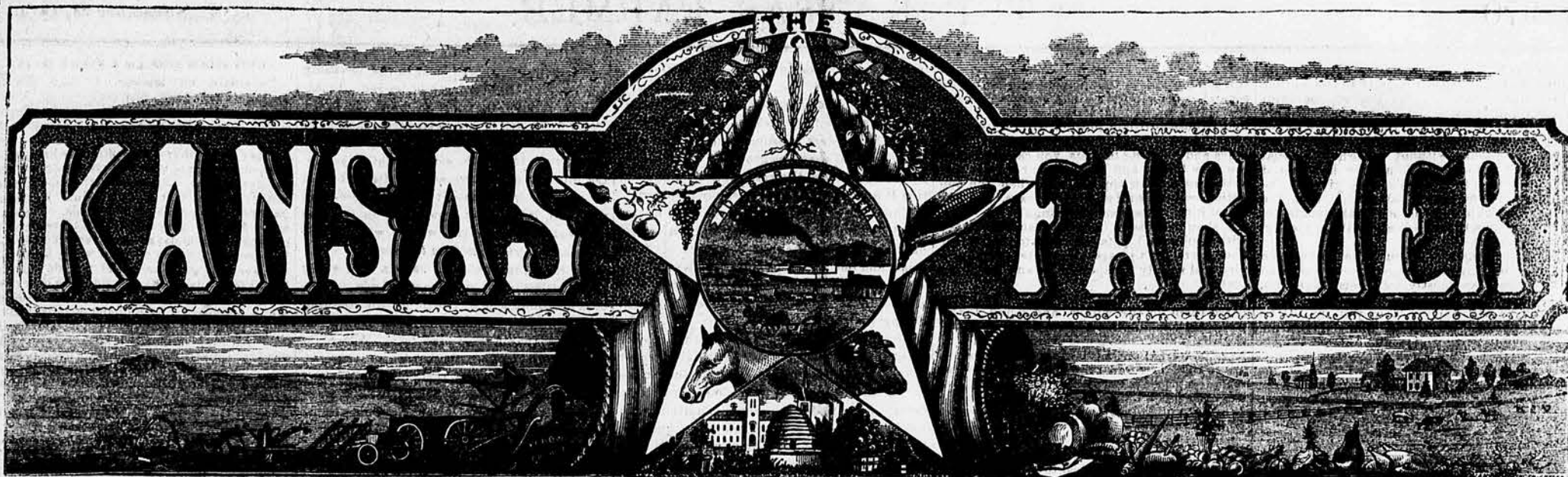




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Agriculture.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FARM NOTES

BY DR. A. G. CHASE,
(Formerly Editor of the Kansas Farmer.)

NUMBER III.

A lady friend once said to me, "when it rains cream, my churn is bottom end up." So it is with many farmers. When it rains good prices for hogs, cattle, wheat, corn, oats or potatoes, "their churn is bottom end up." This fall the price of hogs promises to be remunerative, but very few of our farmers, comparatively, have any hogs to sell. The principal cause of this is, that most farmers have no fixed plans. Their farming is all done at hazard. This year one of their neighbors raises a good crop of wheat and sells it at a good price, and forthwith they determine to turn wheat raisers, knowing but little of the culture of the crop, and, in most instances, their venture fails of returning the profit they expected, and they then turn to some other specialty, such as broom-corn, hemp, flax or castor beans, and a lack of profit still attends their efforts, from the fact that they do not understand the details of the business they undertake.

When men learn that farming is a business, a trade, a science, and follow it accordingly they will make money by it just in proportion as they invest capital in it. The course of American agriculture is that every stupid who falls as a lawyer, doctor or minister, carpenter, blacksmith or tailor, thinks he sees a short, easy road to fortune, if not to fame, and at once turns farmer—and generally makes more of a failure in the last than in the first instance.

If a man owns 100 acres of land, fenced and in cultivation, his first mental inquiry should be: "To what is my farm best adapted?" And having answered this satisfactorily, after thorough examination, he should lay his plans for the next ten years, and follow them, though the heavens fall (a little).

In my own neighborhood, there are a few farms (three or four) that are adapted to special farming. Most farmers here, as elsewhere, should lay plans something like this: "I have eighty acres under the plow; fifty of that I am going to keep in corn, twenty of it in wheat, five of it for oats, and the rest for potatoes and other vegetables. One half of the remaining eighty is in meadow, or should be, the other in pasture. I am going to fatten twenty head of hogs every year; also, ten head of first-rate three year old, grade Short-horn steers. I'm going to keep ten head of good milch cows, 500 hens, a flock of turkeys, geese and ducks (if water is convenient); also, ten good breeding ewes. These are my plans for the next ten years, and I'm going to stick to them. If I can do more than this, all right, I shall do no less."

These are the plans every farmer should lay—varied, of course, to suit size and location of farm, and when the plans are fixed every element that will contribute to the success of these plans should be brought to bear. It may be that the entire plan can not be put in operation at once. No matter; do what you can this year; add to it next year, and so on until the fullness is reached, and then stick to it. Don't be led off into side shows by flaming posters and the clanging of bells. If you do, you will find the same fat woman, living skeleton, and big snake that you have seen hundreds of times. Spend your money in the big show every time.

An unusual breadth of wheat has been sown in this section, and, considering the dry weather, is looking well. The most of it was sown after the 15th of September, too late by two weeks had there been rain enough to sprout it earlier. As it was, nothing would have been gained by sowing sooner.

A friend near here, who owns but a small farm, has been engaged in breeding horses, almost to the exclusion of other stock. In conversation with him the past summer, I expressed a doubt as to the profitability of it. He replied: "It costs but little more to raise a colt than to raise a calf. I wintered fourteen head of young horses last winter at a cost of but a fraction over \$8 per head. You see, I have a good, warm barn which reduces the cost of feed fully one-third, and my mares are all large, first-class animals, and by breeding only to the best horses, I get large, likely colts. There is no trouble in selling a good horse, no matter how hard the times are. I sold five head this spring that averaged me about \$120 per head. A four year old steer might have brought me \$65, if well fattened, and would have cost me as much as one of the colts."

These facts I could not gainsay. There are two points, however, that my friend did not touch. If the profit of the horse is greater, so is the risk from death or accident; and a colt, deficient in size or form, is damaged more than a steer from like cause, and, we fancy, happens oftener from the best brood mares. Still, we are of the opinion that farmers who

keep more than one team, would do well to keep brood mares; but, with rare exceptions, no mare under 15½ hands high will pay to keep for breeding purposes, when you get out of the list of thoroughbreds.

Your correspondent, "C. A. T.," of Topeka, says: "Here I have a piece of English blue grass, or, as some call it, orchard grass." This may mislead some. They are two distinct grasses. Great care should be used to keep the nomenclature, not only of our grasses, but all cereals and vegetables, perfect and un-mixed. The names of apples are, perhaps, about as badly mixed as they well can be. With most non-professionals every yellow apple is a pippin, every striped apple a genet, and every red apple a wine-app; and, unless care be used, our grasses and vegetables will be in the same condition.

Persons who wish to raise a crop of potatoes next season should commence now, by selecting the ground—new land, if possible—and coating it heavily with stable manure; forty good, two horse loads are none too much. Spread it evenly, and in early spring plow deep and harrow. If the weather is favorable, let it lie two weeks; plow and harrow again mark off 2½ feet by 3, and plant two good eyes at least, and not more than four at the outside, to each hill. Plow three times and hoe twice, the last hoeing hill up in very large hills—as big as a washing tub, if possible—and with anything like favorable weather, you can safely promise yourself an extra large yield of most any good bearing variety.

In a late issue an Atchison friend took me to task for expressing an opinion detrimental to the seeds of a "Detroit seed firm," whom I did not name, but whom he informed your readers, must be D. M. Ferry & Co.

I am not in the habit of making reckless charges, and what I said was intended to induce farmers to grow and save their own seeds. Last season I saved many of my own seeds, and during the winter procured from different sources what I lacked. But the grasshoppers destroyed all the first planting, and a second planting had to be procured from such sources as we could. Unfortunately for me and many others, this firm had seeds on sale here,

and I bought pretty largely of them, but also bought from other sources. The cabbage, beet, tomato, radish, onion and peas were almost entire failures. Their turnip seed was excellent, the squash seed fair. The quantity of cabbage seed in a paper was one half less than D. M. F. & Co.'s papers than in those of another firm, bought at the same time. I got thirteen plants from one of their papers of cabbage seed, and from another firm's, planted in the same box at the same time, I got ninety-seven plants. The complaint through this neighborhood is general, so much so that our dealers decline to handle their seeds again. I do not claim that this is an intentional fraud on the part of D. M. F. & Co., but I do claim that it shows a want of attention to their business, and a recklessness for the interests of their patrons.

I am very sorry to be compelled to say so much on this matter, but the planting of seeds is a business that has to be taken largely on faith, and the grower of vegetables, alone, knows the disappointment and vexation that comes of the planting of poor or badly grown seed.

Easton, Kansas, Nov. 18, 1875.

AVERAGE FARMING.

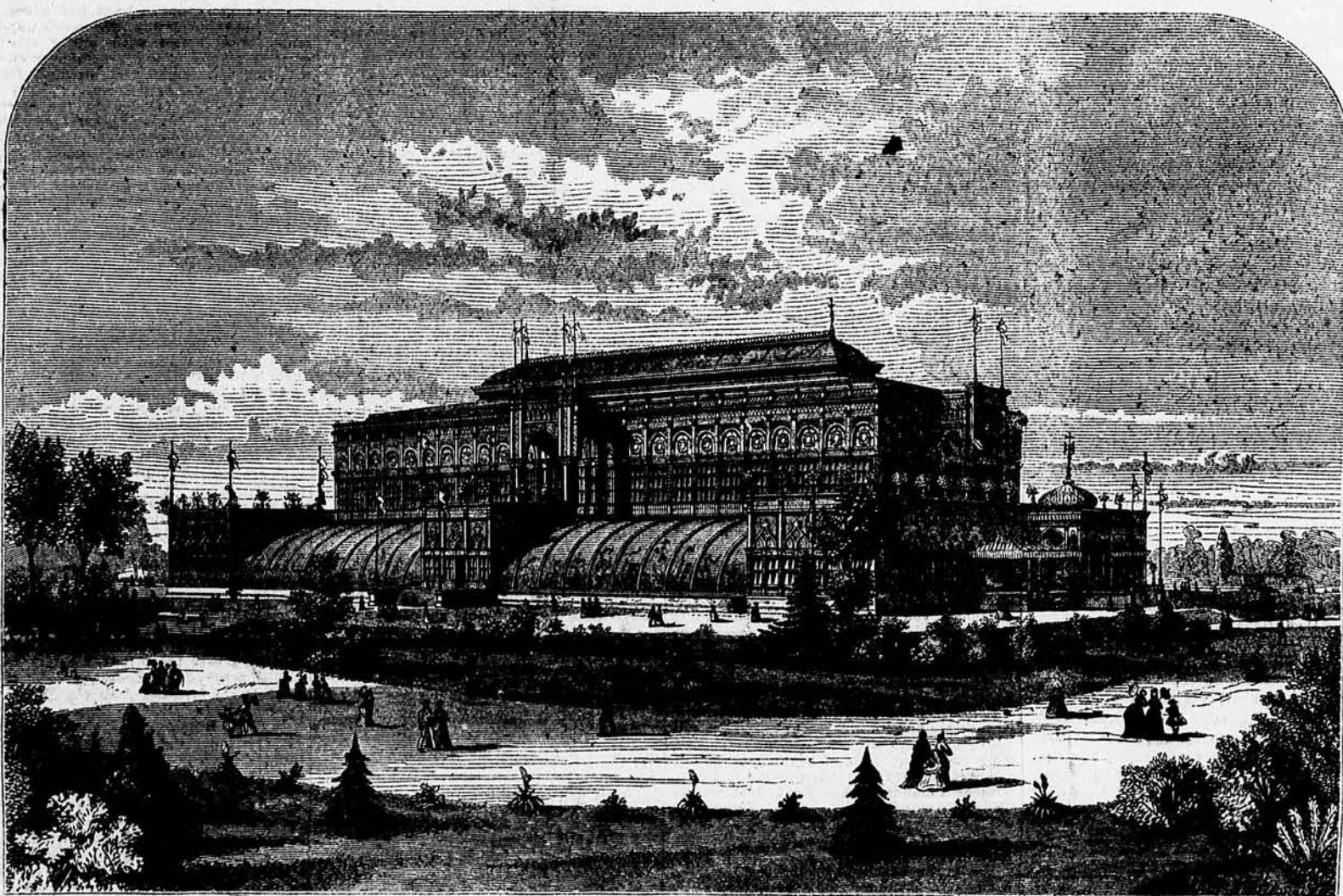
It is wretched, poor farming. It is servile, timid farming. It is stagnant, lifeless farming. It withers and palsies with drought, it drowns in floods, it is eternally at the mercy of the elements, is never master of the paltriest of its accidents. It never leads, but always weakly follows, or rather is borne along by the current. It has no individuality, it never rises to distinction or even notice; its personality is lost in the mass, and one-half of its constituents might drop out of existence and not be missed. It has the intelligence of a "spinning jenny," and assists in human progress to the same amount. It figures in that fine National literature, the Agricultural Reports, as raising seven bushels of wheat to the acre, eight bushels of corn in some states, and thirty in others. Like the alums of a great city, it is the sure prey of any vagabond epidemic that comes about. Its cattle die of murrain, and the vicissitudes of the season. It is the most improvident thing alive, and as helpless in the face of disaster as a swarm of flies. It accepts and adopts new methods of work and better tools, slowly and reluctantly, but never originates any. It would be torturing the ground now with a crooked stick, and

driving cattle hitched by the tails to their plow(?) if there were no apostles of the new and better way to bustle these sluggards from their torpor. But for these last, our business would stand still, and would have so stood since creation.

