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The Kansas Farmer.

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THE CROPS OF 1877.

EDITOR FARMER: The farmers' business for the year 1877 is now near enough its close to form an approximate idea of its profits and losses, and for this section of country the profits are going to be on the wrong side of the ledger, notwithstanding the extravagant assertions to the contrary by some of our commercial papers.

Let us see. (I speak of a neighborhood about six miles wide by eight miles long, in the northwest part of Leavenworth county.) The wheat crop of twenty odd of our largest wheat-raisers averaged only about 13 bushels per acre. The two largest crops averaged a fraction over 21 bushels, while some of the largest crops (greatest number of acres) reached but nine or ten bushels. The quality of the grain too, is not up to our former averages.

The cause of this partial failure is threefold: Hessian fly; too much wet in April and May; and a disease known, locally, as spot. In all this I see little cause for rejoicing, save the very old-fashioned one, that "it might have been worse."

The corn crop of the section I speak of, will not exceed 25 bushels per acre, and I doubt not this estimate is too high. With corn at current rates, 28c, I fail to see the cause of rejoicing.

Potatoes, one of our prominent crops, are only about $\frac{1}{2}$ yield of Early Rose; white Peachblows are only about $\frac{1}{4}$ crop. (I count a full crop of the former at 100 bushels per acre, and of the latter 80 bushels).

Hay alone has given us a bountiful yield, but prices (\$5.00 per ton) do not allow the farmer to haul it from 15 to 20 miles, as many of them have to do.

Is this a matter to make the farmer laugh?

Fat cattle, such as the majority of our farmers have to sell, (cows and young cattle) may be rated at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and hogs 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Your cow, after eating from 40 to 60 bushels of corn, will bring you pretty near as much as you paid for her as a milk cow; while your hogs, if you have had average luck (in losses), may return you five or ten cents per bushel for the corn the herd has consumed.

The wonder is that farmers don't "bust" themselves laughing over the profits they (don't) get on hogs and cattle. The only stock that pays a profit with us is calves, and the prices of these are out of the question. One of my neighbors sold seven, last spring's calves, for \$10.00 per head, and sold to a butcher at that. They had run with the cows all summer and were fat; would ordinarily have brought \$9.00 @ \$10.00. The high price of veal is due to the fact that all our farmers who have got demoralized in the hog business are turning their attention to calves; a transaction that in my judgment, time will prove to be a mistake. I mean, of course, for so many to make a specialty of cattle-raising to the exclusion of hogs.

Our farmers are, for some reason, behind many portions of the state in the quality of their cattle. If we could get high grade Durham or Herefords at a reasonable price, I am satisfied that every 100 acre farm could fatten ten head of three-year-old steers each winter with good profits, i. e. if it is made a regular business, year after year.

But I am not quite done whining yet. The funniest part of our farmers' side show is yet to come; I mean in the unparalleled loss that we have sustained in the past eight months, in hogs, and particularly in the past three months. In that time seven farmers of my acquaintance have lost four hundred and thirteen head, and the most of these were large hogs. One lot of eighty, that died in three weeks' time, averaged over three hundred pounds. The most of these hogs died from inflammation of the lungs induced by a small worm from one-fourth of an inch to one inch in length, that gather in the ramifications of the bronchial tubes, in large numbers. The hog lives from three to ten days after the attack, and often bleeds from the nose and mouth 24 to 48 hours before death.

The question is, where does this worm come from? Are the eggs of some insect deposited in the nostrils, that develop into this worm, like the maggot that infests the sheep's head?

Or, is it an animalcule that the hog inhales, and that in its new quarters develops into this comparative monster? Can entomology help us to a solution of this question? It

must be decided before we can intelligently find a remedy.

I have somewhere noticed an account of a sheep-raiser in Colorado, that lost some 2,000 head of sheep, from a similar worm in the lungs, and he obtained immunity for the rest of his flock by smearing their noses with pine tar. I have spoken of this to some of those who have called upon me for advice, but it has not as yet been used sufficiently to test its merits. Now will readers in other portions of the state, if they are having a hog epidemic, please notice the lungs and bronchial tubes immediately after death, as well as other organs, and report through the FARMER what they find.

Now I believe this is all of the "sorry" side of the picture that I have to report. Our farmers, unlike thousands of mechanics and laboring men throughout the country, have plenty to eat and to wear. A few of them are in debt, but economy is the order of the day, and that with stout hearts and willing hands will tide us over the shoals and straits of "hard times," especially if we keep striving for "more light" and a better knowledge of our occupation by reading our agricultural papers and books.

A. G. CHASE.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE AND THE DEAD MEAT IMPORTATION.

The enterprise of the *Edinburgh Scotsman* in sending a correspondent to this country to study the American beef question, has been noticed before in the FARMER. The correspondent proved to be a close and very intelligent observer and in all his letters he has treated the questions he has discussed with great fairness. Believing our readers would appreciate the correspondence he gives in his letter, in the *Scotsman* two weeks since, we give it almost entire. Some of the plain and not altogether complimentary points made against our loose system of feeding and care of stock, are within the bounds of truth, as all fair-minded men must admit.

Regarding the quality of the best class of American beef there is considerable difference of opinion. Brother Jonathan tells us that it can't be beat anywhere in the world, and even on this side of the Atlantic there are a few who maintain that it is quite equal to the finest quality of beef the British Isles have ever produced. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, my firm opinion is, that the best quality of American beef has no comparison whatever with the best quality of British beef. It must be placed on a level with second class British beef, but to a higher position it has not the title of a claim. And my reasons for so thinking are easily explained. To begin with, the class of cattle which produces the best quality of American beef are decidedly inferior in almost every point to the best beef cattle of Britain. Their ancestors on the female side were rough, coarse, big-boned, muscular cattle, far from well suited for the production of beef, and though the influence of the improved sires has fled away those coarse points considerably and engrafted many new qualities, still they display remnants of the characteristics of the original breed which seriously reduce the quality of their beef. They are still too big-boned, too clumsy about the head and neck, too narrow along the top, too flat on the rib, have too much muscle, and are unsatisfactory both in touch and quality. To be sure, every successive cross lessens the faults, but before they can all be hidden several generations must come and go. Supposing, however, that the best class of beef cattle in America and Britain were equally good in breeding and general characteristics, the manner in which cattle feeding is carried on in America would of itself leave that country far behind Britain in regard to the quality of its best class of beef. As previously stated, the finest quality, as well as the maximum quantity, of beef can be produced only by the animal being fed unvaryingly from its birth onwards; and while this principle is not observed in Britain nearly so generally as it ought to be, it is barely recognized in America at all. In Britain, cattle feeding has become a science; in America it is a work that may be performed in the most convenient haphazard manner. The temperature and constitution of the animal receive no attention from the American farmer, neither does he take any heed whether or not his animals are supplied with food containing in proper proportions the commodities which form flesh, fat, bone and muscle. When he wishes to fatten his cattle, he scatters on the field amongst them an abundance of Indian corn and a seasoning of salt, and leaves the rest of

the fattening process to the animals themselves and to nature. It is the misfortune of the American farmer that nature has done so much for him; but kind though it be, it does not satisfactorily accomplish all that is left to it in the feeding of cattle. It does not supply in the atmosphere, nor in any other shape, the ingredients which are lacking in Indian corn for the efficient feeding of cattle, neither does it always provide the fattening with that shelter which is desired to assist the daily fare in keeping up the animal heat. To illustrate what is meant, brief reference may be made to the mode of feeding pursued by Mr. John B. Gillet, Elkhart, Macon county, Illinois, whose immense herd of 2300 head was noticed at some length in one of my letters from America, and who has for upwards of thirty years displayed as much care and intelligence in the management of his herd as any other man on the American continent. For several years back he has been receiving higher prices for his fat steers than most of his neighbors and fellow American farmers, and it was from his herd that Mr. Eastman, of New York, obtained those excellent samples of beef that electrified this country on their arrival here little more than a year ago; so that the illustration selected is very favorable to the general system of cattle feeding even among the most intelligent and most advanced of American farmers. Mr. Gillet rears between 400 and 500 calves every year from short-horn bulls and high grade cows, each calf being allowed to follow its dam; and thus when weaned or turned into "stirkies," (as a broad Scot would say), the calf is usually as high in condition as it is desirable that a calf should be. But after that, instead of an endeavor being made to retain the calf beef, and to slowly and gradually add to it, the animal has to be contented with a very scanty living till it is approaching three years old. In a good grass season the summer food may be abundant, but in winter the forage is invariably scarce, and, indeed, the animals have sometimes, as already stated, to scrape their daily pittance from beneath a covering of snow. In the autumn of their third year, Mr. Gillet's steers are turned on to full rations as feeding cattle, and for ten or twelve months are fed very liberally with Indian corn, which is given them in the open field as it grew in winter, and in the ear in troughs in summer. They take on flesh speedily while they are thus treated, especially during the summer months; and when they are shipped to the beef markets of Chicago or New York in the months of August, September, and October, they are indeed a very handsome lot of beef cattle, weighing from 1700 to 1900 pounds, live weight. What is there, then, in this system of feeding that damages the quality of beef? The cattle are begun well and finished well, but in the interval of nearly two years' duration, between their weaning and the autumn of their third year, they are neglected, or at least left to shift for themselves. Each of the two winters in this interval wears away a considerable portion of the fat laid on, during the previous summer, leaving on the frame of the animal a quantity of strong, dry, shriveled-up, ill-mixed flesh, which remains there and greatly reduces the value of the carcasses. A few of the American farmers with whom I discussed the subject argued that to endeavor to lay flesh and fat on an animal before it has reached its maximum growth, or nearly so, is perfectly useless, in fact, a decided mistake, for they held that the feeding stunts the growth of the animal, and impairs its constitution. Ideas like these are also occasionally expressed on this side of the Atlantic, but that they are ill-founded there is not the slightest doubt. Unquestionably excessive feeding in youth both endangers the constitution and blunders the growth of an animal, but moderate and steady feeding does neither. On the contrary, it accelerates the growth of an animal, and increases the quantity and improves the quality of its beef. All animals cannot stand the same amount of pressing with food; their constitution must be watched, and the food applied accordingly.

Americans are quick to take advantage of any means by which they can amass a few of the "almighty" dollars; and if there is money in this new trade, it may be relied upon that it will continue and grow at true American speed. At what price, then, can American beef suitable for shipment be sold in British markets? The very finest of beef steers, such as Mr. Gillet's, cost at home about 7 cents per lb. of live weight, and the expense of transit

to New York would add, say, another half-cent per pound. This class of cattle would "dress" on the average from 58 to 63 lb. of beef to every 100 lb. of live weight, which would bring the cost price of their beef in New York to from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., or from about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., leaving the offal and the hide to cover profits and slaughtering expenses at New York. Transit across the Atlantic and commissions and add other 8 cents, and thus the cost price of the best class of American beef by the time it is exposed for sale in British markets amounts to from 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. A slightly inferior class of cattle cost at home about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. of live weight, which would bring their dressed beef in Britain to a cost price of about 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. After this, again, comes a large number of second-class grades, which would "dress" from 56 to 58 pounds of beef to every 100 pounds of live weight. At home these cost from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents per pound of live weight, and thus in Glasgow or Liverpool their beef would cost from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d. per pound. It will easily be seen from these figures that an average retail price in Britain of 7d. per pound would not return the Americans a very handsome profit. An average of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound would not make them millionaires very quickly.

THE BUTTER INTEREST.

One of the most expensive evils to the agricultural interest of Kansas, and probably of every other grazing and dairy state, is the large quantity of poor butter in proportion to a fairly good article, which is placed on the market by the dairymen, or women, as the case may be. Farmers' wives produce, in the aggregate, the great bulk of butter manufactured in the United States, and on them, principally, will devolve the work of improvement in the quality of this staple article of diet in the temperate zone. Every farmer's wife has a painful recollection of the low price of the average class of butter the past season. The outlook for the future of that prime article of the cuisine, we are warranted in saying, is not favorable to an advance in the price, but on the contrary, every indication points to a still lower range of prices for the common article, which class constitutes two-thirds if not a much larger percent. of the butter which make up the thousands of tons that are manufactured in the Western and Middle States.

