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CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORS FARMER: Since my last I have had several drives in Ogle and Lee counties, and noted some things that may interest your readers.

SEED-CORN.

First, I noted that almost without exception, seed-corn is selected here in the field before the corn is fully ripe. The husk is stripped back and the whole suspended under some roof, for the spring use. The largest and longest cobs are selected.

I also find a very general notion here that planting the home seed, year after year on the land it was grown upon, causes it to run out.

FALL-PLOWING.

Almost everybody plows for corn and oats in the fall. This season has been so favorable that almost every acre that is to be tilled next year is now turned over. It is claimed that the yield is greatly increased in any season.

GATHERING CORN.

I would hardly have supposed it possible to invent any improvement in corn-gathering, but I notice one I have not observed in Kansas: One side of the wagon-box is raised about two feet by side-boards, then the wagon is driven around the field, always over a gathered row (after the first), while the huskers walk on the side opposite the high side-board and jerk or husk. There is no down-row and no walking across rows.

COW-PEDDLERS.

One of the institutions of Kane county is the cow-peddler. He and a boy for driver take the road with a wagon to haul young calves. They go from dairy-farm to dairy-farm, picking up any cow that the owner prefers to part with. Some have a dry cow to trade for a fresh cow; some have cheese-makers to trade for butter-makers, and some have more cows than they need, so the cow-peddler upon a small commission, effects all necessary exchanges, and where he is known to be a "square-man," he makes good wages and is a beneficial institution.

MANURE.

The farmers here have a keen eye for the value of manure. In twenty nights among the farmers, I have not found one who does not save the manure. They will not take three dollars a ton for the straw because it is worth more than that for manure. No straw or cornstalks are burned because of their value as manure. The barn-yards are arranged to hold manure. I went in slush about the barns, in rainy weather, disposed to criticize the unhygienic condition of things, but I was always met with the answer that they must save the manure. If the yards get over-slushy some of them throw down eight or ten inches of straw. "What in the world do you have so much straw about your barn-yard for?" said I to a Mr. Clark, near Lodi. "To catch and hold the manure," was the sententious answer. In one cow-yard I found a circular basin scooped out in the center—a slightly depressed area, to receive the drainage; from this the pipe led to a manure cistern, where the drainage is caught and held, and pumped out, and applied as liquid manure. "Do not your Kansas farmers save manure?" "Yes," said I, "but I believe they never haul it out on their lands. Our land is

so rich; ten feet soil; inexhaustible," etc. (your readers know the story). "They will know better in thirty years. We used to be just so here. Thirty years ago it was all wheat here, but now we can't raise wheat, and would not if we could."

SHELTER FOR STOCK.

I have not seen in three counties a farm where stock went without shelter. Cows, horses and sheep are all in warm, dry buildings. Poor men who cannot afford comfortable houses for their families, do provide for their stock. They say it is the first step in getting funds for building houses for themselves.

Of course here, as everywhere, the hog is alighted most; still they all, without exception, provide some sort of hog shelter. Some stack their straw so that the hogs have a hot, dry place under the straw-pile. When the cholera gets into such a herd, the mortality is frightful.

CHOLERA PORK.

Throughout this whole district as soon as the cholera appears in a herd, all hogs decently fit for market are shipped, and among them many that are diseased. The result has been to diminish the demand for the hog product. Nobody, now, eats pork unless they know who butchered it. The sausage trade is closed; the festive drummer no longer ventures on sausage; the traveler who sojourns in Chicago declines sausage, well knowing that in the pork house scraps he must get a liberal dose of cholera pork. Doughnuts and crackers are looked on with still greater suspicion; they not only run the chances of diseased fats of the pork houses, but since all over this country rendering houses have sprung up where the dead cholera hogs are rendered out into a passable grease, a grave apprehension is felt that this grease reappears on the market as "choice family lard." If it does not, then what becomes of it? It is not good for the soap-maker, it is said, for it yields a soft soap, not marketable in bars.

The practice of shipping diseased herds is a villainous piece of greed, and it reacts fearfully upon those who engage in it: let it ruin the hog trade; 2d, it scatters the disease far and wide. We all know that the litter of stock-cars is scattered at side-tracks. Again, the diseased hogs are generally hauled to the station in wagons. The hog owner gathers his neighbors with their teams to help him haul off his hogs. Generally, without distinction, these wagon-boxes are used perhaps the next day for corn-gathering, with the result of laying up a bountiful store of the seeds of the disease upon the corn.

The notion that the cause of the disease is an aerial poison—a miasm—a vaporous emanation, is here general, but I am more convinced than ever that it is wholly fallacious.

The infectious matter is a solid particle, scarcely buoyant in the air, and the sooner the fact is recognized the sooner will we get control of this pestilential distemper.

Yours truly, C. W. J.

Creston, Illinois.

AROUND THE FARM. No. III.

"Are we getting wealthy?" If this question is asked in the sense that the Rothschilds, Vanderbilts and the millionaires are wealthy, then of course I say NO and we don't want to be cursed with such wealth. But if we are asked, the question in reference to our ability of keeping our homesteads free from encumbrance, together with enough for gradual improvements, charitable and evangelical purposes, I emphatically say yes, I believe that every person who has but the "one talent" for the farming business can accomplish that object. It is the talent for the business that does the thing. Drones on the farm as well as in the "hive" or on the judges' bench, will be a failure, and will fall back and remain in the rear, in the race of life.

I had ground, ordinary ground, prairie ground that had been broken but two years ago, as well as ground that had been under cultivation a longer time, that produced 60 bushels to the acre this last season, at far less expense than Mr. Slosson's estimate. The farmer who would succeed in his occupation of farming must also be a contriver. If he undertakes to farm without capital, or capital invested in implements and stock, he must expect to have an exceedingly hard and thorny road to travel to success, and this is just where the shoe pinches many thousands so called farmers. They engage in this really "noblest employment of man," without sufficient means to prosecute the business. Then instead of

contriving means by which to live and work within their means, they mortgage their farms in order to try and prosecute their business to the mode and manner of those persons who are masters of the situation; then, in consequence of their lack of farming talent, high interest on their unpaid mortgages, implements, &c., and the low prices of produce, which are of course the inevitable consequences of a series of very productive seasons, they take up the cry of anti-government office-seekers, and denounce and curse the government, when they themselves are to be blamed for their own lack of success. Of course government, transportation companies, middlemen &c., all have their fallings, short comings and crimes in abundance to answer for at the bar of public opinion, and the tribunal of heavenly justice, and I hope will, ere long, receive the punishment they in justice deserve, but while the slow work of purifying so large a body is going on in its own channel, let us seasonably labor to rectify our own short-comings, and remove the many causes lying at our own doors, which largely contribute to our failure.

I have already said the farmer should be a contriver. By this I mean that he should do much of his own mending of implements. train his hands to the use of the saw, plane, hammer, axe, &c. Is a small building needed he should be handy enough to build it himself; if he cannot do this, it is quite likely that he has no faculty for farming, and he would most likely "make more by hiring to some neighbor who has learned his business better," and has better business talent.

Again it frequently happens that farmers lose much by hiring the wrong kind of help. Instead of hiring a mechanic at two dollars a day for putting up a rough out-building, he might save one dollar a day by hiring a laborer to hold the plow and himself do the building, which, were he properly trained, he might do as well. Of course I do not mean that farmers should do the work in erecting large, substantial, permanent farm buildings.

Again, is something needed to shelter a part of the crop, where the means are limited a faculty for contriving will often invent a means to provide that shelter without getting the highest priced material, or going into debt, or sacrificing the crop.

Before farmers can produce large crops at remunerating prices they must get the weeds subdued. The soil of Kansas is not fertile enough to produce a large crop of corn and a large crop of weeds at the same time.

When we get the large weeds subdued, and our subsoil loosened deeper, so we can plow deeper, with an occasional green crop plowed under for enriching the soil, then in a season like the last two or three have been, we can raise 75 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre, with an expenditure of Mr. Slosson's estimate, and will very rarely fall below 50 bushels to the acre; and when we realize the smaller yield, we will be able to get better prices, because the deficiency in the crop will bring up the prices.

S. B. KOKANOUR.

Clay Centre, Kan.

THE "KANSAS FARMER."

EDITORS FARMER: I do not now refer to an individual who is engaged in agriculture in this state, but to your valuable paper. A distinguished American artist who was prosecuting his studies and profession in Rome, said to a visitor who had called at his studio: "Do not praise me; but tell me whether I have made any improvement." I take up the pen of sincerity to say that the FARMER is not only engaged in, but is doing a good work among the agriculturists of Kansas, in teaching, instructing, advising, and in being the medium of communication through which the farmers of the state may reach each other; exchange ideas and views on the important questions that concern them; and thus become better acquainted with each other, the almost universal lack of which has been and is one of the chief hindering causes in their want of success in matters of co-operation and organization. And right here a good suggestion might occur, that all who are fortunate enough to be readers of the FARMER should peruse the article headed "The Farmers' Problem," copied from the *Dirigo Rural*, in No. 48 of the FARMER, and also your own able editorial in the same number, "A New Association." And might profitably refer to No. 46, on "Aid to Each Other. Time and space would fail me to enumerate the many good things you dispense to your numerous readers (and may they become more numerous). Suffice it

to add scripturally speaking, "There is precept upon precept and line upon line," which doubtless finds a lodgment in the minds of many and by them considered and amplified and dispensed, until they permeate society. And with the help of these influences in co-operation with the many others that are being employed, the farmers' intellectual and social horizon shall be lighted up with the strong, clear sunlight of truth that shall ultimately dissipate, disperse and put to flight the mists and thick clouds of prejudice, the inevitable concomitant of ignorance. Until the term "clodhopper" shall be a thing of the past, and the word "rural" will not provoke an audible smile and a knowing wink. Let us labor for industrial education, which term I use because it is comprehensive. And to this instrumentality and every facility should be used known to us. The press, which is a powerful educator for good or ill; the grange, farmers clubs, literary societies, and even the pulpit should be marshalled on the great plain before us. It is a broad field, appealing to every good motive and interest, to philanthropy and humanity.

But Messrs. Editors, my enthusiasm has, perhaps, got the better of judgment, and I shall close, promising you some farm and crop items in a future letter. OCCASIONAL.

Saline Co., Kansas.

We heartily thank our correspondent for his good words of cheer, and feel strengthened to press on more vigorously in the battle for the right. [Eds.]

MATTERS IN LYON COUNTY.

I have been out over the county a little lately, and observe that wheat, especially the early sown, is looking well; I think I never saw a better prospect at this time of year, and these late storms of rain and snow send it into winter quarters in excellent condition. In this state it is not the degree of cold that injures wheat, but the dryness of the ground accompanied by hard freezing and high winds. It follows that if there is sufficient moisture in the ground the wheat goes through all right. There is one of the best supplies of chinch bugs in store for seed next spring, that it has ever been my misfortune to see, and we betide us if a dry spell should occur in the early part of next season.

I saw, a few days since, a plan to keep the cockle-burs from the horses' tails, or rather to keep the tails from the burs, which to me was both novel and convenient. It is to make from some coarse cloth, a sack for each tail, and before going into the field to gather corn, slip it over the tail and attach it to the crupper. On stopping work the string is loosed in a moment, the sack removed and the tail allowed to fall naturally, and free from burs or weed seeds of any kind.

Of course it is better not to allow the burs to grow, but, unfortunately, they do grow, and I know from experience that it is annoying to get the horses' tails full of burs, and the foregoing is a sure way to keep them out.

Some time last spring, too late to be of service to most gardeners, a recipe for saturating canvas for hot-bed screens in lieu of glass, was published in the FARMER, but I cannot find it will you please re-publish it? as it is now approaching the time of year when it will be of use. I think it was a German recipe, and seemed like a good one. HORTICOLA.