There is a startling fact not dwelt upon by the scribes, not often told by any body, and rarely dreamed of by us of the farm, and it is this, that almost all the improvements in farming, whether it is the invention of better machinery, or of better methods of work, have come, not from those who should of all men know their own wants the best, from the land tillers, but these advancing steps have been taken for us by minds who have studied the theory of our occupation, and applied their inventive genius to the lightening of our task, and to accomplishing our work with a wiser intelligence. There may be cases where the man at the plow tail, or swinging the cradle, has given us a better tool and better way, but they are rare.

Improved machinery originates in the machine shop, improved fabrics in the factory, science reaches upward from the laboratory or other field of its work, the growth of fine art is a blossom from the parent stem, but where is the farmer who has cast away his hoe to make a planter, or his sickle to make a reaper? And the whole secret is in this, that from all time men have said, any fool can be a farmer. And as if to verify the adage, we have been too long proving that most farmers are in their own profession—not so intelligent as they ought to be.

It is easy enough to buy a harvester and cheapen our harvest; easy to mount a gang plow and ride to a crop, but where is he, who, as a farmer, will show us some way of treating the soil that shall make it a fitter home for the seed; that this spot should be lifted to the sun, and that hidden away in the earth. To so get possession of the secret processes of growth that his wheat fields shall not shrivel for lack of rain; shall wrestle successfully with rust and blight, and give us a harvest of intellect, more head and less legs. Who will find out the subtle ways by which the flowers, and the grass, and the bee know of the coming rain, that we may profit by the knowledge? How to garner the sunshine and store the rain, that we may not suffer from the lack of either? How to deal wisely and safely with the elements from which our success all comes? These may seem impossibilities, but we never shall get out of the slough of "the average," by our own efforts, except we do learn all these. And this knowledge is more important than planters, or cultivators, or threshers. They save muscle, and that is all; and if this era of farm machinery is of any value to us, it is in that it affords us, by lessening the strain



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

upon our bodies, more elasticity and vigor of mind, and points us perpetually to the higher duty that awaits us, the patient, thorough study of our great art of field culture, learning the lessons of the air, the earth, the water, and the sunlight. If our laborers only give us leisure without thought; if social vices rush in to fill the hours we have saved from toil, then in H-aven's name give us the scythe and hand rake again, bring back the sickle and the hoe; make bonfires of these tempters to laziness and village loafing farm machines.

Brother farmers! If you have among you one who is struggling to get above the dreary level where we mostly toil, encourage him, help "boost" him—when he reaches higher ground he will happily help you up. It is his mistakes don't count him. If you are sure he is earnest give him an other lift, his ambition is a noble one, and the world's progress waits upon his success.—*Western Farm Journal.*

Horticulture.

EXPERIENCE IN RASPBERRY CULTURE

BY W. W. C.

I have experimented with eleven varieties of raspberries in Kansas, and, after many years of trial, I find the greatest number of good, and the least number of poor qualities in the "Mammoth Cluster" and "Doolittle Improved." I have visited a number of other plantations, and I find this is the universal and unqualified expression of all who have tried the fancy and high-priced kinds, along side of these older and more widely disseminated varieties.

The Davidson's Thornless is the earliest kind I have, ripening from two to four days sooner than the Doolittle, but it is not productive; and it is the most tender black raspberry that I have ever tried.

The Golden Thornless and the Golden Cap are so near alike that I have never been able to distinguish them apart, and although both are quite productive, they are almost flavorless. They help to make a very pretty display on a table, by mixing them with black varieties, and they have then served their purpose, for they are seldom eaten.

The S-neca is small, and the Canada ditto, only more so.

The Miami, on my grounds, is entirely distinct from the Mammoth Cluster. It is not so large nor so productive, and, as it ripens about the time with the Mammoth I can see no particular advantage in cultivating it.

I have also experimented with about one hundred selected wild plants, and my experience is that they produce a sweet berry, but in no other point are they valuable to raise, when other improved sorts can be had.

The Doolittle is early and the Cluster very late. Were I to set one d zen, or one acre, or ten acres, I would set no other kinds.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Bateman, in *Ohio Farmer*, says: "The Sterling is a large and beautiful berry of the brightest red color, glossy and firm fitting it to bear carriage well; in appearance like the Jucunda, but in form a little more oval, having more of a neck, which renders it easier to pick from the vines and prepare for the table. The plant, too, resembles the Jucunda, but has rather more foliage, resembling in this respect Triumph de Gand, but the fruit is of better shape and more uniform in size than the latter, and the plant seems more productive than the former, while the quality of the fruit is as good as either, which is praise enough. From long experience in growing strawberries, I am the originator and present owner of the Sterling feel confident that this will become the leading variety of this country, both for market and home gardens."

The Margaret also is a large and fine berry, and beautiful in its dark, glossy appearance, like a Black Tartarian cherry not fully ripe; it seems also quite productive, but the plant not quite so vigorous as the Sterling.

DAMASK BEAUTY.—This has been before noticed as a new variety, produced by a Mr. Sulder, of Tallmadge, in Summit county. I found the fruit of it on sale in Akron, at the time of my visit to the Falls; and my impression of it are the same as I have before expressed, that while it is a large and good flavored berry, its peculiar light color is a serious objection to it both for the market and home use; and it is too soft a berry to bear transportation. This was fully concurred in by several citizens of Akron who examined the fruit along with us. It resembles the old "Oulo Mammoth."

DR. WANDER—I fruited this new variety for the second time this season, and am highly pleased with the beauty and quality of the fruit; but on my sandy soil, the plant, like the Jucunda, does not carry foliage or fruit enough to be profitable. I again report the Michigan, Charles Downing, and Green's Profit, the best and most profitable for sandy soils. The 8th Boyden has also done well with me; and this too I found bearing finely on Mr. Lodge's ground; but the fruit is not as fine as his new varieties. I should have said that the Sterling and Margaret are both plant-like kinds, but not destitute of stamens."

Floriculture.

GARDENING FOR NOVEMBER.

"Nature now spreads around in dreary hue
A pall to cover all that summer knew;
Although like some fair woman in decay—
Whom pale convulsion hardly wastes away—
Upon her waning features winter chill
Wear dreams of beauty that seem lovely still;
Yet actively winter comes with biting breath
And strips the woods and numbs the scene with death;
Then all is still over wood and field and plain.
As I sought had been, and I sought would be again."

Now that the frost has blackened and withered all the brilliant hues and colors of our gardens, we must turn our attention to window gardens, and decorate our rooms with stands of winter-blooming plants, and embower our windows with the emerald green tendrils of ivy and smilax, which will serve to enliven our surroundings, and fully repay us for all the care we may bestow upon them.

So when preparing our homes for winter, and filling our store-rooms and cellars with all the needed supplies for the comfort and sup-

port of the body, do not forget to procure (if you are not the fortunate possessor of them) several pots of trailing vines, such as Madeira vines, ivy, maurandias, smilax or even tropaeolums, whose brilliant flowers will always attract attention and admiration; for with vines and hanging baskets, you cannot imagine how bright and cheery your parlors and sitting rooms can appear, even when the sun withdraws its soul-enlivening rays, and the storm king rides upon the wings of the wind.

I should as soon forget to supply myself with apples and potatoes, and to renew the flour barrel, as to pass the winter without a plentiful supply of vines, bulbs and flowering plants.

Yesterday I counted my treasures, as I prepared them for the winter, and found that I possessed one hundred and twenty-three pots of healthy plants of numerous varieties, and yet I have no bulbs; but as I cannot deny myself the luxury of their presence, room must be made for a few pots of hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, &c., and I must send for at least one or two bulbs of *Lilium longiflorum*, whose waxen white, trumpet-shaped flowers will delight their owner in the early March days, when perhaps some of the most treasured pots of the stand may have succumbed to the numbing effect of the intense cold of a northern winter.

These lilies are now in much request for forcing, as they will bloom readily, if planted either one bulb, in a six-inch pot, or two or more bulbs in a seven or eight inch. Their flowers possess a delicious fragrance, and are far more beautiful than those of the Calla. They are readily obtained from any florist, and their cost is not over 20 to 25 cents, according to the size of the bulbs, but the largest will always give the most satisfaction.

Hyacinths are too well known to need any praise of mine, and they can be cultivated so as to flower from the beginning of the new year until the early spring, by making a good selection of the early and late varieties; while there are no flowers that possess so delicious an odor, and few present a more attractive show. They can be grown in sponges, sandy loam, sand or water, but the latter exhausts their strength, so that they are of no more value; and as I have a great fondness for plant life, I do not like to exhaust its powers, and therefore prefer to grow my bulbs in the deep, dark-colored glass, partly filled with a mixture of sand and crumbly leaf-mold or manure, at least two years old. Then, upon the upper part, I put an inch of sand, and after moistening it, place the bulb upon it, and cover its crown with moss or cocoa nut fibre, which can be purchased at any seed store or florist's. This is also a good substitute for the sand, &c. Thus cultivated the long, white fibrous roots will shoot deeply down to the bottom of the glass, and soon the perfect flower will appear in all its luxuriant beauty.

If grown in sponges, select a coarse, large-kind, such as are used by hostlers in the care of horses, and after cleaning it thoroughly in hot water to extract the salty debris, cut deep holes into it with a sharp penknife, and insert the bulbs, supported in a circle of copper or iron wire, to keep them from too close contact with the sponge.

Then scatter canary and lawn grass seed all over the sponge, place it in a dark closet—not too chilly in its location—and in a few weeks, or even days, if the shoots appear to be well developed, you can bring it out and hang it in a window. It can be moistened sufficiently by shaking water over it with a little hand brush, dipped into a basin of water, and soon the seeds will sprout up, and you will have a ball of living green.

For our door culture of bulbs, the best drained beds are most desirable, as the bulbs will not be so apt to decay if the winter proves moist and damp. Add plenty of sand to the soil, if it is heavy; but take care not to use unfermented manures. Yet the soil should be made rich with charcoal dust. Thoroughly decayed soda also make one of the best top dressings that a bed of bulbous plants can have.

Plant the hyacinths before the earth becomes cold and wet, and, if possible, sprinkle a little sand into the hole made for each bulb, so that it can be placed directly upon it, and it will not be so apt to decay if it were in direct contact with the moist soil. Hyacinths should be planted at a depth of from three to four inches, according to their size.

Tulips are not so highly appreciated as they deserve, for they are always showy and attractive, and will flower as well as the window garden as in the parterre, and can be planted in pots of sandy soil or grown like hyacinths in sponges, moss or damp sand.

Just before the winter sets in the bulb garden should be covered with boughs or dried leaves, with slats or bushes laid over the latter to keep them from blowing away.

The love of house plants seems to be implanted in the hearts of women, but more especially, it is said, if there are no children to make the home bright and cheery; while their cost is so trifling that few need be deprived of their cheering presence and influence. Want of success will sometimes discourage the amateur gardener; but experience is the best of teachers, and by its aid one can soon learn the moods and habits of each plant, while a stand of flowers will often give greater and higher pleasure than the possession of even the richest jewelry can ever give. Common flowers, such as geraniums, petunias, fuchsias, &c., will often afford more real delight than the costly exotics of the florists.

There is much written now a days of the lessons taught by flowers—

"Each cup a pupil, every leaf a book"—
And we are told that their splendor shames the gorgeous vesture of kings; their frailties touch our hearts with tender pity; and their seeds are types of resurrection. Yet these lessons are most impressively taught by the beauty of the more common plants.—*Daily Eyebright in Country Gentleman.*

The Dairy.

THE WINTER DAIRY.

BY E. M. SHELTON.