The common grades of butter have now a powerful rival to compete with in the markets, in oleo-margarine, which is making fearful inroads on the trade. This substitute for butter has been brought to great perfection, and is made to take the place, satisfactorily, of a very fair quality of butter. The manufacturers of oleo-margarine have some important advantages over the dairy. The materials out of which it is manufactured are procured on the spot where it is marketed, and expense of transportation is saved. Another primary advantage in favor of oleo-margarine, is its keeping qualities. It is impossible to prevent butter from becoming more or less "strong" if kept any considerable time, while the former retains its original sweetness. It is said the manufacturers of this imitation butter reap a good profit at four cents a pound, so that butter-makers can readily see what a formidable foe they have to contend with. The oleo-margarine is beginning to contend in the European markets against our butter, and Liverpool circulars are inquiring for "American oleo-margarine."

Every indication, we think, points to a still greater fall in the prices of poor and medium-class butter, much of which is already quoted as grease-butter at eight and ten cents in New York. Butter-makers, especially farmers' wives, will see that it will not pay much longer to manufacture the poor grade of butter that too many are in the habit of placing on the market, and when complaint is made of its inferior quality, their reply too often is, "It won't pay to take the trouble to make good butter. We can get no more for it." It will always pay, in the long run, to manufacture a good article of anything; and they will find that, and in the near future, that it will not

pay to manufacture an inferior article of butter. Good butter will always command ready sale and a fair price when the brand is known to be uniformly good. This quality meets a market in which the oleo-margarine does not come in competition, and is always in demand, while the poor grades find no buyers unless at ruinously low figures. It costs no more to prepare and place in New York a butter that will readily sell at eighteen to twenty cents, than it does for an article that goes off with much effort at twelve to fourteen cents. As the shipper will not work without a fair margin of profit, it is plain that the difference in the value of the two grades of butter will go mainly into the pockets of the manufacturers, hence it is clearly to the interest of every thrifty housewife, who has the care of the dairy on her hands, to use every effort to improve the quality of her butter. There are a number of farmers in the neighborhood of Topeka (and doubtless the rule applies to every section of country), who sell their butter four to five cents above the ruling price for ordinary grades of butter, because they are known to produce habitually a fine article for table use. The makers of "ordinary" and poor stock may easily raise the standard of their product and reap the advanced price if they will. They must learn the art and use painstaking and cleanliness. The following "hints," if carefully studied and rigidly observed, will pay two to five cents on every pound of butter made by those who are turning out the poor grades which glut and break down the markets, and offer the oleo-margarine manufacturers their best opportunity to realize handsome profits.

HINTS FOR BUTTER-MAKERS.

1. Never allow cows to be overheated by driving, or to be frightened.
2. Provide a cool, sweet room for milk,—in warm weather the coolest place that can be secured.
3. Allow no offensive odors about the dairy. Never use a coal-oil lamp when working with milk or butter. Milk is a great absorbent of foul odors.
4. Never mix fresh milk with a former milking until the former is thoroughly cool.
5. Allow the cream before churning to turn slightly sour, but not to become old or rancid. Neglect in this matter is the cause of a great deal of bad, "old tasting" fresh butter. Stir the cream crock frequently.
6. When the butter is taken from the churn work it as little as possible, using ice water or cold well water to wash out the butter-milk. Salt with one ounce of fine dairy salt to the pound, and set away in a cool place for a few hours to harden and temper, then finish working by pressing the butter gently with a ladle, allowing the hands to touch it as little as possible. Never allow the ladle to draw on the butter, or the grain will be injured and the butter made salvy.
7. Never use coarse or common cheap salt for dressing butter. It will not dissolve readily, but remains in grains through the butter, thereby injuring its quality very much. The cheap barrel salt also contains lime, which causes the butter to become rancid in a short time. Many butter-makers injure their produce by oversalting, in the dishonest hope of selling salt for butter. This attempt to defraud the merchant and consumer seldom succeeds, as the merchant is almost certain to detect the cheat, and docks the weight to compensate for the surplus salt. The practice is thoroughly bad as well as dishonest, for the butter is permanently injured, and the produce will neither command ready sale nor a fair price. "Honesty is the best policy" in this as in every thing else.

From Harbour County.

Oct. 23.—We had a full week of rain from the 13th to the 20th, and now all is lovely. Wheat was suffering much before, but now looks well and is coming out finely; 100 per cent more sown than last year. Corn crop good. Stock looks well. Prairie fires are all around us, have heard of but little loss.

T. H. Lusk.

Horticulture.

CAUTION TO KANSAS TREE PLANTERS.
The Secretary of the State Horticultural Society has issued the following notice, which may save some of the new settlers in Kansas a good deal of money:

DWARF TREES.

Under this head are placed the dwarf apple peach, plum and cherry. With the single exception of the pear, the whole outfit may be considered and treated by tree planters as worthless, having failed in all the points claimed in their favor—viz., hardiness, early and profuse productiveness, beauty and excellence of the fruit, as tested with the standard class.

We make the above statement upon practical knowledge, and from our own experience and extensive observations, and would caution all novices in the fruit-growing pursuit to give no heed to the flattering representation of peddlers offering this class of trees. Disappointments will surely follow such investments. Nice, healthy, standard trees can be obtained at our home nurseries from eight to twelve cents each, and by a careful selection of varieties fruit can be had earlier and of a much finer quality than from any dwarf, for which the swindling rates of thirty, forty and fifty cents, and even one dollar, are asked by unscrupulous agents and peddlers.

HOW TO PLANT AN ORCHARD TO BE A FAILURE.

As many persons seem to try to see how little fruit they can make their apple trees bear, and also seem to take pride in growing worthless varieties, I will give such men a few hints to aid them in their endeavors to render their orchards of no value.

First, crop the land where the trees are to be set till there is no fertility left in it. A good test of that state is to plant a few hills of white beans on it; and if it fails to grow any pods of these beans, the land is in the right condition. Next see that the fences are down around the field, so that your own and neighbors' cattle can come in when the trees are planted, and browse on them, which will save you the expense of trimming them once a year.

In buying your trees, ask your nurseryman if he has a "cheap lot" and say you are setting trees for the use of others when you are dead, and that you are not going to pay out much money for them; and he will call your attention, probably, to a worthless lot of trees, not labeled, and such as will suit you exactly, being varieties that have been condemned by horticultural societies as worthless. He will say: "Yes, here is a splendid lot of fine, straight trees—labels are lost—got mixed—excellent sorts—will sell them at your own price." Such trees you can get "for a song," and while you are alive, as you are well advanced in years, it will be just the same as if they were the best varieties in existence, so you should order the nurseryman to dig them up, and you will come for them. Don't tell him to have them dug up carefully, and with as many roots as possible, because you want the load as small as possible, and short, stubby roots are easily set.

When you get the trees loaded upon your wagon, don't throw anything over the roots to keep them from the rays of sun, and the drying wind; and when you get home, select a sunny place to throw down the trees, and be sure not to set them till next day. If any one advises you to "heel in" the trees till planted, tell them you have heard of such bosh before from "book farmers."

In setting the trees, let your hired man do it, while you take the world easy at the village tavern. Tell him to dig the holes as small as possible, and let the roots in; that if they can't go in spread out as they grew naturally, to curl them up in a circle, to put the yellow, lower earth around the roots, and the dark, fertile soil where it does not come in contact with them in the least. You should also tell him not to be particular about filling in earth in the cavities between the roots, also not to press the earth upon them, and be sure not to water the trees, unless a rain sets in. Lastly, say to him: "John, I want you to hurry up this work. There are only one hundred trees to set, and I will give you till six o'clock to-night to set them."

Another point: You have undoubtedly read, or heard, that it is a good plan to manure and cultivate the land where your trees are set; but don't do it, because this advice is found in the papers; and you don't want to follow any such unreliable rules for the management of an orchard. If your father or grandfather did a thing, you should follow their examples. Above all, don't subscribe for an agricultural or horticultural paper, as they cost from \$1 to \$2 a year, and for that sum you and your whole family could see a circus performance which you would remember for a lifetime.—*Farmers' Friend.*

Farm Stock.

FEED THE STOCK.

It has been a poor fall for good pasture in this section of Missouri. The weather has been exceedingly dry, so much so that it has been very difficult to put in the wheat crop. Meadows and pastures have suffered for the want of rain, and when pastures suffer, stock generally suffers, especially if pastures are stocked to their full capacity—and generally they are stocked beyond it. Already we can see that stock are beginning to decline in flesh. King Frost has been to work with his cold, sharp fingers nipping the grass blades. It is true we have had a little rain, and vegetation is making a new start, but the new growth has but little sustenance.

The wise farmer will therefore eye his stock closely. The very moment he sees they are on the wane, he must begin to feed. He must not lose a single pound of flesh that they have made. On the contrary, he must see that every day there is an increase in the weight of his stock, and especially of such as are intended for beef. This is the only way he can get pay for the feed given in winter. If they remain at a stand-still, merely, all the food given them, and all the care and labor bestowed will be lost.

Many farmers go to the cornfields now, and haul a load or two more daily of the corn stalks, with or without corn to the pastures. All kinds of stock feed freely on them, and

they help to keep the stock thriving. It is very important that stock should be in good condition to meet the cold weather that comes in winter. It is better to begin to feed too soon than too late. If farmers have abundant pasturage, these suggestions are unnecessary.

Every farmer should be supplied with winter pasturage, with fields of blue grass and orchard grass, a foot or more high at this season, to turn stock in, to feed themselves the most of the winter, with shelters provided so that when cold winds and biting storms come, they can be protected from them. No branch of farming pays better than raising, feeding and fattening stock; but it wants to be carried on with skill, on the right principles, as anything does to make it successful. This hap-hazard, careless, slovenly, unsystematic way of doing business, don't pay in this day and generation. There is so much competition, there are so many engaged in every calling, that it is only those who devote their time and attention and best thoughts to their calling, taking advantage of everything which science, experience and observation have demonstrated to be best—that obtain the highest success.—*Southern Agriculturalist.*

BREEDING SWINE.

D. Z. Evans gives, in the Maryland Farmer, what in his opinion the form of boars and breeding sows should be:

A good breeding boar should be broad on the back, the width extending back well over the hams; the body should be deep, broad and short for the depth; the head should be broad between the eyes, the snout short and broad; the jaws heavy, the legs strong, well set under, and he should stand firmly on his feet. The chest should be full and deep, so as to prove he had health and did not possess any weakness. The ears should be as refined as can be consistent with the breed.

We here have spoken of a good breeding boar under a general heading, the animals of each breed exhibiting some individual characteristics other than we have given. We have not space here to describe, fully, the breeds we have named, but may give them special attention at some near future time. We will here give the general characteristics of a good breeding sow, irrespective of breed.

A good breeding sow should be rather long in the body, as well as deep and rather broad, so as to show that she has room enough to carry a good litter of pigs, and produce good, sound, healthy ones, she should be rather rounding on the rump, approaching to square, a long sloping rump being indicative of anything but good breeding in most cases; she should stand well upon her feet and should have legs not too long nor yet too short, but of medium length, so she can handle her body well when heavy with pigs. Her snout should be broad and short, ears not too coarse or large and eyes set well apart. The jaws should be heavy and deep. The hams should be broad and heavy, and the shoulders well set, so as to afford plenty of breathing room. A sow should not be put to the boar till at least six months old, and if at eight months of age she is put to the boar, she will produce better pigs than if preserved younger. The older the sow is the better pigs she will produce, provided she is a good milker and a careful mother, and if she is not the latter, better turn her into pork than keep her in your breeding herd; we keep a good breeding sow as long as she will produce pigs.

The best food for pigs we have found to be a good slop made from corn and oats ground together. All the breeding stock should have the range of a good clover field during the season, and should have a moderate supply of the above named slop; but care must be taken not to feed breeding sows too heavily, for they are, when too fat, liable to injure their offspring. The boar, likewise, should not be kept too fat, for he will soon be too sluggish to attend to the sows, and may prove to be an uncertain getter of pigs.

