics of the state, and to this end physicians close to the ground, holding the lower end in should be required to report births, deaths, such a position that the first turn around the and diseases and course of treatment. tree will tasten that end, then proceed to wrap As a sanitary board, they should have auuntil your rope is about exhausted, then add thority to appoint sanitary officers in cities, more hay and twist more rope, and so proceed towns and villages, with jurisdiction not only until you have wrapped as far up as you may to remove dead cats from alleys, but to condesire. Hold the last end of the rope with demn as nuisances any cellar, cistern, well, the right hand, and with the left hand lift the privy vault, cess-pool, filth heap, manure pile, last coil of the rope sufficiently to admit the or other malaria and infection-breeding pestend to pass it through , draw it tight and the hole, with authority to enforce the removal work is done.

I wash my trees with strong soap suds once pense of the owner or at the public expense. or twice during the months of May and June, and I am not troubled with borers.

Have read with relish the "chess" discussion, which has been going on for some time through the FARMER. "Orbicular Sunshine" makes the statement that wheat and chess are sickness of our people could be prevented by occasionally found growing upon the same strict cleanliness, public and private. root. I deny this, and will make O. S. the following offer. If O. S. will, in the next two deaths (accidents excepted) are measles, smallyears, deliver at the FARMER office, a root up. pox, scarlet fever, diptheria, membranous on which is growing or has grown a stalk of croup, whooping-cough, typhoid fever, yellow wheat and a stalk of chess, I will pay the sub- fever, typhus fever, spotted fever, congestive ecription price of the FARMER for three years fever, intermittent fever, remittent fever, and and send the FARMER to his address for that length of time; if not, then vice versa.

I have tried raising currents for four years without success. Will some one inform me All of these are diseases caused by the in through the FARMER what course to pursue in order that I may crown my efforts with suc- more minute organisms that feed upon the

give them one made from an old dish-rag, or sense of that expression. They are all "fer. something of that kind?

A. T. ACRES.

the coarse food taken into the first stomach but easy to prevent, if prevention is comwithout being well masticated, which the animal raises and chews leisurely while quietly reposing. When the animal is sick it has no sowed it. I had a fine crop of wheat, and appetite for food, and has no desire to chew the best of provender, much less old dish-

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

of legislation pressing upon the state of Kansas to-day, is in relation to the preservation of health; the saving also of valuable to the expectation of the farmer; it was wet lives from the vulgar and the genteel quack. Next year we are nearly sure to have an in- had to cut the old-fashioned, with the cradle. vasion of this country by the microzymes of It averaged, as far as I know about 20 bushcholera, and as they know no climatic limit we may expect worse results than were one piece of Fultz wheat that averaged 35 vielded by the invasion of the south by the bushels. There has been as large breadth microzymes of yellow fever.

The precise nature of the minute reproductive particles which generate these diseases, is not fully established, but it is fully established that their propagation and dissemination are that did not go over 30. Potatoes, considerintimately connected with filth.

But for the incompetency of the municipal authorities of New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg and Grenada, the eight thousand lives ed. Corn is the principal crop raised here; and two thousand millions of dollars' worth of there was a larger acreage planted last spring property lost in the south would have been than for a long time before. Old settlers have saved. Memphis was the filthiest city of the shown me fields that have no been under culworld, March 1st, 1878. Her vital statistics prove this. Her mortality had averaged crops on them. Husking is the order of the Of course this is not predicated upon a comparison of the relative number of tons of dead cats lying in the back alleys of rivals in filth. but upon the relative impunity of the potable water of rival places.

If, then, legislation could have prevented has the following about large mangels: the yellow fever scourge, it can prevent the epidemic character of the cholera invasion of Miller, of Scarboro', shipped, yesterday, through Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, an asnext year.

discarded all washes as a preventive against We most clearly need a board of health gregate 427 pounds.

who have for years been buying diplomas for The only sure protection is to cover the twenty-five dollars each. The board of health trunk of the tree with hay, corn stalks, paper, should be required to examine this prolific stack and gather up an armful of hay, which ings, they should be ordered to "move on."

and cleaning up of the same, either at the ex-

If these things were done what a deal of parental anguish might be spared the people who now gather at the graves of their little ones to mourn at the visitations of an inscrutable Providence. Eighty per cent. of the

The diseases causing more than half the puerpural fever; also the fluxes, as "summer complaint," dysentery, diarrhes, cholera morbus, cholers (in man, chickens, or hogs). vasion of the human system by some one or juices of the body and multiply either in the Query: Do animals that chew the cud ever body or in outlying organic plasma, or in both. lose that article? and if so, is it necessary to They are all filth diseases, in the chemical ment," "germ," "zymotic," er "malarial" diseases, when these terms are scientifically The cud of ruminating animals consists of used. They are all diseases difficult to cure

C. W. JOHNSON.

From Woodson County.

I don't think I have been in the country long enough to tell of its merits or demerits. nor long enough at the business to be a good agricultural correspondent, but will do my best, hoping to improve in the future. The EDITORS FARMER: The most urgent need farmers in this vicinity are principally engaged in general or stock-raising, as their means will allow them. Wheat was not up when ripe enough to harvest, and nearly all els to the acre, although I am cognizant of sown this fall as heretofore, and it is looking well but needs rain. Oats were a fair crop; one of my neighbors had a piece that threshed 45 bushels to the acre, but there was more ing the season, have done well, there being no frost until the 17th of October, so that late potatoes had a better chance than was expecttivation for five years, but now have good about forty-two per thousand since September day, it turns out from 15 to 60 bushels to 1st, 1877, and such a number of these were the acre; crop better on the upland than in from internal disorders as to leave no possible the bottoms, this year, on account of the condoubt of the excessive filthiness of the place. tinued wet season we had in the spring. Prices wheat 60c; oats 19c; potatoes 50c; corn 20c. F. A. K.

LARGE BEETS,

The Toronto, (Canada), Mail of the 23rd ult.,

Mr. Wm. Burgess, of Etobicoke, and Mr. S Kansas is in poor condition to meet this or Royal Metropolitan root show, to be held a any other "Scavengers of God, scourging Islington, London, on the 14th and 15th of men for their filth," that may be sent to clean November. The shipment consists of about up for us. Our provision for a sanitary police 40 monster specimens, including nine long, red mangels, one of which, trimmed, weight

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRES

When we advise our readers to go into stock-raising, we do not intend to convey the impression that we think the majority of them can do so immediately to the entire neglec. of catton, and those minor crops which they have, in their wiedom, thought well to raise from year to year. The transition from cotton culture to stock-raising must necessarily be by slow degrees to the generality of farmers and even to those who have a ready capital' it is necessary to wait considerable time upon the grasses, which must be sown to success. fully carry on a stock tusiners A few pig . a half dozen sheep, three or four cows, a fl ck of fowls, might be easily accumulated by the average farmer, and through the medium of pure bred males, careful breeding, and good attention, form the foundation for a fortune. Stock-raising, I ke any other pursuit in lifdepends for its success more upon the man himself than the stock .- Southern Live-Stock Journal.

We believe that on heavy clay soils the land plowed in the fall. One principle cause of poor crops of this grain is plowing the land wet in the spring, and thus locking up its fertility. By plowing in the fall any trouble from this source is removed. Such land, if plowed properly, need not be replowed in the spring. The weeds that start up can be easily destroyed by the harrow while putting the land in order. The evils of late planting are also removed by fall plowing, for if the land is ready there is not one season in twenty that the corn cannot be put in as early as it will be safe. Land can be harrowed without injury when it would not do to plow deep and it can be plowed wetter in the fall that in the spring, as the frosts of winter correct the injury which would otherwise occur. In the case of corn stubble, fall plowing is not so advisable or essential, and in most cases not so practicable, but for everything else, in tough clay soil, we should try to plow in the fall .- Ohio Farmer.

By established custom professional gentlemen have come to be regarded as the only competent law-makers, and as a consequence the productive industries of the state have had no voice in establishing the rules under which they should be conducted. Land holders pay far more than the equitable proportion of taxes, simply because they have not been in the Legislature to protest against the wrong. The farmers of the state pay a hundred times the taxes paid by the lawyers, and the lawyers have a hundred times as much to in levying them as the farmers have. Lawyers have come to consider it their prescriptive right to make the laws as well as to ex. pound them. For this farmers alone are to blame, for they have elected lawyers as their representatives and invited the consequences

attend their own indifference to law-making. they begin to ask relief, and as the first step truly represent their interests shall be elected for legislative offices. The request will have they will have slight power to enforce it except through organization. The Alliance is Another thought-each variety should be theirs-will they use it?-The Husbandman. | kept separate. If a person buys a barrel of quate idea of the staple and permanent char-

Now when it is seen that enormous burdens

nutritious matter, because for eacu 100 pounds satisfied it upon opening the barrel he finds live weight it has 111/2 pounds of stomach on top, a half bushel of the variety he supand only 2% pounds of intestines. The sheep posed he was buying, and the balance a varequires more concentrated food, because it has only 71/2 pounds of stomach to 31/2 pounds of dozen other varieties, all inferior fruits, and intestines; whereas the pig has, for each 100 among the rest windfalls, that should have pounds of its live weight, only 11/2 pounds of stomach to 6 1 5 pounds of intestines. In order to develop frame and muscle in the young pig, a portion of highly nitrogenous foed is desirable, such as skim-milk, beans, clover fine feed, meat scraps and the like. It is not done to themselves. To label a package of wise to attempt to fatten a young pig until he is at first grown and lengthened out .- Culti-

Until pretty recently we have been somewhat skeptical as to the practicability of ar- and yet men do this who would stand aghast tificially raising large numbers of chickens in a limited space, but the experiments of many operators have lately demonstrated the the consumer, who gives him the equivalent entire feasibility of this undertaking, and we are now ready to predict that, if as much progress is made in this line in the coming five years, we shall send more early chickens to rate prices -Hector Bertram, in Rural New England alone annually than we now have fit | Yorker. for market on the first of May .- Massachus

One of the greatest shortcomings in our country to-day is in the vast amount of careless and unintelligent cooking. Farmers are study, and earnest investigation into the economic principles of cooking. Of course, there and excellent cooks as there are many model farmers, but the best are generally those who can and will prefit most by study, experiment and one flourishes or suffers with the other. and the suggestions of others. The wise are never too wise to learn, but the foolish are wise in their own conceit. The best farmers as a rule are the ones who take the agricultural papers, who are supporters of our farmer's clube, granges, and agricultural societies that are doing so much good. So the best cooks are the ones who are able to make good use of cook books, carefully selected recipes, and who take an interest in everything that tends to increase their knowledge and proficiency,— The Husbandman.

NORTHERN APPLES.

far es my limited knowledge extends this tate has made more progress in pomology for its age than any other state in the Un-

I am free to confers that when I came to whom I have talked.

Pomology is a science in Kaneas. Fruit here than at any place I have ever lived. The success, we as a state have achieved is a sufflcorn crop is greatly benefited by having the cient evidence that the above is true. At nine different state fairs, at two bi-annual meetings of the American Pomological Society of exhibit ever made by the fruit men of the state they have been victorious.

The truit men of the state have stormed themselves into an association called the Kaneas Horticultural Society. This Society is composed of the very best aut oldest trui growers in the state. They have with their which is and ought to be considered by sensible, armers the standard.

The list discards as unworthy of culture a yery large proportion of what we in the sast used to consider our best fruits. Such apples as the Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenberg, Russet, Baldwin, etc., are placed low down on the list for they are not "reliable in this state. Northern and eastern apples do no succeed here. This is the conclusion arrived at by these fruit-growers of 20 years, experi-

How supremely ridiculous in view of al these facts it is for a person to claim that an apple originated 400 miles north of here is the best apple for the people of this state, and

I have met this gentleman's agents all over the state, and I find them to be a gentlemarly lot of fellows, but I believe they are doing a great injury to the state. W. W. CONE.

THE BEST KIND OF FRUIT PACKING.

It is about time apples were gathered, and much care should be exercised in doing this Well graded, carefully packed fruit will always find a ready market at remunerative prices. The sale of a fine crop is often mate- by the ameral farmer. The sheep ranges of rially injured by a lack of care in assorting, the west will produce wool without regard to they will sell for better prices and much more readily than when all but the cider apples toward attaining it, they ask that men who are packed together But, to say nothing \$100 worth of wool is carried from Chicago about the pecuniary advantage, the satisfac tion of having fruit that is first-class to offno attention except as they enforce it. And in the market is ample compensation for the distance cos's \$20; of pork, \$39, and of corn, time and labor employed in grading it.

The ox can eat the greatest amount of non, apples labeled Belle Figur, he is not wholly ried assortment of Russets, Greenings, and s been fed to the hogs long before. I am asham ed to say it, yet there are farmers of my acquaintance who pack apples in just this man ner. They do not realize the injustice done in this way to purchasers, nor the damage fruit with the name of some standard variety, and then to place within it a nondescript collection of truit, inferior in every way, is certainly a fraud, and no insignificant one either ; or indiguant at the insinuation that they were dishonest. A producer who deals fairly with of his money, will soon become known as an honest dealer and will experience no difficulty in disposing of his surplus products at first-

> WHY WE SHOULD GROW WOOL AND MUTTON.

The consumption of wool in the United States is far ahead of its production; a certaking lessons in Griculture. They are study tain market is therefore offered for all we can ing and investigating the many questions produce. For several years past, the operawhich are constantly arising in their old but tion of a tariff has rendered the market for always new business of tilling the soil. Their our wool steady and profitable to the growers; gest rascal could desire. wives and daughters have need of thought, of and which has helped, if it has not induced, an extension of sheep culture beyond any preof wool and its manufacture into various tabrics, are necessarily closely related industries,

fiannels are better than similar European fab. EDITORS FARMER:-The people of Kansas rice, because they are made from American are pre-minently a fruit-raising people. So wool, which is better than any we could import for this purpose. Our blankets are suprier ... any foreign ones ; those made in California and Minnesota surpassed any others that were shown at the Centennial, and the Minnesota blankets are actually exported to Kanese ten years ago, (baving previously been Europe for use in railroad sleeping cars. for 15 years engaged in fr uit and tree-raining American knit goods of the very best quality a western N Y.) I thought I knew all there are made from our combing wools. A most was to be known about the business and beautiful fabric, the American "India" shawl thought what I didn't know about fruit and is made from our finest long wool. Our wortree-raising wasn't worth knowing. This sted fabrics, delaines, and cashmeres, are made gradually began to wear off, and I found that from our home-grown wools; but our alpress compared with the old fruit-raisers of the are made from English combing wool. There state I knew next to nothing about it, and last mentioned goods are so excellently made had it all to learn. This I find to be the ex. that they are excluding foreign fabrics, and perience of every fruit-raiser in the state with are helping to turn the balance of the foreign trade greatly in our favor. One mill used for these goods 10,000 fleeces weekly. For the and treargisers are more earnest, more devots first time in our history, our national flag is ted to this profession, and more enthusiastic made of American grown Cotawold wool, as are also the present fashionable bunting goods for ladies' dresses. In carpets we excel the ion -- famed English manufactures. Over 100 factories in Philadelphia, alone, are making carpets, and others are at work in scores the United States, and at every competing of villages and towns, "Ingrain," which hes two colors in a line; "three-ply" which has three : "tapestry," which is printed ; "Brussels," which is dyed in the yarn; "Wilton," "tapestry velvet," and "Axminster," which are all velvet; all these are now made in this country and sold so cheaply that almost every house in the whole land has carpets upon its accumulated experience sent out a list of fruits floors. Lastly, the worsted coatings, with which our men of all degrees and professions are c othed, are chiefly made from our home grown nedium wools, and were it not for the foolish fashion, which induces many persons to choose cloths of professedly foreign make -but for the most part really homemadewe should carely see any but an American brand upon all our woolen piece goods.