NUMBER I.

In the great frozen regions of the East, winter is to the farmer, never a period of idleness, but often it is his busiest and most profitable season.

The demand for lumber, ties, staves, posts, and the hundred products of the forest, is as constant as for pork or wheat, and they are often produced at a greater profit than these standard products of the farm. But in Kansas, and the prairie states generally, the timbered region is a limited area, and the advantages possessed by the East in this respect are more or less wanting. This is a matter that

impresses the imagination of the immigrant, often powerfully. In the Eastern states I have often heard it urged against emigration to Kansas, that from lack of winter employment, the farmers consumed during the winter months all that was grown in the summer. That such is often the case cannot be denied; that it need be thus may be safely disputed.

Under the subject named at the head of this article, I propose to offer some suggestions regarding a much neglected branch of farm work, and one which promises to do much towards furnishing the farmers of our state with a continuous round of profitable employment, during the entire season.

From my first acquaintance with this state I have felt satisfied that a winter dairy, under proper conditions, may be made much more profitable than the ordinary summer arrangement. I say under the proper conditions, and by that phrase I mean comfortable quarters for the cows, abundant and nutritious feed, and a dairy cellar well protected from extreme weather.

I question much whether there is a country in the world that can compare with Kansas in abundance and cheapness of cattle foods. At the present time an excellent article of hay is sold in this city for \$4 per ton, and in the country it may be had in abundance at little more than half that price. Corn, the finest grown, is also a slow sale at 20 and 25 cents; while coarse grains, and fodders generally, bring prices in proportion. Butter, on the other hand, is in constant demand, and at a price, considering the quality, that would be considered good even in the Eastern States. Butter, in this market, brings readily 20 cents, and the lowest price that I have paid during the season is 23 cents, often for a very inferior article at that. During the winter season, a barely decent article of butter finds a quick sale at 20 and 30 cents per pound. It seems to me that these figures are suggestive of profitable employment for all, and at all times.

For a year or more I have been in the habit of comparing the prices of farm products here in Central Kansas with those reported in the local papers of Central Michigan. I find the butter there averages not far from four cents higher than in this city. Hay, again, in this place, has varied from \$3.50 to \$8 per ton during the past year and in Michigan, during the same period, from \$10 to \$16 per ton. Of course there is a difference in quality in favor of the Michigan product, but nothing like the difference represented by these figures. We may, in this way, I think, compare all the common cattle foods, corn, oats, bran, etc., with those prevailing in the Eastern States, and with a like favorable showing for our dairymen and cattle feeders.

I urge these facts to show that our agriculture has its advantages, and that in the distribution of the good things, Kansas was neither "left out" or forgotten.

THE CULTIVATION OF ROOTS,

and especially mangel wurzels, deserves much more attention than it has ever received from our dairymen and stock farmers. Of all the marvelous products of these fertile prairies, nothing has astonished me so much as their root crops. I think I speak advisedly when I say that to him who makes dairying his winter work no crop can be more profitably grown in Kansas than mangel wurzels.

For two years past we have grown a few acres upon the college farm, and although the season of 1874 was so generally disastrous we succeeded in harvesting 287 bushels per acre, at a cost of less than ten cents per bushel. A large portion of these were sold at 25 cents per bushel. The more favorable season of 1875 has given us a greatly increased yield with the cost proportionately diminished. Next winter, when our cows begin to need a relaxing food, we shall feed our wurzels, and from this food we shall get milk and butter hardly inferior in quality and quantity to that furnished by June pastures.

State Agricultural College, Nov. 16, 1875.

Farm Stock.

TAKING CARE OF SOWS.

BY F. DWIGHT COBURN.

The time is here when farmers should make arrangements for the next year's hog crop, and upon the care bestowed now will depend the profits of this branch of the farmer's operations.

The choicest sows should be kept over for breeders, and at once be separated from the fattening hogs, given the range of a pasture lot or roomy pen and fed generously with almost any food they will eat, except too much dry corn, which is about as poor an article of diet for a good brood sow as I am acquainted with. Give the sows plenty of those pumpkins, now going to waste in the field; cook them half a bushel a day of those small potatoes that you say are not worth burying, and are so plenty as to be deemed almost a nuisance; get some corn ground and half a ton or a ton of the wheat bran the mill men are so anxious to get out of their way just now at 35 cents per hundred, and mix one part meal with two parts of the bran into a thin slop, and give them plenty of it; or, if the bran is not easily obtained, have some oats crushed with the corn, in the proportion of two bushels of oats to one of corn, and in the mill barrels put occasionally a handful of salt, a like quantity of hard wood ashes, and a quarter of a pound of sulphur.

The wide-awake farmer will endeavor to learn where he can obtain the service of the

very best thoroughbred boar in the township—a square, compact, short-legged, broad-backed fellow—the sort to breed on large, roomy sows, and if he is eighteen months or over, he is the more valuable for it, unless injured from too much service while young. Let him serve the sows as near December 1st as possible—after, rather than before—and this will bring your pigs along in the first pleasant days of April, when, with a fair chance, they will grow from the word go.

See to it that the sows have a better nest and shelter than a rail fence affords, for the next six months, and remember that nothing more quickly responds to a little rational treatment than a well bred hog! When this is better understood, there will be less complaint of sows eating their offspring, less of "hog cholera," staggers, and a little more of profit in raising hogs, either for home use or for market.

Pomona, Nov. 15, 1875.

THE GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSE.

In the prize list of all our State and local agricultural exhibitions we find in the horse department a class for general-purpose horses; and by farmers this is regarded as the most important class in this division.

In our last number it was noted that the "horse of all work" was a myth that could not be realized—which, in one sense, is true. The heavy draft horse used in drays in some of our cities, and about coal and iron mines, etc., is of little value for any other service, and we cannot breed horses with proper action for what we require in the general-purpose class with sufficient weight and strength for the work of a regular draft horse.

What, then, is intended in the American classification of horses for general purposes?

According to our understanding, such a horse is required to have sufficient action for a pace of six or eight miles per hour on the road, in carriage or buggy, and to make a fair riding nag. He must, moreover, have weight and strength enough for the ordinary work of the farm; to be 15½ to 16 hands high, and of, say 1200 lbs. weight. He should be of a strong, low, bony and muscular frame. He ought to be intelligent and of good temper, clever and tractable.

This class, or horses that are used for these general purposes, constitute the great majority, perhaps nine-tenths, of all the horses in the United States; and yet, a range as it may seem, there is less attention paid to the breeding of this class than of any other.

How should these animals be bred? or, to put the question in a more practical form, what system should be adopted by American breeders to improve our general stock with a view to producing the highest excellence in this class?

The late Edward Harrie, of Morristown, N. J., an excellent authority, and the earliest importer of the Percheron breed, when asked if a cross of that blood would not give us the animal we wanted for the general-purpose horse, answered that, "So far from considering these horses capable, by any crossing, of producing the very best horse for all purposes—that is to say the best horse of all work—I believe that if I had my time to live over again, and had a very large landed estate, and unlimited supply of the dust, I could produce that horse by breeding from the English thoroughbred racer."

In Great Britain carriage or coach horses were bred by breeding the thoroughbred stallion to the Cleveland Bay mare, and in some cases to the Clydesdale. The weight-carrying English Hunter—now thoroughly bred usually, and always nearly so—is frequently a model of what a horse of all work ought to be. Sometimes these horses, when of faultless pedigree, are nearly seventeen hands high, and yet on short legs, and therefore of extraordinary strength. We mentioned having seen, last year, a thoroughbred horse of this description in the possession of Hon. M. H. Cochran, of Billmunt, Canada, weighing, if we are not mistaken, over 1200 lbs., when scarce three years old. This wonderful colt was bred by Mr. Grimstead, Lexington, Ky. Such a horse, it is his progeny should inherit his stoutness, would be of incalculable value as a sire. And yet we suppose that, owing to the fact that but little interest is taken in breeding stock of this useful class, stallions of this description can be purchased at very low rates.

It is obvious that the great difficulty in the way of improving our stock of general-purpose horses is the want of proper sires. In cattle, sheep and swine, we have established breeds, producing the very type we wish to produce, and so it is with the class of draft-horses and thoroughbred racers, not one of these present exactly the type we want for the horse of all work. As we have said, we sometimes have a thoroughbred horse of sufficient size and strength to answer the purpose. But the question is, will they get a progeny possessing the same desirable qualities? In some instances, we know they have, and that their peculiarities have been inherited by the offspring to the second and third generations.

We appeal to intelligent and public spirited breeders, to give more attention to breeding stallions of this class, by crossing stout thoroughbred horses on large mares that are well bred. Certainly the benefit conferred upon the public will be great, and we are of the opinion that it would not be unprofitable.—*T. C. J. in National Live Stock Journal.*

INDICATIONS IN HORSES.

M. Pety, a French veterinary surgeon, draws attention, says the *American Farmer*, to the liability of horses and cattle suffering from indigestion from the consumption of forage in a humid or musty state. It is from over-feeding this complaint is ordinarily produced, or in the too rapid transition from dry to unlimited green food. Another very common cause is the putting of animals to work immediately after their feed. The giving of chaff and the refuse of the thrashing machine is also another principal source, as well as excessively cold water, and, above all, allowing the animal to drink the water of marshes. A little salt or handful of meal is excellent in the drinks.

Old animals ought never to be given too much food at once, and it should ever be mixed with a little straw. When the horse shows symptoms of indigestion, restlessness, suddenly refusing food, resting on one leg, then on another, the head drooping and seeking the left flank, its excrements either hard or liquid, etc., an excitant, as three ounces of kitchen salt or a glass of gin in a bottle of water, will afford relief; or an infusion of chamomile and sage. In case pain exists, two spoonful of laudanum will prove excellent. Of course soap injections, friction and fumigation, are not to be overlooked. Bleding, in case of grain indigestion, becomes mortal.

HOW MUCH SHOULD A STEER GAIN?

To obtain an answer I take the following data from my note book. Eleven good steers weighed 12 674 pounds; turned out on good pasture Sept. 8th; gained 1040 pounds by Oct. 22; time 43 days—gain per head per day, 2.2 pounds. D-c 9th they had gained 500 pounds more; time 65 days—gain per head per day, 8.3 lbs. By Jan. 5th they had made a farther gain of 600 pounds; time 28 days—gain per head per day, 2.06 pounds. Weighed again March 5, they showed an increase of 753 pounds; time 59 days—gain per head per day, 1.15 pounds. Seven of them were then sold, the average gain per head per day having been 1.69 pounds. At this time the other four weighed 4533 pounds. When weighed again May 8th showed a gain of 498 pounds; time 63 days—gain per head per day 1.95 pounds. By June 4th they had made a farther gain of 270 pounds; time 27 days—gain per head per day, 2.5 pounds. Weighed again Sept. 28 they showed a gain of 510 pounds; time 112 days—gain per head per day, 1.11 pounds. On the last four the average daily gain per head, for the time after the others were sold, was 1.58 pounds. One of these steers made the greatest gain of any I have ever fed. Oct. 22 1874, he weighed 1,030 pounds, and when sold, Sept. 28 1875, he weighed 1,640 pounds, or a gain of 610 pounds in 335 days; or 1.82 pounds per day for the whole time he was fed. In several cases particular animals, or even the whole lot, have made greater gain for a short time, but none so much for the whole time fed. Running back over my experience in feeding and weighing steers, I find their average gain to have been 1.29 pounds per day, on grain and pasture—part of the season on each. From these figures I deduce the items relating to the manner of feeding.—*Country Gentleman.*

EPIDEMIOLOGY.

Nature and Causes.—This disease may occur at any time of the year, but is far more frequent in autumn, and early winter. At this season there is sometimes a certain condition of the atmospheric oxygen (alotrophic) in which its action is much intensified. In this state the oxygen is called ozone, and it is caused by electrical, or other disturbance. This explains why it offends animals all over the world at about the same time, as three years ago, when the horses of North and South America and of Europe were all subjected by the great "Eps not." This ozone is always present in the air, and especially in the weather of autumn, and in winter; but some years the amount greatly exceeds the normal quantity. Some times its manifestations are local, and then because the atmospheric derangement is local. The severity of the attack is doubtless determined by the intensity of the inducing cause. Though in individual cases, exposure to inclement weather, close stables, poor feed, overwork, etc., have much to do with the aggravated forms. The epidemic influenza proper, is a congestion and inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nasal passages and throat. (The presence of ozone may be detected by holding a potassium starch paper, which is pure, white filter paper, saturated with a mixture of 10 parts of starch, in 200 parts of cold water, and 1 part of recently fused iodide of potassium.) This peculiarly active state of oxygen, produces a strong irritation of the delicate membranes of the nasal passage, throat, and, if not arrested, of the bronchial tubes, and finally the lungs. The irritation causes a congestion of the capillaries of the membranes, circulation is impeded, and there is a consequent transudation of mucus, which runs from the nose, and is coughed up as phlegm.