Before the sows are ready to drop their young, say a week or so before, remove them to a separate enclosure or pen, where they should not be disturbed till after they have farrowed. After the pigs have been dropped, give the sow cooling drink, and afterward give her just as much food, principally milk or refuse from the dairy, if possible, as she can stand to. When the young porkers are two or three weeks old, put a small trough where the old sow cannot get at it, and keep this well filled with milk, cleaning it out every couple of days to prevent it from getting foul. By giving the young ones milk they will grow much more rapidly, and will not pull down the sow so much as if she had to supply all the food for her young. To have good pigs it is absolutely necessary to keep them growing rapidly from the time they are dropped till they are four or five months old, after which time those intended for breeders should not be forced, but merely kept in good growing condition.

HORSES AND THE HORSE TRADE.

The number of horses in the United States is estimated at 8,000,000. Illinois ranking first in number of equines, New York next, with over half a million; then Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Texas, Iowa, Indiana and Kentucky. The number of horses in the New England States is estimated at 500,000, Maine having the largest number and Massachusetts next. The number of horses in the entire country in 1860 was about 6,500,000. The raising of horses is principally confined to the States of Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and several of the Western States, notably Ohio and Illinois. The farm or work horses of Maine and Vermont are noted throughout the land. The farmer who breeds horses knows his own interest well enough to

study the tastes of the community, and to breed up to them. Speed is, to be sure, only one of the many qualities which are essential to a good roadster, and size, style, action, temper, form, constitution and enduring qualities are equally important in making a general estimate of the character of horses. The horses raised in Maine which come to the Boston market are, generally speaking, fine specimens of the equine race. So are those imported from Vermont and Canada, the latter having peculiarities of their own, quite distinct from the thorough New England animal. The weight of a good roadster may vary from 950 to 1,100 pounds. There are many horses brought to the Boston sale stables that weigh under 1,000 pounds, probably quite as many as are over that weight. For ordinary purposes on the road and for general work an old horse dealer tells us that from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds is heavy enough. A larger-sized horse would not be found serviceable in horse-cars, omnibuses or hacks, and certainly not in the buggy or light carriage. A heavy horse will not last so long over the hard pavements of a city, like Boston, as a medium-sized one. The practice now conforms to this rule, we believe, as strangers especially will notice in all large cities (in the East, at least) small, quick, tough horses for most kinds of work. A medium-sized horse will range from 14½ to 15½ hands in height.

THE SHEEP TICK.

The address of Prof. C. Thomas before the Illinois Wool Growers' Association, on the subject of "Sheep Insects," contains the following about sheep ticks:

The "sheep tick" (*Melophagus ovinus*), notwithstanding its name, is not a tick in the true sense, but a wingless fly and belongs to the same order—*Diptera*—to which the bot-flies belong, but to a different and very similar family, which entomologists have named *Hippoboscidae*. These insects are distinguished by their flattened and somewhat horny bodies, the horizontal, flattened head, which is retracted into the front part of the thorax, and the rudimentary antennae. Some of them possess wings, but others have these members aborted, or are entirely without them, as in the case of the sheep-tick. The front part of the body of this species is unusually small; the head is somewhat wider than the thorax, which is very narrow; the mouth or proboscis is as long as the head; the limbs are short and thick, and the abdomen, "which is broad and hairy, is not divided into rings, as that of flies usually is." It is of a pale reddish color; the abdomen is lighter, with an irregular white line along each side and a red spot on the back.

The mode of reproducing in these flies is very singular and unusual. They produce neither eggs nor larvae; the egg-dust or tube has an enlargement which produces a milk-like secretion for the nourishment of the larva or young maggot; the egg—for they usually give birth to but one or two young—passes from the ovary to this enlargement and hatches into a larva, which is nourished there during this stage of its existence upon the milk-like fluid before alluded to, until it passes into the pupa or chrysalis state, at which time it leaves the body of the parent. Instead, therefore, of producing eggs or larvae they produce pupae. Therefore, strange as it may seem, we see in this very low type of animal life a somewhat close imitation of the method of reproduction observed in the higher animals.

The remedies for this pest may be placed under two heads as follows:

1st. A change of situation similar to that recommended in the case of the bot fly.

2d. Measures for removing the ticks. So far as the latter are concerned, I suppose the wool-growers present are doubtless familiar with the remedies suggested by Randall, Voss, Clark and other writers, which consist in dipping in decoctions of tobacco, arsenic solution, application of mercurial ointment, etc. To these I have nothing to add, as these, if properly followed, will suffice to eradicate them. As the only cure after they are on the sheep consists in eradicating the insect, this must be left to the ingenuity and practical knowledge of the shepherd. I have seen it stated somewhere that kerosene may be used with success, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with sheep to tell to what extent such remedies may be applied with safety.

TO EXTERMINATE POULTRY PARASITES.

The poll-tick is prevented or got rid of by slightly greasing the heads of the chicks as soon as hatched. The same process repeated once a week for about two or three weeks will carry them beyond further danger. Lice can be got rid of by dusting sulphur well into the feathers of the birds. If the chickens are young and under the hen dust the hen thoroughly with sulphur, and provided the usual dust-bath be supplied, this treatment will keep the fowls clean, if repeated about once a week.

Of the gape-worm it is difficult to say anything positive, though, of course, prevention is best. In order to get rid of this pest, the surest way, when a yard is infested, is to remove the fowls entirely away from the contaminated ground. I know of a yard that was once infested for many years. One year the chickens were all taken across a brook to another part of the farm and not allowed to visit the old ground until too large to get the disease. No trace of the gapes has been seen there since then, although several years have elapsed.

Of the remedies for the gapes there are as many as there are cures for the toothache. If attended to in time the worms can sometimes be drawn out with a horse-hair or thin feather. Carbolic acid inhaled by the chicks either in a box or by holding the chicks over the acid heated hot in a spoon over a lamp, will also sometimes dislodge them; but when the worms get down in the throat, where the wind pipe branches, there is not much hope for the sufferer.

The house-mite or spider, that lives in the wood-work of dirty nests, is easily got rid of by cleanliness, whitewash or petroleum and fumigation. A good way is to saturate all the inside woodwork with crude petroleum. For scaly-leg itch, soak the legs with kerosene oil holding the toes upward, so that the oil will run well under the scales. Two or three applications generally effect a cure. Intestinal

worms are dislodged by a decoction of worm-wood, or the leaves may be cut up and given in food, or a pill made of aloes may be administered; but these pests are rarely numerous enough to be of serious consequence.—*Henry Hales.*

ROOSTING PLACES.

Far less attention is paid to providing suitable roosting places for fowls and chicks than is given to a host of other and less important matters connected with poultry and poultry houses. We have seen neat, tasty poultry houses, which appeared, from an outside view, to be the most comfortable places fowls could wish for, yet an inspection of the inside revealed the roosts from five to six feet high, far too high for heavy fowls. In "ye olden times," when light bodied fowls were the go, it did well enough to let them roost high, especially as the hen house was not carefully closed at night to prevent the visits of predatory rats, weasels and other animals with a natural relish for chickens in the rough. Now we have heavier fowls, are more particular in regard to the condition of the plumage, and take more pains with them, so these aerial roosting places can readily be dispensed with, a substitute being readily found in the now popular roosting benches, which can be made but with a small outlay of time, labor and money, and are movable, permitting the fancier to move them wherever necessary. These benches can be made from twelve to sixteen inches high and of 2x1 inch slats. There is no regular length for these benches, from five to six feet being a very convenient size, though if the compartment be not too wide, they can be made to conform to the width of the house, being careful to make them set true on the floor, with wide spread legs well fastened on.—*Poultry Journal.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

President Hayes visited the Frederick Co. Md. Agricultural Fair last week. We take the following extract from his brief address: "The interest to be promoted by an institution like this, is the most important single interest in our country. If the farmer or planter is prosperous, it is almost certain that the country will be prosperous. Every other interest finds advantage in whatever promotes the agricultural interest; and if to-day, we may with reason rejoice at the prospect of reviving prosperity in our country, it is very largely because the agriculture of the country is prosperous. Good crops and good prices for agricultural products, make good times. [Applause.] All avenues of trade find their gains in the transportation of agricultural products. We come, then, to take part in your fair, because it largely represents to our country the agricultural interests of your own county of Frederick, as well as that throughout the United States."

ENGLAND'S HARVEST.

Mr. James Caird, perhaps the very best authority on agricultural matters in England, in his annual letter to the *London Times* of September 1st, on the harvest prospects, says: "The extent of wheat is greater by nearly 200,000 acres than last year, but 400,000 acres, or one-ninth, below the average of the ten preceding years. On a careful analysis of the returns from the farmers in various parts of the country, I find that in twelve of the principal wheat countries, which represent one-half of the wheat growth of the Kingdom, three quarters of the returns show that the crop is below the average, while one quarter give an average crop. For the remainder of the country the deficiency is somewhat in proportion. The returns show a very general deficiency. They are below an average crop, but not greatly below it. The general yield is better than that of 1858, 1867, or 1875; the three worst crops in thirty-four years, but I fear that it will not be equal even to the defective crop of last year, and that, notwithstanding the increased acreage, we shall not have more than between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 quarters of the home crop. The reduction of consumption consequent on the enhanced price may reduce the year's requirements to 20,000,000 quarters. On two conditions—of strict economy in consumption and an early harvest next year—the foreign supply we should in these circumstances require might be limited to 11,000,000 quarters."

AMERICAN BEEF IN FRANCE.

It appears that the attempt to use South American beef in a fresh state in Europe is not likely to prove immediately successful, and that the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, and other Western states are after all to enjoy whatever benefits may come from a demand for American fresh meats for foreign markets. The interest in the exportation of beef has largely centered in that to English cities, and but comparatively little has been said of the experiments made by France in this direction.

A few months ago the shipments from South America would have been watched with great interest, but now appear of little importance in comparison with the shipments of any one week from New York. Having no very absorbing interest in the property of the La Plata country, we feel at liberty to congratulate our stock-raisers upon the decision reached by the gentlemen engaged in supplying Paris with fresh meat. They have given the matter careful trial, and at a recent meeting of the city council of Paris, a report was presented showing that the places of production of the meats are the La Plata, in South America, and Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. In the *Las Animas Leader* of October 12th, we find a translation of an article upon this subject which appeared in the *Courier des Etats Unis* of the 6th, in which it said: "The company of commission, consignment and transportation intend to operate in the markets of these last places."

As it takes from thirty to thirty-five days, steam sailing, from La Plata to Europe, it has been found better to select the markets of Illinois, whereby the sea voyage is reduced from twelve to fourteen days. The report of M. Mathe states that the quality of those meats is most excellent. It was objected that the grasses of America were inferior to those found in Europe, and that the cattle raised there were in such a poor condition that they could not offer a good article of food. This might have been true some years ago, but it is not at present, owing to the agricultural progress of the United States.

The report gives statistics relative to the volume of the Anglo-American meat trade, and the statement of correspondents to the effect that the importation is as yet too unim-

portant in quantity to have any seriously depressing effects upon prices, but has, at least, checked the upward tendency of prices. In his report, M. Mathe says: "To sum up, the good quality of the imported meat is acknowledged, and its sale in France cannot be but advantageous to the population," and asks the city council to lease to the parties interested in the business certain buildings, which was done with the understanding that the renting of the places did not imply any right of monopoly, and that this branch of trade is free to all who seek to engage in it.