Emporia, Kansas.

We remember publishing the recipe for preparing canvas for hot-bed covers, referred to by our correspondent, but cannot turn to it readily in our files. If, after stretching the canvas on frames, it is well oiled with two or three coats of boiled linseed oil, the covering will shed rain and answer the purpose very well for covering hot-beds.

YOUNG MEN READ THIS.

And you, who object to a prairie farm because you have no timber. Thirteen years previous to last spring I transplanted a quantity of cottonwood trees that were two years old. They were set 16½ feet one way and 8½ feet the other, making 320 trees per acre. The past summer a stroke of lightning killed one of these trees. I cut it into wood. It made 2¼ cords of wood that I sell for \$3.50 per cord at the tree. I pay 75 cts. a cord for cutting and cording. This makes a net per tree of \$3.93¾ multiplied by 320 gives a net per acre of about \$1260.45.

Now this I believe to be better than raising wheat, where, as I see by the FARMER, so much of it turns to cheat, notwithstanding the

editor's opinion in the negative (as we infer.)

W. H. BILLINGS.

Marion Centre, Kan.
P. S. To be successful in growing currants in Kansas, scrape the earth from around the bush for two feet, down to the surface roots; dig around with flat rock and place the removed earth on the rock.

W. H. B.

SOME INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

EDITORS FARMER: I am in receipt of numerous letters from persons in the east, making various inquiries in regard to Kansas lands, price of stock, etc. If you have no objections, I should like to answer some of them through your paper, as requested by some of said parties.

In answer to Mr. Norton, Erie county, Ohio: Calves can be purchased in the fall at weaning time, at \$7 to \$10 each. Yearlings will cost about \$15; two-year-old steers \$20 to \$25, in the fall at feeding time; these prices for good grade stock. We do not handle Texas stock here in Shawnee county. Milk cows can be bought at \$35 to \$30. You can purchase unimproved lands in Shawnee county for \$5 to \$10 per acre. Can get a quarter section with fair improvements for \$2000 to \$2500. You can get summer range for your cattle almost anywhere, as there are many pieces of land owned by non-residents that make fine pasture and hay which is free to all. Hundreds of tons of hay are put up here every fall at no expense except the cost of cutting and hauling. You can get all you want put in stack for \$2 per ton or less.

As to railroad lands, I know but little about them. If you will write to Col. A. S. Johnson, Land Agent of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, you can find out all about their lands, prices, time, etc.

Mr. Miller of Philadelphia, asks, "Can a carpenter or other mechanics get work in Kansas?"

We have a great immigration here; of course many of them are mechanics, still I think an energetic man can get all he wants to do here, as there is a great deal of improvement going on, notwithstanding the cry of hard times. There has been more building in Topeka the last summer than any other season in the last ten years. Carpenters tell me they are overrun with work at this time, so you see business is not dead here by any means.

Mr. W. Smith, Grand Rapids, and others: I think we can live almost as cheaply here as you can. We get our flour, meal, beef and pork, cheaper than you; our groceries and dry goods cost us but little more than farther east, as competition keeps prices very low. Would advise all persons contemplating a change of residence to first come and see the country. You will find about as much go-ahead here as you have been accustomed to and probably a little more. As to advice about "leaving good farms, to go west," I should say, if you have a good farm as you say, and well improved, my advice would be to a man of your age, stay where you are and send your big boys out here, get them a piece of land and they will soon make their mark.

No, I would not bring stock from Pennsylvania here, unless it was a few thoroughbreds, as the eastern portion of Kansas has as good stock as you will find anywhere, and it can be bought at less than eastern prices and freight, and being acclimated is a great advantage, at least it seems to be the opinion of farmers that stock brought there from the east, does not do as well the first season as our stock. This, like the chess question, is unsettled. By the way, I never had any belief in the theory that wheat would turn to cheat; but as I sent east, this summer, for a sitting of Plymouth Rock eggs, and when they hatched out, half of the chicks were as black as crows; now, if speckled chicken eggs hatch black chicken, why not wheat turn to cheat. I am satisfied our eggs turned to cheat, anyhow.

W. P. POPENOR.

Topeka, Kansas.

A new invention is phosphorescent paper by means of which writing can be read in the dark. It is recommended for spring poets, who sigh for words that burn.

Brethren, before we sing the next verse of "John Brown's body lies all mouldy in the grave," let us take a look into the grave and see that it is there. In these days of Ohio medical colleges a cemetery isn't no safer than a savings bank, and it may be that political glee clubs, who have been singing the songs quoted above, have been chanting a rhythmic lie for the past fifteen years.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

The *Prairie Farmer* says of the fat stock show held at Chicago, that feeders and breeders of extra stock responded nobly, from the great feeding states of the west and south, is saying no more than simple truth; and they came with animals that would command admiration even at the great Smithfield show of England. Whether the state board of agriculture of Illinois, in inaugurating this exposition of fat stock, in the greatest cattle market of the world, will receive sufficient money to pay the current expenses is not the question. That they have made an initial movement that will commend them to the feeders of the west and south, there is no doubt, and the success of this exhibition should stimulate them to press forward the good work so well begun. Next year there will undoubtedly be five hundred head of superior cattle shown, for which the breeding states of the west and southwest are so famous. We shall have an increased quantity, also, of sheep and swine, poultry and game.

The *Western Rural* predicts the inauguration, during this winter, of an era of renewed prosperity to all classes and in all branches of business, and so far as we are concerned we mean to welcome it, knowing that we could not alter existing circumstances if we would. If the prediction that it will last only for five or seven years be correct, we do not mean to spend the time intervening in the gloom of borrowed trouble, but will enjoy the sunshine while it lasts. This is the proper way to meet the moments as they roll in. One thing the American people can congratulate themselves upon, and that is that the future can hold nothing worse for them than they have already experienced, in a business point of view, and that with a respite for a few years which the enjoyment of prosperity will afford, they can meet any future "hard times" with a good deal better front than they met those which are now closing.

We are willing to admit that for the last quarter of a century city pursuits have, as a rule, proved profitable, and that there has been an undue development of city and town, taking the best talent from the country. There have been too many shopkeepers. The producer and consumer have been extravagantly and needlessly taxed to support the expensive methods of collecting and distributing their products and supplies. But the farmers and laborers, the real producers of wealth, are compelled by the necessities of the times to avoid as far as possible paying tribute to the men who have heretofore profited out of their unintelligent and careless methods of sales and purchases. In our cities and towns there are fewer merchants than there were a few years ago, and they are doing business on smaller margins of profit.—*The Husbandman*.

It is evident that the changed condition of our agriculture must soon compel the employment of skilled hands, and these skilled hands must be educated before they can be employed. Agricultural laborers are composed too largely of a floating, unsettled class, and this must be changed before amendment in the degree of skill can be expected. They must be composed of a class with settled and definite ends and aims, who are educated to the business as earnestly as mechanics. With such assistance agriculture will attract capital, and afford it a safe investment. Skilled labor is the immediate demand of the future in agriculture.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

"No Smoking," ought to be posted in every barn. There is not much difference in having a horse-thief around a stable and a man cleaning off horses with a pipe or cigar in his mouth; and there is no hired man much meaner than the one who, when his employer comes around, slips his pipe into his pocket or puts his hand over it. All such fellows should be paid off and started off. As for the proprietor himself going into his barn with his pipe in his mouth, no complaint can be made; nobody should cry unless it be his wife or children. Lightning, incendiaries and spontaneous combustion combined, do not cause as many barns to be burned, as the pipe, and, generally, at least one good horse goes too.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

Many kinds of trees that do not seem to thrive well, may be greatly improved next year by having a surface dressing of manure or rich soil thrown about them. Evergreens are no exception. A singular notion used to prevail, that manure of any kind was injurious to evergreens, probably through noticing that they were usually found in poor, barren soil. Our best American coniferæ growers, however, have long practiced manuring them and with the best results. Guano has been found particularly beneficial to the spruce family, and will probably be found as good for the whole family of evergreens.—*Gardner's Monthly*.

When a young man comes to believe that a glass of liquor is a daily necessity he must soon quit drinking and attend to business, or quit business and attend to drinking.

Dairy.

SIZE OF DAIRY STOCK.

I think the statement of Professor Arnold, in his article on this subject in the *Tribune* of November 20th, that dairy cows consume food in proportion to their size, is in many instances incorrect, and his reasoning from this consequently fallacious. Several of my friends have kept Jersey cows alongside of Short-horns for years, and although the former were 40 to 60 per cent. lighter weight than the latter, their consumption of food was about the same, and the Short-horns were in much the best flesh condition during this time; but they said nothing to me as to the relative quantity of milk and butter that the different breeds were producing at this time. A neighbor of mine now has a dairy-herd of twenty-three cows, some of which are pure Jerseys, others Ayrshires and grade Short-horns. The second are larger than the first, and the third considerably larger than either of the other two, and all giving abundance of milk, and yet the daily rations are the same for each. Of this there can be no mistake, as all the animals are in stable and the food of each is regularly measured out to it. If all breeds of animals invariably consumed food alike according to their weight, then there would be no such thing as improvement in them—a wild Texan steer would be just as profitable to raise as a Short-horn, or a wild boar as the finest Berkshire, Essex or Suffolk pig.—*A. B. Allen, in N. Y. Tribune*.

OUR PROGRESS IN DAIRYING—THE TRUTH OF STATISTICS.

Under this caption, J. R. Dodge, in the *N. Y. Tribune*, hits the blow-bards in the International Dairy Fair recently held in New York, a deserved rap over the knuckles. While the fair attests the growing importance of the rural industry, it is proper to assume, Mr. Dodge remarks, that it will not be an occasion for mutual admiration, and it is to be hoped that it may not prove one of mere glorification over past successes. Much improvement has been made and more still is needed. The cheese factories, fairly in operation in 1857, only twenty-three in number in 1860, increased to 1,313 in 1870, and have since been rapidly extending to the west and to Virginia and North Carolina in the south. In 1874 New York alone had 1,139 for cheese and butter.

There is one thing the convention should do promptly, that is, suppress its too effusive statisticians, lest we have further estimates of a butter production of 1,440,000,000 pounds per annum, an amount that could not be produced were all the milk used in cheese making and in the families of farmers and city residents, utilized to increase the butter supply. Then the usual convention estimates of an aggregate value in dairy products of \$800,000,000, properly discounted one-third when made, at present prices should be reduced very nearly one-half. The cheese export of last year was larger than the census record of the entire product in 1890, but the value both of butter and cheese exported was only \$18,034,869; the former at 18 cents, the latter at 11.4 cents per pound. The real figures are quite respectable, but they cannot be stretched to cover the fat creation of two or three hundred millions of wild enthusiasts. The era of inflation of dairy estimates should now close with the coming of "resumption." These wonderful butter estimates are made by assuming that 5,000,000 of people eat each one pound per week, 10,000,000 three-fourths, 10,000,000 half a pound, and so on; a very convenient substitute for a census, with the unfortunate drawback that it requires eighteen to twenty millions of cows, when we have only about twelve by any reasonable manipulation of state or national statistics.

The dairymen on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches, after suffering various impositions year after year at the hands of receivers of milk in Philadelphia, organized a Protective Association, with a general agent in the city. The dealers made an attempt at resistance, which the producers answered by stopping their shipments, which speedily brought them to terms, and since then, the Philadelphia *Record* says: "Matters have worked smoothly, and the farmers have had the satisfaction, for the first time in many years, of receiving full value for their consignments. They have also had the pleasure of seeing their example followed by the farmers on the Reading and other railroads leading into the city."

The North Pennsylvania Association now numbers 401 farmers, and its success affords fresh evidence of the advantage of combination.