Symptoms.—The first symptoms are those of a slight fever, attended by elevation of temperature two or three degrees, followed by sore throat, coughing, and general prostration. Discharges of mucus occur from the nose. If not arrested, the bronchial tubes are affected and bronchitis sets in, which may be distinguished by the whistling sound accompanying the breathing. Should the conditions be favorable, the lungs will be involved and pneumonia result. This stage is marked, aside from the other aggravated symptoms, by short painful breathing. In the usually mild forms, prevalent this year, the influenza has been about the worst stage reached. It should be remarked here that this malady attacks, also, bovines and sheep, and man as well; indeed it is simply autumnal fever. But horses seem more susceptible to the disease.

Treatment.—Place the affected animal in a warm, clean stable, blanket him, and, if the disease is severe, wrap up the legs. This aids the circulation and counteracts the tendency of the blood inward. The next step is to open the bowels with a mild physic. Take four to six drachms of aloes, dissolved in sal-satur water, one half ounce sal-satur, to one pint of water, and serve in a junk bottle or drenching horn. But don't pour it into the nostrils, that is too harsh practice. If there is very great heat, give the horse a drink of cold water to lower the temperature. Then administer eight to ten drops doses of anoint in a little water, every two hours till perspiration sets in. Diuretics are also called for to move the kidneys, as sweet spirits of nitre or turpentine in ounce doses. Some soothing medicine (a demulcent) should afterwards be given to check the irritation of the throat. An ounce of black liquorice dissolved in a quart of boiling water, and allowed to cool, in two to three ounces doses will accomplish this. Some expectorants will accomplish this, or a drachm of ipecac, like onions or garlic, or a drachm of ipecac, with the liquorice, will assist to clear the air passages. Stimulants are very effective; either an alcoholic as a half pint of gin, or a simple stimulant like ginger will answer. The former is best.—*Scientific Farmer.*

LET US BE THINER MEN.

It is a mistaken idea that the only person eligible to membership is the farmer who both owns and tills his land. The man who makes agriculture his business, though he does not own a single rod of earth, is just as eligible as the man who owns a thousand acres. The constitution says that an applicant for membership must be "engaged in agricultural pursuits, and have an interest in conflict with our purpose." The constitution does not say that he must own the land he tills, he must be engaged in agricultural pursuits (the employee on the farm, known as a "bird man," is entitled to membership as far as agriculture is concerned; and if he tills upon the farm at the time, how can he have an interest in conflict with our purpose? Of course the employee ought to be a man of good habits and one that can be trusted. With these qualifications, God forbid that anything like caste or strata in society shall keep him out.—*Farmers Friend.*

Send ten names and \$2.50 in cash, and the KANSAS FARMER will be sent postage paid to each of the ten names, and a copy to your own address, free, until January 1st. Many of the issues will be worth this money.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

Where Did They Come From and How Shall We Get Rid of Them?

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW,
Author of "Our Currency as it is and as it should be," "Our Money Miss," "A Financial Catechism," "Repudiate the Repudiators," "Exhaustive Power of Usury," etc.

CHAPTER X.**OUR THREE ANTAGONISTS—WE CONQUERED TWO, BUT THE THIRD CONQUERS US.**

Why are they disowned, di-honored?
What's their ailment, anyhow?
Why the maker sour, the creature true?
Who will care for greenbacks now?

They held high our country's banner;
On the shore or gulf that's now red;
They proved food and clothing
For the soldier then, as now.

Tell me, gold and silver hoarders,
If you dare your thoughts avow,
You, whose bonds debase, debase greenbacks,
Why do you defame them now?

In the crucible of battle,
When the nation's pulse beat slow,
Was it love of gold or country,
Made you buy your greenbacks low?

Gaining power to rob and plunder,
With a shameless hand and bid,
You struck out your honest contract,
And demanded pay in gold.

They are money of the people,
Stamped with human toil and blood,
Coming up through war and carnage;
Still the people hold them good.

They are needed! don't contract them;
That you honor them, avow,
Waiting labor wasted commerce,
They demand the greenbacks now.

—Fortmouth Times.

In the late contest for National Unity, we combated three mighty adversaries, to wit:

- 1st. THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.
- 2d. THE ALLIED MONARCHIES OF EUROPE.
- 3d. THE INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM OF GOLD.

THE FIRST surrendered its sword at Appomattox, and the members thereof, after years of heroic struggle in the line of what they deemed their duty, squarely accepted the situation and are now again "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh."

THE SECOND surrendered when Maximilian was executed by our sister Republic, and when England was dragged into court at Geneva, as defendant, and submitted herself to abide by its arbitration.

THE THIRD still wages a relentless warfare, "growing by what it feeds on," and passing from one devastating requisition to another with most exasperating persistence.

In its predatory and consuming warfare on the Nation's life, it has been, and is, unpeppably more mischievous than either or both of its former allies, as they stood boldly up to strike and to be struck, but this, as before remarked, combines the invisible and noiseless character of the worm with the constrictive power and insatiable voracity of the serpent.

With a power and strategy worthy of Napoleon, it levies its tributes upon production more exhaustive than that of

ANY OTHER CONQUEROR

known to history.
The subsidy of the interest exemption from taxation and premium on gold, fully aggregating nine per cent. per year on the \$400,000,000 bonds, whose only apology for existence is their use as collaterals for National Bank bills, is a burden on production of \$30,000,000 per year, or \$100,000 per day!—\$10,000 each working hour!!!

The resolution of Congress of March, 1869, constraining the 5-20 bonds as payable in gold and not in greenbacks, as originally stipulated, was another subsidy to conciliate this fighting monster, variously estimated as a contribution of \$300,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 from the producers to the parasites.

Although we shall, in a later chapter, fully ventilate the disgraceful history of this

EMINENT TREASON,

we will quote enough to show that this imperial endowment to the privileged party pets was utterly unfounded in law—much less in equity.

Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, which prepared and presented the bill creating the 5-20 bonds, said:

When the bill was on its final passage, the question was expressly asked of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and as expressly answered by him, that only the interest was payable in coin.

John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said:

If the bondholder refuse to take the same kind of money with which he bought the bonds, he is an extortioner and a repudiator.

Oliver P. Morton, Senator from Indiana, said:

We should do foul injustice to the Government and to the people of the United States, after we have sold these bonds on an average for not more than sixty cents on the dollar, now to propose to make a new contract for the benefit of the holders.

And in a recent speech at Urbana, Ohio, Mr. Morton recites the law as to the redemption of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, and very clearly and pertinently quotes from the

UNANIMOUS REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

of the Senate confirming the same.

It will be observed that Mr. Morton calls especial attention to the high authority of Sen-

tor Sherman (chairman of said committee), as he helped make all the laws on the subject.

Mr. Morton says:

"It was the opinion of many distinguished lawyers in Congress and out of it, that as their notes, by the terms of the law were made a legal tender in payment of all public debts except interest on bonds and duties on imports, the Government had a right to use them in payment of the principal of the 5-20 bonds. In favor of this opinion the finance committee of the Senate unanimously reported in 1869, Senator Sherman being chairman, a high authority, he having participated in making all the laws on the subject. To this conclusion I subscribed fully as a question of law."

These two "concessions," alone, foot up more than the total indemnity paid by France to Germany, which so shocked all Europe by the immensity of the demand, and surprised all Christendom by the ability of our sister Republic to respond.

The unconstitutional arrogation of power assumed by Congress, in passing the resolution of March 19, 1869, purporting to construe the payment of the 5 20 bonds (which we have exhaustively demonstrated as created for the sole purpose of regulating the volume of greenbacks) as payable in gold, was immediately followed by other devastations resultant thereon, thus:

1st. Abstraction from American ownership of and creation of foreign demand for our National bonds, thus creating

AN ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM, which even now levies an average of \$3.50 gold per head from each man, woman and child of this Republic.

That we still exist as a nation is a marvel, when we reflect that in addition to the results of the previously noticed raids, we sustain this subsidy of \$3.50 gold per head, when we know a similar leak of only \$1.35 per head, without the concurrence of the other predatory engines which war upon our life, exhausted and devastated Ireland.

2d. The mode of transferring the ownership of this Republic from its own citizens to the subjects of foreign and antagonistic monarchies, was as bungling and mischievous in its execution by our statesmen (!) as the plotting of the bed rock iniquity was skillful and malicious, which latter element lawyers tell us is what makes the murder.

That mode of transfer was to give our national bonds for foreign merchandise (as will be hereafter delineated in these chapters) and thus, having gorged our markets with foreign iron rails to cross our iron mountains—foreign dry goods to clothe our factory operatives—foreign carpets to cover our floors—while our furnaces were blown out, our factory machinery rusted in inaction, our workers in enforced idleness, consuming their savings of better times, working on the roads at 75 cents per day, living on charity soup, or, happier than these taking passage for Europe, to secure that natural right of

LABOR AND ITS WAGES under the ancient monarchies which is so persistently debarrd them by the legislation of this Republic.

And, appalling as are these crushing—these almost inconceivable burdens levied by the victorious conspirators—they shrink into insignificance when compared with the losses accrued, accruing and to accrue to our national production, from the enforced idleness of our workers, which is variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 per day!

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1875.

EXTREMES MEET.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: A singular occurrence was the inauguration of the "Independent Party" in this State, that took place a few days since at Glass Hall, on Thirty Fourth street. About two weeks before the Ohio election, James Buchanan, one of the leaders of that party in the West, came on and requested the greenback men here to do this thing, "to show that New York was not all for hard money." Accordingly, a few persons met in Cooper Institute, a State committee was appointed and arrangements made for an inaugural meeting.

The singularity of the affair was in this fact, men like Peter Cooper, Piliy Freeman, the eminent and wealthy economist and president of the Globe Life Insurance Co., and Wallace P. Groom, editor of the *Mercantile Journal*, met there to applaud the speeches of five or six of the most radical and revolutionary workingmen's orators in the country, men who have been the prominent leaders of the International in this city.

COMMUNIST OPATORS.

A thousand workmen were in the hall, and the speeches were made by R. W. Hume, John B. Wolf, Alexander Troup, G. W. Madox, and Wm. Carseo. All these are men of ability, but all are very radical. Indeed, all but Troup, editor of the *New Haven Union*, are avowed communists. Each is a speaker capable of wide influence over the work-ers. It is plain, then, that we are to have here the same attempt at a union between the very highest in the land, such as Mr. Cooper, and the ultra radical workmen, against the oppressive middle classes, that has lately been seen in England; where the nobility have tried to clasp hands with the work-ers. They have done this partly from a sense of the oppression endured by the common people, and partly because they knew their order was in danger of destruction unless they made an alliance with the middle or lower class, and preferred the latter.

In the meeting at Glass Hall, which was freely opened by Mr. Freeman, for the occasion, the speakers confined themselves mostly to

the currency question. But they talked very plainly about all the great monopolies.

TOM SCOTT'S LATEST.

Here is something that merits commendation and general attention. "The Granger Democrats in the Texas constitutional convention, who hold the balance of power between the Democrats and Republicans in that body, are energetically opposing schemes for State assistance to a number of railway enterprises." This speaks well for Texas grangers. Of course, the completion of the Southern Pacific, for instance, would be a good thing for Texas, if it could be done rightly; but fraud and plunder are the main objects of those engineering the scheme. I obtained, yesterday, for one of our dailies, some very important facts with regard to Tom Scott's St. Louis convention, in behalf of these roads. They have built them to the limit of the good lands, and now they want to exchange the rest, 30,000,000 acres of arid lands, for a Government guarantee of interest on the cost of construction, estimated at about \$40,000 per mile.

The grangers should, everywhere, make up their minds to act like those religious institutions that now refuse State aid, on the principle that Church and State are separate. Let the United States put no more land or money in railroads, unless Government is to own and man them.

LIVING FOR YOUR DAUGHTERS.

The shoddy aristocracy are agreeably surprised to see how many American girls in this city, (starved out of everything else), are offering themselves to become servants. They can get quantities of intelligent Americans now to go as child nurses, and to put on the new-fashioned French livery of a white street cap and parades the parks with the dear little shoddieskins. Mrs. Poppeher and Madam Shoddy begin to think that really life in "the States" is becoming endurable, as the mud sills are finding out that they have got to stooping on those ridiculous airs of equality. And papa should, when he finds 1000 lively young fellows respond to his advertisement for clerks or carpenters, at a dollar a day, think that "labor is becoming quite reasonable," and that another year of "advancing toward specie basis," will put a final end to the contest between capital and labor.

SAMUEL LEAVITT.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cents, is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE GRANGE.