The translation suggests that this action of the council of a city of two millions of people—the most important city of France—should be most gratifying to American stock farmers. The example set by Paris in encouraging the dead meat traffic will undoubtedly be followed by other cities of Europe, to the no small benefit of our producers.—*Chicago Drover's Journal.*

We are rapidly approaching better times. Already business is improving, and there is a promise of an era of prosperity. Although "the melancholy days" of autumn are come, everything conspires to encourage us. We have had a fine season for fall sowing, and our grain has gone into the ground in the best condition. The fall work is generally ahead, and every farmer is busy. Circumstances generally, have greatly tended to make farmers contented with their position. They have been taught that the farm is a secure haven in times of business storms and disturbance. That the profits of farming, if not large, are safe and certain. In Nevada, where gold and silver mines lie contiguous to each other, it is the farmer who makes the greater profit, for it is proved by the statistics of the state, that the capital invested in farms yields a better and more regular return, than does that employed in the mining of the precious metals. For one paying gold mine, there are fifty that either do not pay, or that totally ruin the owners. On the contrary there is not one farm that does not pay a fair return, and many that pay richly for good management. The time is past, for another long period, when there will be so much talk about "the boys leaving the farm." They cannot find a better place, and hundreds of young men are now leaving the cities to go upon farms. Comfort and happiness will, as in the past, dwell with the frugal and industrious, and in the history of the world the most notable instances of private and public virtue, have been found amongst those whose lives have been simple, unpretentious and laborious. The first battle of the Republic was fought by farmers, and its great sustaining power will always consist of the farmers first, who are the most numerous class of citizens, and after them the intelligent artisans, mechanics and other industrious workers. There are other classes who are equally useful, but being in a great minority, thus exert a less influence. But the farmer who feeds the world, and those who house and clothe it, must always exert a preponderating influence in proportion to the intelligence they possess, and the skill with which they perform their several labors.—*American Agriculturist.*

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT FOR OCTOBER, 1877.

Condensed by William K. Kedzie, from the records of the Kansas State Agricultural College, latitude, 39° 13 minutes; longitude, 96° 40 minutes; height, 1,200 feet.

Thermometer—Mean temperature, 53° 37 minutes; which is 24° of a ° above the mean for October for 14 years; maximum temperature on the 2d, 80°; minimum temperature on the 3d and 20th, 27°.

Barometer—Mean height, 28.76 inches; maximum height, 10th, 29.05; minimum height, 28th, 28.39.

Rain—Total rain-fall for the month, 9.07 inches; the greatest fall ever measured at this station, and 7.28 inches above the average for October for fourteen years; rain fell on twelve days.

Clouds—Per cent. of cloudiness, 7 a. m., m., 70; 2 p. m., 71; 9 p. m., 58; mean 66; entirely cloudy days, 14; partly cloudy, 17; entirely clear, none; heavy fog on 26th.

Winds—Northwest, ten times; north 2; northeast, 22; southwest 27; southeast, 6; calm, 26. Ozone—Day, maximum, 6; mean, 2.89; night, maximum, 9; mean, 2.85.

If you don't want a woman to go astray, the sooner you provide her with a baby the better. A blue eyed boy will do more toward keeping Mrs. Gaddie's morals sweet than all the sermons that were ever preached. *Harpers Bazar* says "ladies will wear camellia hair rollers this winter." We don't like to dispute such an authority as the *Bazar*, but we'll bet Mr. Harper \$500 we know one woman who will wear the same old eighty-five cent waterproof all winter long, unless her husband's lottery ticket catches a more Christian number than oughty ought hundred and oughty ought, as it did last time.—*Burlington Hawk.*

When a St. Louis belle gets the earache, they take the fair sufferer down to the levee, put a bale or a bale and a half of cotton into the ear affected, and play some pargoric upon it from a chemical engine. This rarely fails to effect a cure.—*Chicago Tribune.* And when a Chicago belle has the earache, they treat her in the same way, only they don't go out any where for the bale or two of cotton. They usually find it about the sufferer.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A woodman in Austin, Nev., has named his team of eight oxen after leading citizens of the place. Every day he is heard shouting to them like this, except that he always uses profanity: "Gee, there, John Lyons; whoa, Dr. Sheridan; you blamed lazy beast; whoa, there Colonel Price, or I'll break every bone in your damned lazy body; git up Jack Squires!" Then he whacks the minister with the butt of the whip, and throws a stone at the bank president.

THE FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

The KANSAS FARMER AND THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS will both be sent postage paid one year for \$2 00

Patrons of Husbandry.

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Overseer, J. E. Williams, Groves City, Jefferson Co.
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Chalm.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon County.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Brother O. H. Kelly, Secretary of the National Grange, has forwarded the following circular to each member thereof:

WORTHY BROTHER: Permit me to suggest that at the coming session of the National Grange each member prepare and read an original paper upon any subject that will be of value to the Order at large, none to occupy more than forty minutes. A collection of such matter published in our proceedings will prove of great benefit to the members of subordinate granges. We evidently must do more hereafter than we are doing to advance education in the subordinate granges, if we wish to make the order a permanent institution and add to its membership. If you will prepare a paper, please inform me of the subject you will select, that I may make a record of the same, by which to avoid having too many upon the same topic. Permit me to suggest such as taxes, of town, county and state; fences of farms and stock; construction of roads; plowing; farm machinery; kindness to animals; abolishing the use of blunders and check-reins; schools; bonus to railroads; railroad bonds; debt; cash system; ten-hour system; social intercourse; cooking; dress; the value of geology, botany and chemistry to the farm; farm villages; value of shade trees; agricultural schools; how to make farm life attractive; how to keep the boys on the farm; value of birds to farms, etc., etc. An endless list of subjects can be selected. The reading of these papers will add an interesting feature to our session and value to our printed proceedings, which can then be exchanged with other societies with credit to ourselves.

Since social reunions in the National Grange are of benefit to a majority of the members of the order and are not needed by the National Grange, it is apparent that its meetings must be simply social reunions, or else they will not repay the cost of holding them. We do not mean so imply that the sessions of the National Grange have heretofore been nothing but social reunions. But we do mean to imply that the argument that we must keep up the National Grange for its social reunion, if for no other reason—an argument often employed against the "enemies" who intimate that the National Grange is not as serviceable as it should be—amounts to nothing. If the time ever comes when the National Grange shall have nothing but its social reunions to recommend it to the order, it will then have lost most of its usefulness, and wisdom will dictate its abandonment. There is no impropriety in its social reunions, and nobody would advise they be given up; but certainly every one who considers the matter at all will see the importance of having the National Grange accomplish something more tangible than the spiritual revivals which the members may think result from its meetings, but which a majority of the Patrons do not feel.

A SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

In compliance with the action of the National Grange, as recorded in Proceedings of Tenth Session, page 116, the executive committee have drafted the following preamble and resolutions, and laid a copy of them, as herein published, upon the tables of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress, to which their attention is called.

WHEREAS, At least half the population of this government is more or less interested in agricultural pursuits; and

WHEREAS, Agriculture should be represented in the Presidential Cabinet, as an impartial imposition of the burdens of a wise and just government is to be secured; therefore,

Resolved, That in behalf of the agriculturists whom we represent, we do hereby petition the Congress of the United States to so enlarge the official sphere of the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington as to entitle him to the rank and pay of a Cabinet officer.

Resolved, That the executive committee of the National Grange be and they are hereby instructed to send a copy of this preamble and these resolutions to each member of the Congress of the United States of America.

By order of the National Grange.

D. WYATT AIKEN, S. C.
DUDLEY T. CHASE, N. H.
WM. H. CHAMBERS, Ala.
ALONZO GOLDER, Ill.
HENLEY JAMES, Ind.

Executive Committee.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE &c., &c.

The *Husbandman*, which is ardently devoted to the Farmers' Alliance, does not approve of our suggestion that the Alliance and the Order be allowed to pursue their respective paths independently of one another; but thinks that the grange need not be ashamed to father this new political movement. To strengthen itself in this position, the *Husbandman* dwells on the eminent respectability of the farmers who lead and compose the Alliance. We have no reason to doubt that the leaders and members of the Alliance are all that the *Husbandman* says they are, but the *Husbandman* has missed the point. We desire the Order as an organization to hold itself aloof from the Farmers' and all other political alliances

not because such associations will necessarily disgrace it, but because they will necessarily weaken it. The Order will not have as much power for doing the useful and appropriate work in which it is at present engaged, after it has formed a political connection—no matter how respectable that connection may be—as it has now. That the order is, as the *Husbandman* asserts, in "far less danger from the Alliance than from some of the impracticable co-operative schemes so fully endorsed and recommended" by the *Bulletin*, is an opinion in which we, of course, take very little stock; but granting the justness of it, we should do very wrong to add to our unconscious sins the conscious one of advocating a connection for the Order which we have every reason to believe would be disastrous.—*Cincinnati Grange Bulletin*.

THE GRANGE.

Whatever makes men and women happier or better is worthy of proper support. Association of the proper kind always makes them happier, and they are always happier and better when they learn the virtues of their neighbors, which they can do more thoroughly as they become more intimately connected with them. When we have learned that our brother is a man of integrity, we can cease to be anxious, and trust him implicitly, and that induces happiness. When we behold his sterling virtues we attempt to imitate them, and the simple effort will make us better. Good men and good women cannot associate together too much or too intimately, and it is because the grange furnishes the opportunity for intimate association that it pleases us.

But in addition to this excellent feature, the educational advantages it affords are of the utmost importance to the welfare of its members, and as the Republic depends largely for its perpetuity upon the intelligence of the people, this feature is of vast importance to us as a nation. We have several times pointed out the particular source of benefits in this direction. Besides the knowledge gained in the interchange of opinions upon practical matters connected with the farm, and the acquirement of the facility of expressing thoughts which comes of the frequent discussions in the grange room, a properly managed grange will have a library, larger or smaller as its means will admit of. In this way a varied assortment of useful reading is furnished, which perhaps it would be impossible for any single member to secure. The benefits of libraries in those granges which have them have been all that the most enthusiastic could have hoped, and have been sufficient to disarm the prejudices which some have cherished against the organization. The marked effect of the Order since its organization, upon its membership in the way of education is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. It has been the school in which many a man and many a woman have perfected their education and some have acquired all the education that the year acquired, in the Order.—*Western Rural*.

ADVERTISING, DOES IT PAY?

Certainly it does. If you have anything to sell, if you wish to buy anything, if you have lost anything of value, if you have found anything, so as to bring the parties together for their mutual benefit.

A case in point. A loses a horse by straying; B has found him on or near his premises and wants to find the owner. He sees an "ad" in the *KANSAS FARMER*, or a poster describing the horse and giving the address of the owner. By the next day, or in a short time, he brings the animal in twelve miles, to A, and receives a suitable reward for his trouble. The cost to both parties is small, not over \$5.00. One, not advertising, thinking it would cost too much, starts out after his stray horse in the rain, and ride a week or more, traveling perhaps twenty miles a day over partridge and through brush etc. without getting any trace of the animal from the hundreds of neighbors he bothers with his useless questions, until he gets discouraged and gives the horse up as lost or stolen. Now for the cost to him: say ten days time for self and horse \$10.00, extra board and keep for ten days \$5.00 loss of use of his own horse, \$10.00. Total, \$25.00 to which may be added the value of the horse, and loss of its use for months. I know a man, who has just found three good horses, after twelve days search, and riding over twenty miles a day, who at last found them in Tecumseh township, not over twenty miles from his own home in Topeka township. He did not advertise, I did.

C. H. B.
Topeka, October 20th, 1877.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Our fair has proved a financial success; we shall be able to pay premiums in full and leave a handsome balance in the Treasury.

The exhibition of cattle was the best ever made here. The Herefords of A. Andrews taking sweepstakes over all. The Short-Horns were well represented by A. H. Hewitt, of Mitchell county. There was a fair showing of horses, with a decided improvement in blood. Males were well represented there being several spans of extra large ones shown.

The showing of hogs was small but of the best breeds. One Berkshire boar from the College farm, by Mr. Clapp, was especially fine, and his Poland sow would rank among the best. Altogether we feel well pleased with the result of this our 4th. annual fair.

C. P. STEVENS, Secretary.

Station Agent, Frank C. Jackson informs us that on Saturday last he shipped 25 full car loads, averaging 23,000 lbs to the car, the most of which was wheat and broom-corn. Monday last, he shipped 23 car loads, 10 of them wheat, and 7 of them broom-corn. Since Monday the shipments have been lighter, not from lack of freight, but from lack of cars. The wheat goes to Kansas City and St. Louis; the broom-corn to Chicago.—*Salina Herald*.