With these figures before us how can there be any life in the cheese trade? The only wonder is that farmers so persistently hold on to their stock and ask such prices.—*Montreal Witness*.

There is no reason why the free and untrammelled citizen should not register his vote at the polls on election day, as well as several weeks in advance. A ballot box has been invented in Boston and is now on exhibition at the American Institute, which, by an ingenious though simple mechanical arrangement, will register every ballot deposited in it. The voter is supposed to place upon a small sheet which projects from the box, his vote, which the inspector at once pushes beneath a registering stamp. A crank is turned and the ballot receives its proper letter and consecutive number and then falls into the box beneath, after which it can be neither

seen nor touched until the appointed officer breaks the seal and unlocks the door. The apparatus can be easily adjusted to ballots of any size, and if any one should attempt to cheat by placing two ballots on the projecting shelf, only the top one would be registered, and when they came to be counted the duplicates could be thrown out as fraudulent. S. T. Bacon, of Boston, the inventor, has many letters from public men, asserting their belief that the ballot box will accomplish all it promises to do in preventing frauds at the polls. There is neither pink trip slip nor blue trip slip, nor is there a bell rung, and yet it works well withal.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

BUTTER CHEESE.

The recent Cheese Fair in Leicester, England, furnishes a world of suggestion in regard to American cheese, and the extra attention that should be paid to its manufacture. The leading English makes readily brought 86 shillings per 120 pounds, while the American cheese, owing to its inferior quality, only brought 60 shillings for the same amount, and herein lies the secret of the wide margin in favor of English cheese—superior manufacture.

There is no reason that can be given, why Ohio should not produce the finest cheese made in the world. The climate, the grasses, the enterprise and the usually well graded dairy, all point toward the highest success; but when the milk is delivered at the factory, it is worked up in a uniform way, a regular routine, and the half skimmed milk is made into a third-rate cheese. In the making of cheese we are not progressive, simply because, first, instead of working upon a systematic plan and improving our products, and building up our dairy industry, and thus in the end raising our revenues correspondingly, a shifting policy is pursued, the object being the most money for a given quantity of milk, regardless of future consequences; second, because men are employed to make our dairy products who are absolutely ignorant of the nature of the material before them, and its needs and requirements. We venture the remark that not one maker in ten could pass an examination in the elements that go toward making a gallon of milk, what it can be resolved into, the treatment any given condition of milk requires, and how, beyond the stereotyped factory cheese, the different brands of foreign cheese are made, cared for, and placed upon the market. In Ohio it is the practice to put men in charge of factories at the completion of a season or two's apprenticeship. They, of course, have their "recommendations," but they are not costly. We, as cheese producers, are now merely competing with the interior and common grades of foreign cheese, and as export has to be relied upon to reduce our surplus stock, how to produce a greatly superior article should have a place uppermost in every dairyman's mind.

No one doubts that common cheese must in the future be sold at very—comparatively—low figures, and as extra brands are always salable at fancy figures, how to produce them should be the question of the hour. Another thing is very apparent, and that is the substitution of the creamery for the full stock cheese. Butter—the better grades—has borne a fair price, and the butter and skim cheese together have presumably brought better returns this season than whole cheese. But what is the effect? It has simply lowered the standard of our cheese by so much, and if this system comes into general practice, our cheese exports will show a corresponding falling off. If the skim milk could be utilized for other purposes than cheese making—sent to New York city for instance—the propriety of exclusive creameries would assume a different aspect; but as it is it only increases the production of poorer grades of cheese and a still lower scale of prices.

What Ohio wants, what the dairy districts at large want, is better constructed factories, better (in many instances) localities, men of larger experience as makers, men who are educated in their specialty of manufacture, and whose knowledge of the making of cheese is not absolutely confined to the simple mechanism of this work; they should understand the chemical analysis of the product before them, and its variations under different conditions and treatment, and in addition be versed in the science of manufacture, the attaining to the "gilt edge" if needs be. It needs better education among the farmers, an inquiry into their part into the elements of the soil, the grading and breeding of dairy stock, and better method of producing and handling milk; a more thorough knowledge of the tastes and wants of the actual customers; a study upon the part of the shipper relating to the avenues of trade and the explorations of new countries to establish new depots of trade, and above all improvements in the present system of transportation. There is no use in retrograding in our practices and methods until no further progress can be made in that direction, but on the contrary, if an organized effort is made to excel in all that relates to the dairy, the time is not far distant when American cheese will be quoted alongside of the best European makes. There is no reason why this may not be attained. American manufactures are not discounted anywhere; and why should not American cheese—if made with the same determination to excel as our other exports—bring as good prices as any made abroad? It is merely a question of progress and of improvement.—*Ohio Farmer*.

A FRENCH POULTRY ESTABLISHMENT.

That of M. Lemoine, of Crosue—Département, Seine-et-Oise—was awarded the

"prize of honor" given for poultry for this exhibit the great Parisian show. This gentleman began to keep poultry in 1872. His first experience was one that is usual with all successful poultrymen. He began with the common farm fowls of mixed blood, but soon abandoned these for pure breeds, as being the only profitable kinds to be kept. Careful selections were made of perfect specimens of each breed, and these were bred with care and crossed with each other in such a way as soon to obtain superb birds. Twenty-seven different varieties of fowls are kept by him. These are kept in "parquets" of 80 to 100 square meters each—a trifle over as many American yards—in which they have freedom, and find grass, insects and gravel. Each yard has a garden or plot of green turf, shrubs, fruit trees and sanded paths. The low shrubs give cool shade and the earth beneath them absorbs and decomposes the droppings and furnishes dusting places for the fowls. The young chicks early in the season are raised in a long building in which they have warmth and are conveniently attended to. As soon as the heat of the sun makes this house too warm, the chicks and brooding hens are removed to coops placed in the "parquets" under the shade of fruit trees.

A PECULIARITY OF THE SYSTEM

followed by Mons. Lemoine, is to raise his chicks from large eggs and to produce the heaviest possible birds. The result has been that his fowls have always been awarded first prizes. He has found that a superior sire and an inferior dam produce a second-rate progeny, and to secure the best offspring, the dam must be the very best, while the sire may be of second rate character without injury. As to the scarcity of large eggs, M. Lemoine says: "This is not astonishing when we consider how frequently fowls are permitted to degenerate through negligence in killing off the hens indiscriminately, sacrificing those which lay large eggs equally with those which produce small ones."

"Those who know their best interests will guard carefully and keep for years the producers of large eggs and weed out their flocks, adding, by purchase of eggs of the best types, new blood through which the most profitable results may be obtained." In conclusion, M. Lemoine mourns over the extreme scarcity of the best quality of poultry in the French market, observing that "it is only by accident that one can find a satisfactory fowl offered for sale."

If this is said of the French markets, which are so far ahead of ours in this respect, what might be thought or said of ours, where to procure a decent fowl would be impossible without a long-continued search which, after all, might be unavailing? And yet it is not for want of willing purchasers who do not grumble at high prices so long as they can procure what they want.—*Rural New Yorker*.

PLACE FOR A TREE.

Much unoccupied space may be made exceedingly profitable as well as ornamental, and almost without labor or cost, and, at the same time, rendered permanently valuable.

Many of our farmers adhere to their old-fashioned kitchens apart from the dwelling. These kitchens, quarters or outhouses furnish the richest of fertilizing agents, and the fertility generated and accumulated immediately around them are seldom or never utilized, and are either a total loss or they are expended in the growth of rampant weeds, furnishing harbor for injurious insects and reptiles.

Now, instead of such occupation, let the farmer, this very fall or winter, set one or more standard fruit trees. These trees, if properly selected, will, in a few years, attain an astonishing size, and, if an apple tree, will soon (much sooner than the owner would suppose) bear him barrels of fine apples. A tree thus situated will need little or no cultivation—only a little pruning and protection from cattle; and it will generally bear as much fruit, if an annual bearer is selected, as three or four trees in the orchard under ordinary culture.—*American Farmer*.

WHAT TREES TO PLANT FOR THE FAMILY ORCHARD

Prof. VanDeman has answered your correspondents' questions as to what trees to plant, in a general way, but it may not be explicit enough to answer their purpose. Permit me to submit a list for a small orchard of fifty trees that I have been revising for ten years, expecting that I should want to plant such an orchard myself. It is based on state and county horticultural reports for the most part, though in two or three instances I have inserted trees upon local representation and observation.

SUMMER.

Two Red June, 2 Early Harvest, 3 Cooper's Early White, 2 Keswick Codling.

FALL.

Two Maiden's Blush, 2 Fameuse, 2 Grimes' Golden Pippin.

WINTER.

Three Jonathan, 2 McAfee's, 3 Winesap, 3 Smith's Cider, 2 Tallman's Sweet, 5 Genet, 5 Ben Davis, 5 Rome Beauty, 2 Willow

Twig, 3 American Golden Russet.

For an orchard of 500 trees for market purposes, chiefly, I should plant 100 Ben Davis, 100 Genet, 50 Willow Twig, 50 Jonathan, 50 Rome Beauty, 50 Missouri Pippin, 50 Winesap, 50 McAfee's Nonsuch.

Others probably would change this list somewhat, but whoever plants it anywhere in the eastern half of Kansas, will undoubtedly have a good orchard; with our present light, one of the best.

BLUE GRASS.

My observation and some little personal experience says that the best time to sow Kentucky blue-grass is just after ripening the seed, in June, and sow on well prepared ground with half a crop of millet or oats.

In regard to the English blue-grass, I am not so certain that we want to sow it at all in Kansas, for pasture. The Orchard grass (*Dactylis Glomerata*) is a better grass, at least so far as proved.

HOG CHOLERA(?)

I wish some of the parties in Marshall county who have been losing hogs by cholera(?) and to whom Mr. Cone refers, would give the symptoms, and, if examined, the appearance after death, through the FARMER. I am skeptical about these cholera cases, and think the deaths can be explained upon other and more rational causes.

A. G. CHASE.

Millwood, Kansas.

SHEEP ON THE RANGE.

I notice an article written or signed "Cultivator," in your paper of November 13th, headed "Hints to Sheep-Breeders," which I think exhibits the least practical good judgment of anything I have read in a paper in a long time. It puts me in mind of the old adage: When the blind lead the blind both are very apt to fall into the ditch. I think the writer has had the least experience or practical knowledge of sheep-breeding of any other occupation and capacity in the west, of which he speaks so knowingly. He says, "In a flock of 1,000 head there may not be 200 lambs raised, in some cases not 100." I am acquainted with hundreds of sheep-raisers, and do not know of one who comes short of 50 per cent, while 80 to 90 per cent. is considered an average. I have raised, the last season, 120 per cent. from Mexican ewes bred to good Merino rams.

The flocks of 2,000 to 3,000 that he speaks of as cared for by western men, that raise no increase, exist only in his imagination. The western herders are far superior to any that we can get from the east, and especially Englishmen. They are almost certain to fail in their first attempts at sheep-raising in the west, and especially in large herds. Their improved long-wool breeds do not prosper or pay as well as the natives crossed with the Merinos.

The slow-growing, hardy Merino that he speaks of as being constitutionally able to be knocked about, is a breed I have never become acquainted with, and would like very much to see them, but I think they only exist in his imagination, like the western breeders that he speaks of. It is well known to all breeders that the Merinos are the most tender of any other class of sheep, and the breeds that will cut twice the amount of wool are unknown to man, or even as much wool with the same care. I will say that I will produce more wool from any number of Merino sheep than he can possibly do from the same number of long-wool sheep, and he will beat me but very little in weight of carcass, and the cash returns at the end of the year, for wool and carcass, will be in favor of the Merino.