On looking over our exchanges, and from correspondence with friends in different parts of Kansas, we are led to believe that the business interests of the Grange are being looked after with renewed life and energy. The arrangements already perfected and being made by the Patrons' Commercial Agencies in different parts of the State are among the gratifying evidences of a return of more prosperous times to Kansas.

It is gratifying to know that after the terrible depressing effects of the failure of crop last year, the Patrons of the State are still keenly alive to the need of prosecuting, with energy, the business enterprises which have been so long talked of, but which were so suddenly checked by the disasters which befell the State.

It is gratifying, too, to know that all the enterprises projected and being carried forward are put upon a business basis.

The Patrons of Saline, Clay, Morris, Marion, Sedgwick, Douglas, Lyon, Sumner, and other counties, have Patrons' Joint Stock Commercial Agencies. The Patrons have invested their means in these Agencies, just the same as they would invest it in any joint stock corporation or business enterprise. Thus the business will be managed carefully and circumspectly, and we feel confident that these co-operative business enterprises will be profitable and beneficial, in many ways, to the farmers. We trust that each one of them will be heartily supported, and that all other business enterprises, recommended or established by the Executive Committee of the State Grange, will receive the support of Patrons throughout the State.

We call the attention of the Patrons to the two Insurance Associations—Life and Fire—established by the State Grange. Both of these associations are established upon the true principle of insurance—mutual benefit, and not for profit. Every member of the Order should enroll his or her name as a member of the Patrons' Mutual Life Insurance Association. (See the advertisement in this paper) The cost of insurance is so small that no farmer can afford to run the chance of probable loss of his property by fire.

Both of these associations are controlled by the State Grange, and should receive the immediate and hearty support of Patrons throughout the State.

The Patrons have a great work to do in establishing and maintaining their Commercial Agencies, and other business enterprises. These Agencies will not only aid in more equally distributing the profits of industries,

but aid largely in restoring business integrity, the lack of which, during the last few years of wild speculation, has, to a great extent, destroyed confidence in business circles and commercial pursuits.

We are inclined to believe that the various co-operative business enterprises, of the Grange and other societies, throughout our country are the natural outgrowth of a feeling among the people to escape the oppression of business despotism and fraudulent commercial practices.

THE DOMINION GRANGE.

THE ANNUAL SESSION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Dominion Grange met in the lecture-room of Shattlesburg Hall, Toronto, on the 27th ult. There were present forty-seven delegates from Division Granges, also eleven officers of the Dominion Grange, and about fifty Patrons from subordinate granges. Twenty-one divisions were represented. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year.

Master—S. H. Hill, Ridgeville. Overseer—H. Leat Dunville. P. G. Lecturer—Stephen White, Chatham. Steward—Dennis Nixon, Norwich. Chaplain—William Cole, Sarnia. Treasurer—J. T. Bull. Secretary—F. Page, Fort Hill. Gate-keeper—John Duncan, Ceres. Mrs. Dyas, Pomona. Miss Whitlaw, Flora. Mrs. Phillips, Lady Asst. Steward. Mrs. Loebe.

BUILD GRANGE HALLS.

Every subordinate grange should have its own house to meet in. We look upon this as a necessity to permanent organization. The house first—afterward library, ornaments, &c. This being the proper season for farmers to build, we suggest that at the very next meeting of every grange the subject be brought forward and acted upon. The cost will be only a trifle to each individual, and the greater part of the members can pay their portion in labor and materials. When we have our own houses the sisters will ornament them and more often adorn them with their presence.—Missouri Farmer

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

VINEGAR. HOW MADE IN 10 HOURS. In-m. Older. Wine, Molasses or Sugar without using drug. Address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY More Young Men to learn TELEGRAPHY. Good situation guaranteed. Salary while practicing. Address, with stamp, to F. I. SAGE, TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OBERLIN, OHIO.

JERSEY CATTLE. Berkshire and small bred Yorkshire, bred from imported and prize stock especially. Correspondence and orders solicited.

GLEN DALE FARM. (See Ad. Page 3)

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.



4 Ton Hay or Stock Scales - \$30.

All other sizes at great reduction. All scales warranted. Full particulars upon application. 30 days trial allowed parties who can give good references.

Beckwith Double Thread Sewing Machine.

FOR HAND OR TREADLE.

ONLY \$25. Makes Lock-stitch. Will not rip or unravel. Does all kinds of work. Fully warranted. Address for descriptive circulars, W. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 765, Topeka, Kansas.

REVOLVERS \$2.50

The elegant, reliable, nickel-plated New Buffalo Bill Revolver. With 100 Cartridges, \$20.00. Every one warranted satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue Free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill., 69 Dearborn-st., (McCormick Block).

GRAPE VINES.

EXTRA ONE YEAR OLD.

	PER DOZ.	PER 100
Concord (\$3 per 1,000).....	\$1.00	\$4.00
Catawba, Ives.....	1.00	4.00
Delaware, Goethe.....	2.00	12.00
Martha.....	2.50	16.00
Iona.....	1.50	8.00
Salem, Wilder.....	3.00	20.00

TWO YEARS OLD, STRONG:

Concord.....	\$1.50	\$6.00
Goethe.....	2.50	20.00

Packing done well in moss and no charges made for it. Terms cash. Orders to send C. O. D. must be accompanied by one-third of the amount in cash. SAUER & RAUE, Nurserymen and Florists, Kansas City, Mo.

Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs.

It is to the honor of the people of Kansas to know that the undersigned has the

Largest and Finest Herd of pure blooded Berkshire Pigs in the State. None but No. 1 breeders shipped. Price reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. SOLOMON ROBERTS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

Pure Cotswold Rams

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have twenty superior Cotswold Rams for sale they propose to sell low. Correspondence solicited. Address C. PROLEY, Independence, Mo. JEWETT & PUGSLEY.

CATALOGUE. Pamphlets, Brochures, etc., printed in the finest style, and at lowest living prices at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing office, Topeka, Kansas.

ORANGE COUNTY STUB BOOK.

GIVES THE HISTORY OF ALL STALLIONS OF note raised in Orange Co., N. Y.; the system of breeding by the best breeders; the author, a native breeder of Orange county of over twenty years' veterinary practice, gives his great secret of locating disease or lameness with as much certainty as if the horse could speak. His recipes and celebrated cures for crib and wind suckers, spavin and ringbone, quarter-cracks and hoof-bound horses, poll-evil, distemper, founder and splints, contracted hoofs, scratches, worms, broken knees, blind staggers, distemper, wounds, thrush, heaves, stiff shoulders, and Soring halt; how to make an old horse appear and feel young; to give him a sleek and glossy appearance; to put a star on his forehead, or to spot him like a cross horse; to properly shoe a horse; to make a diseased and unsound horse appear sound and kind; to feed when he has lost his appetite; to tell his age; to make slow horses fast and fast horses faster; to break a horse from rubbing his tail; how to cure all diseases the horse is heir to. It should be in the hands of every owner and breeder, as Orange county is the nurse of good horses. It is worthy of a large sale.—Middle-town, Orange Co., Press. Mailed for \$1; 3 copies for \$2.50. Address DAVIDSON & CO., P. O. Box 2,396, 86 Nassau St., New York.

TRIUMPH RUPTURE CURE,

384 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Triumph Truss Co. ask no advance payment for curing Rupture, and offer \$1000 Reward for any Case they cannot Cure.

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I have a few choice Cotswold Buck Lambs for sale. RICHARD STUBBS, 5230 N. Maple Hill, Wabasha Co., Kansas.

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At Oak Grove Farm

Bred from the most approved strains of Imported and Stock selected from the best Herds of England and Canada. PIGS for sale at reasonable prices. Address, JOHN M. JAMISON, Roxabell, Ross Co., Ohio.

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I have a fine lot of Pigs from my Premium Sow. Visited by Kansas Chief. No other Berkshire in the State. I will sell male Pigs at \$15; female Pigs, \$10. Box and deliver on the railroad. Address, W. L. WOOD, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

A. HOUSTON & CO.,

State Agency

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois,

For the sale and purchase of Farm Products, family supplies, and Farming Implements, No. 304 North Commercial St.,

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The Burns Raspberry

IS the handsomest Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular giving the experience of fruit growers in different States with the BURNS RASPBERRY. Their experience proves it to be the superior in cultivation, better than any ripening with it. Heat, drought and cold does not affect it. Has fruited every season for fifteen years. But send for the circular and read the testimony, then judge for your lives. Address A. M. BURNS, Manhattan, Kansas.

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MAITLAND GRANGE assures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. If members are scattered over a large area of the best part of the country, which is now rapidly settling up, and the struggle is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address V. E. LUCAS, Maitland, Orange County, Florida.

ADDRESS FOR PRICE-LIST, R. K. DECKER & CO.

Requires but two horse power; either horse or steam; and takes either hay or cotton without feeding or stopping. Thirty bales of hay per hour discharged without assistance. Twenty bales of cotton per hour, baled, or covered by the machine without assistance.

C. JEVNE,**Importer of Teas,**

Nos. 1 & 3 North Clark Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

IS SELLING TO

Clubs and Granges

finest Moyune TEAS at Importers' prices in any desired quantity

Gunpowder Tea, a 50, 8 and \$1.00.
Young Hyson at 50, 8 and \$1.00.
Imperial at 50, 75 and \$1.00.
Japan at 60, 80 and .95.
Oolong at 50, 60 and .80.

Sent by Express, C. O. D.

IMPORTANT to GRANGERS**And all Consumers.****HARPER BROS.,****Wholesale Grocers,**

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Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Tea, Coffee, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries. In any desired quantities at WHOLESALE PRICES. We also sell the best of the following: Currants, Raisins, Apples, Peaches, and new price lists, are now ready, and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

FREE to applicants, by Wholesale and Bulk Catalogues. Four catalogues (free), post free, 20 cents. F. K. PUGHEN, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

NOTE HEADS. Monthly Statements, Envelopes, etc., neatly and expeditiously printed at the Book and Job office of the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

REPORTS FROM MILLS.

We are selling at this date best Golden Sheet flour at \$3.50 per hundred, wholesale; XXXX, \$3.25, wholesale; buckwheat flour, \$3.50 per hundred; rye flour, \$3 per hundred; corn meal, 40c per bushel; middlings, \$2.50 per hundred; bran, 50c. We will pay the highest market price, cash, for wheat.

POWELL & HAMMOND.

Pleasanton, Kan., Nov. 19, 1875.
The prospects are that the price of wheat will be very high next spring. I am now selling flour, at wholesale, for \$2.80; buckwheat, at \$3; corn meal, 80c; middlings, \$1.25; bran, 40c.

WM. WRIGHT.

Elk City, Kan., Nov. 20, 1875.
We are selling flour at \$2.50 per cwt; rye flour, \$3; buckwheat flour, \$3; corn meal, \$1; bran, 40c.

SMITH & LIBBY.

Marysville, Kan., Nov. 20, 1875.
We are paying the following prices for grain: Wheat, No. 2, \$1.20 per bushel; No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, 85c; corn, No. 2, 20c; oats, No. 2, 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c. Corn and oats, No. 2, are selling at 25c.

BODEN & GRAY.

Independence, Kan., Nov. 19, 1875.
The following prices are paid for grain at this date: For No. 3 wheat, \$1.25; No. 4 90c; corn, No. 2, 80c; rye, No. 2, 55c; oats, No. 2, 90c; buckwheat, 40c. Our charges for storage are 2c for first month; every month thereafter, 1c.

E. A. STEVENS & CO.

Kansas City, Nov. 20, 1875.
My charges for selling corn and oats are 1c per bushel; for selling wheat, 2½c per bushel. No. 2 wheat is selling for \$1.45; No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1; no grade, 50¢/75¢. Corn and oats, No. 2, sell for 80c and 80c respectively.

A. S. HAINES.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 18, 1875.
The following prices are ruling: Buying price—Corn, No. 2, 25c; oats, No. 2, 28c; No. 4, 20c; no grade, 25c; rye, No. 2, 45c; buckwheat, No. 2, 40c. Selling price—No. 2 corn, 80c, sacked; oats, Nos. 2 and 4, 35c.

THEO. POEHLER.

Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 18, 1875.
Our millers are buying all grades of buck wheat at 60c per bu. The buying price of No. 3 wheat is \$1.25 per bu; No. 4, \$1.10; corn, No. 2, 20c in ear; oats, No. 2, 20c; No. 4, 15c. No. 3 wheat sells for \$1.30; No. 4, \$1.15; No. 2 oats, 25c. No wheat raised here, and price above denotes cost delivered at this place. We have been storing wheat at 1c per bu. per month.

B. F. BLAKER & CO.

Pleasanton, Kansas, Nov. 20, 1875.

From Ellsworth County.