The corn crop in Johnson county will not pan out as largely as supposed a couple of months ago. From the assessor's report we find that 74,952 acres of land have been planted in corn for the year 1877. Some of this will make the usual large average per acre, but from the best information we have been able to obtain from the farmers throughout the county, we are satisfied that thirty bushels per acre is a full average for the corn crop, for Johnson county for the year 1877—in all about 2,248,560 bushels.—*Olathe Mirror*.

Messrs. Beckwith & McGuire, who are running a threshing machine, and have been doing excellent work for the farmers, furnish us the following report of work done by their machine up to the present week.

Acres fall wheat threshed, 165; number of bushels, 5,528. Average yield per acre, 33½ bushels.

Acres spring wheat, 137; bushels, 2,560. Average yield per acre, 18½ bushels.

Acres rye, 109; bushels, 2,333. Average yield per acre, 31½ bushels.

Acres oats, 6; bushels, 314. Average yield per acre, 52 bushels.

Barley, 15 acres; bushels, 472. Average yield per acre, 31½ bushels.

Besides this they have threshed 523 bushels in odd jobs where no acreage was considered, making a total of 11,731 bushels threshed by their machine thus far.

We will state for the public benefit that the acreage given is no rough estimate, but as careful a record as could be kept, by our special request. The yield shown on fall wheat is perhaps slightly above what was expected. Rye falls considerably short of the general estimate, but it was generally considered a light crop. We shall be glad to hear reports from other machines.—*Osborne Farm*.

POOR MAN'S CAKE.—One cupful of molasses, one of water, tablespoonful butter, tablespoonful ginger, one heaping teaspoonful saleratus, a little salt, flour enough for soft batter; put in a square pan; bake quickly.

SPONGE CAKES.—Mrs. Henderson says the following is the most perfect of sponge cakes, when properly made:—Ingredients: ten eggs, one pound of pulverized or powdered sugar, half a pound of flour, juice of half a large lemon with the rind grated. After all the ingredients are quite ready, viz: the flour and sugar sifted, the lemon peel grated, the half lemon squeezed, and the tins buttered, the success of this cake is in beating the eggs. Two persons should beat them at least half an hour, one beating the whites and the other the yolks and half the sugar together. Next cut the yolks into the whites, then stir in lightly the remainder of the sugar, then the flour and lemon by degrees. The oven heat should be rather moderate at first. Much of the success depends on this, as the batter should be evenly heated throughout before it begins to rise. When baked, spread over with cakes a water thickness of icing flavored with vanilla. The icing made with one egg is quite sufficient to frost this cake. Beat the white until slightly foaming only—do not beat to a froth; add gradually a heaping teaspoonful of pulverized sugar. As soon as thoroughly stirred together flavor and spread over the cakes soon as taken from the oven. Mrs. Henderson adds that a pound of sugar is three cupfuls; half a pound of flour two and a half cupfuls, that is, the ordinary sized kitchen cup.

THE FARMER FOR 1878.

We shall soon have our club lists ready for 1878. The *FARMER* will adhere to the policy heretofore pursued, of offering the paper in clubs at the lowest possible sum it can be made for. There will be no distribution of pigs, pianos, or sewing machines at the expense of the subscribers. There will be no fifteen-cent chromo, "Said to be worth five collars," offered to induce persons to subscribe. All subscriptions will be cash in advance, and we shall therefore be enabled to offer the paper at the lowest cent that fifty-two copies of an eight-page paper can be sold for, east or west.

The *FARMER* has many warm friends who have, in years past, given us the benefit of their time and influence in raising clubs. To these kind friends we say that the *FARMER* of 1878 will altogether surpass, in typographical neatness and strong editorial work, any previous year. The club rate of 1878 will enable every citizen to place in the hands of his family an instructive, entertaining and useful farm and family journal at so slight a cost as to enable our friends who will aid us in securing clubs, to obtain names without trouble.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

Harper's Magazine. ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The veteran *Magazine*, which long ago outgrew its original title of the *New Monthly Magazine* has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways. It has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of its publishers and the tact and wisdom of the editors. For whatever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery, and fiction, the average reader of to-day looks to *Harper's Magazine*. Just as expertly as it did the reader of a quarter of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then.—*Boston Journal*.

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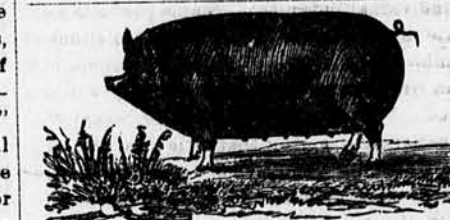
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I have on hand a large stock of standard pear trees two and three years old, Kansas grown, at very low prices. Address E. H. HARROP, or M. S. GREEN, Topeka, Kansas.

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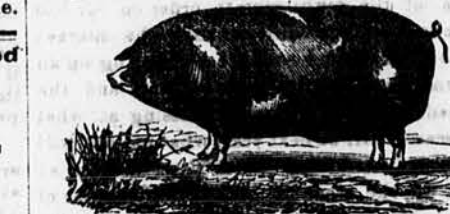
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The undersigned has for sale thirty American or Spanish Merino Rams got by Iris Superior golden faced King Ram, a pure Hammond. Clipped last spring without having been shorn during the year, thirty-two pounds (32) lbs. four days less than one year's growth, from pure sweepstakes and Goldsmith ewes. Few Southdowns, one Angora (Caucasian), also Poland Pigs. Address, C. FUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

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Nurserymen's Directory.

50,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Usage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants, &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. E. F. QADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The newest at reduced rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

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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 peculiarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is a satisfaction to know, when the winter storm is howling round the house, while we draw up before a cheerful fire or warm stove to read our papers, that our horses have a shelter, that the cows and hogs and sheep are not suffering from cold and rain. It is not a mere question of profit; any man of common-sense knows full well that a cold, winter storm takes more from his stock than they can regain in a week's feeding. It is not the dollars and cents in this matter, it is a question of humanity which every man must settle with himself. There are many reasons why farmers in a new country cannot have good stables or sheds, but there is very little reason why they cannot have some protection, where hay and straw can be had at a nominal cost.

This is a good time to make things snug around the house for winter. The cellar, which we hope is well stored with apples, potatoes and all the produce so plenty this year, should be prepared for the winter. Those who prefer to bury their vegetables, must give them air holes through the top, and cover them gradually as the weather grows colder. It is not necessary to dig deep trenches for fruit or vegetables buried for winter. The location selected should be well drained, and straw or hay plentifully used before putting in the dirt. A bunch of hay or straw as large round as the arm, projecting up through the top of the heap, furnishes an air hole through which moisture and gases generated by the vegetables may pass off.

We always found October and November, on the average, nearly a third more profitable for the work of the farm than the two succeeding months. The number of disagreeable days, unfavorable for work, rapidly increase, even in this "Italy of America," and as they shorten and become colder, hands get much less accomplished than in October and November. We always found it paid well to double the hired help in November, to get the outside work closed up, at least what was necessary to have done before the winter storms came on.

The idea, years ago, prevailed, that stock did well in Kansas without winter feeding; but this story, that sounded so well to those who fed for six and seven months, has long since gone to keep company with other pleasant fictions, which farmers of the West have stored in their memories. Except for the regions of buffalo grass, in the extreme western portions of Kansas, and in the southern counties bordering the Indian nation, horses, sheep and cattle must be fed, and those who feed the best lose the least during the cold, spring storms. Thousands of sheep and cattle have been lost in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, because men undertook, without care or feed or shelter, to reap the golden harvest of which they had read. Horses, sheep, cattle and hogs are profitable when their breeding management and marketing are attended with the care, knowledge and good judgment necessary to success in any business. To the young man, or old one either, there is nothing so certainly profitable, year in and year out, throughout the cheap hay and corn region of Nebraska, Kansas and Texas, as growing flesh for market, whether it is in the shape of horses, cattle, hogs or sheep. Stock is the great and substantial interest that is doing more to pay the debt of Western farms than all other pursuits of the farm combined. A good crop of wheat now and then, produces a wheat mania, in which more money is lost than is made. The farmer who raises grain with which to make marketable beef, mutton or pork, may not have the bonanza the wheat grower finds in his large field of wheat when it yields 30 or more bushels to the acre, and he secures a dollar per bushel for it; but a failure in the wheat crop makes things even, and in the end, at least our observation is, that the stock farmer and the one pursuing a mixed system of farming is more uniformly successful than those depending on small grain.

THE FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

The KANSAS FARMER and THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS will both be sent postage paid one year for \$2.00.

SELF-RELIANCE.

The man who is continually baring his neighbors and friends for advice as to whether he ought to do this or that, only equals in his innumerable failures that other individual present in every community who keeps himself poor in trying to enrich all who come in his path with his free advice. Nothing gives this latter individual so much delight as detailing how you should conduct your business, what and when to plant, how to breed your stock, in fact he is a walking encyclopedia of useful knowledge, ready and willing to make you rich and happy with the advice he is so ready to give upon all occasions. No large success is made on the farm or anywhere else that does not come through the hard work and individual judgment of the responsible person who plans and works out the results which his own judgment indicated would come. Whether the man is schooled in books or not, or whether he is intelligent upon all his duties as a citizen, if his success is marked, it comes of carrying forward thoroughly the plans of his own making. The men who canvass among their brothers and cousins and friends for advice in their business affairs, have not the executive force or the individuality to carry forward any plan recommended them, however good, to a successful issue. Young men who have their own awnings to cut, want to think for themselves. They want to strengthen their judgments intelligently by wide reading, by observation and talking with themselves. We may be permitted to say that self-reliance is not to be confounded with superficial impertinence which finds expression upon subjects upon which there has been neither thought, experience nor observation. Self-reliance is not brassy egotism, but courteous, considerate firmness in the belief of opinions, or principles, or business methods which have been carefully and conscientiously arrived at. There is nothing more valuable to a young man than the experience of a successful man who can tell how that success was created. Whatever may have been the methods pursued they will be found to be individual, and their application, if not original, so persistently and carefully worked out in detail as to compel success.

WHEN TO SELL.

There are a great many wise, old men who are full of advice as to when is the best time for farmers to sell their crops or their stock. The FARMER has never indulged in this kind of advice for this reason: Markets are governed by many influences entirely beyond the reach of individual judgment. Staple products fluctuate in price more from the speculations of gamblers at the great centres of population, than from the general law of supply and demand. Whether the market for wheat will be better next spring than it is now can only be a matter of conjecture, depending on the present war continuing, or the present condition of peace between great nations remaining unimpaired. What the present crop is, only determines in part, the possible price of it next spring. Our railroad, telegraphic and steamship communication is so close with all the civilized world, that the market of Kansas sympathizes with and is governed by the markets of Liverpool and Hong Kong. A stoppage of the cut-throat war between Russia and Turkey, which no one sees me inclined to interfere with, would probably depress somewhat the meat and bread market, and on the other hand the energetic greasers and other inhabitants of the conglomerate order on our Rio Grande border, could enhance the market value of meats and produce by getting up an international fuss between Mexico and the United States. Between guessing at what the season will be next year, what nations will be at war, and what insect pests will be at work on the crops in the various sections of the country, there is wide room for speculation, which we will not indulge in. The point we have to make in this connection is, not to ridicule those who guess at the markets, but to make plain that there is a time to sell, and that it is for each individual to determine that time for himself. First he knows best, or ought to, at least, what he has to pay, when it is to be paid, or what he wants to buy, and these points are of far more immediate and practical value to him than the probable rise or fall of a few cents per bushel on his grain or a cent or two on his stock. It is very plain as a business proposition, that it will never pay to borrow money to build, or buy land, to enable stock or crops to be held for higher market prices, and if this is true, it will also pay to sell the crop to pay a debt and stop interest, as soon as it is marketable. The plain, common-sense of every man, guided by a determination to deal fairly, indicates better to him when to sell than all the theories he can read in a month. No farmer can afford to be ignorant of the market quotations at home and abroad, which enable him to judge whether he is getting the best market rates; but as to the time when he ought to sell, that is a matter he can best determine himself, by his own wants and obligations.