His theory of feeding several thousand sheep by hand, and the counting twice a day by his English flockmaster, would be an impossibility if his man had been born in a sheep-corral and nursed by an ewe from infancy. His theory is too absurd to be thought of for a moment. It would answer in England where a few dozen sheep are kept and stall-fed, but on our high, open ranges where thousands are herded together and grass is free to all, it would be folly to attempt it.

Now the facts are, with us, fat sheep and dry ewes do not pay first cost and transportation to an eastern market. Freight is high, and other expenses accordingly, and the decline in condition during the trip and in the yards, brings the sheep to so small a figure that they pay better to keep and shear.

My friend "Cultivator" had better come a little further west and take a few practical lessons in sheep-husbandry before he undertakes to teach western sheep-men how to feed and raise sheep, or what breeds are the most profitable, and by all means bring a few of those English-bred herders along, and we will determine whether they are so much superior to our Mexican herders.

We all admit that the most profit is in the best feed, and sheep are sure to pay a large profit on extra feed and care, but lumber is too high to fence small fields and yards, and make racks and troughs to accommodate several thousand sheep, besides the help required to board and pay wages.

I say, young man, come west.

W. J. C.

The article referred to was copied from the *American Cultivator*, a paper published in New England.—[EDS. FARMER.]

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Collier, Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

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

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

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE GRANGE.

We shall be glad to receive from officers and members of the granges, from time to time, matters of interest occurring among the granges. The opening of a new year will doubtless witness a revival of interest in the Order, and the changes and election of new officers, with other matters, will have much of interest in their proceedings. We will willingly devote as much space as possible to such grange news as will interest the members and the farming community generally.

The Kansas FARMER has much the largest circulation, throughout the state, of any other publication, either agricultural, literary or local paper, and is the best medium for farmers through which to communicate with each other.

MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE.

Seventh Annual Session of Kansas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, convened at Lawrence, Tuesday, (yesterday), 17th inst. We hope that the annual meeting will show a steady and permanent growth of the order, which shows healthy signs from all parts of the country.

A great benefit, if not the greatest benefit of the grange, is that it leads farmers to know each other. It brings them together, they exchange ideas, and they find that they have the same hopes, fears and aspirations. Hence awakened sympathy begets knowledge, and knowledge confidence. Antagonism ceases, and the members of the grange find themselves to be parts of one body, all aiming at one destiny. They wish to become intelligent, prosperous and happy citizens. If they follow the injunction of the grange they will become such, if they are in union, with the spirit of the order, the heart of each and every one beats in harmony with his fellow member and the grange becomes a fortress of strength and arm of offense. Therefore cherish it by your fostering care, and the gains socially, morally and materially will be incalculable. You will have all the advantage of knowing and feeling that through the grange your fellow farmer has become your brother and friend.—*Farmers' Friend.*

Granges there are whose members all pay up their dues promptly: in most cases it is a thoughtless neglect, and the delinquent one needs only reminding of the fact to insure payment. The course adopted by some granges—and it appears to work well—is to collect dues quarterly, and at such times the Master says: "We will have ten minutes recess for the purpose of giving members an opportunity to pay their monthly dues. The gentle hint usually has the desired effect, and in such granges the dues are pretty well kept up.—*Ec.*

A FEATURE OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Pioneer Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, having a membership of fifty-five, embracing the forehand farmers of Upper Pero, Lower Pero and Medford, in the eastern part of Cornwallis, N. S. held an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, on a small scale, but in a very creditable manner, on Saturday and Monday, Oct. 26th and 28th.

The Exhibition was got up by the grange on a mutual co-operation plan, each member contributing samples of the best of his productions, (providing he had anything possessing merit or excellence). The women to place on exhibition specimens or samples of their best work in dairy produce, cloth, socks, line needle-work, fancy work and such.

The exhibits were properly entered under the usual regulations for exhibitions, and subject to first, second and third honorary prizes, according to quality, awarded by judges duly appointed. The prizes were only honorary, no money being offered; the admission to the exhibition being entirely free, and everything relating thereto being free and friendly.

It was held in the hall over the school-room in Upper Pero, and was formally opened on Saturday afternoon at 3 P. M., by Elijah C. West, Worthy Master of the Grange, and a short speech was made by Mr. D. B. Newcomb. There were a goodly number present at the opening, and during the afternoon, and all who expressed an opinion said that the exhibits exceeded their expectation, both in number and quality; and that, on the whole, it was very creditable to the inhabitants of the place, and showed a spirit of enterprise on the part of the grange.—*Canada Farmer.*

The Ohio State Grange met at Columbus, O Dec 10th. One hundred delegates were present, representing sixty-seven counties. The address of welcome was delivered by Prof. Townsend, of the State University. Reports were read showing the organization to be in a healthy condition. The Secretary reports 977 granges in working order, with about 40,000 members.

LITERARY GLEANINGS—NO. 5.

EUREKA.

Every farmer in Kansas has probably heard of the word Eureka, but it is probable all do not know its popular origin. It was used ages prior to the Eureka mowing-machine being invented, or the discovery of gold in California—it is a Grecian word. It is said that the ancient philosopher, Pythagoras, had been studying the 47th problem of Euclid, and at last he solved it. In the expression of his joy he cried out, "Eureka! Eureka!" I have found it! I have found it!

California has engraved on her state seal, "Eureka." This is certainly a very appropriate motto for the golden state. The first gold discovered in California was in digging a mill-race. The discoverer no doubt cried out, as Pythagoras did centuries before him, "I have found it! I have found it!"

"DUN."

If you have, my dear reader, indulged in the bad practice of purchasing goods on credit, or not paid the printer his honest dues most likely you have been "dunned." This word derives its origin from an individual of the name of John Dunne, a farmer's bailiff, of London. It became a proverb, to say, "Why do you not dunne him?" that is, why not send for Dunne to arrest him? This expression is as old as the reign of Henry VII, who died in the year 1509.

Webster gives the common meaning of the word dun, but singularly does not give its origin.

SHERIFF.

This is an important office of Saxon origin. In the early days of Saxon rule, in Great Britain, they partitioned the country off into what they called shires, a term which is still retained in England. We, in Kansas, call them counties. The government of a shire was intrusted to one of the nobility called an earl. He generally appointed a deputy, who was called the shire reeve, or sheriff, that is, guardian of a shire or county. It is probable that most sheriffs are not aware that they are filling a ministerial office of ancestral dignity. Webster remarks that as it is an Arabic word, which means noble, that for this derivation it would be more properly written shierf.

"O YES! O YES!"

Every person who has attended our circuit court, has heard the sheriff cry out, at the door of the court house, "O yes! O yes! the court is now open," etc., and many persons are puzzled to find any meaning to the words O yes. The rites and ceremonies of the courts of law, in all countries, are remarkably tenacious of adhering to ancient rules and customs. The mode of opening courts dates back to the time of William the Conqueror, in the year 1066. The Norman Conqueror, after he established his power in England, found it much easier to conquer the country than to change its language. Amongst the Norman-French words which were retained and carried down to posterity, are "O yes,"—hear ye; our pronunciation has changed it to O yes.

TRIAL BY JURY.

It is over one thousand years since Alfred the Great instituted the right of trial by jury. Various efforts have been made by arbitrary rulers to annul this ancient right, but so sacred and important has it been held by the subjects of all free governments, that it has become a birthright of the people and will most likely exist so long as human rights are respected.

"Thanks to the jury." It is frequently the case in justice courts for the successful party to thank the jury for their verdict. To praise an honest man for doing his duty, you offend him, because he is only fulfilling the obligations of the moral law, which is the duty of every one.

WAGER OF BATTLE.

Our forefathers frequently resorted to the right of wager of battle to settle their difficulties. It was a practice adopted in most semi-civilized countries. "God will defend the right" was the universal statement and belief, therefore it was not strange that those who believed themselves wronged by another, should resort to a trial of battle. In the reign of Henry II, lawsuits were frequently decided by fighting it out in open court by swords, or other deadly weapons. It is not, I believe, over sixty odd years since the law of England recognized the right of a party to claim the right of trial by battle. It was an old law, which remained on the statute books and had never been repealed.

Mr. Rush, our minister to England in 1815, relates an amusing and interesting incident in the court of Lincoln Inn, where one of the parties claimed the privilege to decide the case then pending by appealing to the old law of wager by battle. The law had become obsolete, but like other laws, it had been permitted to slumber in the statutes. The parliament of England thought best to repeal it. (See Rush's memoranda of the Court of St. James, where a full report is given.)

As an item of interest, I give the customary forms which upon such occasions were used before the parties proceeded to fight: "Christoph, of Lawrence, whom I hold by the right hand, I do hereby charge thee that thou hast treacherously slain my dear friend, Fitz Garnett, and this I am ready to maintain by my body, as a lawful man and a true knight; and that my appeal is true, so help me God and his saints." In reply to this charge and accusation, the other party says: "Sir Dugald Ottawa, whom I hold by the hand, I do hereby charge thee that thou hast lied in thy throat, for that I did not slay thy friend, as thou hast

alleged, and this I am ready to aver by my body as a true knight."

When guilt was alleged against one of these valiant knights he would deny it publicly, and if he was armed he cast down his glove as a challenge to any person who would accept it, but if he was unarmed it was customary to cast down his hood on the ground. In the pugilistic contests of the United States and England, it is customary to cast the hat high in the air, as a gage of battle. This, no doubt, is a modification of the more ancient custom of casting a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, on the ground, and exclaiming: "There is my gage." It was customary for the parties to protect their person by a hood of mail. They fought sometimes with swords, sometimes with a mace or pole-ax, and sometimes on horseback with lances.

Lanc, Kansas.

JAS. HANWAY.

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The Indiana Farmer is making a strong fight for a radical reform in our common school education, and has shown commendable industry in compiling a large amount of information on the subject, comprising the opinions of the most advanced advocates of the reformation.

A committee of Boston educators reported to the Social Science Association on the subject, from which report the following extracts are made:

"The conditions of society have undergone such a radical change during the last forty or fifty years, that the laborer must now receive a different practical education from what was required two generations ago. Apprenticeship having departed, never to return in its ancient form, something else must take its place, and give to our artisans practical instruction. Every youth should have placed within his reach such technical instruction as will enable him to become the master of his trade, art or occupation.

"Whenever he has completed his general education in any of our public or private schools, he may enter what may be called a DEVELOPING SCHOOL,

so established and arranged as to give all the pupils a good general idea of all the different trades, arts or callings, in order that it may be ascertained by themselves or the superintendent for what kind of business they have the greatest natural genius. Imagine, if you please, one very large room, with a steam engine and boiler in the middle of it, so that all pupils that have any taste for the management of steam, or steam engines, could examine every point and readily understand all about it. Then we would have a carpenter's bench, with a variety of tools, to show how that work was done; then perhaps turning-lathes, to show how the wood-turning business is performed; then, with the aid of blackboards and carving tools, it might be seen how drawing and carving is done, by those that have any inclination for that business. We should also have planing machines, lathes, upright drills, jig-saws, etc., to represent the machinist business. Foundry work should be shown by having the usual fixtures for sand, and two and three part flasks for moulding, etc.; the casting could be done in soft metals, as lead, zinc or tin, which could be reused, as the whole art in foundry consists in the different manner of moulding; and almost all other trades or methods of doing work could be pretty well represented in the same room.

THE SCHOOL-SHOP.

"As soon as it should be ascertained what kind of business the pupil is best fitted for by nature, he should be recommended to the school-shop where that trade should be taught, and he more thoroughly instructed in two years, and become a better mechanic, than in six or seven years under the old system of learning a trade.

THE SCHOOL-SHOP TRAINING.

"In the school-shop the pupil would advance from a lower degree of instruction to a higher as rapidly as his thorough knowledge and good workmanship would justify. The instructor would be paid a satisfactory salary, and not be permitted to make merchandise of the time of the student. All machinery or articles made by the students, could be put on sale, or sold at auction, and the proceeds appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the 'school-shops.'