These facts convey an important lesson t the farmer. If he wishes to keep sheep he need not long consider what kind he should select. Any kind of wool will find a market. The coarse, short carpet wools of the poor Texan and low grade sheep the medium wool of the Southdowns, and the half and quarter Merinos; the fine short and long this too when the above society condemn this combing, merino wools the very fine Silesia wools; the long wools of the Lincoln and Cotswold; all these are used and wanted. and none of them come amiss to the manufacturer. But it must be kept in mind that the best sheep is one that produces both wool and good mutton. Mutton is now becoming a staple food in America. 25,000 to 30,000 sheep and lambs are sold every week in the New York city markets. Therefore a sheep that will produce a good carcass of mutton is the kind to be chosen, irrespective of its fieece If apples are graded in two or three classes, mutton; because this is most easily transport ed. No product of the farm is so clieaply carried, in proportion to its value, as wool, or St. Louis to New York for \$4; while to transport the same value of beef the same

These figures will help to give one an ade acter of the wool growing industry, and of ts certain profitableness. - American Agricu

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

What shall he then object? Tas New England Farmer publishes a very exhaustive article on this subject in which the above question is asked and several suggestions in the way of answers made, with the conclusion that agricultural fairs as at present beld do not pay. In truth we find this to be the general verdict of the agricultural papers throughout the country.

"We know" continues the Farmer. "that napy of our best cattle breeders are decided pied by house, out-buildings, and necessary in their own minds that it does not pay them to exhibit their best animals, especially milch cowe, at an agricultural fair far away to the forty thousand acre wheat field we from home. The risk is great, and the dam age to the animals is by no means insignificant. We know, too, as does every one who school, assured the children was owned by a has had any insight into the inside workings of many of our agricultural societies, that the award of a first premium is now by no means on the child's mind was thus expressed. "Pa. certain indication of superiority in an animal or article receiving such award. We do not say that there is always fraud and decep- have too little. How to change their little tion connected in some way with such awards into much, is the study of mankind. but we do say that there is a very pressing need of reform in the manner of making me thirty-five hundred acres of land at Gov awards at our cattle shows, and that, as they are now managed, there is every opportunity offered for deception and fraud that the bigs

Coming cown to the miner matter of the dairy exhibit, who ever learned from the comcedent, and at the same time greatly encour- mittee's report on butter or cheese how to are very many accomplished housekeepers aged the woolen manufacture. The growth make any better goods than they made beter, and Mrs. B. exhibite ten pounds, and Mrs. At the present time, our woolen manufactures nothing, how many committees have ever surpass in excellence those of any other coun- been kind enough to inform Mrs. B. wherein gather strawberries, currants, grapes, peaches, try. The Centennial Exhibition proved this, her butter was faulty, that she might be bet- quinces, crab apples, raspberries, gooseberries, The finest broadcloth there, was made in the ter prepared to win next time? Does the re-State of Maine, but it is mortifying to us to port state that a certain sample was too fresh, paper a fair expression of the peaceful satis- were the most economical, men or women; have to confess that the wool was brought or too salt, too yellow, or too white, too little faction that is found in the planting and and Frank seemed to be getting the best of from Silesis, while we are as able to grow it or too much worked, that it tasted of weeds as are the German farmers. The American or turnips, or the stable? We have seen such cashmeres were not excelled by any from for- reports but they are very rare. The trouble I see something more than leaves and fruits, I know-my father can make a piece of buteign countries; these are made from American is we do not make our exhibitions enough edfine to medium or merino wool. American ucational

But if their object shall be to Improve our ripen; or I look up at the fruit-laden branches ond to ncrease our knowledge of the better most in the minds of those whom we select to fill the offices, and let us all, each in his indithere organizations, as promoters of sgricul-

EARLY MATURING STOCK.

The attention of advanced stock-men is turning to the question of early maturing stock, thus avoiding the expense and risk of feeding cattle three or four years, and hoge eighteen to twenty months, which are intended for the butcher.

The English running horses are put on the turf at two and three years old; the common cold blooded breeds at this age are mere colts. tender and helpless. It is the same with common stock of pigs and cattle. The old time woods hog has only fairly got to growing at nine months, at which age the improved breeds with the proper care and full feeding are ready for slaughter, and yield a profit to the breeder three times greater than the raw-poped, slow-growing hog. The same rule applies to cattle. A calf of the most approved beet breeds, pushed judiciously with full teed, and not allowed to stand still or go backwards a day after it is dropped till the animal is two or two and a half years old can be made to easily weigh 1200 pounds and noward. This, at 3 cents a pound, the price the best autmals of that age sold for this all. will bring \$36. But to place the price at minimum figures and say \$30, the feeder has \$12 to \$15 a year as pay for his outlay and care, with the minimum risk of loss by disesse or accident.

Suppose these cattle are kept till three or four years old; they will then weigh it wall fed (and they will consume a much larger quantity of food daily), 1,400 or 1,500 pounds. For feeding the animais 18 months longer by which time they will have consumed donble the quantity of food daily, we have, at the same price for beef, \$42 to \$45 per head, or \$12 to \$15 for two thirds longer time, and at least double the quantity of food, with the ad ditional risk of loss through accident or disease. The first nine months of a pig's life, if the right kind of stock is secured, is more profitable to the owner by at least 50 per cent. than the following nine months; and in the first two years or thirty months of a call's life, there is more gain to the owner by at at least 50 per cent., if not 100 per cent. (if the extra feed, additional risk, and the loss of use of capital ovested are computed), than in the steer of three and a half to four years old.

Few if any practical breeders and feeders will question these tacts, but the average grade stock are incapable of being pushed to such a point of perfection and early maturity, as to accomplish this desirable end and make a well matured animal at the age of two or two and a half years. That this point can be attained as well to the steer as in the pig. there can be no question. It has been accomplished in the best breeds of cattle, and what is required of the farmer who proposes to turn his attention principally to stock-raising, is to breed for this end. Let him aim to have an animal that will bring him \$30 to \$35 at two three or four years to get \$40 to \$50 The rapid return and reinvestment of capital is an important factor in the case, quite as valus ble as the rapid gain of the young beast.

Let farmers carefully consider this phase o stock-raising, and if they are wide awake to their own interests they will breed with an eye to early maturity, and push their animals from baby wood.

LETTER PROM NEW JERSEY.

My farm is a village plot, less than a quarter of an acre Atter deducting space, occushade trees and grass plat, not one-sixteenth of an acre is my arable land. A fine contrast read of, or the sixty-five square miles of corn which the man who addressed our Sundaycertain rich man. He took his little boy to see it but the most distinct impression left I don't want to see any more corn." It is ev ident that some have too much, while others

The money my place has cost would buy ernment price; yet here I am with only a little patch. The money that has been paid for a similar sized piece of ground, situated near would give the owner a quarter of a million tal in the east, as the extensive farmer is a part of an acre is away down among the wee vegetables, etc. Besides, I can not convey on in thoughls of the wisdom and love that has ter go over more'n twice as large a piece of

stock, to disseminate valuable information and catch sight and thought beyond and through their foliage with bright glimpses of methods of cultivating the earth, then let us the fair skies above, and am led to think of see to it that these objects are kept upper- first fruits and barvest, and extend my soul's vision to hetter fruits and fairer barvests of the land to come. But almost ere my meditawidual capacity, do all in our power so make tion is begun business calls hasten me to town, there all day long with the hurrying thronges ture, more and more useful, as the years roll of New York to press through the duties of the day, hungry to get back at nightfall to the brighter spot called home and its gardien that yields such pleasures in return for work of leisure hours. Time and again I say, if such a tiny field yields so good return, why may I not farm a larger place and reap figuita of industry, blessed from Nature's blessed storehouse. If I put the question to others, I am told that I know nothing of farming; that I have not a laborer's strength; that hands like mine were made to write, and not to handle a workman's toolse And so the time goes by in all profitless except to the extent of the bread and butter" which I tell my little ones every morning that Papa goes over to the city to make. I trow it would be more real bread and butter I should make if I reaped in my own field, or drew milk from my own Aldernies. Yet now I grow gray while I have not put my hand to the plow, although half a score of years have found me looking, longing hoping for that happy land which should be mine, with its meadows and woods, its garder and its cottage, with acresge enough to yield a sufficiency and I wonder why it has as yet been but a vision.

Years ago and it might have been a reality, but I laughed at the farm I might have had, and made my venture in merchandise. But worse than the man who commenced with nothing and had it all yet, I commenced with much and ended with nothing, and now am toiling up again, hoping to get on a hill high enough to view my own house, farm and garden with fruits and stock and pleasant pastures. And as to help on the farm, I have already engaged two. One is a year old and the other tour. The four year old says he will drive the sheep and milk the cows, and he is all ready to work with paps on his farm. May have to ask Mr. Cone to find us one.

Rutherford, N. J.

"WHAT I KNOW ABOUT POULTRY" Why the poultry business in this state does ot receive more attention from the farmers is one of the mysteries, taking the small capital required into consideration. Poultry will pay larger returns than any other thing that the

farmers can keep. We have a grand market for all the poulry that we can raise, at good prices. What the farmer wants for market is a fowl that will mature early that will be ready to kill by the first of July when they will bring as much per dozen, if they are of good size, as they would when one year old. You need ot be afraid of overflowing the market. Their eggs are always in demand at very good prices-that is, good fresh ones-and right here the tarmers make a mistake. They will send eggs to market that they know are not good, thinking to get them off as good, which they may do, but, the dealer loses in consequence of the bad eggs, and so the orice goes down. The markets have never been supplied with good, fresh eggs. I think, fowls. They mature in about six months and commence laying. If hatched in March or April they are of good size by the first of July, and will weigh as much then as the common breed will when six months old : but they must have some care. You cannot expect poultry to do well, if they have no care, any more than your other stock. They should have access to clean, pure water, and be ted regularly what they will eat up clean, and no more. Well, you say, chickens don't pay. They lay well in the summer when eggs are cheap, but what I want is hens to lay in the

Well, you can have them. Now, the fact is, some Brahmas do not lay in winter, and many purchasers are disappointed when they fail to get winter eggs from these justly-famed fowls. The great secret of winter eggs is early chickens to lay them, and even purebred Brahmas will not lay in winter unless they are early hatched. You may as well expict a calf from a twelve-months heifer as to expect eggs from a pullet whose egg-producing organs are not properly developed. Chicks hatched in March or April may be expected to commence laying in October, and, with proper care, to continue laying during the winter. Shall we then raise only early chickens? No; raise all you can but do not expect eggs in winter from the late ones. The late ones will commence laying early in the here in New York City (on a Wall St corner) apring, and will take the place of the early ones, when they commence to lay, thus proacres of Government land. But there he is ducing a continuous supply of eggs during with his great bank-a gormandizer of capi- the year. The early chicks pay the best, from the fact that eggs are higher in winter fore? If Mrs. A. exhibits ten pounds of but- monopolist of land in the west. My little than summer. I have penned these lines in the hope of exciting more attention to the A. gets the first premium, and Mrs. B. gets things; but I warrant it, as more comfort than subject of poultry and the profits connected the many riches of the others. From it I therewith, hoping my aim may bear good fruit. Manhattan, Ks.

winter, when eggs bring the best price.

Frank and Willie were discussing which watching and gathering of the "first ripe the argument, when Willie suddenly brought fruits." As I pick the berries from the vines the debate to a close by saying : "One thing caused them to spring forth, and, blossom and bread for me as mother cau."-N. Y. Tribune.

Patrons of Ausbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, To-peka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master Samuel R. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. Mc Dowell, 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, poetage 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.

CO OPERATION.

This word, in its far-reaching significance, is almost boundless. To the power of cooperation civilization owes almost its very existence. It is the strength of communities; the power of the state. Without its cohesive principle society would fall to pieces and government would be a myth. Every extensive business enterprise is made possible by it. Every large railroad, banking, manufacturing and commercial venture requiring the investment of large amounts of capital and diversified executive ability, owes its successful results to the colossal strength and combined wisdom of co-operation. The capital of many owners has to be accomulated as one common fund, and officers selected possessing the reqnisite ability to manage the several parts of the work assigned to each. When the minimum of expense is secured in the production of articles, it is accomplished by well managed, large establishments. The E'gio Watch Company, of Illinois, illustrates the principle most torcibly. There a number of hands working under one direction, each confined to the production of some special part, assisted by machinery, have succeeded in producing a watch so superior in quality as a time keeper and artistic in finish, as to well nigh ruin the watch-making business in Switzerland, where for generations the whole population of the country may be said to have been amposed of watch-makers, but each working esparately and making many diff rent and complex parts of the watch.

Our Am-rican farm-re each prosecutes the labor of the term se those watch makers purour their trade of manufacturing time-pieces. It the American system of watch-making could be adapted to American farming, it would not be unreasonable to expect an increased production and a diminished outlay from the employment of the same capital and expenditure of labor.

Among the early settlers of the country there was much more co-operation practiced than at the present day, but it was of a gra- of Ashland Grange : tuitous, aporganized kind, which served to help slong the enittless and dilatory, rather our. The great graudiathers of the present of St. Louis, and have been well compensated ings, and log-rollings; to building cabins; in death, as has been predicted from num to year, was to be gathered, they by co-operation to leave us, yet our membership is more acconverted that tab strong and tedious task tuto tive and energetic than ever nature. We are a light and j your froite. Those cort-been constantly receiving accessions of good memhave been embalmed by the Quaker poet, bers, with the prospect of a large addition in Whittier, in immortal verse, which will live the near future. as long as the language and the race that celebrated them:

Talking their old times over, the old men sat apart, While up and down the annusked pile, or nestling in

At hide-and-seek, with laugh and shout, the happy children played.

"Urged by the good host's daughter, a maiden young

Lifting to light her sweet, blue eyes and pr'de of roft brown hair.

The master of the village school, sleek of hair and smooth of tongue,

To the quaint tune of some old song, a husking ballad sung.

The volunteer system of co-operation served a good purpose among the early settlers of suffering themselves to be the dupes of specuthe country, but is not suited to the present lators and political demagogues. day. A more thorough organization and equitable system is demanded by the exigencies of the times, with written laws and in to see the farmers of this country, as a class, corporated powers, a board of managers and trustees, by which science could be invoked in the aid of agriculture, labor encouraged, economy, second to none enjoyed by any other and every needless expense cut off

THE GRANGE.

life and work.

best short horn breeders in this vicinity.

sions. The subject for discussion for the next fairs." The Agricultural society of this county is, at present, run in the interest of the horse jockeys. The farmers, however, are waking up to their interests, and if they cannot have a fair under the present management without so much horse-racing and gambling, they will start a society among them selves where they will be entirely free from such immoral exhibit and abominable nuisance that is so foreign to the best int erests of an agricultural society.

I was extremely glad that this grange was about to take hold of the subject, and I hope the discussion of it will result in forming one of the best agricultural societies in the west. Let other granges, other counties and other neighborhoods take hold of this matter, and show the imported horse jockeys that they cannot run the agricultural fairs to the detriment of the laboring community. Agitate the subject in the grange and out of it. Strike while the iron is hot. Strike together, and the good work which is just begun will have no let up until we are free from this terrible dead weight at agricultural fairs.

W. W. CONE.

CONFIDENCE OF FARMERS IN EACH OTHER One of the most useful features of the grange movement is its tendency to produce confidence among farmers; that is, confidence in each other. The average farmer is too apt to look upon his neighbor in the light of a competitor, as a sort of business enemy who only wants an opportunity to take advantage of him. This state of feeling probably grows out of the isolated life led on the farm, and the infrequency of social or business relations between farmers. Farmers very seldom have dealings with each other, and hence there has naturally grown up a sort of distrust of one another. The grange movement brings the farmers as a class together, and by interchange of ideas concerning their agricultural operations and calculations, by a relation of their successes and failures, by a more thorough understanding of each other's feelings, their hopes and fears, a mutual sympathy grows up and mutual confidence is cultivated. Members of the grange are led by degrees to regard each other more in the light of brothers, as they call each other in the grange language, and the old notion that each farmer is a sort of competitor soon wears away When these changes have taken place, the road is open to that co-operation so desirable among farmers, not only in the cultivation of their lands and the improvement of their agricultural knowledge and practice, but in the sale of their produce and the purchase of supplies. -San Francisco Bulletin.