HOW PETTY SWINDLERS THRIVE.

In front of our office window, across the street, in Osenburg's old stand there is located a petty swindling concern which is the type of others which may be found operating in other western towns. Two men and a woman conduct this particular one. One of the men stands on the street to capture victims; he takes them into a room where they have a pretended drawing for some cheap jewelry and chronos they have on exhibition. The peculiarity of this thing is, that the man

in the street selects from among the crowd of people passing along, only those who are from the country. Day after day farmers, young and old, are beaten out of small sums of money by this concern. Some make a fuss, and the police compel the swindlers to refund, but most of those taken in are unwilling to publish their veracity, and mark up the loss to education. Why such petty rogues are permitted to carry on this swindle we do not understand, but it is certain they find plenty of game.

Industrialist Enlarged.—The Industrialist, published by the officers of the Agricultural College, comes to us enlarged. Glad to know the sterling little sheet always chock full of excellent matter is appreciated as it deserves to be. Parties who want to inform themselves upon the Agricultural College of Kansas, should send for a copy to President Anderson, Manhattan, Kansas.

Pork Packing at Kansas City.—Messrs. Kingberry and Holmes, of the above named city, a reliable live-stock commission firm write us as follows: During the winter pork-packing season of '74-'75, (from Nov. 1, 1874, to March 1, 1875), there were packed here 53,500 hogs; the next season, ('75-'76), the hog packing was increased to 74,474, and last season, ('76-'77), it was increased to 114,860. The coming season the demand for hogs promises to be much greater than the last one. There are three large packing houses here, operating steadily, and they will all purchase readily at better figures than you could obtain in Chicago or St. Louis.

Sales of Berkshires by Solon Rogers, for Sept. and Oct.—To Pratt and Harris, of Silver Lake, Kansas, young sow and five suckling pigs; To Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, young sow and pair of pigs; To J. M. Henson, of Emporia, Kansas, young sow and sow pig; To Monroe Morgan, of Toronto, Kansas, pair of pigs; To Crothers and Magers, of La-cygne, Kansas, two sow pigs; To Dr. Ira E. Coe, of Mound City, Kansas, sow pig; To J. Y. Crothers, of Lawrence, Kansas, ten sow pigs; To Thomas Nicholson, Kansas City, Missouri, sow pig; To J. Kennedy, of Lawrence, Kansas, sow pig; To Hon. Z. Meredith, of Olathe, Kan., sow pig; To Thomas Robinson, of Olathe, Kan., sow pig; To S. H. Hastings, of Denver, Colorado, sow pig; To Henry Miller, of Olathe, Kansas, sow pig; To Thomas Warren, of Emporia, Kansas, sow pig; To E. B. Ragdale, of Topeka, Kansas, one sow pig; making 33 head at an average price of \$30.35, per head.

Scribner's Magazine.—Scribner, as most people well know, is published by Scribner & Co. of New York. It stands at the head of American magazines. Every month is a rich and rare treat, filled as it is with the best literature of the day. The illustrations and letter press are beyond criticism. Those who want a high-toned, useful and interesting magazine for their families, will find Scribner will meet these wants.

A Book on Hedge Growing.—Our readers will find advertised in our columns Prof. P. B. Roush's new book on making hedge fence and cultivation of orchards. Prof. R. comes with numerous recommendations from horticulturists of Iowa. The book which consists of 80 pages Prof. R. says combines the result of forty years' practice and reading on the subjects treated. The price is 50 cents, and may be had by addressing Prof. Roush at Topeka.

Farmers and others shipping grain or produce to Chicago, are referred to the card of A. J. Thompson & Co., general commission merchants of Chicago, who have had a large experience in the business, and have facilities for handling butter, eggs, grain, etc. They make it a point to give consignments prompt attention and make quick returns. All inquiries promptly answered.

We learn that John D. Knox & Co., Bankers of Topeka, Kan., make loans on real estate at the lowest rates of interest and commissions. They loan for one to five years time and in amounts from \$200 upwards. All persons desiring to borrow money will find it to their advantage to write to, or call on them, for blank applications and get their rates. They make all their notes payable in Topeka. To men with good security they can always make the very best terms.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF OLIVER P. NORTON.

Indianapolis, November 5.—Rain fell from daylight to noon. From noon to dark it grew colder, with considerable wind. The temperature had fallen twelve degrees up to sundown.

From the opening of the court house doors this morning, until half past ten, an uninterrupted throng moved through, viewing the honored remains. At that hour the pall bearers took a last look, when the casket was taken to the hearse, and thence to the residence, escorted by the military.

DECORATION OF THE RESIDENCE.

The first room at the left from the hall was gracefully draped with flags and mourning emblems. In front of the mirror, between the front windows of this apartment stood a magnificent spray of white flowers. In the center of the room, fronting the entrance, stood a floral pillar, with a ground of white, and a secondary purple border, bearing upon the corner, in violet, the word "Rest." Immediately back of this was a floral medallion, having inserted at its top a sheaf of full-ripe wheat, which was bordered with white roses, having opposite the sheaf and at the bottom of the circle, as it lay, the letter "M" in blue flowers, the whole bordered with a wreath of smilax. In the second room, on the right, standing on the piano, was a floral harp, bearing the words, "Our Friend," and the initials, "O. P. M.," flanked on the right and left by two broken floral shafts, and in the rear by a portion of the decoration used at the court house. In this room was also placed a floral pillar, bearing the legend, "Indiana's Pride," from Judge Martindale.

In the third room stood an easy chair, more eloquent in its vacancy than all the floral tributes, draped with the stars and stripes and mourning colors. In this room was also located a shaft of ivy leaves, surmounted by a

white dove, from whose beak depended a wreath of smilax and ivy, and.

THE MOTTO.

"A slight testimonial of the gratitude we bear to one who was the unwavering advocate of woman suffrage. Mrs. Frances Minor and Phoebe Cossens, of St. Louis." In this room was also deposited a floral pillar, composed principally of tuberose, in the center of which appeared the motto: "A nation mourns the loss." In the fourth, or east room, against the mantle, rested an anchor of tuberose and carnations, with the motto "Rest," in purple immortelles, from President and Mrs. Hayes. This was flanked on one side by a shield of white roses, bearing on the center the initials, "O. P. M.," in purple immortelles, and on the other by an anchor from the colored citizens of Philadelphia.

As soon as practicable after the depositing of the remains for the last time in the room so familiar to them in life, the house was cleared and the family left for a brief hour with their dead and their grief.

Upon the opening of the doors the time was occupied, prior to the removal of the remains to the hearse, by the committees from the Cabinet, Senate, and House of Representatives, distinguished guests and letter carriers in taking a last look, after which the funeral cortege was formed according to programme.

DECORATIONS.

The great organ which fills the space in the rear of the pulpit, with a gleaming mass of silver pipes set in black walnut frame work, and walled in by the broad descending gallery, the balustrade and pulpit frame had flowing from a crape loop at the top, two broad bands of black, parting to the right and left. At the foot, from the side gas jets in the gallery, stretched down to the key board of the organ, two immense flags, the blue fields meeting in the corner in their waving folds, looped and entwined with crape in front of each of the large stained glass windows. Above and below, through which the light streamed, as through a prison, stood three delicate silk guildons crossed like an escutcheon. At each of the supporting pillars of the gallery, stood a gold fringed, gold starred, silken banner of the line, the blue field at the top of the fold twined around the pillars on the crape bands. Along the gallery balustrade, were stretched great garrioun flags with crape bands looped with crape rosettes. At each end of the balustrade, in the rear of the pulpit, stood a silk stand lay another garrioun flag with black drapings completely covering the whole front, while the pulpit itself had a second covering of silk standard, the blue field resting under the bible, and on this field a noble star of white flowers, two feet from point to point, and below it, a broad crape band looped with bows. The altar rail was covered with smilax with knots of white flowers.

The decorations of the church were in keeping with the noble auditorium, and were massive, rich, and abounding in dignified simplicity, which, blending with the black walnut woodwork, evergreens and upholstery, did not distract the attention from the sad scene itself, which was the object of living interest. The flags used were of all national colors, and were brought from the government department at Jefferson by Gen. Ekin, and placed in position by the command under his personal supervision. The large space inside the altar rail, and between it and the pulpit stand, was covered with a mass of most beautiful and touching decorations—all gifts from home and abroad.

At 12:15 the great organ, with Wm. H. Clarke at the key board, sounded the opening notes of Beethoven's funeral march on the death of the hero; then came in order the farewell from Jephtha, by Handel; march Funbe, by Chopin; lachrymose, from the requiem of Mozart's funeral march; Mendelssohn's elegy of tears; Schubert's funeral march to the memory of O. P. Norton, by Wm. H. Clarke, and last and saddest from the seventh symphony of Beethoven. The choir, of one hundred and fifty voices filled the space between the organ and pulpit, standing around the turn into the gallery above. While the farewell from Jephtha was swelling from the organ, the letter carriers, gray uniformed and white gloved, came in at the side door, each bearing the floral tributes which had been sent to the Morton homestead. On two tables at the head and foot of the bier, stood a broken pillar of flowers, the gift of Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Ingram Fletcher. Around the altar rail and on each side of the pulpit stood the floral anchor from President Hayes, and the lyre and pillar from Mrs. Hayes, the anchor from the colored citizens of Philadelphia; under the pulpit the star from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmett, the pillar from Mrs. Martindale, and one from Chauncey Filley, of St. Louis. The floral offerings were most elaborate, being made of tuberose, chrysanthemums, carnations and rarest roses.

At 10 o'clock the remains were brought into the church, preceded by the officiating clergyman and followed by the pall-bearers, Hon. E. B. Martindale, Hon. S. N. Tynor, Assistant Postmaster-General, Dr. W. C. Thompson, ex-Governor Conrad Baker, Gen. James A. Eken, Assistant Quartermaster General, Hon. John F. Kibbey, Hon. Henry Taylor, and Hon. A. G. Porter, followed by the family and relatives. Then came Senators Davis, Burdette, Bayard, McDonald, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Booth, and Representatives Banks, Cobb, Townsend, Birchard, Davison and Hanna. Then followed the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General, and Governor Hendricks, Governor Williams, Hon. Ben. H. Bristol, Gen. John M. Harlan, G. V. Berner Young, of Ohio, Governor Cullum, of Illinois, Col. Ingersoll, Mayor Moore, Theodore Cook, Judge Cox, of Cincinnati, and many other distinguished visitors both from abroad and every section of the State. Then came the Indiana State officers, Mayor Caven and City Council of this city.

At 1:10 the choir sang the anthem, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord and He shall sustain thee." At 1:20 Rev. Myron Reed read from the scriptures, first the 9th and 90th Psalms, and closing with the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes. At 1:25 prayer, by Rev. Dr. Henry Day, of this city. At 1:25 anthem, "My Father looks up to thee." At 1:40 sermon, by Rev. James Bradford Cleaver, from Second Samuel, second chapter, and part of the seventh verse, "Saul is Dead." At 2:25 anthem, "Am I only born to die." At 2:30 eulogy, by Rev. Dr. J. H. Baylies, pastor of the church in which the ceremonies took place. At 5:55 prayer, Rev. S. K. Hoshour. At 9:02 anthem, "No room for mirth or trifling here." After the benediction by President Tuttle, of Washash college, the casket was removed to the hearse, and the procession moved, under command of Gen. Lew Wallace, the Old Fellows having taken charge of the corpse by their pall-bearers.

First division, Col. N. R. Ruckle commanding, composed of the military of this city, Muncie, Terre Haute, Crawfordsville and Logansport.

Second division, commanded by Gen. Pease, assisted by Thomas Underwood, Marshall, composed of Odd Fellows, comprising the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and lodges of this city and various parts of the State, including the lodge and encampment from Centerville, of which Senator Morton was a member.