"The great and rapid change in the division of labor and the introduction of machinery, and the great variety of appliances for doing all kinds of business, show plainly the importance of changing the system of instruction at the present time. We think it will be admitted that it will be of incalculable advantage to the youth, and would prove in the end to be economical for the whole community.

"We are pleased to learn that we have the hearty approval and co-operation of Mr. John D. Philbrick, the experienced superintendent of the public schools of Boston, in relation to the above proposed plan."

The following is a good receipt for worms in horses: Powdered poplar bark, two ounces; powdered sulphur, four ounces; salt, three ounces, mixed well. Divide the mass into twelve parts, and mix one with the food every night. This will not only remove worms, but also tone up the digestive organs, so that the parasites cannot for a time find a foothold.—*Country Gentlemen.*

A grave rebuke—Individual fresh from his club: "My good sir (hic) can you tell me where this w (hic) way leads to?" Se-date party: "To the church-yard."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

PURE Bred Young Brahma Cocks at \$1.50 each. Sent to any address on receipt of price. CLARENCE McDONALD, Quincy St., 2nd Door North of Fifth St., or P. O. Box 568, Topeka, Kansas.

NURSERY STOCK.

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

MARKET GARDENERS!

Buy fresh Seeds of the Grower. BE THE FIRST IN THE MARKET! And you will COIN MONEY.

Garden Manual and Price List for 1879 sent free. Address J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.

Berkshire Hogs.

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country. Canada and England and are 1st select animals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires living. I have sold higher prices than any other western breeder. My herd has won more premiums than any other in the west. This year I won the grand Sweepstakes prize at the Kansas City Fair for best collection of hogs of any breed, including young pigs just weaned in pairs not related, young boars ready for service, and sows safe in farrow. I sell nothing but first-class animals, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Send for new catalogue just out, free to all, and for prices in pairs not related, young boars ready for service, and sows safe in farrow. Address N. H. GENTRY "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalia, Mo.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

To Stock Raisers.

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

VERY IMPORTANT

To Sheep Farmers.

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1.

(Established 1868.)



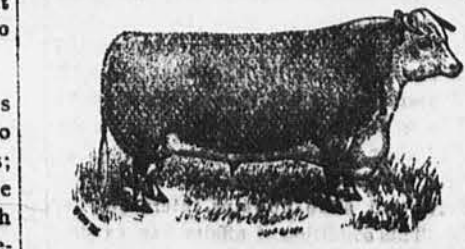
I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1 Poland China and Berkshire Pigs, (recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase, call on or address me. All pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on receipt of price. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

CREEK VALLEY FARM HERD.



Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of 215 head: 160 summer pigs, mostly the get of the grand imported boar, "Stockwell," brother to the famous 1st prize Sweepstakes boar, "Royal Hopewell," bred by same party. (Wm. Haver, Eng.) and imported at the same time. Stockwell was awarded 1st premium at the Kaw Valley Fair, Lawrence, Kas. 1875, and 2nd premium in Sweepstakes for best boar of any age or breed at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878, being the only time he has been shown. My pigs are from Registered sows, and those eligible to registry are of excellent breeding, and (what is of still greater importance) of excellent form. The number of pigs I have will enable me to ship only choice ones, and at specie basis prices. Parties from a distance desiring to inspect my herd in person, will be conveyed from and to depot free of charge, where notice is given. I have never had a better lot of pigs than now; and as formerly, shall guarantee satisfaction to all purchasing on order. Address, BOLTON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF HERFORD CATTLE. COTSWOLD SHEEP. BERKSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

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

Breeder's Directory.

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

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

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

O. BADDEER, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochins & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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

J. R. DUNNAP & CO., IOLA, KAS., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochius, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. Game, Badlam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macomb County, Ill. Inclos. breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable. References furnished.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue of 500 head. Also Berkshires.

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

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

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 25 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

H. H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Essex Berkshires and Poland China hogs. Stock for sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer the largest assortment of breeding the choicest HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, Apple seedlings, No. 1 and extra large, send stamp for samples. A. H. & H. O. GRISB, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 159 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

PHYSICIAN.

Mrs. Debora K. Longshore, M. D., late of Philadelphia, Pa. Office and residence on Tongue Avenue, first door south of Tenth street, West Side.

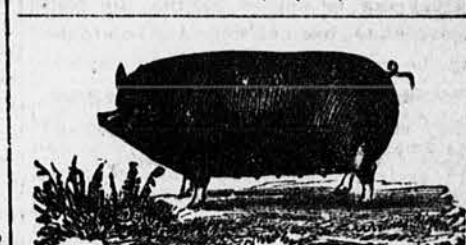
GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUX & CO. Augusta Maine

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DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE.

Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corner seventh and Fillmore streets, Topeka, Kansas.



I am now offering a choice lot of No. 1

English Berkshire Pigs,

recorded Smithfield and Lord Liverpool Stock, at reasonable figures. Also pure White Leghorn Chickens. Everything warranted first-class, and shipped.

B. H. CROMWELL, Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-Horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshires and Leghorns. Catalogue Free.

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



L. A. KNAPP, Do-Ver, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 18 miles south of Roseville.

\$15 SHOTGUN!

A double-barrel gun, bar or front action. Loaded. Warranted accurate true barrel. A good shot. No other no scales with. Call, inspect and Wad. Address B. B. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address, F. F. BELL & SON, Can. Dealers in Main St. Topeka, Kan.

The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.CLUB-RATES FOR DECEMBER AND
JANUARY ONLY.

1879.

1879.

THE OLD RELIABLE-
THE KANSAS FARMER
FOR 1879.

The Kansas FARMER will enter its 10th year January 1st, 1879. The publishers will give the readers for 1879, the best volume of farm and family literature ever made in the west. We present, herewith, some splendid inducements for agents to work for the FARMER:

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

3 months (18 papers) to any address, 50c.
6 months (36 papers) to any address, \$1.00.
1 year (72 papers) to any address, - 2.00.

CLUB-RATES FOR 1879.

3 copies 1 year to any post-office address, \$5.00
5 copies 1 year to any post-office address, 8.00
10 copies 1 yr. to any post-office address, 12.50
(with extra copy to club-agent.)
25 copies 1 yr. to any post-office address, 25.00
(with extra copy to club-agent.)

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CLUB-AGENTS.—
NO. 1.

To any person sending us 15 subscribers, at one time, for the Kansas FARMER, 1 year, at \$3 each, we will send a twenty-dollar silver hunting-case watch.

NO. 2.

To any person sending us 25 subscribers, at one time, for the Kansas FARMER, 1 year, at \$1.80 each, we will send a twenty-dollar silver hunting-case watch.

NO. 3.

To any person sending us, at one time, fifty subscribers for the Kansas FARMER, for 1 year, at \$1.30 each, we will send a twenty-dollar silver hunting-case watch.

CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Names may be taken for more than one post-office in or out of the state.

It is desirable that all names for a club be sent at one time, but where a club-agent wishes to secure the premium before he has had time to secure his list, he can do so by sending the amount of money due for a club he is raising, and adding the name afterwards.

Money can be sent at our risk, by post-office order, express, registered letters, or bank draft.

Premiums are guaranteed to reach agents, as they will be sent by mail well packed and registered, to secure their safe delivery.

Sample copies will be furnished free to all club-agents.

CLUB-RATES GOOD UNTIL FEBRUARY
1st ONLY.

The common-sense business rule which has been in force in the Kansas FARMER office for ten years, has been and is to place no name upon the subscription-book until the money for the paper has been received. One week before the expiration of the subscription, notification is sent the subscribers asking them to renew. If this is not done, the paper is discontinued when the last paper has been sent. This secures to every person just what they pay for, and they are not compelled to take a paper for two or three years they do not want, and the publishers are saved all the loss, trouble and annoyance of unpaid subscriptions. These are general business rules applicable to all our subscribers.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE "KANSAS
FARMER."

The season for the renewal of subscriptions has arrived. We again ask our numerous friends who have in years past so generously given their time and influence to extend the circulation of the FARMER in their communities, to give us their friendly help in our efforts to place the paper in every farmer's family. A farmer's paper is a weekly review of the business features of his calling. It presents from a wide range of territory, observation and experience, discussions, suggestions, hints, methods, plans and results of years and years of labor and thought from which every man can draw instructive, useful and profitable ideas for application to his own individual case. No man can keep pace with the age he lives in, and neglect the sources of information specially prepared for and in his interest. An agricultural paper does not stupidly undertake to lay down express rules for men to farm by, but produces each week in its pages the experience of hundreds under various conditions and circumstances, securing to every reader at his own fireside, all the practical benefits of an immense farmers' club. No

man, whether farmer, merchant, mechanic, lawyer or doctor can expect to maintain an intelligent knowledge of his calling without the aid of the press published for his professional business. The baker, broker, grocer, lumberman, each and all have and maintain their class papers. Of course, everybody wants their local home and newspaper, and nearly all want their religious and literary reading matter for old and young, and beyond these, for profit and information, comes the paper specially devoted to the business in which the person may be engaged. No class papers of the country are better prepared and more thoroughly useful to the whole family, than the farm journals. Papers like the Kansas FARMER, that year in and year out can be relied upon for upright and downright fair and candid spoken sentiments, upon all questions pertaining to the great profession of agriculture, are of personal value to every man who makes his living from the soil. The FARMER may not always have spoken the sentiments it treated editorially, that all its readers commended, but whatever they may have been, they were the honest, earnest, independent thoughts of the writers. There is no pandering nor double dealing, to catch at popular opinion, no sycophancy in tone nor sentiment to gain subscriptions or influence. Fools, rogues and budding statesmen who happen to be in position or want to be, are not flattered nor the people fooled for political purposes.

Kind reader, if you believe that such a journal, one that upholds and supports the dignity and honor of honest, earnest workers, should be supported, say so to your neighbors and friends. Send us long lists of subscribers from among those who read as well as those who ought to read. We shall give them for 1879, a handsome, eight-page paper every week, better, brighter and stronger than it has been any year during the previous sixteen of its existence.

THE RAINFALL OF KANSAS IN THE FUTURE.

With two heavy snows before the middle of December, and a covering of more than twelve inches on a level of snow, it would seem an appropriate season to speculate upon the future rain and snow-falls of the state. Prof. Tice, on whose weather prognostications many place much reliance, says that "evidently a great climatic change is taking place on the great plains. For fifteen years after the first settlement of Kansas and Nebraska, every year the crops suffered more or less for want of rain. Indeed, so characteristic was this climatic feature, that the sobriquet of "drouthy Kansas" was applied to the region. For the last eight or nine years the crops have not suffered from want of rain but often from excess of it."

The professor attributes this change in a great measure, if not wholly, to the extension of telegraph lines and railroad tracks, forming conductors for the electric fluid from the mountains, the natural discharging points on the earth, distributing it where demanded under the clouds traversing the plains, forming more frequent and violent rain-storms than formerly.

Be this as it may, it seems to be a general belief that this region in the future is more likely to suffer from a surplus of rain than from protracted drouth. Although there have been complaints, the recent fall, of protracted dry weather in some parts of Kansas, in the eastern section, which has been the longest under cultivation, and where a larger proportion of the primitive prairie sod has been broken up, and the surface prepared to receive and hold a large volume of water, there has been no lack of moisture. As the course of empire takes its way westward, with the plow of the farmer turning up and destroying the tough, impervious sod, which sheds rain like a roof, the rain-fall appears to steadily follow, so that yearly the dry line recedes like the Indian before the tread of the white man and the advance of civilization.