THE PATRONS IN MISSOURL

E R Westbrook,of Boone county, Missouri, writes to the Journal and Farmer of the work

We, in connection with two sirter granges. have a joint-stock purchasing fund for the ben more than, as a burners enterprise, it assisted efit of the three granger. We are buying and encouraged the torehanded and industri- largely through the state agent, A J Child, generation, when they advanced upon the for so doing, and our pusiness is daily increasvast wild-ru-se of torest which reached from ing. We occupy a rented ball winco we have the Atlantic shores to the slopes of the Alle- leased for the term of four years, so you see ghanies, assisted each other in making clear | we do not anticipate, as a grange, an early of harvest. In the autumn when the golden six years ago. By their influence, however, corn, the last and most bounteeds crop of the many of our mombers have been pursuated

But the benefits derived by us have not been alone financial. The social and intellectual "Half hidden in a quiet nook, serene of look and heart, advantages gained have been still more beneficial. We have obtained much information in regard to business matters, and the affairs of government that we could have obtained through no other channel. We have been led to read more, consequently to think more, to have more self-reliance, more self-confidence, And while we have been led to admit the oftrepeated assertion of the incompetency of the farmers as a class, we do not admit that it is for lack of brains, but because they have been content to toil on, not using the means within their reach for intellectual improvement, thus

> But we rejoice in the dawn of a new era. Through the influence of our order we hope come to possess a degree of intelligence in regard to the affairs of business and political class of citizens of the republic.

DEEP TILLAGE VS DROUGHT

Manhattan grange, Riley county, is one of "Two years ago last March Mr. Halladay the few live granges of the state. It is com- moved to his present home, having purchased posed of about eighty active, working mem- the same from Mr. Dany. By adding to the bers, who meet regularly once in two weeks number of young trees already set out, he and discuss all matters relating to a farmer's succeeded in raising about ten acres of young orchard. Notwithstanding the repeated ad-It was with great pleasure that I met with monitions of his neighbors, Mr. Hailaday rethis grange last Saturday. Bro. J. N. Lim. tused to irrigate; but, instead, he plowed it all bocker, that old veteran in the work, is at the thoroughly, not less in any place than sixhead of this grange. Among its members I teen inches, claiming that a sufficient amount noti ced Bro. O. W. Bill, one of the best farm- of water fell during the year to supply the ers in the state, Prof. Shelton of the State products of the earth, if said earth was prop-Agricultural College, and many other famil- erly tilled, so as to retain the water instead of iar countenances. A candidate was brought allowing it to run off after soaking in a few in with the usual ceremonies, and initiated inches. We had only to visit Mr. Halladay's into the order in due and arcient form. This place to see for ourselves that his theory was gentleman's name is A. W. Rollins, one of the correct. He has never irrigated any portion

A good feature of this grange is the discus- raine, he puts on a sufficient number of horses to turn up the soil not less than sixteen meeting is "The manner of conducting county inches deep, after which he cultivates to keep down the weeds. His trees are, without exception, the most thrifty looking, largest, and contain more fruit than any orchard of a similar age in the vicinity. And to carry the erperiment further, he planted five acres of King Philip corn this year. He has just gathered it, and from the five acres he has over four hundred bushels of corn. On the twenty acres adjoining, which is owned by D. Halladay, a brother of the former gentleman, is a beautiful orchard of about fifteen acres, which looks equally thrifty, and neither of these places have been irrigated since the trees were planted, while on either side the ranches have been wetted, and there is a marked contrast in favor of the former. The flavor of the fruit is also acknowledged very superior to that raised on irrigated land."-Santa Ana Times.

This experience of a southern California cultivator, where they are without rain from April to November, is another chapter of strong testimony added to the volumes which have been written before in favor of deep tillage to guard the farmer's crops against drought as also against excessive moisture In the wheat-growing regions of the prairie states very shallow plowing for the first breaking is found to answer best, because the object is to have the primitive sod thoroughly decomposed in the shortest space of time, and that object is most successfully attained by skimming the surface two or three inches deep and turning it over with a very sharp plow: but after the original breaking there is nothing in theory or practice that does not support the advocates of deep plowing.

The policy of deep cultivation in the abstract meets with little or no opposition, but the difficulty and expense are the real obstacles to its general introduction. There is no doubt that if the soil could be thoroughly pulverized at every plowing to the depth of sixteen inches without the additional expense and labor it incurs with our present machinery, there are but few farmers that would not practice it, but here is where the trouble is met with. We have no plows that will work very conveniently if they are put in deeper than six or seven inches. Occasionally they penetrate eight or ten inches, but the former depths may be taken as a full average for the best cultivation. There are serious objections to burying the manure and surface soil in the bottom of a deep furrow, as well as the difficulty and amount of power required to cu and turn a heavy, deep farrow slice. These minor points are all so well understood by the practical farmer that they need only a passing reference. The question, therefore: Should our tilings be deeper? theoretically may be ans wered, without a dissenting voice, but practically it will be answered ninety times in a hundred negatively, and for the heat of reasons, that it is under existing circumstances, next to impossible. The time and expense are not at the disposal of the average farmer to accomplish this result. The farmer must be supplied with the proper tool to do this work and he will no doubt apply it

The entirely useless labor of turning a furrow "bottom upward" every time a piece of ground is plowed, must have struck every thoughtful farmer When a sod is to be inverting a shallow surface turrow-slice, that the air and warmth of the sun may decompose the grass roots as speedily as possible, but a ran surface with its wealth of decayed vegerable substance and applied manures, should not be buried in the cold sad earth beyond the reach of the roots of young plants.

The coming plaw, then, would seem to be s tool that will break the soil and pulverize it sixteen inches deep without turning it over. A furrow six inches in width and sixteen inches in depth contains a cross section of ninety-six inches. To break up and pulverize this width and depth of soil would require no more power, if as much, as to cut and turn a turrow sixteen inches wide and six inches in depth. The construction of such a plow would necessarily be narrow and lengthy, with an incline lifting the furrow vertically and dropping it in the rear similar to the subsoil plow, in place of the broad furrow-slice, which is turned with a twist in order to invert the detached section of earth.

Who among our inventors will produce the mole plow that will break up and pulverize the earth twelve to sixteen inches without burying the rich vegetable mould of the surface, and prepare a reservoir for surplus water where the roots of plants in times of drouth may readily find a pientiful supply of moisture and warm air to breathe, and in wet seasons escape drowning in a hard, saturated soil from which every particle of air has been expelled by water? If the weed seeds could be kept on the surface they could soon be destroyed, and the whole family of weed pests be exterminated from our fields, but by the annual buryings which they are subject to, these peats and robbers of the grain are held in reserve for each successive crop and perpetuated, a constantly recurring punishment for our defective system of cultivation

A Boston young man married against the wishes of his parents, and in telling a friend how to break the news to them, said: "Tell them first that I am dead, and gently work up to the crimax.

The following lines were sung at a colored down de narrow stream! O! sin is milk, reof his place. In the fall, just after the first ligion cream. Sing glory hallelujah?"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Merino Sheep For Sale.

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

offers for sale a choice lot of

BERKSHIRE PICS

of the following highly prized families; Sallies, St. Bridges, descendants of imported Lady Leonidas and there, by the highly bred sires British Sovereigr Sad, Gentry's Conquerer and Cardiff's Surprise. All stock eligible to record. Also for sale a few choice

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

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

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

To Stock Raisers.

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

Send for Catalogue.

Devon Cattle

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

IMPORT NT

то---

Sheep Farmers

Semple's Celebrated Sheep Dippleg and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of mostained wood that commands the highest market brice. Circulars free. Manufactured by TilOMAS SEMPLE, 977 P. rtland. Avenue, Louisville, K).

Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John G
Willis, Omaba, Neb; Pink Fouts, Wichits, Kan.; Y.
C. A. Rogers, Waco, Texas

VERY IMPORTANT

Sheep Farmers.

Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure we are now prepared to cursheep of sc b · n reasonable terms, and warrants cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland Pottawa omio County, Kansas

RIVERSIDE 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 warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on recipt of price J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas

Silver Lake herd

Berkshires, Poland-China Hogs.

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

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP. BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

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

Breeders' Directory.

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

E. T. FROWE, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas, Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Has 39 bucks for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonable.

EMERY & SAKRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded F. rkshires & Polind Chinas for sale "Beauties Sure." Pairs notakin Circulars free.

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

D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. China hoge; wite for circular

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochin & Brown Leghorns. Stock not sur 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 bulls and heiters for sale Correspondence Solicited.

J. R. DUNLAP & Co., IOLA, KAS., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Bark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowis, stock first-class. Write for prices.

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

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable lamilies. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catal 'gue. Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

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

FOR Choice Merino Rams and E ves. Also Imported Canada Cotswoods 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.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 108,000 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, ROBF. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cata-logue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

Dentists.

A H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Sur-geon Deutist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka

GOLDAny worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free, Address Thur & Co. Augusta Maine

JAMES G. YOUNG. Attorney-at-Law.

Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kansas and U.S. Courts. Real Estate & Corporation Law a specialty.

HENTIC & SPERRY.

Attorneys at Law. TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE. Pure blood; imported. J. E. BUNCAN, corner eventh and Fillmore streets, Topeka, Kansas.



I am now offering a choice lot of No. 1

English Berkshire

recorded Smithereen and Lord Liverpool Stock, at rea-sonable figures. Also pure White Leghorn Chickens. Everything warranted first-class, and shipped, B H. CROMWELL.

Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

Thoroughbred English

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.



None but first-class stock shipped.

The Kansas Farmer.

& EWING. Editors & Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

WASTE OF FARM MACHINERY.

How many of our readers or their immediate neighbors have a plow, harrow, valuable wheat or corn drill, wheeled rake, mowing or reaping machine, or other valuable farm implements and mechinery lying out of doors unprotected from the weather? Hundreds we will venture to say. Have any of those careless farmers ever endeav red to cipher out the acturl loss such inexcusable negligence entails upon them? A mowing machine or drill, threshing machine or any other piece of complicated machinery, suffers more by exposure to weather in one seasen than the wear and tear of putting in or harvesting half a dozen crops. The implements and machines on many farms in the western country, owe 50 to 75 per cent. of their decay and breakage to the effects of weather, while from 25 to 50 per cent of their usefulness only go to benefit the owner, who has paid a high price, and probably bought them on credit bearing a heavy rate of interest.

Is it at all strange that such unthrift should keep those "happy-go-lucky" farmers always in straitened circumstances? They need a guardian to save them from inevitable ruin.

It is not a reasonable excuse to allege that they have no proper place to house machin, ery and farm implements. Every farmer should provide a store-house large enough to hold all of his farming tools, carts and wagons, before he expends money for them. He had far better hire the use of a drill, mowing and reaping machines, and a threshing machine than to buy such costly articles without a proper building to keep them in during the ten or eleven months they are not in use.

At this season of the year every farm implement should be cleaned, oiled and carefully laid away in a dry building where it should remain till the season arrives to use it again. Hundreds of dollars are wantonly wasted by the too pervalent practice of having exposed to the weather, plows, harrows, cultivators, and other more costly machines.

A shed covered with straw or corn fodder for storing tools under, is better than to have them lying round the fields and in fence corners, but all such buildings leak more or less in wet weather, affording but poor protection to the tools stowed away under them.

An observant writer on this subject attributes two-thirds of the mortgages on western farms, to the loss on farm implements and machines which were bought when they could be very well done without, and no care being bestowed upon them, they soon become utterly worthless, frequently before the y are paid for. To sum the matter up, too much money is paid, or too much debt contracted in purchasing farm machinery that could be very well dispensed with, and too little care is taken of it.

A system of wise economy is as profitable to the farmer as good crops, while carelessness keeps multitudes poor, and their farms and buildings in an unkempt and unsightly con-

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND AMERI-CAN CATTLE TRADE.

The British Government wishes to know what means are taken by the government of the United States to ascertain whether there are any contagious diseases among the livestock sent to that country. The commerce in live stock between this country and England, is rapidly increasing, is already extensive and it is evident that something will have to be done in this direction by the government, or our shippers will find impediments placed in their way by British officials. The cattle interest of England looks upon the competition of American cattle in their markets, with a jealous eye, and will, doubtless, be too willing to have an excuse to throw ob stacles in the way of the increasing trade. On this subject the Prairie Farmer remarks:

"The reply which the United States government can give to this official notification by Great Brittain, even if couched in the most approved style of diplomatic lore, and accompanied by ever so many expressions of distinguished consideration, must certainly be one of a most humiliating nature. On its face it will certainly bear its own condemnation; and unless the reply contains the most sincere promise to speedily inaugurate stringent measures to prevent the spreading of conta gious [diseases in the United States, and this promise be carried out immediately, there can only be one solution of the problem, and that is, that after the 1st of January next, the exportation of live-stock from this country to Great Britain must cease. It is, however, not likely that the people of this country will submit quietly to this state of affairs. The great cattle-producing states will undoubtedly bring such a pressure to bear upon the government as to wake it up from its hitherto assumed indifference and most reprehensible lethargy If the members of congress, who are now sojourning among 'their'constituents, cannot be made to understand their plain duty in the matter, let the state board of agriculture of each state, memorialize the state legislatures, with a view of having such action taken that congress be appealed to direct by these legis- | weighed when taken from the ground, ten | ative bodies.'

Hard times among English farmers are manifest this year from the number of farms in rents. Tenants who have resided on farms for half a century are giving up their places on account of the low price of produce.

The wheat crop of Great Britain is reported a full crop in the principal wheat producing districts of the country. In some of the less productive it is slightly under an average. Barley is inferior in quality, and deficient in quantity. Beans and peas are much under the ordinary yield, while oats, the principal tion at the office of the Abiline Gazette, measgrain crop in a large part of the British Isles, is the best cereal crop of the season.

In connection with these reports on the wheat crop of that country we find in the Mark Lane Express, a commercial paper of England, the following discouraging states ment.

"Nothing more disheartning to farmers than the present state of the wheat trade could well be imagined. There is absolutely no life in the markets. Nobody seems to want wheat, and sellers take their samples from stand to scand before they get a bid, and then the offer is so small that they are aghast when the price is named. Most of the samples offered are damp, and many are sprouted also. So bad is the condition of the wheat that thousands of quarters have been sold at prices ranging from 31s. to 38s. per quarter, while at Chelmsford on Friday week a lot of wheat was sold at 24s, per quarter !"

Since there appears to be no unusual grain crop in England and from the best authority we have it will require 90 million bushels to supply the deficiency, that depression is either the result of the samples offering not being in a condition for market, or what is more likely, this unfavorable report is to discourage and depress the wheat market in this country, American wheat just now beginning to appear at the principal shipping ports of the country in large quantities. From the present out-look of the foreign wheat market, it would seem to be best for farmers who have good wheat crops, who are out of debt and have safe storage, secure from rats, to hold their wheat till spring. But those who have debts to pay, or who have no secure stor age for grain should sell at ouce. There is a great risk and waste in holding grain, the majority of farmers not being supplied with the proper means for excluding rats and other vermin from the bins; and the loss in weight will amount to two or three per cent. on wheat held to next May.

Some of our state exchanges are in the nabit of sending us "printers." We would like to have a clean copy, brother X's.

THE Ax-GRINDERS -Some one has fallen in with the ax grinders, and publishes his ex perience in the Rural New Yorker :

I know all about the glorious army of axgrinders. There are no men I like better to snub. They are universally men lacking the best characteristics of manhood. They will try to use you, and if they find they cannot, they will try to harm you.

WEATHER REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1878 .-From observations taken by F. H. Snow, of the Kansas State University, Lawrence, Doug as Co., Kas .:

The month was warmer, drier and clearer than the October average.

Mean temperature 55 55 deg., which is 2.14 deg. above the average October temperature of the ten preceding years. The highest temperature was 87 deg., on the 8th; the lowest was 20 deg., on the 27th. Range of tempera. ture, 67 deg. Mean at 7:00 A. M., 48 11 deg. at 2:00 P. M., 65.52 deg.; at 9:00 P. M., 54.30 deg. The first severe or "black" frost of the autumn occurred on the 18th when the temperature of the air fell to freezing point for the first time since March 4:h. This gives an interval of 228 days, or nearly seven and a half months, entirely without ge- good business. vere frost.