Nov. 20—Early sown wheat looking well, too dry for later sown, but a fine rain a week ago has been of great benefit. It is estimated that about double the acreage of both wheat and rye has been sown this year, some estimate at a still greater ratio, however a very large acreage has been sown throughout the county. The success attending last year's crops having given an impetus to the farmers throughout the county especially in wheat. Weather dry and cold, with an occasional spell of Indian Summer. Cattle in good condition to go into winter, but a large amount of feed required owing to the great number of prairie fires this fall, which has also destroyed considerable property. Horses undergoing an attack of Epizootic of a milder form however than two years ago, and no dangerous case yet heard of. Vineyards and Orchards seriously damaged by late years visitations, and it will take some time for them to recuperate; Corn 25c; Wheat (fall) \$1.00; Wheat (spring) 85c; Oats 27c.

WM. F. DOANE.

From Ellis County.

Nov. 20—Winter wheat and rye looking fine, acreage some more than double that of last year. Sheep and cattle in excellent condition; grazing never better than now; No serious losses by prairie fires as yet. Weather clear and cold the past week. In great need of a flour mill and a grand opening for any one who has capital to go into it.

F. W. GUNTHER.

From Pottawatomie County.

Nov. 22—Wheat and rye look remarkably well, ½ more wheat than last year, and twice as much rye; all kinds of stock look well, horses low, good steers from 3½ to 4c. fat cows \$30, fat hogs on foot 6c. dressed 3c. No sheep for sale. Vineyards about all dead, Apples and pears badly injured, peaches dead. No losses by fire. Wheat 100 (winter) Spring 70c; corn 28; Potatoes 40c; Int. on money ranges from 14 to 18 per cent; weather very dry.

J. A. BEAL.

From Sedgewick County.

Nov. 9—Early sown wheat looking fine, late has not done much good having spread but little. A rain storm yesterday 8th, will do much to bring it forward. Weather has been very dry and unfavorable for this cereal all fall, a slight ground freeze last night Nov 8th it being the first of the season. Wheat 90¢/110; corn 22c mixed, 23c yellow, and 25c for white. Wild geese have been very numerous along the Arkansas river destroying in a few instances whole fields of wheat.

C. S. ZIMMERMAN.

From Ellsworth County.

Nov. 12—Fall grain does not look as promising as last year, owing to the dry weather; the "blackleg" is killing the calves in some of the herds in the county, it appears to take the fattest and the best. Prairie fires have done considerable damage, usually to unprotected

farmers. A destructive fire consumed one block in the business part of Ellsworth on the 13th.

D. B. LONG.

From Harvey County.

Nov. 2—Stock healthy and doing well; corn mostly gathered; early sown wheat looking fine. Weather: with the exception of a few days the last month has been very nice. Markets: Wheat 85¢/1.12; corn 23¢/25; oats 22¢/23; No rain since the 8th, of the month, a very heavy wind preceded the rain, scattering hay ricks fearfully, one frame house was moved about 18 feet.

JOSEPH COOK.

From Riley County.

Nov. 16—As crops are now all gathered we find the result of our seasons labor as follows. Oats a failure; wheat scant half crop; rye good; corn good; millet extra; prairie grass abundant; vegetables generally good &c. The month of June extremely dry also October and Nov. up to date, balance of season barely enough rain, to secure good crops, corn and grass. Wheat being poor quality 70¢/80c; oats—rye 55¢/60; corn 25c; prairie hay \$4.65 per ton; potatoes 25c. No insects pest except potato bugs; drouth of June rained oats, damaged wheat and barley; no floods or tornadoes; the season has been far better than last, but not one to make farmers rich.

H. P. DOW.

Market Review.

Topeka Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by Kever & Foucht.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, correct-

WHEAT—Per bu. Spring.....

Fall, No. 1.....

No. 2.....

No. 3.....

No. 4.....

CORN—Per bu. Mixed.....

White, No. 1.....

Yellow.....

OATS—Per bu. No. 1.....

RYE—Per bu.....

BARLEY—Per bu.....

FLOUR—Per 100 lb. Fall, No. 1.....

Fall, No. 2.....

No. 3.....

Buckwheat.....

Low Grades.....

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lb.....

Jorn Chop.....

Eye Chop.....

Wheat Chop.....

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Buckoff & Krause, Dealers in

Hides, Fur, Tallow and Leather

HIDES—

Dry Flint.....

Dry Salt.....

Lip, Green.....

Sheep, Pelts green.....

Damaged: Hides are bought at ½ off the price

TALLOW in Cakes.....

SKINS—Timber Wolf.....

Prairie Wolf.....

Other.....

Mink.....

Raccoon.....

Badger.....

Wild Cat.....

Skunk, Black.....

Short Striped.....

Long Striped.....

Pole Cats.....

Opusson.....

Deer, dry, per lb.....

Beaver, dry and clean, per lb.....

Muskrats.....

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by David

MANUFACTURER.

APPLES—Per bu.....

BEANS—Per bu. White Navy.....

Medium.....

Common.....

Custard.....

BEESWAX—Per lb.....

BUTTER—Per lb. Choice.....

Common Table.....

Medium.....

Common.....

EGGS—Per doz.....

HONEY—Per hbl.....

VINEGAR—Per gal.....

POTATOES—Per bu.....

POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.....

Chickens, Dressed, per lb.....

Turkeys.....

Geese.....

BACON—Per lb. Shoulders.....

Clear Sides.....

Hams, Sugar Cured.....

Breakfast.....

LARD—Per lb.....

CABBAGE—Per head.....

ONIONS—Per bu.....

SEEDS—Per bu. Hemp.....

Millet.....

Blue Grass.....

Timothy, prime.....

Corn.....

Oats.....

Onion Sets per D.....

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23, 1875

GRAIN.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commis-

sion men

WHEAT—Per bu. Spring Red.....

Fall, No. 4.....

Fall, No. 3.....

Fall, No. 2.....

CORN—Per bu. New White.....

Mixed.....

OATS—New per bu.....

RYE—New per bu. No. 3.....

BARLEY—Per bu. No. 3.....

No. 2.....

PRODUCE.

APPLES—Per hbl.....

BEESWAX—Per lb.....

BUTTER—Per lb. Choice.....

Medium.....

Common.....

BROOM CORN—Per ton.....

CHEESE—Per lb.....

CIDER—Per hbl.....

EGGS—Per doz.....

PICKLED.....

FEATHERS—Per lb. Mixed.....

Prime Live Geese.....

FLOUR—Per cwt. Rye.....

XXX.....

XXX.....

XXX.....

OON MEAL—Per cwt.....

Kila dried, per bbl.....

LIVE STOCK.

Extra, av 1 300 to 1,000.....

Prime, av 1,000 to 1,300.....

Fair to good, av 1,100 to 1,350.....

Native stockers, av 1,000 to 1,100.....

Medium, av 850 to 950.....

Native cows, fat, av 9 00 to 1,100.....

" " medium, av 800 to 900.....

Colorado, native, fat.....

Wintered Texans, fat to good.....

" " cows, good.....

" " fair.....

Through Texas, fat.....

Through Texas, fair.....

Calves, each.....

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.

GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red.....

No. 2.....

Corn, New mixed.....

Yellow.....

White.....

Oats, No. 3 mixed.....

Barley, choice.....

Rye.....

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt.....

Texas.....

HOGS—Shippers, per cwt.....

Butchers.....

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

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Restores your Sight!

THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

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AND ANATOMY OF THE

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how to Restore Impair-

ed Vision and Overworked Eyes; how

to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and

Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Dis-

eases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING

HOSE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DIS-

FIGURING YOUR EYES. Pamphlet of 100

pages Mailed Free. Send your address

to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed.

Full particulars sent free. Write immediately,

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DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.)

No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

MONEY TO LOAN!

GAVITT & SCOTT,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of

\$500 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first

class mortgages and good city property in the

State of Kansas.

Parties writing to us will save time and expense by

sending an accurate description of their property. It

will give amount of acres, amount fenced and cul-

tivated, amount of orchard, State whether bottom or

prairie land. Describe the buildings, and give the

present cash value of the property.

Address, GAVITT & SCOTT,

Topeka, Kansas.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

The Saturday Evening Post being the only

Family, Literary and Fashions paper published in

THE CENTENNIAL CITY.

Agents have no trouble in getting hundreds of sub-

scribers in every town and country. It gives the lat-

est and most complete (1875) to every subscriber than

any other paper. It is the best and most brilliant than

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

MAN'S WORK AND WOMAN'S WORK.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

"Man's work is from sun to sun;
Woman's work is never done."
Old Proverb.

Martin Kyser, coming home from his work at eve,
Growled and grumbled in a way you would scarce believe;
Thought his wife had easy times—said "twas known that he
Could in one day do as much as she'd do in three."

Answered quick the busy wife—"Come, if you'll allow,
To-morrow you'll do my work, and I'll go drive the plow;
But you must milk the dairy cow, and you must butter make,
And there's a trifle, too, of bread and pies to bake."

"And Tom'll be to watch, or he'll get lost, or worse;
And Belle won't play all day—she's now and then to nurse;
And don't forget the hired men—dinner-hour is twelve—
Men want lots of hearty food when they dig and delve."

"As you pass in and out, getting towards mid-day,
Mind you watch the turkey-hen, or she'll lay astray;
And be sure the stove is full, and the irons hot,
For the clothes I've washed to-day must not be forgot."

"Then, for half an hour, or so, ere it's time for tea
There's your working suit to patch—do it tidily;
Or go to the barn-yard, and see the poultry fed,
After which wash Tom and Belle, and put them into bed."

"Then you'll dress yourself, you know, as I always do,
And have all as nice for me as I have had for you;
Cook me something tasty—say a bird or toast—
Or some spicy rissole from the dinner's roast."

"As I shall be so tired, of course you'll wait on me—
Get my wrapper, get my slippers, bring a cup of tea;
You'll wash up, look the house, laugh at baby's capers;
I shall rest upon the lounge, with the evening papers."

Well, next morning, Martin's wife went to drive the plow;
Martin, laughing, took the pail, tried to milk the cow,
But black Cherry tossed her head, looked around with scorn,
Tossed poor Martin from the byre with her crumpled horn.

Bruised and bleeding, without milk, he went sadly in;
Dirty dishes, crying baby, where should he begin?
Tommy, too, had wandered off—perhaps into the lake—
And the butter, bread and pies, all were yet to make.

Got the boy in some precarious position,
Gave him what men call "a wholesome admonition."
Found the butter would not come; thought he'd try and bake;
Put the bread in far too soon, dinner on too late.

When the men came home at noon, he was half dement;
Uncooked dinner, unset table, hungry discontent;
And the thought of afternoon made him sick of life—
He would give—what would he not? just to see his wife.

And the wife had woman's tact, so just after noon
She went homeward, knowing well she was not too soon;
Dropp'd upon the weary house in a glad surprise;
Never had she seemed so fair in her husband's eyes.

For she said no bitter word, went to work instead,
Fed the babies, cleaned the house, baked some decent bread;
Heard him, patiently, abuse woman and men and cow,
While she soothingly allowed "it was hard to plow."

Then he openly confess'd all his past mistake,
Wonder'd how she did so much, all for love's sweet sake!
Kissed her fondly as he said: "wife, now I see
You do more in one day than I could do in three."

—Christian Union.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

WHAT THE EAST WIND DID.

BY MABEL STRATTON ILMERS.

It blew as if mad with everybody, and bent upon making mischief with the same, and with everything it met. It blew the news-boys' hats into the gutter or sent them whirling along the walk just in front of their clutching fingers for many a square. It persisted in turning the corners of stout Mrs. O'Flanagan's bright red and black checkered shawl over her head and flapping them in her eyes, in spite of her vigorous efforts to the contrary, as she fairly ran before the wind, borne along by its mighty strength. Mrs. O'Flanagan was on her way up town to do her usual morning cleaning up in the great bank of Litchfield & Stuart's Bro's, doing which brought the stout woman quite a goodly addition to the amount earned over the wash-tub, besides being nice warm work, in fleetly carpeted rooms that never were cold from November to March. The great, grand stairs never grew quite cold from the time the janitor left the bank at ten at night until he came

in again at six in the morning and filled their great cavernous depths afresh with coal.