If the singular conformation of the soil of this region is considered, it would seem that such a result is inevitable. With a strata of stiff subsoil at a depth of twelve to twenty inches below the surface, extending through a large portion of Kansas, a natural reservoir is formed, which will hold a sufficient supply of water to sustain crops in a thrifty condition for long periods. This impervious subsoil prevents percolation, and sinking into the earth to meet with strata of clay and rock at greater depths, by which to be led away to find an exit by streams and springs. But continuing near the surface, a constant evaporation is going on through the heated season, and the air, instead of being the dry and vaporless atmosphere which formerly swept the plains, is noticeably becoming yearly more humid.

With the Gulf of Mexico only five or six hundred miles south, with no mountain range between, and the prevailing summer winds blowing directly from that point, it would seem impossible that serious drought could ever effect the regions that lie in the track of that vapor-laden breeze, unless, as formerly, an unbroken plain with no surface to receive and store up rains, intervened between. This condition of affairs has existed until very recently, when, from the Gulf to British America, one unbroken plain of grass extended, into which but a small per cent. of the spring rains sank. This plain, like a sea of glass, reflected the sun's rays and gave forth no moisture to replenish any part of the vapor which had been received from the Gulf, and which was soon extracted by leagues of famishing grass that the winds passed over as the aerial current was driven further and

further from the Gulf toward the cooler atmosphere surrounding the north pole.

But these natural phenomena are all being changed by the transforming hand of man. The "Great American Desert" is being penetrated by the ploughshare of civilization, and a reservoir prepared in which to store an abundance of the winter and spring rains, to meet all demands of vegetation, which is no longer dependent for a meager supply from the Gulf winds, but can give back to them some portion of that moisture the roots find stored beneath the surface, while a vast domain, which is ever widening, supplies, by evaporation, a volume of vapor, scarcely less than that lifted from the surface of the Gulf.

That this new inland source of vapor, as year by year the area of cultivation widens and extends, will insure frequent summer showers and rain storms, more or less protracted, until the rain area of the plains at length meets the clouds that form and pour their floods upon the mountain tops, is the prevailing belief of a majority of scientists, as well as more practical men who reach conclusions from observation rather than deduction.

That this great central region of our continent, reaching from the Gulf of Mexico far into British America, and from the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, is destined in the near future to become one of the best watered and most productive regions of the temperate zone, both theory and constantly developing results seem to assure, while the inexhaustible beds of limestone which underlie the surface, insure a perpetual source from which to draw to renew the fertility of the soil. Kansas occupies a central point in this territory, as also of the United States, protected alike from the frigid cold of the north and the torrid heats of the south, and lifted a thousand feet above the level of the sea, no deadly pestilences which lurk in the lower strata of the atmosphere can ever reach her borders. Thus, dual blessed by elevation and latitude, she takes her position as the central figure in the group of states.

THE FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG
FOLKS.

We offer to send the KANSAS FARMER and also the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for one year, postpaid, to one address or different addresses for \$3.00.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CANE-GROWERS' AS-
SOCIATION.

On the 30th of November last, a meeting of persons interested in the growing and manufacture of sorghum, was held at St. Louis, and a society with the above name formed, for the purpose of advancing the sorghum interest, which is at present an interest of considerable importance, and which promises, with proper concert of action among the friends, to attain much greater proportions in a short time.

The following named officers were elected: President—A. M. McClelleny, Jennings, Mo. First Vice-President—C. M. Schwartz, Edwardsville, Ill. Second Vice-President—B. J. Vancourt, O'Fallon, Illinois. Third Vice-President—Bell, Eureka, Missouri.

Secretary—George Longman, St. Louis. Committee of Arrangements—I. A. Hedges, C. M. Schwartz, Phil Chew, N. J. Colman, E. S. Douglas.

After completion of permanent organization, it was resolved that an inter-state convention of cane-growers be called by this association to meet in the city of St. Louis on the 8th day of January, 1879, and that we invite all those interested in the production of syrup from either cane or Indian corn-stalks, to favor us with their presence and samples of their products, seed and experience.

The committee of arrangements request those who propose attending the convention, to notify their chairman, I. A. Hedges, St. Louis, in advance, in order that provision for their passage and accommodation upon satisfactory terms, can be made.

It is desirable that samples of seed (upon the turf if possible) and also of sugar or syrup, be sent in advance of the meeting in order that they can be properly listed, labeled and arranged in order for the convention. They can be sent by express, prepaid, to the care of the *Journal of Agriculture*. Each set of samples should be accompanied with a report of the producer, setting forth the particulars of the soil and method of production, etc.

DON'T FORGET THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

No Christmas or New Years present can be bought for fifty cents that will give the boys and girls so many pleasant hours of entertainment, so many handsome pictures as the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

P. S. Don't forget to enclose money also, for the boy or girl who cannot afford to send for the paper. It will make a present that will be appreciated every month in the year.

SALE OF BUTTER COWS.

A recent sale of Jersey and Guernsey cows and heifers (the large majority of them being heifers, ranging in the neighborhood of two years old) all late importations from England, took place at Boston. There were twenty heifers and cows, and one two-year-old bull, of Jerseys, and the average price was a fraction over two hundred dollars per head. There were five Guernseys, averaging three hundred and sixty-one dollars per head. These cows were all due to calve, the Jerseys in two months, and the Guernseys in one month from sale.

These breeds stand at the head of dairy animals, the quality of butter made from

them being superior to that of any other breed. These are excellent prices, but not fancy or speculative. As good Jersey herds are owned in this country as any that can be found in the Channel Islands, and Col. Waring says better. In a butter, dairying section of country, it will pay a handsome profit to raise pure-bred or superior grade heifers of these strains, which will always command ready sale at remunerative prices; but where cattle are bred principally for the shambles, these herds would probably prove the least profitable of cattle.

HEREDITARY PAUPERISM.

"Last year Dr. Hoyt, Secretary of the New York State Board of Charities, visited sixty-four poor-houses, containing 13,000 public paupers. Less than one-fourth were of American parentage. In fifty-five cases investigated the pauperism extended to the second generation on the father's side and in ninety-two cases to the third generation on the mother's side. Three hundred and ninety-seven had pauper fathers; one thousand and three hundred and sixty-seven had pauper mothers, and so on. Their pauperism was hereditary. The close relation of criminality with inherited pauperism—the more forceful members of such families preferring to seize what they want rather than beg for it—is shown in the history of the well known "Judas" family, which in one hundred and fifty years, furnished the state with eight hundred and thirty criminals of baser types, besides many imbeciles, lunatics, and other undesirable characters."

If the alms-house in any county, (or at least in the great majority of them) of any of the old states is examined, this same result of hereditary paupers unto the second and third generation, will be found among the inmates, and to the fourth and fifth generation doubtless, as the country advances in age, if this nuisance and worse than pestilence is not cut off by the state—eradicated root and branch. Is there any sense, is there any virtue, any charity, any philanthropy, any justice in allowing a race of paupers and criminals to be propagated, who consume the substance of the industrious, who attack and eat like a poisonous fungus into the virtue and morality of the community, which the nation is employing an army of gospel ministers, and another of school teachers to cultivate, while the land is planted thickly all over with courts of justice to protect? What are those creatures but moral weeds? as truly and self-evidently weeds in our great social vineyard as the weeds which the husbandman employs so much valuable time and labor to extirpate from his grain-fields? Would the farmer not show the same plentiful lack of common sense, if he should carefully cultivate around the rank weeds and protect them from injury, that he finds growing in his corn-fields, as the commonwealth manifests in the care it takes to foster the race of hereditary paupers, criminals and idiots that Dr. Hoyt tells us he found in the poor-houses he investigated in the state of New York?

It is a most pitiable state of society which retains such a senseless outgrowth of the ignorance of an infant civilization, in the clear, noonday light of science and education in this nineteenth century. This hereditary criminal and pauper plague is becoming a moral pestilence in our land. We are not permitted to contend only against the native crop which has its natural increase in our own country, but the rank growth of the nations of Europe is shipped to our shores, threatening an epidemic of this deadly poison, which, like malaria in the animal blood, circulates through every vein of the body politic, and by the liberal policy of our institutions, becomes incorporated with, and forms part and parcel of our law-making power, the very breath of our nation; albeit a fetid and poisonous breath, filled with consumption and all manner of disease. How long can the vigorous constitution and robust health of this young nation withstand this poisonous stream constantly pouring into its veins? If the ax is not laid at the root of the evil, our existence is only a question of time. The weeds are growing more luxuriantly and multiplying more rapidly in this vineyard of free government, than the fruitful vines. Our republic is the essence of the virtuous, the industrious, and the respecter of the rights of man; but when the hereditary paupers, criminals and semi-lunatics whom we are so carefully breeding and industriously importing, become an important factor of our political institutions, (and they are rapidly advancing to this point) they will reflect their loathsome natures, and that is moral death.

When will this question be taken up as one of the most important in political economy? It must be soon, for self-preservation will drive us to its serious consideration ere long.

THE FARMER'S NEW DRESS.

We regret the delay occasioned in not receiving the type for our new dress. We have news from the foundry, however, that it has been shipped, and the FARMER for 1879 will be the handsomest of its class, and with the aid of three or four hundred good letter writers, we propose it shall be the best. Commence your subscription with the new year.

TAKE AYER'S SANGAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.—For judicious editing, select and popular contributors, and sprightly, entertaining reading, the *Youth's Companion* has no superior among the Youth's publications.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary complaints, *Brown's Bronchial Troches* manifest remarkable curative properties. Like all other meritorious articles, they are frequently imitated, and those purchasing should be sure to obtain the genuine BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

IT IS WORTH A TRIAL.

"I was troubled many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 73, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial!" —(Father.)

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing that they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them." R-v., Washington, D. C.

TWO NOTED GRAVE ROBBERS.

Our readers will remember the account given in these columns of the robbing of the grave of the Hon. Scott Harrison, in Ohio, last May, the body being found in the dissecting-room of the Ohio Medical College. Public indignation justly brands any man as a scoundrel who will rob the grave of the dead. But there are two noted grave robbers in the country, so far from being the subjects of the people's wrath, are universally lauded for their virtues. The reason is plain. While the former class steal the dead bodies of our loved ones to submit them to the dissecting knife, these only rob the graves to restore the living victims to our hearts and homes. Their names—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets—are household words the world over. The Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption in its early stages, and all bronchial, throat, and lung affections; Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the most valuable laxative and cathartic.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

Our club agents working for the FARMER can say that no names are placed upon the subscription books until the money has been paid for the paper, and no subscriber is compelled to take the paper longer than it is paid for. This business rule is and has been strictly adhered to for years.

When you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, of the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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

The MARSH AGUE CURE is sold at the low price of 50 cents. It will cure the worst cases of *Tertian*, or *THIRD DAY AGUE*, as well as the mildest forms of Chills and Fever, after other remedies fail. Prepared only by MARSH BROS., Pharmacists, Kansas City, Mo.

For sale by Swift & Holliday, Topeka, Kas. and DRUGGISTS and MEDICINE DEALERS everywhere.

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

For information concerning the treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, send for a pamphlet on Electric treatment, which will be sent free, on application to the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 193 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

TWO SONGS.

BY A. FOWLER.

I sang while yet the world was dark,
Knowing the day would soon be born
A carol blither than the lark
Hail ever poured in the car of morn.
And long I sang and loud sang I
Waiting the stars set one by one;
I praise the splendor of the sun,
The brightness of the noonday sky.

I sang at eve: The radiant day
Had passed with all its warmth and light,
And up the east in dark array
Trailing her sable robes came night.
My song was bri d, and soft and low:
"Hush in the proper time is best."
I sang while o'er the crimson west,
Young Luna hung her silver bow.
Louisville, Kansas.

HUNTING ON THE SABBATH.

My friend, you on account of whom this is written will doubtless never see it; but if some other wayward one casually glancing upon these lines, shall receive a more than transient impression, they will not have been written in vain.