Rain and melted snow, 0.44 inch, .which is 2.21 inches below the October average. Either blin or snow fell on 7 days. The first snow of the season falling to the depth of one inch, occurred on the 26th. There had been no previous October snow, in sufficient quantity for measurement, since Oct. 19th. 1869, when there fell 114 inches. The entire rainfall for the ten months of 1878, now com. pleted, has been 34.95 inches, which is 3.47 inches above the average amount for the same period in 10 years.

Wind; S. W., 33 times; N. W., 32 times N. E., 10 times; S., 6 times; S. E., 5 times; E., 5 times; W., twice; calm, once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 15,106 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 487 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 20.03 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour, on the 8th.

Mean cloudiness, 28.92 per cent of the sky, the month being 8.40 per cent clearer than usual. No. of clear days, 21; (entirely clear, 12); half-clear, 7; cloudy. 3 (entirely cloudy,

Relative Humidity-Mean for the month 63.7; at 7:00 A. M., 76.98; at 2:00 P. M., 45.84; at 9:00 P. M., 68.33; greatest, 96.1; at 7:00 A.M. on the 7th; least, 24, at 2:00 P. M. on the 2d. There was one fog, on the 7th.

CROP NOTES.

A sweet potato of the yam variety has been raised near Abilene, so says the Gazette, which Eggs 7c; potatoes 60c per bushel. pounds and four ounces

large as usual, this fall, on account of the dry ers are devoting more attention to stock being given up by tenants, and the reduction weather in the early part of the season.—Howard Co. Ledger.

> not be more than half as much wheat sown in Coffey county, this fall as last.

> During the hot weather a few weeks ago hog cholera prevailed extensively in Scott township.—La Cygne, (Linn Co) Journal.

A sample sheaf of millet from a forty acre field belonging to John Haines, is on exhibiuring over six feet in length. The sod was, broken for this heavy crop in the month of

The "Screw Worm" is a new pest afflicting cattle and horses in the south part of the county, and is but one of the penalties inflicted by permitting Texas ponies to be driven into the state. The worm works like a screw, and gets into the hide or flesh of an animal where it has been broken, and causes inflammation and death. If the wound is washed thoroughly and calomel freely used, relief may be obtained, -Independence Tribune.

We are informed that Paul Fisher raised, the present season, from twenty-eight acres of land, (one mile from Humboldt) 1,1231/2 bushels of wheat. Five acres of this land has been farmed for the past twenty years. The bala ance, twenty-three acres, is fresher land and produced an average of 441/2 bushels per acre. Humboldt Union.

A fair average of fall wheat has been sown, which is as green as a New England meadow in June. Billy Davidson has 60 acres; Douglass Grubb 30 acres; H. C. Graham, 140 acres S J. Carter 80 acres; M. E. Grime 60 acres; W. Crandall 26 acres. This fall his field of 30 acres averaged 35 bushels per acre; and was as plump as peas. It was the Fultz variety, which ranks high for yield and quality among farmers.—Coffey Co. Patriot.

We notice in our exchanges, accounts of wo crops of fruit from the same trees, and grapes from the same vines, and instances of the same character have come under our observation in this county. But the strangest eccentricity is two crops of butter beans from the same vines. Mr. Fees gathered his first crop at the usual time, and the vines wilted down and apparently died. In September they began to grow again, in the latter part of that month and first of October he and his neighbors have been enjoying the luxury of green butter beans from these vines. This we regard as something unheard of. We wouch for the truth of the above. - Wichita Beacon.

Mr. Charles Folk, who has been running a threshing machine in the county this fall, reports the following as the number of bushels of grain he has threshed and the average yield per acre : Fifteen thousand bushels of wheat . average yield twenty-three bushels. Three thousand bushels of oats, average vield fifty bushels. Four thousand bushels of barley, average yield thirty bushels. The timothy he threshed averaged thirty bushels, and the millet thirty bushels .- Kinsley (Edwards Co.) Graphic.

From Reno County.

The crop of wheat, oats, rye, and all other kinds of fruit do splendidly in this locality as far as has been tested. This country is fast mproving, and I think it is making as rapid progress as any county in south western Kaneas. It has every natural advantage that could be desired; timber, good soil, good water, rock, grass, etc.

There has been a larger amount of grain sown this fall than ever before, and the farm-

ers are still sowing. who are taking hold, and will soon make wealthy county of Reno.

The Arlington mills, which have recently been built on the Ninnesco river, are doing a

The city of Arlington is fast improving and s patronized by the surrounding country.

We think men who wish to settle in the west, would do well to come and see this part if they desire a good agricultural country. If they propose to engage in farming they can find a place here that will suit them; if at stock raising they can find what will suit them better farther west.

I have traveled over eight counties in south western Kansas, and I think that any man can be suited, whatever the business may be that he desires to follow. There is plenty of land open for those who wish to settle in a new county, and we think it would be a better plan for the people who; have no homes in the east, to come and see this country. We have for society, a good honest and hard working class or people, for no other kind will stop here. The scallawage all go back east. C. S. MERADITH.

From Wilson County.

This is a beautiful part of the country, and producing as seed that has no smut in it. there is large immigration coming into this and Montgomery county, the present fall. \$10@\$30 per acre, wild land \$3@\$10. There is but little government land in this part of you will have no smut in a crop of wheat corn 18@20c. [Hogs plenty and cheap; fat /Will some one, through the FARMER, give hegs \$2 per hundred. Cows \$12 to \$20. Two: their opinion as to the propagation of the

The weather has been very dry here this fall and not more than half the number of acres

The acreage sown in wheat will not be as of wheat that were sown last season. Farmand putting in less wheat than heretofore. Quite a number are seeding with tame grasses

Cherokee County.

much better than was expected, owing to refer to this part of the subject. the inclemency of the weather. There is Columbus Courier.

From Clinton County, Penn.

We have had a very pleasant and favorable fall for the farmers. The weather was dry and warm. On the 18th and 23d we had the heaviest rainfall we have had this summer. Corn is about all husked and cribbed. The actual yield is from 40 to 80 bushels (in ears) to the acre. Wheat does not yield as well as was anticipated. It ranges from 10 to 20 bu. to the acre. The potato crop is small. The fairs through the adjoining counties were well attended but the exhibits were poor. The side-shows, catch penny traps and horse-races were the go.

ary of country school teachers, from \$20 to \$25 per month.

Wheat, 90c: rye, 45c; corn, (shelled) 45c; the yield of corn per bu. do you always mean shelled or in ears?

The question is often asked here, why so much land and homes are offered for saie in Kansas? After people have a home partly improved, why forsake it? Give your opinion.

The price of corn is always computed as shelled, 70 pounds of corn on the cob constituting a bushel. To the second question : A large number of emigrants to a new country seem to acquire an unsettled and shifting disposition, having left their local attachments behind them, and there is so much room in the new states that the temptation is strong to new locations.—[EDS. FARMER.]

MOLES.

EDITORS FARMER: What shall I do to get the roots of my young orchard?

FARM WASTES.

Under this caption the Journal of Agriculture and Farm says:

In multitudes of cases among farmers, no provision is made in the way of racks or mangers for feeding the live-stock. Hay or fodder is thrown against the side of a building, by the fence, on logs, or even just on the bare ground. Sheep and cattle crowd around it, rains, except corn, has been very good. All pushing and driving one another, often runmouthful and running to another place, scatthus rendering unfit to eat a considerable portion of their feed at every feeding. Now if feed is worth anything-and it certainly is, if only for the labor that it takes to save it-any one can see that this a very wasteful, expeneive method of feeding. The feed thus wastr ed would, in a short time, pay for good racks The country is fast filling up with capitalists that would both save the food and render the stock more comfortable and the feeding much more pleasant. One of the most common as well as the most serious losses from neglect manure. The majority of farmers seem to labor under the mistaken idea that manure is of no importance to them; that their success and prosperity are in no way directly or rem motely connected with the saving and application of manure on the farm. Having a very fertile soil that produces abundant crops, they seem to think that this fertility can be drawn upon indefinitely.

> With such wastes going on continually over all the country, it is not strange that one generation is sufficient time to so far reduce the natural fertility of the rich soils of the west as to make the profitableness of farming a doubtful question,

SMUT WHEAT

Some of the correspondents of the Kansas FARMER, wish to know how wheat, intended for seed, may be cleaned from smut.

I speak from experience as to what I know of the cleaning process of smutty wheat, making it as safe and secure against smut-

Soak your wheat in a strong solution of lime water for from thirty to forty hours; There is considerable land selling at better then, take it out and mix in dry slacked lime, prices than heretofore; the prices range from to get the seed in condition for sowing, and I have the authority, from experience, to say the state, and that only suited for grazing. when the seed is treated as above described. Wheat 40@60c per bushel; corn crop short; (It matters not how smutty your seed may be) year-old steers \$15 to \$20. Butter 12c per lb. Hessian fly that is so troublesome in wheat in certain localities? Is there a remedy?

W. H. BILLINGS. Marion County, Kansas.

THE FARM SELDOM GETS FULL CREDIT

At the close of the agricultural year it is a good time to prepare plans for operation The Coffeyville Journal thinks there will which seem to do well here, better than was of the next year's business. A thorough expected. If the trial proves successful we system of farm accounts is something that will have as fine a country here as heart could is very much neglected by farmers. They N. WILSON. are, as a class, much more negligent in this respect than any other business men. Few farmers, indeed, know what they really The Cherokee County Agricultural & receive from their farms, or what they ex-Stock Association closed its first exhibition pend on them, what crops they make a proat their grounds, near this city, (Columbus) fit on, and what are cultivated at a loss. on last Saturday evening. As an exhibi- There are books prepared for the keeping tion, it excelled anything of the kind ever of farm accounts, by which an exact knowlheld in the south part of the state, and we edge of all the details of the business can make no exceptions. The only draw-back be known at the end of the year, but it is was the rain. The fair, financially, proved not our purpose in this article to more than

What is received from the farm by the enough money to pay up all premiums, and farmer and his family is apt to be overlookall accounts against the association will be ed, in great part, and hence the majority of honored as soon as they can be arranged:— farmers are liable to be deceived in computing the direct benefits they are indebted to their farms for. The business man in town handles many times more cash in the course of a year than his farmer friend who transacts a similar volume of business, but he is compelled to pay out his profits in purchasing every article of food which supplies his table. The farmer has as part of his necessary working material, horses and vehicles, which he can use at his pleasure or leisure. His vegetables grow with the other farm crops, and he scarcely notices the time or land required to produce them. The grain out of which his bread is made, is a part of the general crop. So also with Our winter schools have commenced. Sal- respect to the pork, beef, poultry, milk, butter, eggs, fruit, etc. They are a part of the products of the farm which constitute the staple of the family's living, and which in oats, 20c : potatoes, 65c. Whenever you give actual outlay of cash to him, is exceedingly small compared to their cost to the city or town resident. The dwellers in towns and cities have to forego the pleasures of horse and carriage, almost entirely, the cost being too heavy to admit of this luxury.

The well-to-do residents or towns, after providing for their families, seldom have anything left. Those receiving what is considered the best salaries, after table expenses, rent, fuel, clothing and other incidental bills are paid, have expended their entire income, and have frequently to skimp matters to come out even.

The same amount of capital invested in farming and stock will produce more, if the farm is given full credit for all it supplies, than it will invested in almost any business rid of moles that are now burrowing around in towns or cities. If the same economy and business ability is exercised by the farmer that have, through necessity, to be made use of in city business, the farm will show the best balance sheet at the year's end, in ninety cases out of a hundred. The rough character of farm labor, and the privations of that variety in society which the town affords and the farm does not are the strong repelling influences farming has to encounter.

In point of gain not one farmer in twenty could make anything like a success in the ning directly over the pile of feed, seizing a town that he does on his farm, with the same amount of capital and brains to work tering and trampling in the mud or dirt and with. The farm seldom gets the credit justly due it.

PAWNEE COUNTY FAIR.

The annual agricultural fair of the county was held at Larned, Oct. 9th, 10th, and 11th, and was a highly successful exhibition. In speaking of the fair the HERALD says:

The officers and friends of the society are jubils ant, as well they may be, over the brilliant success of the fair. From the beginning to the close the best of feeling prevailed, which fact lends additions al luster to its unqualified success; and the fair has and waste on the farm is in the matter of left an impression that will not soon be effaced. Next year there will he greater competition and the experience of each effort will not come amiss

> Those young ladies at fairs who sell fivecents pin-cushions for three dollars ought to be arrested for robbing the males.

In the town of Medford, Mass., famous for its vintage of the still, there is an individual who sometimes publicly exhibits its effects and also, in close proximity to each other, three town clocks of sonorous and emphatic sound, when heard upon the midnight air. Not long ago the individual was strenuously mean dera ing homeward when the voice of time sound. ed in his ear and went on with regular strokes until the three clocks had followed each oths er in succession. Bracing himself up defiantly, he ejaculated: "Thirty-six o'clock! Keep on. I've been out later than that."-Provi-

TI

est

A WISE DEACON.

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

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

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

Mourning Bonnets and Bridal Hats made on short notice, at reasonable prices and in latest styles, at the "Bazar," No. 241 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands o our people are at present worrying them-selves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thou: sands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkaness Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, To-pake & Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2.500,006 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.

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

Ladies from the country are particularly invited to call and examinn the new and cheap goods at the "Bazar," No. 241 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that the "Breeders' Manual" contains more useful information and practical hints on breeding and rearing hors es, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and fancy stock, together with their diseases and reme-

dies, than any other book.—Com. Adv
Price 50c. Send for Circular. AMERICAN
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. Office 211 Vermont St.

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

loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

The MARSH AGUE CURE is sold at the low price of 50 cents. It will care the worst case s of Tertian, or THIRD DAY AGUE, as well as the mildest forms of Chills and Fever, after other remedies fail. Prepared only by MARSH

BROS., Pharmacists, Kansas City, Mo. For sale by Swift & Holliday, Topeka, Kas. and DRUGGISTS and MEDICINE DEAL-ERS everywhere.

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

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

That Fat Person Cannot Be Found.

Not even Edison, with all his inventive genius and extensive research, can find a fat person that Allan's Anti-Fat will not reduce at the rate of from two to five pounds per week. Those having uselessly tried different anti-fat prescriptions, including "starvation," "horse-back" and "saw-horse riding" may be skeptical, but a fair trial will convince them that Allan's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and that it will speedily fulfill all promises. Sold

The "Bazar," No. 241 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, gives special attention to filling promptly and with taste all orders from a distance.

FACTORY FACTS.

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

Markets.

(November 4, 1878.)

New York Money Market

GOLD—Steady; 10014. LOANS—Carrying rates, 2 to 3 per cent.; borrow

LOANS—Carrying rates, 2 to 3 per cent.; borrowing rates flat.

GOVERNMENTS—Stronger;
RAILROAD BONDS—Firm
STATE SECURITIES—Quiet.
STOCKS—The market was buryant this morning, and prices advanced & to 2% per cent. During the afternoon there was a reaction of % to 1% per cent. followed by a partial recovery at the close, with a firm teeling.

MONEY—At 5 to 6 per cent.; closing at 4 per cent. DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 5 to 6 per cent.

cont
OUSTOM RECEIPTS—Not given.
DISBURS &MENTS—The Assistant Treasurer [disbursed \$338,000.
CLEAKIN '8—\$117,000,000.
STERLING—Weak; sixty days, \$4 80½; sight, \$4 87.

	4. 011
	GOVERNMENT BONDS.
8	Coupons of 1881
	Coupons of 1865, new
ľ	Coupons of 1867
H	Coupons of 1868
-13	New 5'8
	New 41/48 (registered)
	Coupons
ď	New 4's (registered)
	10-40's (registered)
	Coupons
N	Currency 6'8

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The run of cattle since Saturday is very light. Market firm at quotations. We quote.