Third division, commanded by Major J. T. Wildman, clergy, house, family, United States Senators, Members of Congress, Governors, United States army officers, Federal Judges, State officers, county officers, Mayor of Indianapolis, and city officers.

Fourth division, under command of Albert Gall, citizens in carriages and citizens on foot. It was five o'clock when the Odd Fellows' ceremonies were begun, which were necessarily shortened by the lateness of the hour. The remains were deposited in the vault of the chapel, at Crown Hill Cemetery.

WHAT ARE FRENCH STOCKS?

EDITOR FARMER: As many of the readers of the FARMER have bought trees for unusual prices, because many of the pear trees are grafted on French stocks, a stock on which they never blight, and are early, sure and constant bearers, I ask the question as above. I asked the same question of the agent that sold them, and received the explanation "that they were a hybrid between the apple and pear, something of rather recent discovery, within eight to ten years; and all the trees that bore fruit, in Topeka, he was informed by those he asked, that it was because they were grafted on French stock. That it kept them in such vigorous growth that they could not blight." He attributed "blight" to be caused by hot sun, without any doubt," and quoted such authorities as Downing and Elliot to confirm his swindle.

To give all credit to whom credit is due, I will say, that in France, Belgium and Germany many pears are more successful than apples, blight is unknown there, therefore pear seedlings, or stocks as some prefer to call them, are preferred by some nurserymen, as there is less danger of the blight taking possession of them; but as soon as planted in this country, leaf blight attacks them, often by midsummer, and makes it difficult to bud them. I never before heard of the idea that it would prevent blight on trees in after years, nor did the agent pretend it would on pear stocks, but French stocks, those hybrids, you know.

In all my readings of Downing or Elliot, I never noticed such a statement, nor from any other source. In the catalogue of E. and P. Transom, Orleans, France, where every novelty known to the trade is grown and offered for sale, such a stock is not offered, and I fear that those who pay \$1.50 per tree, will only detect the swindle when too late.

The same agent makes an effort to sell Northern Spy and Baldwin apple trees for an extra price, varieties nearly worthless in this State. The extra price asked for peaches is three or four times more than other reliable nurserymen ask for the same varieties, and other things in proportion. A. H. G.

BREEDING SHEEP FOR MUTTON.

We have various inquiries upon this subject. How to breed for mutton will depend upon what branch of the business you propose to follow—whether to rear sheep to sell to the butcher or for breeding purposes, or (which, in our opinion, is generally the most profitable practice, as well here as in breeding cattle) to rear your stock with a view to both objects. With the best blood, as we have frequently had occasion to show, there will always be some individuals below the standard of merit that should be required in breeding stock, and these should go to the butcher.

If you select good, strong, compact ewes, of the common sort in your neighborhood, and breed them to a Southdown ram, the lambs will probably show the dark faces and legs, and to a large degree the fattening properties and the quality of flesh of the sire, and meet with a ready sale in the market at high prices, as the Southdown is the best, as to qualities of mutton, of all our cultivated breeds. If a Shropshire Down ram can be had, he will get you larger stock, with a heavier fleece of wool, though both fleece and flesh will be coarser than in the Southdown. However, it is probable that the produce of the Shropshire, being larger would be the most profitable. If neither of these breeds (nor the Hampshire Down, regarded as next to the Southdown in quality, and larger in carcass) is at hand, or if the long wool is preferred, we would choose a Cotswold or a Lincoln—both very large, with fine and valuable fleeces for combing. But these large breeds require, to make them profitable, high feeding and more attention than the smaller varieties. All these breeds are ready for market at eighteen months, and it is not believed profitable to keep the ewethers to a much greater age. They are the sheep for dear lands, where there is a good demand for mutton.

In rearing sheep to sell for breeding purposes, of the mutton races we would prefer the Southdown, and next to them the Shropshires. To begin with, get a good ram, compact, stout and short necked and well covered with wool, of as uniform staple as possible. Don't be particular about the price if the ram suits you; any man who breeds sheep can afford to give a good price for a good ram, but no man can afford to breed from a poor ram—in proportion to the investment nothing will make or

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

INDIAN SUMMER.

BY J. P. IRVINE.

At last! the autumn days are over;
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The sun is down as mellow as the moon;
The sun is down as mellow as the moon;
And brown the stalks that plume the ripening corn.
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the. You call yourself a fine gentleman; well, in the matter of words, you beat me; but you wouldn't like to have a go-in with me. No! she wouldn't like it. You wouldn't like to go sprawling at her feet; the floors here are dusty. Keep a civil tongue in your head, and I have no wish to interfere with you. This large, strong hands were clenched, but they hung down heavily. "The sooner you go, you know," he went on, "the better it will be for all three."

"Yes, do go dear," exclaimed Mary, with an assumption of gaiety in her voice. "Whatever you do, don't quarrel. Mark is rough and violent, I know; but he may have news which I ought to hear. Of course I shall tell you everything."

"I will leave you, then, for ten minutes," said Oldworth, addressing himself to Mark. "Not, you understand, on account of your threats, but because a gentleman will allow no brawl to take place before a lady, and I see nothing less than this would satisfy you. At the end of ten minutes I shall return."

Oldworth glanced at his watch, and left the room. The door closed after him, and the two were together. Mark told his arms, and fixed his eyes upon the girl's face. Under that keen and pitiless scrutiny she writhed and winced as in some great physical pain. The wind shrieked round the inn; the wood fire on the hearth crackled and sputtered, the red flames leaping up fitfully; a cart lumbered near on the dark road, and drew up ponderously at the inn door.

At length Mary broke the silence: "For God's sake, speak," she said. "Do you wish to kill me by just looking at me?"

"I wish I could," he rejoined. "I should like to see you dying inch by inch under my eyes, without touching you. You're the right sort of a girl for a man to have loved, before, indeed, he was a man—nothing but a small boy, who went miles after the least thing you wished for, and only left you when he was a man to get money enough to build a home for you. You're the right sort of a girl to have trusted and believed in—to have prayed for night and day. Why, in some of our great storms I have done what I never did till then. I have prayed, 'God save me, for if I go down and don't come back any more, how will that girl I know of far off in Kent bear it?' If she knew that Mark would never come again to take her in his arms and kiss her any more, why, it would just break her heart, or send her mad." And all the time they were making love to this fine gentleman—this creature that looks more like a sick girl than a man! Why, if I were to slap the thing friendly-like on the shoulder, it would go down under my hand like a nine-pin, and howl of pain! Did you hear any rumor of the ship being lost?"

"No," said she.

"You hadn't that excuse then! Do you love him?"

"I fancied I did."

"Have you any excuse?"

"No, only mother and father were falling and he said he would do everything for them, and make me a lady, and take me to places I wanted to see so much. And every one said it would be such a fine thing for me; and they made me proud; and that was how it happened."

"Are you ashamed of yourself?" he questioned.

"Yes."

"Do you despise yourself?"

"Yes."

"Do you hate yourself as you deserve to be hated?"

"Yes, God knows I do."

"Well," he replied, "the strange thing is that I, who ought to hate you, ought to scorn and spurn you, love you just as madly as ever."

"Polly! Polly! I can't bear it! For God's sake, come to me, my darling!"

For a moment she stood irresolute; then with a low cry, she flung her arms around his neck, and dropped against his heart. He strained her close to him, kissing her with long, passionate kisses, calling her by a hundred endearing names, seeming to forget everything save the fact that she was in his arms again after their cruel separation. At length, with a sudden revulsion of feeling, he thrust her from him almost roughly, saying, in a voice jarred with suppressed passion, "Have you forgotten your oath—the oath you swore to me that last night, under the moonlight, when we stood together in your father's garden?"

She cowered against the wall, shrinking from his eyes, as a child from the hand that had stricken it. "I forget nothing," she moaned.

"Say that oath over then," he exclaimed, holding her hands in his, as in a vice.

"Spare me this," she cried.

"What have you done that I should spare you?" he retorted almost brutally. "Come, I have a fancy to hear that oath, and hear it I will. I can prompt you with it. And then, as one speaking in a trance, she spoke:

"If ever during your absence I let any man touch my lips, or willingly listen to any words of love, or become, in the least word, thought, or deed, unfaithful, may I be slain, soul and body, so help me God!"

"That's the oath you made and broke then!" he exclaimed, still holding her hands, still looking at her face with his keen pitiless eyes.

"Oh, Mark!" she cried, "I love you, and only you. It is not too late yet. To-morrow let us fly together."

"No, we can't get out of it like that," he rejoined. "I don't know that I've much conscience; or it may be that I have a good deal in my own way. Where two folks love each other they make their own laws, is what I think. What's right to them is right, and what's wrong is wrong; but this man, your husband, I'd toss him over, as in rough weather we've tossed overboard far more precious cargo to save the ship. I'm not what men call pliers either. I don't live different on Sundays to what I do on other days, and I'm particular about going to church when I'm ashore; but I am a bit superstitious. I believe in a God, and for my oath meant anything, it meant everything. If you'd made a blunder, married this man, loving me all the time, and just said, simple and child-like, 'Mark I am sorry. Forgive me.' I'd have taken you back to my heart, and thought nothing hard of you. But we can't get away from this oath. What sort of God would He be who would let his name be taken and sworn by just to make a fine sound! No, we can't escape it. Don't you know we can't? Wasn't it for this, just to meet you here, that the ship came back three months before the time she was due? Do just as I tell you; and he would have taken her in his arms again, but at that moment the door opened and Oldworth came in.

"I told you I should be ten minutes," he said, "and I have been twelve. Come, Mary; your room is ready. Wish your friend good-night."

"It strikes me," observed Mark, "she's not as anxious for that as you would have her."

"You've come back too soon; we haven't done our talk yet; we've a fancy to finish it on the shore."

"A fancy which you must most certainly resign," replied Oldworth, forcing a smile, though he was white as death, and his hands and lips were quivering.

"Mary my dear, are you coming?"

"No, she isn't," put in Mark. "Do you think she would rest without knowing my news? I tell you again, you came back too soon. Five minutes' walk and talk on the shore, and then it will all be over."

"Yes. Then it will all be over dear," said Mary, going to her husband.

"You don't want to grieve me do you?" he answered. "Come, Mary."

"No, I must go to the shore first." "Indeed, I should like it. It is such strange news Mark has for me, that it makes my head throb and burn, and the night air might cool it."

"You will tell me everything?" said Oldworth.

"Yes everything," she answered.

"Well, of course I shall come with you."

"As you like," ejaculated Mark, who during this brief dialogue had been waiting with a look of sullen impatience on his face.

So those three went out into the night. The white, panic-stricken moon seemed to be flying through the sky, followed by great masses of cloud. As these three came to the shore, you could hardly tell which was louder, the wind's voice or the sea's. The spirits of the ocean and the storm seemed to be holding some wild revel. The huge, black, foam-crested waves came with the sound of thunder against the land, and the hissing spray blown up like smoke, dashed in the faces of the two men and the woman. When they were fairly on the beach Mark turned to Oldworth, and said in a voice which was quite audible though the sound of wind and waves:

"Look here, now; I'll be frank and above board with you. I loved this girl a long time ago; we were playmates together; and it's rough on me that she should love you better. Come now, don't be greedy; let us have five minutes to ourselves to say good-bye to, and then I will never again cross your path or hers. This I swear."

Oldworth turned to his wife.

"Do you wish it?" he asked.

She murmured faintly, "Yes, it will be better, I suppose."

So he held her with his arm for a minute while he kissed her lips lovingly; then he let her go, and walked aside, turning his back to the sea.

The moon was hurrying through the heavens, and all around Oldworth the night shook and clamored. At times he seemed to hear footsteps coming and going near him, and at times he seemed to hear a sound of singing through the storm, but these were only sick fancies. He waited five minutes; he waited ten; then he turned and went nearer to the sea, but his eyes would not discover that for which they were looking.

"Have you seen a man and a woman go down or pass up this way?" he inquired.