When you and that other one carefully covered your guns, laying them in the bottom of the buggy, where passers-by might not perceive, did you forget those powerful Eyes which see what mortals cannot? Did you not think of the hours of anguish inflicted upon her who has walked so lovingly by your side all these years!

How should I know her feelings? Not from any expression of them on her part—loyal woman that she is; but judging by self if placed in similar position—I would gladly lay away in his last resting place, to-day, my own dear husband, rather than see him live to go so astray.

Did you not think of the example you were setting before those bright young minds, that are so quick to notice and imitate what "Pa" does—of the memorial you leave them when you shall have passed away? Can they say "our father was one of the noblest and best of men?"

Oh my dear friend, how could you so err! Think of your manhood, the position you occupy and last and most important, the laws of Him who has said "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." "For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" E. H. H.

The above communication was evidently written in the truest Christian spirit, but to us it sounds extravagant; we publish it because we are always willing to give all sides a hearing.

MRS. HUDSON.

SOAP.

MRS. HUDSON: Will you permit me to write a word or two on such a slippery subject? What do I know about soap? Very little, "an' there's the rub."

In the good old days of beech, maple and hickory ashes, I was equal to the occasion, then I could put my leach to running, put in the grease, and the soap would come anyway, but in these days of concentrated lye; bah! they are a delusion and a snare. To call such stuff as it makes soap, is enough to make our grandmother's shudder. Now are you a good soap-maker? Are any of your readers good soap-makers with this abominable concentrated lye? (that's orthodox spelling). If so, will you, or they, favor us with the *modus operandi*? I have tried several different brands of the stuff, and while some seems to be better than others, none of it is profitable.

The last of it that I used said, "Take 5 pounds of grease, 2 gallons of water," etc. I followed the directions except in the time of boiling, which was ten hours for new grease or half the time for old grease. (Catch me standing over a possible six or seven pounds of soap ten hours of a cold, raw, November day). The fact was, however, I only got about four and a-half pounds of dry soap. So the account stands thus: 1 box lye, 15c; 5 pounds grease, 15c. Contra—44 pounds inferior soap, 18c. Balance due me, 12c.

Now there it is in a nutshell. I want to get that York shilling back. I am willing to throw in the time, the handful of salt, the firewood, etc., (If you had heard me, you would have thought the *et cetera* was the biggest part of the bill,) but I want the shilling.

The soap-makers in the city will exchange as good soap for grease, allowing us three cents for it, charging us about five or six cents for the soap. But I have an insane desire to make some home-made soap—good soap, I mean, and if you or your friends can light my gloomy pathway, I'll be eternally obliged.

As an addenda I will state that I have tried the clear potash without much better success than with the lye. Now start the information-mill to grinding, and may the grist be smashed to atoms, bolted through a No. 10 bolt, and sent to the undersigned as "Premium XXXX, Extra Superfine," and you will much oblige

AN ORPHAN.

DON'T BE ALARMED, BROTHERS.

There is so much said and written about the education of women, and so many men enduring untold anxiety, that out of pure sympathy I have taken up my feeble pen to inform them that they need not make an

effort to have a law passed enforcing celibacy upon the unwomanly women who persist in cultivating their mental powers. Gentlemen, you are bearing an imaginary and self-imposed burden. You forget that there are thousands of women whose ambition does not soar above novels, gossip, parties, fashion, and "getting" a husband. Blessed is the man who has (not?) such a wife. What a misfortune it must be for a noble, talented man to have a wife who can appreciate his attainments, and love him the more for them! How the hours must drag when passed with a woman who is well-read; one who converses fluently, counsels wisely, and governs judiciously! How the intelligent husband must shrink from such a mind! Alas! to have one's home cared for by this unwomanly woman! To know that she is as well-versed in house-keeping and home making as in book knowledge; and, oh! unspeakable horror! to be met, welcomed, encouraged, admired and idolized by such a creature! Examine the homes of our people, and see if ignorance and helplessness enhance the charms of women, or make better wives and mothers.

If some women are objectionable after all the culture bestowed upon them, what would they have been without it? Are the frailties of women to be charged to higher education, any more than the short-comings of men to their college life? But, be not alarmed, there are men who know that if they cannot have both, that beauty of mind is preferable to mere beauty of form and face.

Dolls will always be as plenty as fops, therefore let us hold our peace, and give men of education and culture an opportunity to choose a life-companion who can bestow the merited appreciation and devotion, for these women have hearts as well as brains.

BUSY-BEE.

RECIPES.

POTATO BISCUIT.—Boil mealy potatoes, pare and mash them, put two good-sized ones to a quart of Graham flour, and rub them in as you would shortening; then wet with sweet milk or water, knead well, roll, cut into small biscuit, prick with a fork, and bake in a quick oven.

BAKED MACARONI.—Break half a pound macaroni into inch pieces and put into a saucepan of boiling water and boil twenty minutes, or until soft but not broken, add a little salt while boiling; drain and put into a well buttered dish, a layer at a time, with plenty of grated cheese sprinkled over each layer with pepper to suit taste, and bits of butter. When the dish is full, pour over half a cup of good milk, or, better still, cream. Bake half an hour and serve in the dish it is baked in.

Men and boys should have their slippers for evening wear. They will save your carpet from wear and dirt, and be much enjoyed by the owners.

MRS. GAY'S PRESCRIPTION.

BY LOUISA M. ALCOFF.

Bang, bang, went the front door, as Mr. Bennet and the boys hurried off to store and school, leaving Mrs. Bennet to collect her wits and draw a long breath after the usual morning flurry.

The poor little woman looked as if she needed rest but was not likely to get it; for the room was in a chaotic state, the breakfast table presented the appearance of having been devastated by a swarm of locusts, the baby began to fret, little Polly set up her usual whine of "I want sumpin to do," and a pile of work loomed in the corner to be done.

"I don't see how I shall ever get through it all," sighed the despondent matron, as she hastily drank a last cup of tea, while two great tears rolled down her cheeks, as she looked from one puny child to the other, and felt the weariness of her own tired soul and body more oppressive than ever.

"A good cry" was impending when there came a brisk ring at the door, a step in the hall, and a large, rosy woman came bustling in, saying, in a cheery voice, as she set a flower-pot down upon the table: "Good morning! Nice day isn't it. Come in early on business and brought you one of my Lady Washingtons, you are so fond of flowers."

"Oh, it's lovely! how kind you are. Do sit down if you can find a chair; we are all behind-hand to-day, for I was up half the night with poor baby, and haven't energy enough to go to work yet," answered Mrs. Bennet, with a sudden smile that changed her whole face, while baby stopped fretting to stare at the rosy clusters, and Polly found employment in exploring the pockets of the new-comer, as if she knew her way there.

"Let me put the pot on your stand first; girls are so careless, and I'm proud of this. It will be an ornament to your parlor for a week," and opening a door Mrs. Gay carried the plant to a sunny bay window where many others were blooming beautifully.

Mrs. Bennet and the children followed to talk and admire while the servant leisurely cleared the table.

"Now, give me that baby, put yourself in the easy chair, and tell me all your worries," said Mrs. Gay, in the brisk, commanding way, which few people could resist.

"I'm sure I don't know where to begin," sighed Mrs. Bennet, dropping into the comfortable seat, while baby changed bearers with great composure.

"I met your husband, and he said the doctor had ordered you and these chicks off to Florida for the winter. John said he didn't know how to manage, but he meant to try."

"Isn't it dreadful? He can't leave his business to go with me, and we shall have to get Aunt Miranda to come and see to him and the boys while I'm gone, and the boys can't bear her strict, old-fashioned ways, and I've got to go that long journey all alone, and stay among strangers, and these heaps of fall work to do first, and it will cost an immense sum to send us, and I don't know what is to become of me."

Here Mrs. Bennet stopped for breath, and Mrs. Gay asked briskly, "What is the matter with you and the children?"

"Well, baby is having a hard time with his teeth, and is croupy; Polly doesn't get over scarlet fever well, and I'm used up; no strength or appetite, pain in my side and low spirits. Entire change of scene, milder climate, and less worry for me is what we want, the doctor says. John is very anxious about us, and I am regularly discouraged."

"I'll spend the day and cheer you up a bit. You just rest and get ready for a new start to-morrow; it is a saving of time to stop short now and then, and see where to begin next. Bring me the most pressing job of work. I can sew and see to this little rascal at the same time."

As she spoke, off went Mrs. Gay's bonnet, and by the time her hostess returned with the over flowing work-basket the energetic lady had put a match to the ready-laid fire on the hearth, rolled up a couch, table and easy chair, planted baby on a rug with a bunch of keys to play with, and sat blooming and smiling herself, as if work, worry and November weather were not in existence.

"Tot's frocks and Polly's aprons are the things I'm most hurried about; they need so many, and I do like my children to look nice among strangers," began Mrs. Bennet unrolling yards upon yards of ruffling, for the white frocks and pinafores, with a glance of despair at the sewing machine, whose click had grown detestable to her.

"Make 'em plain if you are in a hurry; children don't need trimming up; they are prettiest in simple clothes. I can finish off that batch of aprons before dinner, if you will put that ruffling away. Come now, do it will be a load off your mind, and Polly don't know the difference."

"I always do trim them, and every one else does," began Mrs. Bennet, who was wedded to her idols.

"When I was in London, I saw a duke's children dressed in plain brown linen pinafores, and I thought I had never seen such splendid babies. Try it, and if people make remarks, bring in the English aristocracy, and it will be all right."

There was a twinkle in Mrs. Gay's eye that made her friend ashamed to argue, so she laughed and gave up the point, acknowledging with a sigh that it was a relief.

"It is this mania for trimming everything which is wearing out so many women. Necessary sewing is enough; then drop your needle and read, rest, walk, or play with the children, and see how much you have lost heretofore by that everlasting stitching. You'd soon get rid of that pain in your side if you'd let the machine stand idle while you went out for an hour every day."

"Perhaps I should, but I can't leave the children, Biddy is so careless."

"Take them with you. Roll baby up and down that nice, dry sidewalk, and let Polly run before, and you would be a different set of people in a month."

"Do you really think so?"

"Not only so, but if you'd change your way of living, I don't believe you would need to think of going to Florida at all."

"Why, Mary Gay, what do you mean?" demanded Mrs. Bennet, sitting erect upon the couch, in her surprise at hearing this remark.

"I have often wanted to say this before, and now I will, though you will think I'm an interfering woman if I do. Never mind. If I can only save you further worry and expense and suffering I won't mind if you are offended for a time. In the first place you must move," and Mrs. Gay gave such a decided nod that the other lady could only ejaculate, "Why! where? when?"

"Because you want more sun and space,—into this room because you will find both, and to-day, because I am here to help you."

Mrs. Bennet gave a little gasp, and looked about her in dismay at the bare idea of living in her cherished best parlor.

"But the back room does very well," she protested. "It is warm, and small, and handy to the kitchen, and we always live there."

"No, my dear, it does not do very well, for those very reasons. It is too warm and near the kitchen to make it a fit place to live in, especially for little children. Why don't you put your plants there if it is such a nice place?" asked Mrs. Gay, bent on making a clean sweep of her friend's delusions and prejudices.

"Why, they need more sun and air and room. So I keep them in here."

"Exactly, and your babies need more air and sun and room than your roses, geraniums and callas. The plants would soon die in that close, hot, dark north room; do do you wonder your babies are pale and fretful and weak? Bring them in here and see how soon they will bloom if you give them a chance."

"I never thought of that. I'm sure I would do anything to see them well and hearty. But it does seem a pity to spoil my nice parlor. Wouldn't the best chamber overhead do as well?"

"I want that, too, for your bedroom, and the little one at the side for the children. You use the back chamber now, and have the cribs there, also don't you?"