Grass wintered Texas heliers and cows ... I 90@2 25
We give a few of Saiurday's sales; 84 Kansas half
breed steers, averaging 980 pounds \$2 45;33 Cherekee
stockers, averaging 907 pounds, \$2 45, 20 native stock
averaging 1,053 pounds \$2 95; 12 uative feeders, averaging 1 102 pounds \$2 95; 12 uative feeders, averaging 990 pounds, \$2 25; 9 native cows, averaging 903 pounds, \$2 90; 110 wintered Texas steers, averaging 833 pounds, \$2 40; 88 wintered Texas steers,
averaging 846 pounds, \$3 37%; 98 through Texas
steers, averaging 982 pounds, \$1 40; 219 'hrough Texas
steers, averaging 787 pounds, \$1 85; 160 Colorado
Texas steers, averaging 1,155 pounds. \$3 30; 53
Colorado native steers, averaging 1,170 pounds, \$3
37%;

37%. HOGS—None on the market: we quote: market quiet at \$2 40@2 55.

BARSE & SNIDER.
Live-Stock Commission Merchants.

Kansas City Produce Market,

WHEAT—Receipts. 180 000 bushels; shipments, 50° 200 bushels; higher; No. 2, 72½c; No. 3, 71½c; No. 4, 67c. CORN—Receipts, 12,600 bushels; shipments, 16, 300; fairly active and firm; No. 2, 23½c; rejected 22c.

22c.
OATS—Weaker; No. 2, 17c.
BARLEY—Steady; No. 2, 75c.
HAY—Qulet; \$6 @7 50
LARD—In tierces \$6 50.
PROVISIONS—Demand good, but prices weak; clear bacon sides, 5% 25% c; long clear sides, 5% 5% dry sait clear sides; 5% 5% c; sugar cured hams, 9% 0 10; dry sait shoulders, 4% 5.
From March to November inclusive, there were packed 100.788 hogs; average weight, 240 pounds; same season last year, 77,346; average weight, 258 pounds; showing an increase in favor of this year of 23,372 head.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Op ned lower; closed higher; No. 2, red 85@88%c cash; 85%@86%c December; 85c year; 86% @87%c January; No 3 do, 81%@82%c.
CORN—Lower; 31%@31%c bid cash; 19%c November; 20%@20%c January.
RYE—Quiet; 40c.
BARLEY—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 08.
PORK—Dull; \$7 37%@7 50.
DRY SALT MEATS—Dull; car lots new, 3%c; do., old, 3%c; 4%c; 4%c.

ld, 3½c; 4½c; LAKD--Dull; \$5 65 bid. BACON--Lower; \$375; \$4 75; \$5.

New York Produce Market. FLOUR-More active; superfine western and state,

\$2 25 28 50; common to good, \$3 75 28 30 5; good to coolec, \$4 694 50; white wheat extra, \$4 55 25; St. Lout., \$2 56 26 25; St. Lout., \$2 56 26 25; St. WHEAT—Active and higher; red spring, 75 to 80c; angraded do., 77 to 90c; No. 3 spring, 86 to 90c; No. 2 spring, 94 to 96c; ungraded red, 98c 28t 10i; No. 3 do., \$10i 20i 10i 20i; ungraded amber, \$1 0i 20i 10i 20i;

2 spring, 94 to 96c; ungraded red, 98c@\$1 06; No. 3 do., \$101%@102: ungraded amber. \$1 04@106%; ungraded white, 105@108%; No. 2 do., \$104.

RYE—Western, 60c,
BARLEY—Dull.
CORN—Active. but lower; ungraded, 46%@47c; No. 3, 41c; steamer, 45%@15%c; No. 1. white, 54c.
OATS—Firmer; mixed western, 27%@30%c; white western, 28%@35c.
COFFEE—Momi nal and unchanged.
SUGAR—Steady.
MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.
RICE—Steady, fair demand.
EGGS—Firm; 21%@22c.
FORK—Mess, active; \$7.90@8 25.
BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.
CUT MEATS—Steady; western long clear middles, 5c; short clear, 5%c.
BilTTER—Quiet; western, 6@25c.
CHEESE—Dull; western, 6@9c.
Willsky—Quiet and steady; \$1 10
LARD—In buyers' favor; prime steam, \$6 20@ 6 25.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tubwashed—choice, 34c; mediu.n., 30c; dungy and low 25 @27c. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium, 21 @21½c; coarso 16@18c; light fine 18@20; heavy do 16 @17c; Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c % lb less.

Chicago Wool Market.

Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2, winter wheat, 70c; No. 3, do., 17c; No, 4 do. 61c; No. 2 spring, 61c; No. 3, do., 51c. KYE—No. 2, 32c; rejected, 28c. OATS—No. 2, 12c; rejected, 11c. BARLEY—25@70c. CORN—No. 2, 22½c; rejected, 21c. FLAXSEED—1 10@1 20.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

RYE—30c.
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.

COMBING AND DELAINE, per pound. 24 @28
TUB, per pound. 24 @28
TUB, STRICTLY BRIGHT, per pound. 31 @17
COLORADO CLIPS, per pound. 14 @17
BURRY BLACK and Cotted Fleece. 2@4c off.

Beef Steers; at 373%c; cows, 272%c.

VEAL—2@3c. MUTTON—234@34c. HOGS—234@34c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly

WHEAT—Per bu. spring
Fall No. 2

", No. 8
" No. 4 CORN—Per bu.

White Old.

Yellow.

OATS—Per bu old.

New.

RYE—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.

No. 2.

No. 3.

Topeka Leather Market.

Topeka Butchera' Retail Market,

BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb..... Roasts " "
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb ...
Hind " By the carcass " " "
MUTTON—Chops per lb ...
Roast " " Sausage ...

Topeka Produce Market.

| Topeka Produce Market. | Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee | Country produce quoted at buying prices. | APPLES—Per bushel. | 75⊘1.00 | BEANS—Per bu—White Navy | 2.55 | Medium | 2.00 | Common | 1.50 | Castor | 1.25 | BUTTER—Per lb—Choice. | 2.00 | Medium | 15 | CHEESE—Per lb | 8.@9 | EG(48—Per doz—Fresh | 1.50 | Minty—Per bbl. | 5.25⊘5.50 | VINEGAR—Per gal | 2.0.40 | ER. POTATOES—Per bu | 3.00 | For potatoes | 60 | SWEET POTATOES | 60 | SWEET POTATOES | 60 | SWEET POTATOES | 60 | Chickens, Dressed, per lb | 07 | Turkeys, | 09 | Geese, | 10 | 10 | Chickens, Dressed, per lb | 07 | Turkeys, | 09 | Geese, | 10 | 10 | Chickens, Dressed, per lb | 07 | Chickens, Dres

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

It having been widely advertised under the caption of

America Ahead in Spool Cotton,'

that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns, and threads, at the Paris Exposition, decreed a Gold Medal and Grand Prize to the Willimantic Linen Company for "Spool Cotton especially adspited for use on Sewing Machines," over all the great thread manufactures of the world, we owe it duty to the public and to Messrs. J. & P. Coats

No Grand Prizes were decreed at Paris for Spool Cotton.

We are advised by cable of the following

J. & P COATS, GOLD MEDAL. Willimantic Linen Co., Silver Medal.

and we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have established in Bhode Island the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Spool Cotton is manufac tured through every process from the raw cotton to the finished Spool, AMERICA, as represented by Messrs J. & P. COATS, is still ahead in SPOOL COTTON.

J & P. COATS.

ALL ABOUT ANSAS.

Parties wanting information about Kansas, it will

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

the old reliable Land firm of Topeka, for information and papers. They buy and sell Real Estate, Place Leans, Rent Houses, Pay Taxes, Make Collections and take charge of property.

189 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Refers for responsibility to any of the Banks or Business Houses of Topeka. PEARLS and Pearl Injection for discapt of the price, One dollar, by CHAS. METZENIUS, 269 West 38 St., N. Y.

Nurserymen & Planters! Now is the time to buy your stock of fresh seed-

ling peach seed—from genuine healthy tree —very cheap. Address, BAILEY & HANFORD. Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

Consignments of goods solicited. Storage for grain, merchandise or household furniture, Highest cash price paid for Flax seed or Castor Beans. Rye and corn wanted in car load lots.

Agricultural Machinery, Feed Grinders, Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers. All kinds of farm machinery exchanged for grain.

PLOWS at less than cost to close out a consignment. For the next 30 days I will sell this lot of stirring plows, at the following prices:

12-inch wood beam. \$ 9 25

13 " 9 50

14 " 9 50

13 " Steel Beam. 11 50

These plows are warranted to scour in any soil. Call and see the BROWNE SULKY PLOW, at the store, opplsite Shawnee Mills. Warehouse on Santa Fe R. R. track, foot of 7th street.

"S. H. DOWNS,

Topeka, Kansas.

Well Drilling, Boring,
MINERAL PROSPECTING and QUARRYING TOLLS.
Highest award at Centennial Exhibition. Send for
pictorial catalogue and price-list, free. Agents wanted,
\$20 per day guaranteed. Sand, bould ers, and rock
easily handled. Address, PIEECE WELL EXCAVATOR CO., 4206 Elm Ave Philadelphia, Penn.

ARTESIAN



TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

McVicar's School District Records, CHAPMAN'S ABSTRACTS. Real Estate Agents' Contract and Description books, No-

taries Combined Register and PROTEST RECORD.

Blank Books made to order for Bank ers. Merchants, Cities, Cemeter-ies, County and Township use.

LEGAL BLANKS.

The best and handsomest forms in Kansas, for Justices of the Peace, Constable, Conveyancer, Real Estate Agents, Bankers, Brokers, County Township City and School officers Negotiable bonds, etc. Everything for office use.

GEO. W. CRANE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Correspondence solicited, send for catalogue, free.

DO YOU RAISE HOGS?

If so, you will find much useful information in

COBURN'S Husbandry Swine

A practical work on the breeding, rearing and man agement of swine, and the prevention and cure of their diseases.

It is a collation, in one volume, of the best and most practical ideas of many successful breeders and writers on the subject. Contains full description of different breeds. For sale at Kansas Farmer office, postage paid, for \$1.75.

Saves money, time and labor. CORNING'S NEW IMPROVED TEAM COOKER. Cooks five different articles at one time over one hole in the stove. Also, cooks feed for stock by steam. County and State rights for sale. Address, PARKER & CHURCH, Williamsburg, Franklin County, Kaneas.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN! Highest



Award Four! **Great!**

THE BEST! THE CHEAPEST!

Sold on payments, averaging only \$2.60 per month, Apply for Circulars and particulars. H. M. HOFFMAN & CO.,

General S. W. Agents, Leavenworth, Kansas. O. C. KELSEA, Agent, Lock Box, 27. North Topeka, Kansas.

Strayed from the Subscriber, March 9th, 1878, living Shawnee Co , three colts. Strayed from the Subscriber, March 9th, 1878, living 2 miles west of Dover, Shawnee Co, three colts. One sorrel mare, 3 years old, Strip in face, burn over right eye, two white stockings behind; one bay mare, two years old, small strip in face, a little white in both feet behind; one bay stud colt, two years old, one white foot behind, no brands. The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to recovery of animals. W. T. BERRYMAN, P. O. Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas.



NUR EVEL BEST



And is undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the FINEST FINISHED AND

EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE. DON'T BUY ANY OTHER Until you have Carefully Examined the GRAND CHARTER OAK

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY Excelsion Manufacturing Company, 612 to 618 Main St., St. Louis, Mo. AND

A. W. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Ransas.

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVES.



Full Sewed Husking Gloves, per pair. \$2 00

"Laced" 150

Half Husking 1 100

Donble point Steel Husking Pin, 15cts., or 4 for 50

Sligle " 50

Gloves made in four sizes for both right and left handed persons, from selected calf leather, and the wearing surface covered with small metallic plates, making them last five times as long—all having steel claws to tear the husks off. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, to any address. Ask your merchant for them or address. HALL BUSKING GLOVE CO., 146 S, Clinton St., Chicago.

In connection with the publication of the Interview American, we continue to act as Solicitor's for Interview American, we continue to act as Solicitor's for Interview Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Cauada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. In this line of business we have had thirty-three years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the Scientific American. This large and splendidly illustrated weekly paper shows the current progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Subscriptions \$3.20 a year, postpaid; single copica 10 cents. Sold at all Book-stores and News-Gilces.

Can I Obtain a Patent? The quickest and best way to obtain a satisfactory answer, without expense, is to write to us (Munn & Co.), describing the invention, with a small sketch. All we need is to get the idea. We will immediately answer, and give the necessary instructions. For this advice we make no clarge.

We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for obtaining advances on inventions. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, 37 Park Row, New York.



To make known this Magaine, the Publishers, J. L.
ATTEN & Co., 47 Barclay St.,
Sew York, offer to give every
me who answers this adverisement, and sends twenty-fire cents (send silver,
surrency or one cent stamps) for a three months' subscription to Leisure Hours, a present of a
beautiful illuminated Motto entitled "Faith Hope &
beautiful illuminated Mott To make known this Magazine, the Publishers, J. L. Parters & Co. 47 Barclay St., New York, offer to give every one who answers this advertisement, and sends twenty-five cents (send silver, currency or one cent stamps) for a three months' subscription to Lefsure Hours, a present of a beautiful illuminated Motto entitled "Fath Hope & Chartty," size, 6x17 inches, printed in 15 Oil colors. Lillies of the Valley, Panstes, Wheat-heads and Grasses, cleading the printed in all their natural colors. Any mere word description of this Motto gives only a partial idea of its real beauty and value. This Motto's worthy a place in every home, and is allow really worth double the money asked for a three months' subscription. Agents wanted in every place. Planes, Organs, Watches, etc., to the amount of \$3,000 in prizes given free to Agents besides large commissions. Complete outfit, 25 cents. Canada subscribers must send 5 cents extra for postage. News dealers all sell Leisure Hours. State where you saw this advertisement.



NEW FEATURES

Lately Patented.

If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc.

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

CHICAGO, ILL.

COLLED BY MES. W . BRIDSON

THE COR'S SONG

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard ! Heap high the goides corn ! No richer Lift has Autumn poured From out her lavish horn!

Let other lands exulting glean The apple from the place.
The orange from its glossy green,
The cluster from the vine;

We better love the hardy gift Our rugged vales bestow, To cheer us when the storm shall drift Our harvest fields with snow

Through vales of grass and meads of flowers, Our plows their furrows made, White on the hites the sau and showers Of changeful April played.

We dropped the seed o'er his and plain, Beneath the out of Mar, And frightened from our spronting grain The robber crows away.

All through the long bright days of June, its haves grew green and fair. And waved in hot midsummer's noon And waved in hot midsumn its soft and yellow hair.

And now with Autumn's moonlit eves,

Then richer than the tabled gift Apollo showered of old, Fair hands the broken grain shall sift, And knead its meal of gold

Let vapid idless loll in silk, Around their costly bourn; Give us the bown of -amp and milk By homespun beauty poured;

Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth Sends up its emoky curis, Who will not thank the kindly earth, And bless cur farmer girls! Then shame on all the proud and vain, Whose fully laughs to eco. if The blessing of our hardy grain, Our wealth of golden corn

Let earth withhold her goodly root,

Let mildew blight the rye, Give to the worm the or hard fruit, The wheat field to the fly; But let the good old crop adorn the hits our fathers trod; Stillet us for his goiden corn, Send up our tushes to God.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

ROSE CHERRIL -- AN . XILE'S LOVE STORY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Nevertheless it was no child's play on which he had got engaged, and when he rose in the morning in a calm trame of mind he faced his predicament without any illusions He could not tender his resignation as a member of the "Marianne," and back out of the lodge as if it were a club. He had been initiated into the mysteries of the association; he knew enough to send most of its members to the hulks, and the fate to which he ex posed himself by deserting them was death He thought of the gloomy Hardreich, of the fanatical Pole Raczki, of Cramoiseau, and the others, who all counted a traitor's life as less than a dog's; and he called to mind sinister stories of false brethren who had been found floating dead in the rivers or hanging in their lodgings, and upon whom juries, for want of evidence, had returned verdicts of accidental death. It may be asked why, if Paul Brun felt his life in danger, he did not take the simple step of asking for the protection of the police: but it did not so much as occur to him to commit this treachery. Nor did he arm himself when he set out for Chelses, though he had a revolver and a long claspknife in one of his drawers. He wished to appeal to the reason of his co-members, not to dely them. If his arguments failed to convince them that they had no right to make him act against his conscience, it would be useless to contend physically against numbers

After breakfasting off a cup of coffee which his landlady brought him, Paul Brun dressed himself in dark clothes, as became the solemnity of the ordeal he was going to face, and he put in his pocket a list (in cypher) of the towns in Europe in which there were lodges of the "Marianne," along with the names and addresses of the principal agents. This list filled several closely lithographed pages. and it was a most important document, for it served as a letter of recommendation between members of different lodges when they were traveling. Paul Brun intended to deliver it up to the head-centre Cramoiseau. He put in the same pocket Rose's flower, which was still fresh and full of perfume; the talisman was wrapped in the copy of verses which he had written in Rose's honor over-night.