He had been there a good hour this windy morning before Mrs. O'Flanagan, puffing at a great rate, threw wide open the side door that led directly into the private room of the cashier. In came the wind after her, giving her shawl a turn completely over her face, and bidding fair to send the calico dress she wore after it, but with sudden and still more malicious change of purpose, it went flying past to a pile of papers which lay snugly piled on the desk at which James Lovell sat day after day, attending to the business of the great flourishing bank. It sent them all flying off on the floor in every direction, then caught a letter which lay in one corner, whirled it around, first up and then down, here and there, with Mrs. O'Flanagan snatching at it with her great, red hands in vain endeavor to catch it, and at last, when her fingers were just clutching it, swept it up whirling like a live thing in the centre of the room for a moment, and then, as the door was closed with a bang, it drew it in through the open door of the stove, danced it for an instant over the glowing coals, then dropped it there, and went shrieking up the chimney with the heat and smoke, leaving the scared woman standing looking into the stove. For a brief moment the letter lay there, just long enough for her to make out that it was addressed with a lead pencil, in a trembling, uncertain sort of hand-writing, to "James W. Lovell, Esq.," that it bore no postmark, not even that of the city, but on the lower corner of the envelope was written in larger letters, "Please read immediately."—and then a bright flame sped up from it, hovered for a moment over and about it, and all that was left of the letter was a bit of gray ashes.

"Arrah mo! Mister Lovell would be mad wi' me for comin' in at that door an he gets to miss any of his papers. I'll never say the word that shall make him be knowin' to it, its likely noo that that lean bit of a dirty letter would av been no good to the likes of Mister Lovell after all, some body beggin' a bit of charity more like than any ither way. Biddy O'Flanagan jist you kape y'r silly tongue quiet, and Mr. Lovell will be no wiser or worse for the bit o' play the wind had with the letter."

And she flew to work sweeping and dusting and tidying up the various rooms used by the Bankers and their clerks, and was done and away to her own little shanty down on Clydeside street before any of the workers had come to the busy hive.

But some way her mind was not quite easy about the burnt letter. "I wish I'd jist a waited and told Mr. Lovell all about the letter," but she went to washing as usual after having given her four children their corn-cake and potatoes, and combed out their hair ready for school.

"Run noo!" She said to them, "run, or the wind will catch ye and carry ye off, its on a buster the day and no telling what it may do," thinking all the time of the letter which some body wanted Mr. Lovell to "read immediately."

And the wind went tearing on; up through the great busy streets, down through the quiet ones, and into the alleys.

On the same street where lived Mrs. O'Flanagan stood an old house usually unoccupied, into this, through the cracks in the decaying panels of the door, through the broken window panes, and under the loose clattering shingles which formed the miserable roof, crept the wind; and found there a woman hugging to her breast a wan sick child, while at her side stood little ones crying for bread, and rubbing their tear stained cheeks with little fists blue with cold.

"Hush! hush! Jennie dear, you must not cry! you must wait until the Good man sends us something to eat."

"Will he send us fings to eat pitty soon of we desent cry?"

"Yes my child! God will take care of you, come closer to me, there!"

And the mother drew about the two children a coarse woollen blanket tucking it in close to their little shivering forms.

"Oh! it is so cold! I des wish we had 'nt tum to dis ole house. The mother almost involuntarily moaned aloud.

"Go crawl in the bed children and I will tuck you in, may be you will be warmer." "The bed" was a pile of straw in one corner of the room, and making a hole in the center she put the two little ones in, covered them partly with the straw and then with some wearing apparel she took from a bundle, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing them cease their shivering and forget their hunger in sleep.

By their side on a wooden stool sat the woman, hushing the babe she held in her arms, and striving to give it nourishment from a bosom already drained. At every sound outside she started as if expecting the raven that fed Elijah would come flying in, bringing food for herself and child, but the wind sweeps on, and in at the window and over the sleeping forms of the children who move as about to waken.

Poor things! must my children cry for bread and die from cold? Oh! my Father, wilt thou forsake me now in this day of my greatest extremity? And the wind caught the prayer and hurried away with something like pity in its tones, but it whispered never a word to the poor woman of the letter it had so pitilessly thrown unopened and unread upon the burning coals, that morning; the letter she had written the afternoon before in the

hope that it might bring her relief from starvation and cold.

Her babe had cried itself to sleep, and down by the side of Jennie she laid it covering it with the blanket; then she crept rather than walked to the window; she was ill, very very ill, but she thought only of her hungry children; she watched a long time, it seemed to her, but not a soul passed either way. The wind felt cool and pleasant against her face, she guessed it must be growing warmer, she smiled to think how good the children slept; she groaned to think how soon they might waken and cry again. And there she caught sight of a red and black shawl, there was a woman coming up the street on the opposite side, she tapped vigorously on the window pane, then seeing the woman stop to look she started for the door, but ere she reached it her strength failed and she sank to the floor; she tried instead to call loudly, and did raise quite a cry, but ere the sound reached the street the wind carried it away, away quite in the opposite direction from Mrs. O'Flanagan, for it was that same woman who, having earned her dollar washing had on account of certain twinges of conscience, bundled herself up to go to Litchfield's Stuart's & Bro's Bank to free her mind by a full confession to Mr. Lovell of all she knew about that letter.

She stood a while waiting for the door to open, thinking the tapping upon the window had been intended for her, but the door not opening nor the face appearing again at the window she trudged on up to the Bank to find no one there but the janitor; she was "five minutes too late for Mr. Lovell," he said, so she went out muttering anathemas at that dunce of a crazed woman who kept her waiting by pounding on the window at her, and quieted conscience by promising to wait in the morning until the cashier came and to tell him then.

While Mrs. O'Flanagan was passing the old house again the woman within was just crawling on the heap of straw, where the children still slept. On the outside she lay for a long time taking for herself none of the blanket for fear of disturbing her little ones, and she would rather die she thought than have them waken up to cry again. She was getting cold too now, terrible cold and closer she crept to her babes. Jennie feeling the pressure flung up her arms, and in so doing threw one corner of the blanket over her mother's shoulder; the woman could not resist the temptation longer so she tucks it down over her and lies very still that her children may not waken. The wind howls on wilder than ever, but neither children or mother heed it now, and down over all this heap of hunger and cold, of aching limbs and breaking heart, darkness spreads its mantle of gloom, and through the broken panes of glass in through the loose shingles and the crack in the door sifts the soft white snow; down over the woman with the wide open eyes and the children who sleep so soundly, falls the snowy mantle.

Outside nothing is astir but the wind and the poor men and the poor women who are hastening home from their places of daily toil through the cruel wind and the blinding snow; nothing but the wild wicked wind and the hapless mortal who has chanced to get caught away from home, or who has no home to go to.

In Mrs. O'Flanagan's shanty is the smell of broiling meat and the pleasant song the tea-kettle sings when almost ready to boil; there is the delicious sense of warmth and comfort, of plenty and the woman hums an accompaniment to the kettle's music as she sets the table for her own and her children's evening meal. In the corner her children are talking to themselves.

"I tell you Katie you should have gone with me to the Bank last night as I wanted you, Mr. Dean gave me a whole handful of nuts and let me crack them with the poker on the edge of the coal box."

"I don't care if he did, you were a pig or you would have brought a part home to us."

"And he let me go all around through those big grand rooms, all with carpets; and he showed me a fine picture of a woman Mr. Lovell had just had painted by some great picture man and was going to have to hang up in his own home."

"Was Mr. Lovell gone home before you got there, then? I told you I knew he would be."

"Yes! but Mr. Dean laid the letter on the desk right where he couldn't help but see it the first thing in the morning."

"What letter? how came yees to have a letter for Mr. Lovell, lad?" Mrs. O'Flanagan spoke now.

"Oh! a woman met me on the street, as we came home from school, and asked me to take a letter up to the bank for her; she gave me this"—holding up a silver dime which he drew from his pocket—"for going, and I knew you wouldn't care, so I went."

"Ef ye knew I wouldn't be caring, why didn't ye tell me before?"

"You didn't get home last night until we were asleep, and I did not think of it this morning."

"Who is the woman? Where does she live?"

"Down in the old 'rat-shell,' I guess, she went in there after I went on. I guess she was writing the letter to Mr. Lovell to get him to give her something; she's awful poor."

"Well, go out in the shed and bring in the lantern, Jennie, and then eat your supper, its all ready."

had hired his sister Kate with half of the dime not to tell his mother, and then in a moment of forgetfulness had talked about it himself; so he was glad to get off without punishment, and could afford to be a little more willing than usual to do his mother's bidding.

"Mrs. O'Flanagan had trouble enough that evening to keep her own conscience quiet, and this conscience bade her, notwithstanding the storm, to take a lantern and go to the 'old rat-shell' and see who could be there that would write to Mr. Lovell. She was more sure than ever that the woman who had tapped on the window had wished to speak to her, and she determined to give her a chance."

To further inquiries of Jennie and the children, she could learn nothing; they simply found the woman sitting on the step holding the letter, who had offered to pay the boy to take it up to the bank; this he had done, and was sure Mr. Lovell must have found it early in the morning. He did not know what his mother did, that she had let in the wind to catch and destroy the messenger.

Mrs. O'Flanagan built up a roaring fire then sent Jennie in the next door neighbors to get Susie Jones to come to sit with Kate and the children while he should accompany her on her errand.

Arrived at the house, she knocked loudly, but was answered only by the crying of two or more children within; she knocked again, then listened; the crying—save the feeble wailing of an infant—had ceased; a moment more she listened, and was about to open the door when out through the darkness came the sound of a child's voice with a ring of gladness in it:

"Mamma! Mamma! do wate up! I dese good man has tum now wid fings for us to eat, and I is so hungry!"

Mrs. O'Flanagan waited no longer, but hurried in to see—such a sight of want and human wretchedness as she had never seen. The light of the lantern streamed out over the pile of straw on which sat the two oldest children with wonder and waiting expectation depicted on every feature of their faces. Jennie's eyes glistened with the tears she had been shedding, and one little hand, purple with cold, lay out on the straw sprinkled blanket.

"Where is de good man? we wants some bread, we does; isn't you dot some? and we is all so cold."

But Mrs. O'Flanagan scarcely heard the child, there was a form beyond her, dumb and still, the sight of which held her speechless. The mother lay as she had lain for hours, with great, wide-open eyes from which the light of life had fled.

Something like a scream escaped the lips of the woman who held the light, but she had the good sense to suppress any further sign of alarm. Setting down her lantern on the window sill, she took the wailing babe in her arms, and carefully drew the blanket over the face of the dead.

"Is the woman dead, mother?" asked Jennie.

"Yes; the woman is dead, and we must take these children home; can you run quick for Mr. Jones to come and help me carry them?"

"Yes'm."

And before the word was out of the boy's mouth fairly, he was running swiftly through the snow over the two squares and a half to Mr. Jones.

It required but a few moments for both Mr. Jones and his good wife to prepare themselves for a walk to the old house. Jennie had not forgotten Jennie's cry for bread, and Mrs. Jones supplied him with plenty of this. The few minutes it had taken them to get there had seemed like so many hours to Mrs. O'Flanagan, who could scarcely bring her mind up to remaining alone with the strange dead woman for even a moment.

A short consultation was the result of a decision to send word to Mr. Lovell, immediately, as it was still early in the evening, and both Mr. and Mrs. Jones concluded, from the fact of the woman's having written to him, that it was possible she had been an acquaintance of his, and that she had in all probability applied to him for assistance.

A man living near was easily prevailed upon to remain with the dead, while the children were conveyed to Mrs. O'Flanagan's and warmed and fed, and Mr. Jones went to the Banker's to tell the strange story.

He was admitted into the family sitting-room and there made known his strange, dread errand.

"James, can it be Helen?" Mrs. Lovell had asked under her breath as Mr. Jones finished the tale.

But Mr. Lovell answered nothing until Mr. Jones spoke again: "What will you do, Mr. Lovell? what ought I to do?"

Then he started to his feet with alacrity. Mary tell Robert to harness the horse and drive to the door quick as possible, will you go with me?"

"Of course James I will go." Mrs. Lovell answered.

And not another word was spoken until the carriage was ready.

"You will ride with the driver and point the way if you please Mr. —?"

"Jones" is my name sir.

It was but a short drive, such a little way between such warmth and love and plenty, and such cold and grief and want!

The man who was waiting in the old house opened the door and let the light stream out when he heard the carriage; he met the pale man and pale lady with—

"This is a terrible thing to take place right among us! under our very eyes as it were, I feel ashamed air! for one, but I never once guessed—"

"GREAT GOD!" it was this ejaculation by Mr. Lovell that cut short the sentence the man would have spoken.

Down on his knees in the snow which covered the floor, knelt Mr. Lovell; by his side knelt his wife and both were gazing, awe-struck into the face of the quiet dead.

"It is Helen then!"

With his ungloved hand Mr. Lovell closed the eyes of the sleeper, so gently! he unloosed the slender fingers which had clutched the blanket with a death grip and clasped the stiffened hands; back from the forehead he pushed the masses of curling hair that was all filled with bits of straw; then covering his face with his handkerchief, he sobbed aloud; while his wife moaned pitiously "Helen oh Helen!"