"We saw you and another man go down with a girl some minutes back," replied one of the sailors. They certainly have not come up this way. Now I think of it, they can't have got round any other way, because the tide is high up over the rocks."

"Why, you must be drunk, Bill, to talk like that," cried the second sailor. "Don't you know the gentleman was married to her to-day?" Then he turned to Oldworth:

"Never mind him, sir. They've gone higher up. I'll be bound we'll find them fast enough. What might the man's name be?"

"How in Heaven's name, should that help you?" returned Oldworth desperately.

"The man's name was Mark Shaw, and he was a sailor."

"Mark, Mark! Why that's our mate!" cried both men together. "Well, we'll do all we can. And they went down to the sea, and while Oldworth stood, feeling that horror which he suspected could not really be, and wondering what he should do next, the men returned bearing something with them.

"It's a woman's hat, sir," said the second sailor, the one who had reproved his companion for what he deemed his inconsiderate speech. "But don't you take on, sir; more hats than one get blown away this weather."

"Thank you. I know the hat," returned Oldworth, with awful quiet in his voice. Then he turned from them.

"Take my arm, won't you, sir?" said the sailor who had last spoken, observing that Oldworth seemed hardly able to control his steps. This sailor was known as the Annie as Jim the pigeon-headed.

"Thank you," rejoined Oldworth, taking the man's hand. I know you mean well, and I shall not forget you. You're a sailor. Is there any boat, do you think that could follow and find them? Can they be all the way down yet? Down at the very bottom of the sea? Why, I thought just now I heard her laugh. Don't you think she might have run past us? I shall find her again some day. Not tonight, perhaps, but some day."

He pressed his hand to his forehead as if trying to collect his thoughts; then a cry which those who heard will never forget, broke from his lips and rang through the storm. High up it went, far over the wind. The dead must have heard it. Then he fell senseless to the ground. The sailors, good-hearted men both, bore Oldworth back to the inn. Medical aid was procured, but all that night he raved deliriously. Very early the next morning, in the first low light, the bodies of a man and woman, clasped in one another's arms, were washed ashore. Two sailors identified the man's body as that of their first mate, Mark Shaw, of the schooner Annie. William Grant, a farmer in Kent, swore to the woman's body as being that of his daughter, who had been married only the day before. The two had a decent burial, side by side. Oldworth lived, but reason never returned to him. "He is a troublesome patient, and a dangerous one," say his keepers, "whenever the wind is high and westerly."

—Robert Bourke Marston, in *Galaxy* for November.

BABY'S SKIES.

Would you know the baby's skies? Baby's skies are mother's eyes.

Mother's eyes and smile together make the baby's pleasant weather.

Mother, keep your eyes from tears, keep your heart from foolish fears, keep your lips from dull complaining; lest the baby think 'tis raining.



SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a great extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated, the system is healthy, and the body is strong.

Indigestion or want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pains in the Shoulder, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, Simmons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectively, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues.

It is not the quantity eaten that gives strength, life, blood, and health. It is the thorough digestion of the food taken let it be much or little. Therefore, do not stimulate the stomach to carve

THE STRAY LIST.

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 appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of January, except when found in the law, in the case of the taker up.

No person, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of each stray.

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

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

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

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

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

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bona fide taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

Any person who shall steal 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, \$5.00

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate, .25

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, .50

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, .25

Appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, .25

For the Week Ending October 24, 1877.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.

HOLISE—Taken up by W. J. Herman, Lincoln, Tp. Sep. 21, 1877, one bay horse colt, 2 yrs old next spring, left fore and hind feet white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. R. Burrows of Shawnee Tp., Aug. 10, 1877, one small brown mare, 12 yrs old, saddle marks on back. Valued at \$15.

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

COLT—Taken up by C. N. Wenzel, of Goshen Tp., Aug. 20, 1877, one light bay mare colt, supposed to be 3 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. M. Gibson, of Jefferson Tp., Aug. 15, 1877, one flea-bitten gray horse, 12 or 15 years old about 16½ hands high. Valued at \$30.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

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

Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Finlock, Paris Tp., Aug. 18, 1877, one dark, iron gray mare, 11½ hands high, star in face, white on end of tail, hind feet pigeon-toed, rapin on right hind knee, collar marks on top of neck, little white spot on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Lawrence Kennedy, and posted before L. G. Sholes, J. P., August 11, 1877, in Kickapoo Tp., one dark, gray filly, 3 years old 14 hands high, hind and one fore foot white. Valued at \$25.

L. G. Sholes, J. P., in Kickapoo Tp., Sep. 10, 1877, one dark bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, about 13 hands high, one hind foot white, and white spot on each side of neck, also one bay suckling colt. Valued at \$120.

Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by G. T. Thomas, of Vermilion Tp., Sep. 4, 1877, one light bay horse colt 2 years old. Valued at \$20. Also one black mare colt with white face, 2 yrs. old. Valued at \$20.

Have You Lost Horses?

The undersigned makes a specialty of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never moved from where found until identified by the owner. Full descriptions sent me by mail will be promptly attended to, and the charges when the animals are found will be reasonable. Address

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Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas.

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and A. H. Williams, Sheriff Jackson Co., Holton.

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Strayed from the subscriber living 2½ miles southwest of Topeka on the Burlington road, ONE COTT WOLF HAM. Any person returning the same or giving information on that will lead to the recovery of the animal will be suitably rewarded. D. PRATT, Topeka, Kansas.

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THE CINCINNATI GRANGE BULLETIN

SIZE 8 PAGES. - 48 COLUMNS. ISSUED WEEKLY.

Contains each week carefully selected Miscellany, a summary of Grange and General News, an able Home Department conducted by a zealous member of the Order, and a discussion of General Questions strictly in the interests of the Order.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. Ignoring the plan of Premiums and Club Rates, we furnish the paper to all alike, viz:

Single Copy one year, (32 numbers) \$1.50 Sample copies furnished free upon application. Address, Great Western Publishing Company, 148 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

I talked with a mission from Her Majesty's dominions. Says I, "Where are you going?" Says he, "To hide a hoe." Says I, "What are you going to hide a hoe for?" Says he, "I didn't say hide a hoe; I said hide a hoe." Says I, "Spell it." Says he, "I da-hoe." "O," says I, "Is that it?" "Yes," says he, "Hide a hoe."

A Virginia sheriff asked a murderer if he wanted to make a speech on the gallows, and he replied, "Times not; it looks like rain, and I don't want to get wet. Go on with the hanging."

An editor, speaking of spiritualism, says: "We don't believe in any medium except the circulating medium, and that has become so scarce that our faith in it is shaky."

"HANGING ON"—One was a parcel boy and the other a cash boy, and as they halted under an awning, for a minute, the parcel boy asked: "Do you get the same old wages yet?"

"Yes, just the same."

"Haven't you been presented with a watch or a cane, as a token of esteem?"

"No—not a thing."

"Don't the boss ever ask you up to a Sunday dinner?"

"Not a one."

"Well, I don't see why you stay there. It must be awful humiliating to a boy of your temperament."

"So it is—it's just awful on me, but I'm hanging on in hopes of finding a five dollar bill on the floor and buying all the rock candy I can eat. Seems as if I could taste it now—yumm—goodbye. Few people know how we boys suffer day after day."

THE NAKED TRUTH—A policeman found a boy bathing in a ship, near the foot of Randolph street, and he called to the lad to come out and be arrested like a man for breaking the ordinance.

"Is it again the ordinance for a boy to fall into the river?" queried the bather.

"No, sir, but you are naked."

"Does the law say that a boy has got to have his clothes on when he falls in?"

"The ordinance prohibits bathing here, and now you come out."

"Is it bathing when a fellow cuts his foot on a piece of tin, knocks his head agin a beam, and swallows four catfish and a gob of mud?"

"I want you!" called the officer.

"What for?" asked the boy.

"I command you to come out."

"I can't come," sorrowfully answered the bather. "The real truth is, I jumped in here to rescue a drowning female, but her hair pulled off and she's at the bottom. As I have no witness I can't go to trial."

"I'll bring you out," growled the officer as he made for a boat, but the boy disappeared and was seen no more. While the officer was looking under the wharf the half of a good-sized sand pile suddenly slid down the back of his neck and into his boots, and a musical, familiar voice was heard saying:

"My shirt's on hind side afore, breeches turned around, and this vest is wrong end up, but I feel as clean as a new stamp from the post office, and what an appetite I've got for popcorn balls.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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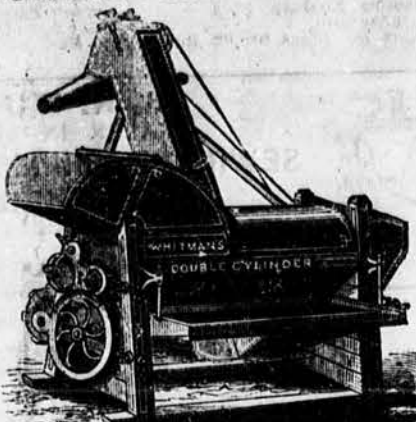
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is a faultless piece of workmanship, and contains all the beneficial improvements known to the Reed Organ. It is manufactured for this market and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, direct to the people. Send stamp for terms and particulars.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

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was awarded the highest prize at the Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellent and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade mark with wds Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

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Terms Cash or six months time with 10 per cent on approved paper, negotiable and payable in bank.

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I have now For Sale all classes, and want to close them all out in the next ninety days.

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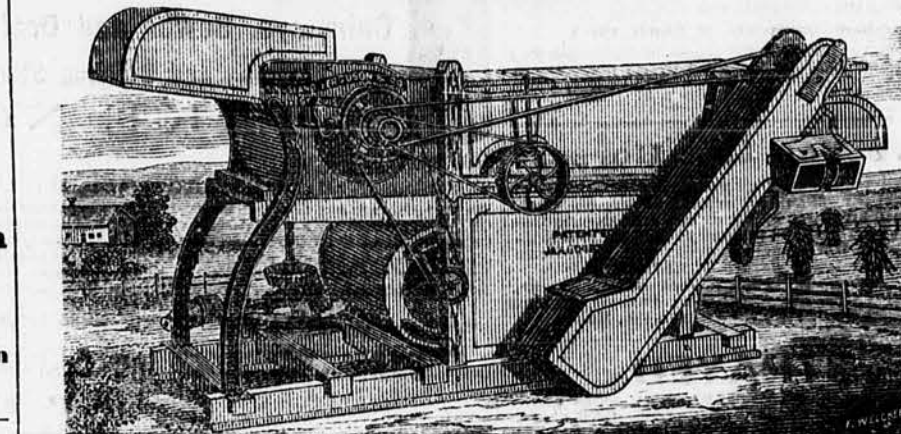
All who use Wagons must not forget that first-class work costs more and is worth more than cheap work.



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BUY THE CORTLAND.



The Kingsland Sheller!

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

It is well understood by all using machinery of this kind, that no Picker Sheller will shell unshucked corn, and but few, if any, of the Cylinder shellers have attempted this. This point of excellence in this will be appreciated by all those who have been forced to pay several cents per bushel more for shucked than unshucked corn.

The following testimonials speak for themselves:

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your enquiry in regard to your No. 2 Sheller, would say we find it superior to any we have ever used. We run it there days this week in shuck corn—1, 6 ear corn with the shuck on as it grows on the stalk; both corn and shuck damp and wet, and we shelled and sacked 2,630 bushels. It has proven entirely satisfactory to us and all who have seen it, and we heartily recommend the No. 2 to anyone wanting a small Power Sheller. Yours,

CARRINGTON, Mo., August 17th, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—We are using the No. 1 Sheller purchased of you recently, and it is certainly gratifying to us to be able to say to you that the Sheller is all that we could expect of it. It does its work well and with ease, either in shucked or unshucked corn. Very respectfully yours,

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AS WELL AS A MAN.

Strong, Compact & Handsome.

HARDWOOD FRAME—ALL GEARING INSIDE. SHELLS THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST EAR PERFECTLY.

—Such is the—

New Tiffin (RIGHT HAND) Corn Sheller.

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