Then Paul Brun sallied forth bravely, like a man whose spirits rise at the approach of peril. It was a glorious morning. Ten o'clock was striking from many churches, and as Paul had still two hours before him, he took a walk to Westminster bridge, and there embarked on one of the steamers for Chelsea. As he threaded the streets, and as he sat by the wheel of the steamer ploughing its way on the broad river past Lambeth, dismal Millbank, and Vauxhall, he mentally rehearsed all he should say to the "brethren," and this buoyed him up. There must be men of sense among them, and he would dare them to meet his arguments by counter arguments not by irrational dictation. As Rose was to be the prize of his efforts, he felt eloquent enough to move senates, and upon alighting at Chelsea he cleared with rapid steps the short distance to Cramoiseau's house. All the way Paul had purposely forborne to reflect how Rose would bear the blow if she read in the papers one morning that he had been found dead. It was no use unnerving himself by a contemplation of tragic possibilities;

much better was it to hope, as he was doing.

Three knocks rapped on Cramoiseau's door
in a particular fashion, caused the door to be opened by the head-centre himself, who, having admitted Paul, forthwith locked it and put the key in his pocket. Paul walked down put the key in his pocket. Paul walked down the passage and entered the parlor where the brethren were already assembled and waiting for him. This time they sat, not in the front.

Shall not tell this blessedness of mine. for him. This time they sat, not in the front parlor, but in a back chamber which looked out on to a yard. The shutters and curtains were closely drawn, however, and candles burned on the table as if it were night. here was no smoking, and the brethren, who had been conversing in whispers, lapsed into

a moody silence as Paul entered. They assumed hostile expressions too. Paul offered his hand to the brother who sat nearest the door—the Pole Raczki—but that patriot declined the greeting; he then held out his hand to the Russian with the soft eyes and sad smile, but was again rebuffed.

could put faith in thee," repeated the Ger- him go.

man, Hardreich, drily.
"When we give our hands we give our esteem too, or we withhold both," exclaimed

Raczki with a sneer. "Don't let us waste words," cried the fidgety Cramoiseau, who, having shut the parlor door, advanced to the table and began stirring a number of folded papers which had been thrown into a hat. "Silence, if you please Paul Brun, let me ask you if you remember the rules of our association?

"Why, then, have you absented yourself from our recent meetings? "Because I have ceased to approve the ob-

jects of this society " An evil murmur ran round the table. Hush!" cried Cramoiseau, stamping his foot and glaring to obtain silence. "You say you disapprove our objects, but you know that, according to our statutes, an absent member is bound by the decisions of the lodge? Now, we have determined that a certain thing must De done to savance our cause." Here Crama piseau explained at some length, but in clear well-set terms, what that thing was. The other brethren listened sclemnly and nodded You were absent when these resolutions of ours were voted," he said, in conclusion So much the worse for you. But now we are going to draw lots as to who shall be our instrument in this great enterprise, and you must draw with us I command you to step forward and take one of the papers out of

"I refuse," replied Paul, standing up and folding his arms.

You refuse?" "I do, because what you are meditating is a crime, and I will not soil my hands in it."

Again an explosion of murmurs arose, and most of the brethren sprang to their feet with menacing looks, but once more Cramoiseau made them hold their tongues "Are you go to Richmond and tell her all about it. aware what ricks you run by bearding us, Paul Brun? ' he asked with forced calmness

"I risk de th, perhaps; but before you judge me you shall hear me," cried Paul Brun, and his glance was so bold, his lan- his heroi-comic adventure. He confined him gus ge so energetic, that it momentarily cowed self to assuring her, in Miss Smalway's presthese fanatics. "Listen I came among you when I was young and believed in your theories. R-ason has convinced me that they are wrong Must I, then, to please you, do a thing which my sense condemns? If so, what right have you to call yourselves apostles of come a happy wife, cam- to pay occasional treedom? The tyranny which you would set visits to Acacia House with her husband the up is as bad as that which you would break."
Discipline is not tyranny," interrupted
Hardreich; "in every army there must be

some to command and soldiers to obey." We are not soldiers fighting in the open, but men plotting in the dark," answered Paul Brun. "Each of us can only give obedience so far as his conscience allows, and mine revolts at your decrees I will not put blood on my hands, since I am convinced that er: I put the white clothes in a tub of good, our cause cannot be furthered by such means. I have fought, as you know; so it is not cowardice which makes me recoil And I am not a traitor, else I should not be standing here I wish not less heartily than you do the weltare of the people, but I feel that it can only be compassed by peaceful methods and time which carries on this great strange world of ours, from progress to progress, surely and

Here Paul Brun paused a moment and rlanced round the table. The faces of the brethren were fixed on him rather pityingly than angrily, as if they thought him mad To these men any speech dictated by mere reason seemed claptrap unless the reason tallied with their own. The sneers which Paul Brun saw damned up the torrent of eloquence which he had prepared to let flow. lastead of speaking he drew out the association list, which he had placed in his pocket, and threw it on the table; but as he did so Rose's flower and his copy of verses fell out too. He made a snatch to pick them up, but the Pole Raczki was too quick for him. Thinking anything in the nature of writing must be a compro-

"Poetry," he said contemptuously. "Let us see," exclaimed the German Hard-"Thou art growing too idyllic, Paul," re-

marked the Russian "Give me that paper, please," said Paul. red with confusion and considerably put out by some smiles he witnessed.

'No; it shall be thy punishment to hear them read out," said the heavy, sarcastic German "They may furnish a key to thy mind, which is one of the most complex I have met with-a mind full of compartments Cramoiseau, as thou art a Frenchman, I pray thee

read those verses." Cramoiseau took the paper with a shrug, and, rather to annoy Paul than to gratify the company, he proceeded to read. Paul made an ineffectual protest, but strong arms held him back when he would have snatched the paper from Cramoiseau's hand. So he had to sit down, looking foolish, while his rhymes

were given out for the general delectation. These are the verses which Cramoisea To RosE.

Yet those lips were made for tenderest blisses; Why withhold them and prolong my pain? Let me snatch a thousand, thousand kisses, Then begin the kissing o'er again.

Do I fright thee with my urgent longing?
Wherelore tempt me, then, with tips like those?
Nature's laws the wi'd bee would be wronging,
Could he scorn the fragrance of the rose.

See the swallow, down from other gliding, Cleaves in circling dance the lucid sir; Then, beneath the edves his light wings hiding, Sings his mate, the fairest of the fair.

See the June fly in his minuet mazy Streak with azure flight the fallows dun: see among the grass the pink-lipped daisy Raise her golden eyes to greet the sun,

Young blood bounding where the herd rejoices, Young sap bursting through the budding grove; Streams and breezes waft their myriad voices, Whispering, "Love is life and life is love,"

What to me is rank, or wealth, or glory?
This my pride, my pleasure, and my glee,
This all-gladdening, ever-wondrous story,
That my priceless love is given to me.

We are one, and man shall not confound us; I have thews of steel to guard thy charms. Fiends shall tremble while they see around us The charmed circlet of thy ivory arms.

Cramoiseau, though so fidgety a person, did not read badly, and his tone imparted more rhythm to the love ode than perhaps it possessed. Rut one thing struck all these fanatical men, who were more misguided than so falling out. The design may be colored the fire can then be replenished almost munity, for the gentleman is a skillful phycruel—that such verses could only have been on the reverse, if desired, and for this no

"Thou wast always welcome so long as we is in love. He can be of no use to us. Let

"Without killing him?" asked the soft, sad Russian, who had been shedding sentimental tears, but was none the less ready for a little private ex-cution. "Our rules are formal," yelled the Pole

"Every rule has its exception, though," replied the dogmatic German.

Here one of the Frenchmen, who was at heart Paul's friend, took him by the shoulders with pretended roughness and shoved him owards the door. "Out you go!" he shouted "A pretty fellow you are, forsooth! We took you for a man, and we find you a puling baby Off with you, and don't let us see you again! "Stop! ' cried Cramoiseau, "I have the key;

let me unlock the door. I'm sure I don't want the fellow's blood; let him go and get hanged or married, so far as I am concerned, only don't let him come athwart any of us. Do you hear what I say, Paul Brun?" "Thank you," answered Paul, rather flur-

ried as ho saw the door opened and doubting whether he were not dreaming.
"Then begone," said the little Cramoiseau,
peremptorily, as he pointed to the street with quivering finger. Remember that you are disgraced, and that we have turned you out from our society; but we shall have our eyes

That is of no consequence so long as you keep your nands off," rejoined Paul with an attempt at a joke. At heart he was rather humiliated to be treated with this ignominy but by the time he had descended the door step he bethought him that it is a good thing enough when a drama which threatened to and as a tragedy concludes as a farce. Nobody followed him. The door closed behind

his back, and he felt that he was free. "And I owe it all to Rose," he muttered, thinking of his verses, which one of the brethren had confiscated. "Well, now, I will dare say she will laugh, and think my secre

was not such a terrible one, after all. Paul Brun did go to Richmond, but on second thoughts he did not tell Rose Cherril of ence, that he was free, and to asking her if she would marry him during the holidays. To the schoolmistress's peechless disgust, no further explanations were vouchsafed then or atterwards, when Rose, having bemosier.

(CONCLUDED) HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Being a very fleshy person, weighing 225 pounds, I have to use great economy in order to do my own work, and this is the way I manage my washing and ironing in hot weath. cold suds, as soon as I get the morning's the odor. work out of the way, let them stand till evening, then rub them out and place them in cold suds over night, boil next morning while the breakfast is getting, then they are ready to go on the line before it gets warm. I never could rub them in hot water in warm weather. When taken from the line I fold them immediately, taking great care to fold them smoothly, lay in an even pile, place a heavy weight on top and let them remain till thoroughly pressed, and they will do very well without any further ironing, except the starched clothes. It not only saves fuel but a great deal of hard work

SAUR KRAUT -One pint of salt for a barrel Cut the cabbage in slices and put in a barrel or jar ; sprinkle on a little salt and pound till the juice will settle round the pestle or pounder; keep filling in and pounding each layer open, in this way; I have made it as early as wring it out as required. September, with good success.

SORGHUM COOKIES .- 1 cup sour milk; 1 A, L H. of ginger.

THAT SPINNING-WHEEL:

A spinning-wheel, indeed! Lives there a man who to all feeling is so dead, as to declare that women in general, and Kansas to occupy their time? Occupy their time, forsooth! The man who wrote "Signs of the Times" has been in a Rip VanWinkle and baby-tending, and husband-coaxing intense for expression, I feel myself slowly turning to

Topeka, Kan. HOME-MADE LAMP-SHADES.

Among the pretty things for the parlor which may easily be made at home, are lamp-shades and window transparencies, cut from bristol-board. For a lamp-shade take five pieces of bristol-board, three inches wide at the top and five at the bottom, and sloped like a dress gore on both sides. On each of these sketch lightly in pencil, or, if your skill is not equal to this, trace with impression paper any simple picture you please. Flowers, leaves, a spray of any sort, a vine with leaves, grapes and tendrils are all effective and pleasing patterns. After the pattern is traced take a sharp penknife and cut through each line, taking care to leave enough of the board intact at the base of each, so as to prevent any part from being wholly detached and so falling out. The design may be colored skill is necessary; bold strokes and dashes noiselessly, and save, perhaps, awaking a

We have seen some such shades where, instead of using a knife, the designs were ceed in the same manner with your pic- additional recommendation. more regularity in the strokes.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK-ROOM.

ment ventilation claims a first place. If cream may be used without whipping. fresh air be like new life to the strong and DRVING PUMPKINS.—We love pumpkin

about the ventilation of her patient's cham- little milk, and they will return to a nice ber. She should observe the best rules, and pulp, as delicious as the fresh pumpkinnot depend on her nose for a guide, for we think much more so. The quick drying noses get accustomed to bad smellls; and after cooking prevents any portion from I have seen a nurse complacently usher a slightly souring, as is always the case when stranger into a sick-room, believing all to the uncooked pieces are dried; the flavor be clean and sweet, while the visitor from is much better preserved, and the afterthe outer air was all but knocked down by cooking is saved. This plan is quite as

The chimney in a sick-room should always be kept open, as there is no better or safer ventilator than the shaft of an open fireplace, and if a fire be burning therein and you will also become a great lover of the atmosphere; but besides this the upper mantown Telegraph. sash of the window should be frequently opened, and if the patient be exposed to the draught, from the position of the bed, a chills and fever: Take onions and roast light shawl thrown over his head will ef- them in the ashes till they are done, spread fectually screen him from danger.

The carpets in sick rooms should be in detached pieces, so that they can be carried out frequently and beaten; but if this is impossible, and they can only be cleaned by sweeping, they should first be well shaken over with moist tea leaves. It is cruel to a till all is done; place a heavy weight on top patient to raise a dust about his ears; if the per, and was much disgusted to find that it and your kraut will be all right as long as breathing be at all oppressed it increases here is plenty of juice on top, but if there is the difficulty, and might bring on a dana lack of liquor your kraut will never be good gerous fit of coughing; therefore a damp the more you pound it the more juice there cloth is preferable to a dry duster, and a than Mary A., who gets \$150 every time will be. I save all my cabbage that bursts pail of water should be on hand in which to

All evacuations should be carried out of the room at once, and in the vessel receivcup heaped up of lard; 2 cups molasses; 2 ing them, covered over with a close-fitting teaspoons sods, i of salt; one tablespoonful lid, or, in lieu of that, a newspaper. It is barbarous to bring a slop pail into a sickroom, and pour foul smelling matter from one vessel to another.

No food should be allowed to stand about in a sick room under the lazy pretext of bewomen in particular, need something more ing ready for the next occasion. The atmosphere of a sick-room will soon make most things unfit for use. Milk, for instance, is particularly absorbent of contamsleep of a hundred years or more and has inating matter, and, even if it should not just awakened. To think of all the baking, sour, will contract impurities equally dan- til they further discovered that it would aland brewing, and stewing, and sewing, gerous, while on the other hand, again tainted food will not improve the air of the sour milk won't make angels of women. that we do-gracious! my feelings are too room. A table just outside the door, with fresh water and such things as may be wanted frequently, will be found convenient.

A sick-room should be kept tidy and bright, and even little attempts at decora- tion-the boys never find it out." tion that would be despised or unnoticed in health will please a sick person and relieve the tedium of illness. It has, besides, a comforting and soothing effect on and dependent himself, others are ready to spend and be spent for him, and count no pains too great to give him ease and pleasure. Quietness should be strictly observed. When the head is on the pillow sound seems to be magnified, and in nervous affections particular noises will aggravate the symptoms, and have been know to induce a fatal termination. When fires are kept up an old walking-stick should supplant the poker, and when great circumspection is "Well," said he. turning a little pale, "I will penned by one who was seriously enamored.

A moment's slience followed the conclusion, of the ode; then the German, Hardreich, chair at the end of the table.

Skill is necessary; bold strokes and dashes skill is necessary; bold strokes and dashes of color answer perfectly, provided there is patient out of a sound sleep that may be no blurring of the lines.