Eight years before, the unfortunate woman over whom they wept had married a man in utter opposition to both Mr. and Mrs. Lovell's advice or wishes, the parting between them had been a bitter one; but when months grew into years and James Lovell could hear nothing from his only and dearly loved sister, his heart grew soft and he charged himself with injustice, and took every means in his power to hear from her, and to assure her of his hearty repentance of the hasty words which had so effectively alienated her from them and their love; for she had been more than a sister, having lived with them for years, coming to them as a dying mother's last charge.

And Helen had found too soon that her brother had possessed the keener insight into the character of the man into whose keeping she had entrusted her happiness, and with whom she lived in poverty and misery for almost eight years, with a broken heart, and health entirely broken she determined for her children's sake to seek a reconciliation with her brother, but, once back in the city where she lived and when she had once been so happy, her courage failed her, and she dared not meet those who stood anxiously waiting to receive her.

She had rented the old house for a few days hoping to gain the courage to write at least, but she grew ill too fast, and the East wind was against her, so that she died with her welcome spoken.

There was a grand funeral from the residence of James Lovell Esq and the procession that followed Helen Nelson to the grave was a long one, for many were the friends who had mourned over her mistake, and who sympathized deeply with the brother and sister whose grief seemed too great to be borne.

Little Jennie and her two brothers never had need to cry for "bread" again; but faintly stamped upon her memory is a picture of a dreadful day which the moaning and sighing of the East wind never fails to bring before her mental vision, faint indeed it is, but it throws a cloud of sadness over her sweet young face, and lends a pathos to the tones of her sweet voice which tell us who know her best that her heart is full of the memory of the day when she waited for the good man to bring her food.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

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 April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

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

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails, stating that such animal is a stray, to give notice in writing of the fact, and to have the animal taken up, he shall be liable to pay the cost of 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 the animal.

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 a return, stating that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and 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 such stray.

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

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

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray will 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 householders 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 value such stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benefit the 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 a cost of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$2.50
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, .50
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
For making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, .50
For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, .50
The Justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater than, .50
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, .50

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending Nov. 24.

Crawford County—J. H. Watman, Clerk.
MALE—Taken up Sept. 27, 1875, by George M. Ryan, of Grant Tp., Crawford County, Kansas, one 3 year mare, white, branded with letter M on left shoulder, small size.

COWS—Taken up Aug. 17, 1875, by David D. Groot, of Grant Tp., 3 milk cows, one red and white spotted cow, and one red cow, with a white horn, one eye out, and one test horn off. Valued at \$40.

Cherokee County—Ed McPherson, Clerk.
MALE—Taken up by Ellen Crabtree, Loto, Hoos Tp. Oct. 22, 1875, one bay mare, 5 or 6 years old, right fore leg white, and white on hind leg, right hind leg, right hind leg, and saddle marks, no value given.

Douglas County—Charles Haggerty, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Noah Randall, and posted Oct. 11, 1875, before J. C. Gordon, J. P. of Washington Tp., one light brown horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, a few white hairs in the forehead. Valued at \$20.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Salling, Janesville Tp., Sept. 25, 1875, one black horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. Salling, Janesville Tp., Oct. 10, 1875, one brown horse mare, 5 years old, 9 hands high, saddle and collar marks, 15 years old, saddle and harness marks, 12 hands high. Appraised at \$35.

Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. B. Wells, and posted before Wm. M. McMillan, J. P. of Leavenworth Tp., Oct. 7, 1875, one black and white cow, 5 years old, white on hind leg, horns short, and about 5 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Marion County—Thos. W. Brown, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by John Brenot, of Doyle Tp., 1 red cow, with white face, and about 5 years, branded S on the left hip. Valued at \$20.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by E. W. Moore, of Elm Creek Tp., Oct. 16, 1875, one sorrel horse, 1 year old, white hind feet, white on hind leg. Valued at \$15.

COW—Also, 1 black mare, valued at about 1 year old, white spot in forehead. Appraised at \$15.

COW—Also, 1 bay mare, 2 years old, with black mane and tail. Valued at \$20.

COW—Also, 1 bay mare, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Valued at \$25.

Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Peter Lowe, Valley Tp., Sept. 22, 1875, 1 yearling, sorrel, horse, colt, some white on hind leg, some white on hind leg. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by W. H. Prosser, Kansas Tp., Oct. 7, 1875, one bay mule, 15 years old, crooked fore feet, 15 hands high. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Also, one bay mule, 7 years old, 15 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up on Vermilion Tp., Nov. 2, 1875, by Andrew McDevitt, one 3 year old gray pony, left fore foot crooked. Appraised at \$20.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoynes, Clerk.
MALE—Taken up by Chas. Larson, Jackson Tp., a bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, some white on hind leg, and tail, branded on left thigh with letters G T.

MALE—Taken up Oct. 20, 1875, by John Tull, Mayday Tp., a 10 year old brown mare, hind foot white, star in forehead, brand on left shoulder, had rope on her neck. Valued at \$20.

Wabasha County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
STUD PONY—Taken up by Jesse Howe, Newbury Tp., Sept. 18, 1875, one sorrel stud pony, hind feet white, star in forehead, branded L F on right shoulder. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by C. O. Kline, Newbury Tp., Oct. 8, 1875, one black stallion pony, 3 years old, medium size, saddle marks. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Kendley, Rock Creek Tp., Oct. 11, 1875, one iron gray horse, 15 hands high, hind foot white below pastern joint, K O in forehead between the eyes, blind in the right eye, has the distemper or some other nasal disease, supposed to be 1 year old.

COW—Taken up by M. W. Rock, Alma Tp., Nov. 11, 1875, one white cow, with red ears, crop off at left ear, underbit of right ear, no brands.

COW—Also, one red cow, with white belly, white between the fore legs, crop off of left ear, underbit of right ear, one red cow.

Wilson County—G. E. Butts, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by C. H. Vetter, Verdigris Tp., Sept. 18, 1875, one sorrel mare pony, both hind feet white, star in forehead, 15 hands high, harness marks supposed to be 11 years old. Valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by J. E. Zevly, Fall River Tp., Sept. 22, 1875, one bay stallion, 3 years old, no marks or brands visible, supposed to be 2 years old. Valued at \$25.

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PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

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In order to be safe, the Association gives the rate of death higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the charge for building and danger from fire, adds something to make in Kansas a company with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on each \$1,000.

On each \$1,000, for three years, \$15.00
A policy fee of, .50
Total amount to be paid in advance, \$15.50
The Patrons Association rates are,
membership fee of, .50
in policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, \$5.00
Total cost of insurance for 3 years, \$15.50
Total cash paid, \$4.00
A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note for the remaining 3 years of, \$5.00
Total cost of insurance for 3 years, \$15.50
The premium note is liable to payment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 he cost is as follows:

Membership fee, .50
Minimum for first year, \$2.50
Total cash payment, \$3.00
Note for remaining two years, 2.50
Total cost for three years, \$8.00
Our

Let us Smile.

PUTTING UP THE STOVE.

Mrs. Barlow had long urged Mr. Barlow to have the stove put up. She assured him that there were such draughts in the house that the carpets rose on the floor, that Samantha had caught her death of cold, and little Bertram's lungs were digested, and the doctor's bills would eat them out of house and home, and that if he had had the spirit of a man the stove would have been up months ago. Perhaps, though, he expected a poor, weak woman like her to— Here Mr. Barlow apologetically and promptly remarked that he would tell the tinsmith to— "The tinsmith!" replied Mrs. Barlow, with a shudder; "the tinsmith! Come, Samantha and Bertram," she cried, hastily bundling them up in a shawl, "come, let's go to the poorhouse; your father is going to waste all his substance in riotous tinsmiths. John Snediker Barlow," she cried addressing herself to him, "what be you a thinking of? The tinsmith would charge you a dollar if he'd charge you a cent. Here I am toiling and mulling from morning till night, week in and week out, from year's end to year's end, and if I talk of spending a dollar I never hear the last of it. But you— Oh! you can go and throw away your— Here Mr. Barlow surrendered at indiscretion and promised to put up that stove on Sunday. * * * Early on the morning of the sacred day the Barlow household was disturbed by such unaccustomed noises as the pounding of pipes, the rustling of soot, the rattling of step ladders, the bumping of stoves, the suppressed swearing of Mr. Barlow, and the by no means suppressed scolding of his spouse. Finally Mr. Barlow got the stove up, a brick and two chips serving for the missing leg; he erected about five lengths of pipe from the back, and he suspended five other lengths from the chimney and ceiling. Remained, but one elbow to connect these two perpendicular and horizontal systems. Mr. Barlow had by this time become both perspiring and profane; when the acrid soot got into his eyes and made them smart he had rubbed it out with his hands, which were covered with soot; he had cut his fingers seven times with the sharp edges of the stove pipe, and pinched them seventy times between his joints. Mounting on a chair placed on four bricks, placed on a washboard, placed on a tub, placed on a table with one short leg, which was eked out with a scrubbing brush, Mr. Barlow essayed for some time to fit the elbow. Mrs. Barlow meanwhile stood below, commenting audibly, but by no means favorably, on his method of operations. At last, being aggravated beyond bounds, Mr. Barlow gave the elbow a sharp blow horizontally. A suspended stove pipe offered comparatively little resistance, and Mr. Barlow lost his balance. The game leg of the table slipped from off the scrubbing brush, the tub slid from the table, the washboard tilted from the tub, the bricks fell from the washboard, the chair tumbled from the bricks, and Mr. Barlow descended from the chair like Lucifer descending from heaven. For a few moments the air was filled with Mr. Barlow, bricks, soot, washboards, chairs, profanity, tubes, tables and shrieks; then there was a dreadful silence. About nineteen square yards of carpet were ruined, and the circumjacent rooms were a sight for a housekeeper's eye. Hardly had Mr. Barlow risen and begun to take stock of his numerous gashes and abrasions, than Mrs. Barlow's voice rose anxiously demanding: "John Snediker Barlow, have you bent that elbow all out of shape?" "No," roared Mr. Barlow, "but, by the jumping, ten toed Jehovah, I will," and, snatching the action to the word, he flattened it beyond all recognition on the corner of the piano. * * * Then he went out, and drawing a revolver on the tinsmith, ordered him to be round by day-break on Monday, or else—

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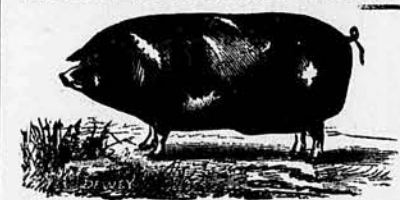
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G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,



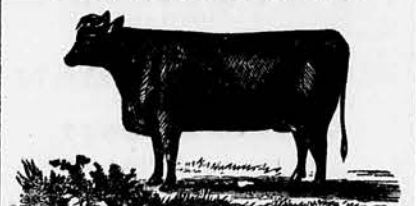
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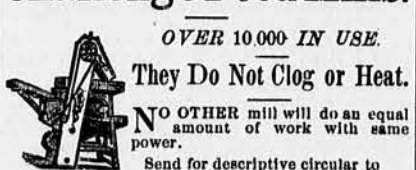


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The Railroad is constructed and in operation from Jackson to Gaylord, a distance of two hundred and thirty-six miles, and will soon be completed to the Straits of Mackinac, a further distance of about fifty miles. Particular attention is called to the large tracts of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the road, and upon the An Sable, Cheboygan, Mackinac, and Manistee Rivers, the most important logging streams in the State. The farming lands of the Company include some of the most fertile and well watered hard-wood lands in the State. Special attention is called to the farming lands in Crawford, Otsego, and Cheboygan counties, which are high and rolling, timbered mainly with the finest hard maple; soil, black sandy loam, and abounding in springs of the purest water. These counties are being rapidly settled, and the lumbering business in the vicinity will afford to farmers a first-rate market for produce for many years.

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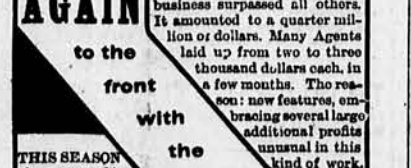
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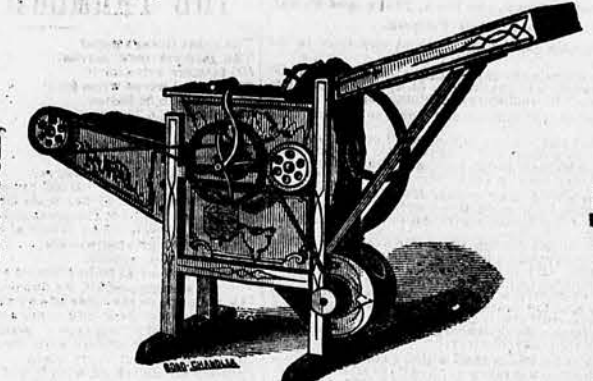
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