PAWPAW BUTTER.—It has always been pricked with a pin or a large needle. thought that pawpaws were fit for nothing; When the parts of the shade are all cone, but there is a way of using them that makes bind them with narrow, gilt paper, pasted something splendid for the table: Take on, and join them together. This may be cider made from sour apples and boil it done by making a hole at each corner of down in like manner as you do when you each gore, and tying them together by are going to make the old-fashioned apple means of narrow ribbon passed through butter. Then take the rind off the ripe the holes. If a larger shade is desired six pawpaw, and take the seeds out and throw pieces may be made, but five will be suffi the flesh part of the fruit into the boiling cient for the ordinary size. The effect of cider. Boil till the butter is thick and strong such a shade will, when the lamp is lighted, enough. It needs no sugar, and the boiled be found equal to the finest bisque or por- cider takes all the sickish and insipid taste celain transparencies. For windows cut out of the fruit. This pawgaw butter is not the board in rectangular shape, and pro- only excellent, but its rich color is also an

ture. We have seen a head of Christ and APPLE IONATHAN.-Line the sides only a Madonna and Child beautifully executed of a pudding dish with some nice paste and in this easy art work. Your knife must be fill it full of juicy, tender apples, pealed sharp and your hand steady. It is well to and sliced, with a little water to keep them fasten the work to a drawing board, as moist. Cover the top of the dish with paste artists do their drawing-paper, to hold it in and bake until the apples are soft, then replace while doing this, since this insures move the crust and mash the apples while hot, adding sugar, butter, grated nutmeg, and a little flavoring if desired. When cool, serve with rich cream sweetened, fla-Among the details of sick-room manage- vored, and whipped to a stiff froth, or the

healthy, what must it not be to the ex- pies, especially when there is not an abundhausted frame when the lamp of life burns ance of tree fruit. We have tried all modes low, and the labored breathing tells of the of drying, but no plan is equal, we think, failure of vital power, and of the necessity to this :- Take the ripe pumpkins, pare, cut of seconding the feeble efforts of nature by into small pieces, stew soft, mash, and strain letting in a fresh supply of oxygen, which through a colander, as it for making pies. gives to air the power of supporting and spread this pulp on plates on layers not sustaining respiration, and letting out the quite an inch thick; dry it down in the miasm which, even in a healthy subject, is stove oven, kept at so low a temperature given off through the pores of the skin as not to scorch it. In about a day it will and other channels, and in a diseased per- become dry and crisp. The sheets thus son is especially offensive and even pois- made can be stored away in a dry place, and they are always ready for use for pies A sick-nurse cannot be too particular or sauce. Soak the pieces over night in a little trouble as the old mode, to say nothing of the superiority in the quality of the material obtained. Try it, and you will not return to the old method, we are sure. it increases the draught and helps to purify pumpkin pie all the year round,-Ger-

A NEW REMEDY FOR CHILLS AND FEVER -I will give a recipe that I have tried for them on a cloth large enough to cover the stomach. Put them on about fifteen or thirty minutes before the chill comes on. Do this three times, and then if you have any more chill let me know it. C. C.

FEMININTIES.

Fall suits are cut on the buy us .- Graphic A woman need not always recall her age, but she should never torget it.

Who could ask to Livermore happy life she tells other women how to bring up their daughters?-Boston Post.

Kate Claxton needn't chuckle because the papers have dropped her for a time to pull hair with Mary Anderson. Select your conflagration, Kate; time's most up.

A man may sneer at a woman all he will because she can't sharpen a lead pencil, but she has the smile on him when he stands holding an unoccupied suspender button in his hand and wondering whether it will hurt less to pull the needle out of his thumb the same way it went in or push it on

Ohio girls discovered that whey would remove freckles, and it was all very nice unso bring out pimples and ring-worms. Even

"The girls of our days are very badly educated," said one of the members of a committee on education to the bishop of Gloucester. "That's very true," retorted his lordship; "however, there's one consola-

It is written in a fine female hand. It is a poem, and asks: "What was the dream of your life?" It is signed "Elfrida." We haven't room for the poem, but just to quiet a patient's mind to see that, while helpless Elfrida we will answer her conundrum The dream of our life has been to be rich enough to put on a clean shirt every day and to have two suits of clothes with a pair of suspenders to each pair of pants. But it has never been realized, Elfrida. Castles in the air .- Keokuk Constitution.

> The following notice of Dr. Simonton, of Iowa, who has located in Topeka, we take from the Mitchellville (Iowa) News:

Dr. Simonton intends to leave here next imperative coals can be much more quietly Tuesday for his new home in Topeka, Kanput on if first done up in small paper bags; sas. This will be a great loss to our comof his profession in Iowa. The good will of a great many friends follow him and his family to their future home.

POLLED CATTLE FOR SHIPMENT.

HOW TO BREED THEM EXPLAINED BEFORE THE FARMERS' CLUB BY H. WALLACE.

The que stion of the utility of horns on discussed to some extent in this country tory from its uncertainty. It never has a and more abroad. In these discussions the question was merely an abstract one without any practical bearing, and the most that could be said in defense of the horn, was its ornamental feature and the appearance of greater size that it imparted to the animal wearing it Thirty or forty years ago beef cattle were made to carry them- at all, and some of them get little beyond selves to market, and in all the road, which often required months of time, their horns were no inconvenience, for they could get out of one another's way. Now, however, we pack them into railway cars as we pack herring in a barrel, make fast the door, and they suffer fearfully from the inconvenience and injury of the horns. Every one knows that each hour of suffering on the way detracts from the health, appearance and condition of the animal. This matter of condition, being at the same time a matter of profit, we have a most tangible and practical fulcrum on which to use our lever for the overthrow of a trade that is barbacic in

No argument is needed to convince the understanding that the polted cattle will suffer less, both in cars and steamships, than those with horns.

A question of a very practical nature presents itself here. How are we to procure polled cattle without a breed of that kind?

The answer is that we must have a breed of polled cattle. Then another question follows: Shall we throw away all the improvement we have made in short-horns, for example, and go back to first principles again in founding a good beef-producing race? There is no need of taking a single step backward, for there are three races of polled cattle in England and Scotland that have been carefully bred for many generations-the Angus, or Aberdeen cattle of Northeastern Scotland. At the present I will speak of the polled Angus cattle only. It is now eighty years since Mr. Watson, of Keillor, in Forfarshire, founded his herd. This takes us back to a period contemporaneous with the early Improvers of the short-horn. As a race, they are probably nearly as old and well-established in their characteristics as the short-horn. In 1832 the most famous breeder of this variety, Mr. McCombie, of Tillyfour, founded his herd, and he has carried forward his enterprise to this day without flinching through all the short-horn fever that has raged around him. His aim has been a beef-making animal, all black and without horns. As evidence of their quality in this particular, we will cite a few instances. At Poissy, in 1862, a bullock of this breed won Prince Albert's cup against all the breeds of the world. They have twice carried off the champion cup at Smithfield in recent years, and they have frequently gained the chief prize at Birmingham.

Like all the Scotch cattle, this breed have hardy, vigorous constitutions, and are very prolific. They are gentle in disposition and mature very early. As milkers they are not distinguished, for they have not been bred for that purpose. They are generally jet black, with fine glossy coats and plenty of hair. They grow to a large size, and are easily fatted at almost any age. It is claimed for them, also, that they weigh heavier than any other breed to their measurement, which makes them attractive to buyers for the fat market. It is an established fact that polled cattle sell better in the English markets than any others. This fact became so well known to the Irish breeders and dealers that they did not hesitate to "Horne" their cattle, as they called

the cruel operation.

It is hardly worth while here to refer to my unqualified aversion to cross-breeding. But we have arrived at a stage of development in the cattle market that we must meet, and it makes no difference whether well-established rules are right or wrong. tle best suited to foreign markets. When we view this aspect of the question in a purely commercial sense the necessity be
love the animals can be taken up at any time in the year Unbroken animals can be taken up between the laday of November and the first day of A pril, except when loved in the lawral inclosure of the taker up. comes imperative to produce that description of cattle by the best means at hand, no difference whether those means require cross-breeding or not. In the very nature of things, the foreign marker must ever remain a permanent one, and we should

form-the greatest amount of beef with the smallest amount of offal-and there is, of necessity, a most striking resemblance of form between the two breeds. In respect to form, then, the cross between them would not be a violent one, and we would not expect any deterioration in that direction. On this point, however, we are not left to conjecture, for the cross has been tried with most happy results.

The horn of short-horn cattle is less a characteristic and feature of the breed than any other tribe of horned cattle with which I am acquainted. In the females, especially, its development is generally unsatisfacstrong, robust growth, and there is no telling what shape it may assume. There is a kind of unhealthy tenderness about it that makes one afraid all the time that some slight contact may knock it off.

It seems to be hardly in accordance with the nature of the animal to develop horns the merest rudiments of horns. Indeed, we believe there have been instances where they failed to develop even rudiments. It follows, then, that of all the tribes of horned cattle, the horns would be the most easily eliminated from the short-horns by the introduction of polled blood. The introduction of a bull of the vigorous and prolific stock of the polled Angus into a herd of short-horn cows would be very apt to result in a large majority of the progeny being without horns.

I have not only admitted but urged the importance of cross-breeding on account of the almost immediate and widespread results that would follow. The trade is open and the demand is equal to 1,500 head of cattle per week during the summer months, and there is no time to replace all the breeding stock of the country, even if it were deemed desirable to do so. This breed of polled Angus cattle, however, is worthy the careful attention and study of all our most intelligent breeders on account of their own intrinsic excellence. The 'Herd Book" of the breed has reached its fourth volume, and the pedigrees are authentic and well established.

At the exposition in Paris recently there was a prize of \$500 for the best herd of cattle bred outside of France by one exhibitor. For this prize, a herd of Angus polls took the first; a herd of Angus polls took the second, and a herd of short-horns, from England, took the third. It has been said by short-horn men that the best English herds were not represented there, but the fact is that Lady Pigot's herd, that took the third premium, was as well and fashiona bly bred as any in England, and the show of short horns was most excellent. As a still greater triumph, there was a prize of \$500 for the best beef-producing group, embracing animals from all countries, and the Angus polls were again the winners. On this class there was a jury of thirty-one members, and out of that number twentyfour were for the Angus and seven for the short horns. These are facts that may be taken as conclusive that the introduction of good representatives of this family into this country is in no sense a doubtful experiment. As beef makers they are certainly in quantity equal and in quality superior to our short-horns; as breeders they are more prolific, and to withstand our wintry blasts they are more hardy. With a cargo of hornless cattle for either railroad or ocean Pottawatomie Lands. travel, and whether for one mile or a thousand, the danger of accidents is greatly reduced, the suffering of the animals is greatly ameliorated, the facilities and convenience of the keepers are greatly improved, the animals reach their destination, not fevered with sufferings and torn with the unwilling horns of their neighbors, but comparatively fresh and in good condition. There is a large percentage here in favor of polled cattle that the shipper will be prompt to recognize in the prices he pays, and every man with a heart will rejoice at so great an abatement of the cruelties we witness every day .- N. Y. World.

THE STRAY LIST HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

We find we have not the description of cat- How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

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

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notined in writing of the fact, any other citizen and louseholder 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.

main a permanent one, and we should choose wisely and well the best means of producing the best animals for supplying it in all coming time.

Now, all we want is this same ox without horns. For generations the Angus polled ox has also been bred for perfection of form—the greatest amount of beef with the form—the greatest amount of beef with the choose wisely and we should be should b

mainder of the value of such stray.

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

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, the of the control of the contr

To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer.
To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than Hold.

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

60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no Sailke, name in Gold & Get, 10c CLINTON BROS, Clintonville, Ct. 60 PERFUMED CAROS, no 2 alike, name in Orlmson. Gold and Jet, 10c. DIME CO., Clintonville, Ct.

O luc. post-paid. Ggo. I. REED & Co., Nassan

\$66 week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfits free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine

\$52 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. \$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address. P. O. VICKERY, Augusts. Maine.

SGOLD PLATED WATCHES. Chespest in the known world. Sangle Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. CHASE'S 2000 double your money. Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

\$125. A MONTH AND EXPENSES to Agents. Send stamp for terms. S. C. FOSTER & Co., Cincinnati, C.

Balary. Salemen wanted to sellout Staple Goods to dealers. No pedding Expenses paid. Permanent employ-ment. address S. A. GRANT & CO. 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

· GREAT BARGAINS

MILLINERY

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

Do not fall to address or call on

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

The short line to free homes the

Union Pacific R. R. offers for sale

1,280,000 Acres of Land Less the occupied tracts, at the lowest prices and on more liberal terms, than ever before offered. The lanes 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 Kampas. For full information and descriptive circular with sectional map, apply or address W. F. DOWNS, General Office Land Com'r. Atchison, Kausas.

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

Coming to Kansas?

Coming to KANSAS, say to Fort Scott or Parsons, Oswego or Chetopa, Humboldt, Chanute, Burlington, Emporia, or Junction City, try the

Missouri, Kansas, & Texas R'y, It passes by daylight through the beautiful valley of the Neosho.

Coming to TENAS, say to Denison or Sherman, Dallas or Fort Worth, Waco or Austin, Houston or Galveston, or to San Antonia, Texas, try the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y It is the famous Route through the Beautiful Indian Territory. With two passenger trains every day in the week, which enter Texas at its gate, the wonderful city of Denison. Sleeping cars on every train. If you wish a beautiful illustrated Guide book describing Texas and Kansas, and containing articles on sheep and cattle raising, and where the best and chespest lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by addressing JAS. D. BROWN, General Agent M., K. & T. R'y, Sedalia, Mo.

THE FAMOUS

of A. T. & S. F. R. R., in close proximity to the Capital of the State. Very desirable and chea Long time. Sole Local Agents

We have also Improved Farms and Desirable City Property to suit the Homeless or Speculators.

Office 89 Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS. STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. 20 Per ct. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark.

LAND COMMISSIONER.

Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age,

"The Best Thing in the West,"

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years credit with 7 per cent interest. 33% PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A.T. & S.F. R. R, refunded to purchasers

Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address, A. S. Johnson, Act'g Land Com, Topeka, Ka.

For sale this fall, and spring of 1879. Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, Cherry and other stock at as low rates as can be bought elsewhere. Hedge plants, \$1.00 per thousand, E. H. HARROP, Topeka, Kansas.

Are you going to paint?

Averill Paint, WHITE AND ALL COLORS.

MIXED READY FOR USE. References: H. A. Fociks, Esq. Pres. Knox Co., Fair, Vincennes. (ad; Rev J H. Trowbridge, River-side, Ill.; S. L. Bardwell, Esq., (Banker.) Belle Prain lowa; J. D. Rexford, Esq., Pres. First National Bank, Jancaville, Wis.

USE CALCICAKE!

or prepared calcimine. Fricensis and sample cards, showing beautiful colors of both Paint and Calcicake furnished free by the Avguill Cranical Paint Co.. 171 Randolph Street, Chicago, Iil.

Apple seedlings. Apple Root Graits. Very cheap.

SILAS WILSON.

Box 15.

Atlantic, Iowa

The Market Prices in Cash

HIDES, TALLOW AND PELTS.

H. D. CLARK, Proprietor. DR. ROOT'S

Hand Book of Finance.

This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Greenback side of the money question. Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARM-ER, Topeka Kansas.

COVERT & GREENHOOD. GENERAL AGENTS FOR

MOSLER'S Cincinnati Fire and Burgler-Proof

SAFES, 79 RANDOLPH STREET. CHICAGO.

D. S. COVERT. | General Agents for Kansas, for J. GREENHOOD. | Sargents & Yale Time Locks.



& Haywood. Farmer Printing House.

Sample Copies sent for two 3 et stamps.

Topeka, Kansas



Pamphlets, Circulars, Letter Heads. Cards, Briefs,

Blanks of all Kinds, And all classes of FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING.
Promptly and well done at Reasonable Prices.
Estimates on book and pamphiet work furnished without charge. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address
HUDSON & EWING,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.— By Horace Greeley.

By Horace Greeley.

There has been no more helpful and useful book written for young men than this autobiography of Mr. Greeley. It gives his early strongles and his later successes, and shows through all one of the grandest self-made men of modern times. The book is one of the very best fer parents to place in the hands of their children. It is a volume of over t00 pages, well bound in cloth. The publisher's retail price is \$3,00. It will be sent, postage paid, from this office to any address for \$2,00.

DIARY OF THE AMERICAN

REVOLUTION.

From 1775 to 1781. By Frank Moore. Author of "Wo men of the War," "Rebellion Record," etc. compiled froms, Journals. Private Records, Correspondence, Etc., of that Period. A beautifully bound volume of over 1000 pages with fine steel engawings of the principal movers in the revolution, and our great cities as they were in those days. Retail price \$5,00. We will furnish it postage paid for \$4.00.

Address, KANSAS FARMER. Topeka, Kansas.

If you are a man of business; weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS. If you are a man of letters, toiling over your mid-night work, to restore brain and herve waste, take

HOP BITTERS. If you are young, and suff ring from any andiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

neever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleaning, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you overepsis, kidney or urinary complain disease of the comach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cared if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insi-t upon it. Your dauggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life It has saved hundreds.



By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humers, from the worst Serofals to a common Bisteeb, Pimple, or Eraption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysipclas, Sait-rheum, Fever Sorce, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Fash, Bolis, Carbuneles, Sorce Eyes, Serofulous Sorce and Swellings, White Swellings, Geitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dult, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chilis alternated with hot dushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid liver, or "Hillousness." In many case of "Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronehtts, Sections pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Cought, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.



No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, omposed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being estirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarri, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. Pience's Douche. This is the only form of instrument yet inventee with which faild medicine can be carried Hight or and Penfercitly Applied to all parts of the affected asal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions accompanying each instrument. Dr. Saog's Catarrh Remedy and applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustle drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche sold by drugsgists. R. V. Pience, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

KNOW

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION
Price only\$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miscries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent free to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL THYSELF finch St., Boston, Mass.

BEST CAST IRON ROLLER MADE.



in ONE SEASON'S USE. Address
A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis

FARM TOPICS.

SHEEP-HUSBANDRY IN KENTUCKY .- W. J. Davie, of Kentucky, writes: "Sheephusbandry is becoming much more in favor among our farmers, and a large increase is reported in every section of the state. Many farmers are crossing the common stock with the Cotswold, Merino, Shropshiredowns and Southdowns with great success. I have a sample of a Cotswold fleece that measures over twenty three inches in length. Many sheep of this breed in Henry and Oldham counties weigh from three hun dred and fifty to four hundred and fifty pounds gross. The Angora goats are beginning to come into favor, whose fleeces every year are clipped and sola at double the price of the best wool to the alpaca cloth factories in New York and Massachusetts."

CHEESE-MAKING.—I hear complaints every now and then from novices in cheesemaking that their cheese is liable to crack, and also often shows a soft bitter lump in the center on being cut. As I have had considerable experience here in one of the well-known cheese-making districts of the United States, I venture to offer a few suggestions which, if followed out, will I am sure, remedy these and some other annoyances liable to occur in the experience of the untried cheese-maker.

The troubles I have already mentioned are due largely, if not entirely, to the fact that the curd was not sufficiently scalded and the whey entirely expressed from it To make good cheese the rennet must be good. To insure this keep more salt in it than will dissolve. If two curds are used, the old curd must be sliced and soaked in warm whey; when the new one is ready they should both be chopped and mixed together and scalded with hot whey in the cheese tub; then dip out and salt, and put all in press while slightly warm. The second time of turning put it in a case of thin brown muslin. I make this case by cutting two pieces the size of my cheese; then sew around one of these pieces a strip as did so and have lost none since. Have wide as the cheese is thick, place the cheese in it, and lay the other piece over the top, calves this summer, and have left off the and press the same as if it was not in the sulphur on the yearlings.—Royal Buck in sack. This is called "sacking a cheese." Grease it on the sack. Prepare the grease by putting equal quantities of lard and butter in a skillet with a red pepper; let it cook is sufficiently cured. The sack not only prevents the cheese from spreading and cracking, but the pepper in the grease prevents the flies from troubling it."-Lucy A. Barnum, in N. Y. World.

CULTIVATING NUT TREES .- "The best time to plant nut trees is in the fall, as soon as they drop from the trees. They should not be planted very deep, as it is necessary to have the frost act on them and crack the shells. They may be planted in the citrons and raisins and currants, and lots of spring, in which case they should be kept things, and beautiful frosting on top," reover the winter packed in shallow boxes sponded the young miss. with sand and left out of doors. It is best "Why that's wedding cake," exclaimed the to plant two or three nuts in a place as they are not certain to sprout. If all sprout the best ones can be reserved and the others destroyed as soon as they are large enough to be out of danger. The first year's cultivation of nut trees consists in keeping the earth loose about them and the soil free from weeds. A good mulch is of great advantage. By the application of well-rotted barn-yard manure, the growth of blackwalnut and butternut trees may be increased very rapidly. Trees that have been manured come into bearing sooner and produce larger crops."

TO KEEP SWEET POTATOES .- Take common sand and have it perfectly dry; then dig the potatoes before the vines are frosted, or as soon thereafter as possible; have the potatoes perfectly dry, and then take boxes or barrels and put in a layer of sand, then a layer of potatoes, and so on until the barrel is full. Then place in a dry place where the temperature is never below 60° nor above 70°.

WINTER APPLES .- "Rural Jr.," says: "We have learned by experience that early gathered winter apples keep the best. As soon as fruit has attained its full size, we advise that it be picked. In central Illinois this will occur by the last of the present month; further north, a little earlier. A few days' neglect of this important duty, may cause the premature ripening of the crop."

FEEDING COWS .- "I first began to feed one or two good stories every number.

It is compared to increase the amount of meal; then my cows were troubled with garget, lost the use of one teat, then at last my best cow became dry. I began to look about for the cause. I tried feeding without meal, but then I got no milk. At last I tried shorts; they helped me out of one trouble into another; my cows began to gain in milk and to lose in flesh, whereas, in the first case, they lost in milk and gained in flesh, so I tried shorts and meal together, and since that time have had no trouble with my cows. I served at the content of the cause of the paper. Botany for boys and Girls in several numbers. How to learn to swim in a series of articles. How to learn to swim in a series of articles. How to learn to swim in a series of articles. How to learn to swim in a series of articles. How to learn to swim in a series of articles.

Botany for boys and Girls in several numbers. How to several numbers. How to learn to swim in a series of articles.

Botany for boys and Girls in several numbers. How to several numbers. How to learn to swim in a series of articles.

Botany for boys and Girls in several numbers. How to several numbers. How to learn to swim in a series of articles.

Botany for boys and Girls in several numbers. How to several numbers. How to several numbers. How to learn to swim in a series of articles.

Botany for boys and Girls in several numbers. How to several numbers. The several numbers. The my cows on corn meal alone, which worked

have fed them thus for the last three years, and shall continue to feed the same as long as my cows keep in good health and give a full flow of good milk."-S. J. H.

WINDFALLS.-As many of the apples which have fallen from the trees look as well as those which are picked off, many fruit-growers put them in with the picked fruit. But this is a great mistake. Such apples will not keep well. Most of them are too mature. Many of them have been slightly bruised. And the action of the sun upon apples which have been a few days upon the ground, has, in many specimens, commenced a fermentation which will lead to speedy decay. Consequently it is never well to put windfalls with the best apples .-E. in Dirigo Rural.

A QUEER CABBAGE.—The Island of Jersey, in the English Channel, produces a remarkable variety of cabbage, called the Jersey cow cabbage, which grows to the height of three or four feet, and is cultivated for fodder. The stalk, which is tall and very straight, is often made into walking sticks, and when smoothed off and varnished it is similar in appearance to bamboo cane. Most travelers who visit the island carry away a cabbage walking-stick.

GLEANING.-In old bible times the harvester was not to glean his field or his vineyard; he was to leave the accidental scatterings for the poor. A good provision in the old law, to keep alive in the husbandman's heart a social and charitable feeling. But in these times there are none to glean as a divine right what the farmer fails to collect. Hence the duty devolves upon the reaper to gather savingly, and to collect all the fragments, that nothing be lost.

MEASUREMENT OF HAY .- Five hundred and twelve cubic feet of hay taken from a

mow or stack, will make a ton. BLACK-LEG.—About a year ago I lost some fine calves with this disease. Being at North Platte a friend told me to give my calves one tablespoonful of sulphur with an equal quantity of salt once a week. I did so and have lost none since. Have continued the same treatment of my young calves this summer, and have left off the sulphur on the yearlings—Royal Ruch in Nebraska Farmer.

HOW SHE FIXED HIM.

The young man was evidently honest in until slightly browned, then strain off and his intentions, but three years of constant rub over the cheese every morning until it courting had failed to overcome his excessivbashfulness. They were sitting in chairs at a respectful distance apart. Said the young man, having spent five minutes in search of a subject :

"How do you get along with your cooking?" "Nicely," replied the miss : "I'm improving wonderfully. I can make splendid cake now." "Can you?" said the young man in a pleased manner; "what kind do you like best ?"

"I like one made with flour and sugar and

ung man nervously. "I meant wedding," said the young miss,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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



for 1879, will more than sustain its previous reputation as a pure, instructive, interesting and amusing paper for our Boys and Girls that parents need not be afraid to place in the hands of their children. It is not filled with sensational olood-and-thunder trash, but just such a paper as boys and girls need. It will be finely illustrated, printed on book paper and sent to any address one year

For the Low Price of 50 cents.

Among the many good things we shall offer the eaders of AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for 1879 will be One or two good storie- every number.

12 chapters in Natural History.

A 32 column menthly STORY PAPER a year PD FR with 50 printed Gold Leaf Cards, Filth in GEM case, 25 ets. Eagle Printing Co., Springfield, Masa

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 85 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland Main® 25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name 10c postpaid. GEO. I. REED & Co., Nas-na New York.

APPLE TREES, two - year old, \$30 to trees, Grape vines &c. Evergreens by the carlot very cheap. PRESTON REED, Valley Falls, Kas.

\$40 MADE EVERY DAY with our WELL AUGUR and DRILLS. We defy competition, and can prove that our augur will do more work with less labor than any other. CATALOGUES FREE. Send for one. Address, C. A. BROCKETT & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES

ist Class, 2 years old, \$12 per thousand. ≳nd Class, 2 year old, \$10 per "' Address, G. F. E∃PENLAUB, Rosedale, Kan.

SPALDING'S KANSAS TOWN AND TO WNSHIP LAW CUIDE
The Original Text of all the Laws in Force.
For Taxpayers, Voters, Public Officers & Lawyers.
Lawyers, Commended by the Auditor of State.
AGENTS WANTED to canvass the State.
\$50 to \$150 a month. Send for Circular & Terms.
P. W. ZIEGLER & CU., 620 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

As food for Hogs, nothing better nor cheaper can be found. From 1.000 to 1.500 bushels to the acre are easily raised. Circulars giving full information sent free. JOHN. C. HENNESY, La Salle, La Salle Co., lils. P. O. Box, 122.

\$57.60 AGENT'S profits per week. Will prove it or forfelt \$500, New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 218 Fulton St.N.Y

HONEY AND BEES.

Seventy-five Bee stands for sale. Terms easy. Sent by express or freight. MRS. E. D. VAN WINKLE, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

FOR SEED.

Sheep For Sale.

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

Short-Horn Cattle FOR SALE.

Eleven Head of Short-horn cows and helfers for sale for cash, or exchange for land in Kansas; the cows recorded in A. H. B., bred by C. E. Leonard, of Cooper Co., Mo. Address, J. H. LASLEY, Raymore, Cass Co., Mo.

CREEK VALLEY FARM HERD



Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of 215 head; 160 summer pigs.mainly the get of the grand imported hoar, "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 premium in Sweepstakes for best boar of any age or breed at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878, being the only time he has been shown.

My pigs 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.

Parties from a sistance desiring to inspect my herd in person, will be conveyed from and to depot free of charge, where notice is given. I have never had a better lot of pigs than now; and as formerly, shall guarantee satisfaction to all purchasing on order. Address, SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

On Improved Farms

MONEY

TO

In sums of \$3,000 to \$10,000. Terms very reasonable. Rate of Interest, 8, 9 and 10. LO ANS PROMPTLY MADE

-APPLY TO THE-**WESTERN LOAN** TRUST CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FLUES,

Don't endanger your building by running a stove pipe through the roof when you can get a good PIPE CHIMNEY so cheap.

HENRY. F GEE GEO. D. HALE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

HARDWARE

Have REMOVED to their New Store,

No. 173, KANSAS AVENUE,

To which place they most cordially invite all their patrons to call and examine one of the best selected stocks to be found in the West.

Medal and Diploma

DUTTON & BAKER.

St. John Weed, (improved in '77),

and Wilson, &

Also Needles, Attachments, Oils, Shoemaker's and Saddler's Silk. OLD MACHINES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. One door east of south east corner seventh street and Kansas avenue, TOPEKA KANSAS.

THE KANSAS



or Excellence of Material, proughness of Construc-pand Beauty and Perfec-pin Finish.

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

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsil Rubs and Indians Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warrantee Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

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

TOPEKA CARBONATED STONE

And Pipe Works,

MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF

Chimney Flues, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and Well Tubing, Also Stone for Building Purposes, and Side Walks. ALSO KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE

DRALL PIPE CEMENTS, PLASTER, LIME AND HAIR.

All Orders in my line will meet with prompt attention Office and Works on Kansas Avenue, Between Second and Third Streets. P. O. Box, 170.

M. A. SPEAR, Proprietor. J. H. SPEAR, General Agent

GO TO THE **CREAT AMERICAN** ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

204 Kansas Avenue.

FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, KNIT JACKETS, &c.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! HATS! HATS! GOODS SOLD LOWER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

ONE PRICE FOR ALL. SQUARE DEALING, NO MISREPRESENTATION

JACOB LEVI, Proprietor, Topeka, Ks.

NURSERY STOCK.

General Assortment. Stock first-class. Lowest rates. Apple trees and Orange plants in large quantities. Special rates by the car-load. Send for Price Lists to E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nurseries, Louisburgn, Kansas.

atal at at at at at a tal at at a tal at a tal at

CATALOGGA HOSALA CALALA Wilcox's Combined Steel Tooth, Flexible

HARROW and CULTIVATOR.

Do you want a light harrow for your prairie soil covering 10, 13% or 15 ft., having from 90 to 13% soitd Bessemer steel teeth? Do you want a sod Harrow that saves you one-half of your time fitting your prairie sod for wheat? Do you want a slanting tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stalks? Do you want a heavy harrow for your stiff clay soil or a flexible harrow that will run over small stumps, roots or boulders, never requires lifting? Do you want a cultivator from 8 to 15 ft wide, second to none in the market to fit your fall plowing for corn? Do you want a harrow for any purpose in any kind of soil? We have all you want in this one implement Special Agents wanted. I theral discount to farmers ordering with the cash.

J. F. WILCOX & CO, 86 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.



Over five hundred sold

BORE during past year; works in Boulders, Hard-pan, and Quicksand, making Coal Slate. Wells where all FOR Best Mineral Prospecting al Prospecting———Machine in use. The lightest, Cheapest, and Best.

Can be used with Man or Horse Power. | MONEY Send for Circulars. O. RUST, Manager, Macon, Mo.

BIG CIANT CORN MILL.



EVERY MAN HIS OWN MILLER. The only Mill that will grind as fine as when new until worn entirely out. The only Mill grinding corn and cob successfully that will grind shelled corn fine enough for family

Grinds twice as fast as any other Mill of same size and price. Manufactured by J. A. FIELD, SON & CO., 922 N. 2nd St., St. Louis. Mention this paper.

Combined cast and wrought Iron posts with Steel Barbed Wire make the cheapest and most durable fence in the world. In the older states it is superceding all other stock fences as fast as it can be procured. Address the SOUTHWESTERN IRON FENCE Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