Yes, My patience! Mary, would you have me turn my house upside down, just for a little more sun?"

"Do you love your best rooms better than your children? Hadn't you rather see them spoiled by daily use than empty and neat, because the little busy feet were gone never to come back? I'm in earnest, Lizzie, and I know you will agree with me when you think it over. My own dear little boy was killed by my ignorance, and I have learned by sad experience that we mothers should make it the study of our lives to keep home healthy and happy for our boys and girls, no matter how much we sacrifice show and

fashion. Come, now, try it for a month, and see if you don't feel better for enjoying the best and the sunniest side of life."

Mrs. Bennet's eye wandered around the pretty room, and went from Polly singing to herself as she sat looking out of the pleasant window, to baby contentedly playing bo-peep through the bars of the fender with the yellow flames, which were his delight, then came back to her friend's kind, earnest face, and seemed to wake with sudden energy and life and resolution.

"I'll try it!" she said, feeling that it was a heroic thing to give up all her cherished ideas and put her Sunday-best things in to every-day wear. But Mrs. Gay's words touched and startled her, and with a self-reproachful pang she resolved that it should never be said that she loved her plants more than her children, or that her house should ever miss the sweet clamor of baby voices if she had the power to keep that music there.

"Good! I knew you would, and I'm going to show you how easy it will be to change the climate you live in as well as the scene, and lighten your work, and benefit your health, without going far away," cried Mrs. Gay, delighted with her success, and eager to see her reform well carried out.

"What will John say?" and Mrs. Bennet felt inclined both to laugh and to cry, at thought of the coming revolution.

"He will approve; men always like to have things bright and roomy and nice about them. I've been through it and I know, for when we kept in two rooms we got careless, and narrow and low-spirited. Now we live all over the house, and keep everything as bright and pretty and nice as we can. George does not shut himself up in his untidy den, but stays with me, and people drop in, and we have a social, happy time of it, all enjoying our good things freely together, and feeling the worth of them."

"How do we begin?" asked Mrs. Bennet, fired with the spirit of emulation, now that the first shock was over. For John did shut himself up because the dining-room was so full of an evening with two tumultuous boys, and the little woman wanted to see her husband during the only leisure hour she had out of the twenty-four.

"I should just move all the delicate things into the little library there out of the way of the children. That room is rather bare, and they will make it more attractive. Leave the pictures, they are safe, and it is good to have pretty objects for young eyes to rest upon. Put the covers on your furniture, a large rug over your carpet, and take that other bay window for Polly and baby's play corner. It is sunny and snug, and looking out always amuses them; and at night you can just drop the curtains before the recess, and hide the little clutter without disturbing it. In the other window there is room for your table and chair, and close by the machine. There you can sit as in a bower with your flowers about you, a pleasant view outside, and everything cheerful, wholesome and pretty, three very important things to a woman. Keep up the open fire, it is worth a dozen furnaces, and have a thermometer, to be sure you don't get too warm; that takes all the strength out of you, and makes taking cold easy."

"It wouldn't take long to make the change. John isn't coming home to dinner, so we can be all ready by night, if you can really stop and see me through the job. I declare I feel better already, for I am tired to death of that back room, and don't wonder that Polly is always teasing to 'go in the parlor.' The boys will dance for joy to get fulling here; they are never allowed to except Sundays, and then they behave nicely, and seem to enjoy a piano and pretty things; and so does John. Yes, I'll do it right away," and up jumped Mrs. Bennet, finding her most powerful impetus in the thought of pleasing "father and the boys."

Working and talking busily together, the friends soon made the necessary changes below, to the great delight of Polly and the entire bewilderment of baby, who fell asleep on the best sofa, as if bound to make the most of his comforts while they lasted.

A hasty lunch, and then with Biddy to lug heavy articles, they rearranged the chambers, making a splendid nursery of the large one, and a nice sleeping room of the smaller one for the two children.

"Now you see you can undress them by this pleasant grate, and then put them in a cool, quiet place to sleep undisturbed by you older people. Only be sure the little mattresses and bed clothes get a good airing and sunning every day. You can shut the door, and let them lie for hours as you couldn't in the back room, and that is a great advantage," said Mrs. Gay, who was in high spirits at carrying everything before her in this fine style.

"It is lucky we seldom have guests to sleep in winter, for that north room isn't at all my ideal of a best chamber, though we have put some of my pretty things there, I feel like company myself in here, and John won't know what to do with so much space. I've kept him cramped so long. It does seem a shame to shut up this big room and not enjoy it. Mary, I have been a goose, and I'm glad you came and told me so."

Contented with that confession, Mrs. Gay kissed her convert, and leaving Biddy to finish off, she took her departure, with many last injunctions about "air, oat-meal, brown bread and sunshine."

When Mr. Bennet and the boys, who had been enjoying a holiday, came home to tea, amazement fell upon them at the sight of Mamma and the babies waiting in the new sitting-room with the announcement that there was not going to be any best parlor any more.

When the events of the day had been explained and discussed, a sort of jubilee ensued; for all felt that a pleasant change in the domestic atmosphere had taken place, and all enjoyed it immensely. Mrs. Bennet played, and the boys and Polly danced, and Papa frolicked with baby, who forgot his teeth, and crowded gleefully till bed-time.

Of course Mr. Bennet had his joke about women's notions, and his doubts as to the success of the plan; but anything that cheered up his wife pleased him, for his heart sank at the thought of home without her, and Florida was a most distasteful idea to him. He expressed much satisfaction at his

new quarters, however, and that repaid Mrs. Bennet for the sacrifice she had made, though he, being a man, could never know how great it was.

It took some time to get fairly settled, but the sunny side of things grew more and more delightful, as the change of scene and better influences did their quiet work. The children soon showed the effects of the daily sunshine, the well-aired chambers, simpler food, and cheerful place allotted to them; for these little creatures show as quickly as flowers their susceptibility to natural laws. Polly was never tired of looking out of the window at the varying phases of street life, and her observations thereupon gave her mother many a hearty laugh.

Baby thrived like a dandelion in spring, though infantile ills occasionally vexed his happy soul, for the mistaken training of months could not be rectified at once, or teething made easy.

Mrs. Bennet had her moments of regret as she saw the marks of little fingers on her pariet and furniture, watched the fading of her carpet, and labored vainly to impress upon the boys that whittling, ball and marbles had better be confined to the dining-room. But the big, pleasant parlor was so inviting, with the open fire, the comfortable chairs, flowers, babies, work and play that no one could resist the charm, and tired papa found it so attractive that he deserted the library set apart for him, and spent his evenings in the bosom of his family, to his wife's great delight.

People got into the way of dropping in, not for a formal call in the prim best parlor, but a social visit with gossip and games, music, or whatever was going on, and soon it was generally agreed that the house of the Bennets was the pleasantest one in the neighborhood.

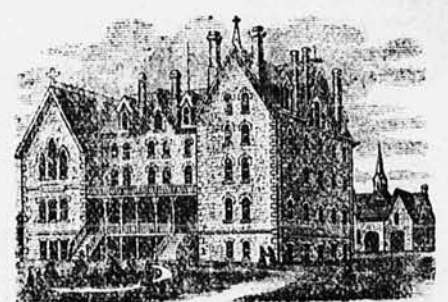
The Doctor's standing joke was, "Well, ma'am are you ready for Florida?" and the answer, with ever increasing decision was "I guess we can get along a little while longer without it."

It certainly seemed as if the chief invalid could, and now that the sewing machine had long rests, and the ducal linen aprons needed only a bit of braid to finish them off.

Mrs. Bennet found many a half hour to practise read, walk with the children, and help the boys or play. In the evening it soon came to be a habit to clean the parlor, get the babies cosily to bed, make herself neat and pretty, and be ready to show papa a cheerful face when he came home. For, being no longer worn out with unnecessary stitching, languid for want of exercise, and nervous for the need of something to break the monotony of a busy housemother's life, she had spirits to enjoy a social hour, and found it very sweet to be the center of a happy little circle who looked to her for the sunshine of the house.

"Some of us must go to Florida to get well, but a great many people save their time and money, and make a land of flowers for themselves out of the simplest materials, if they only know how," said Mrs. Gay when thanked for the advice which did so much good, and every one agreed with her.—*Woman's Journal*.

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HEAD CHIEF.

Early Rising.

"He who would thrive must rise at five."
So says the proverb, though there is more
rhyme than reason in it; for if
He would thrive must rise at five,
It must follow, a fortiori,
He who'd thrive more must rise at four,
And it will insure a fortissimo that
He who'd still more thriving be
Must leave his bed at turn of three;
And who this latter would undo
Will rouse him at the stroke of two;
And, by way of climax to the whole, it
should hold good that

Who would never be outdoors
Must ever rise as soon as one.
But the best illustration would be thus
He who'd flourish best of all
Should never go to bed at all.

Even a clothes-line becomes unsteady
when it has too many sheets in the wind.
The worm and the barrel hoop are very
much alike in this respect, that they turn
when trod upon.

Who ever saw a cat nip tea?

The Washington monument has one part
of it finished. That is the fund—that was
used up long ago.

If you want to know what new books are
out just go to a circulating library and try
to borrow them.

"Thus do we burn the midnight oil,"
said the facetious editor as he consigned old
Mumblepege's manuscript to the stove.

As between the reports of base ball
games and the account of addresses made
to the new Governor General of Canada,
give us base ball.

A maid of all-work was busily engaged
dusting a bronze clock, the bronze was an-
tique green. The maid looked at it and
then said: "Oh, Madam! What a beautiful
clock you have. Ain't it a pity it is covered
with verdigris?"

"Mother, what is an angel?" "An angel?
Well, an angel is a child that flies." "But,
mother, why does papa always call my gover-
ness an angel?" "Well," explained the
mother, after a moment's pause, "she is go-
ing to fly immediately."

A barefooted darkey, while hoeing cotton
one day, saw his toe under a clod, and
thinking it a mole's head hit it and hurt
himself. After working with it for awhile
he got tired, set his foot on a stump and
said: "Well, jes pain away now, I doesn't
care; you hurts yerself wusin ye do me."

"Where will you put me when I come to
see you at your castle in the air?" asked a
gentleman of a witty girl. "In a brown
study," she replied.

A young lady who has a young man
"keeping company" with her; who is em-
ployed in a telegraph office, calls him "the
electric spark."

A grave rebuke—Individual fresh from
his club: "My dear sir (hic) can you tell me
where this w-(hic) way leads to?" Sedate
Party—"The churchyard."

The other day the professor of German
asked an unregenerated junior what the
gender of a certain noun was. The junior
quickly replied: "I think it is neuter, sir;
at any rate, it is neu ter me."

A timid Bostonian has married a lady
whose weight verges closely upon 200
pounds. "My dear," says he to her, "shall
I help you over the fence?" "No," says
she to him, "help the fence."

A railroad brakeman in St. Louis dreamed
he heard the long whistle, and nearly twisted
his wife's ear off. His wife said he
might reverse her "switch," but she would
rather not have her ears taken for engineers.

A class was being examined recently in a
sun-beaten town in Sussex. The subject
under discussion was the flood. Among
the first questions put was, "How did Noah
understand that there was going to be a
flood?" "Cause," shouted an urchin, "he
looked at his almanac."

How to Trim an Osage Hedge.

I saw an honest farmer trimming an
Osage hedge over in Henry county. It is a
very peculiar operation, and I listened to it
with a great deal of interest. I say listened,
because the interesting feature of trimming
a hedge consists not so much in what the
farmer does, as in what he says. The hon-
est farmer had a crooked knife on the end
of a hoe handle. He stuck this into the
hedge and gave it a jerk.

Then he said:
"Ah!"

Then he jerked again and down came
hedge switch. Then he said:
"Ah-h!"

Then he took hold of the withered switch
and drew it away from the hedge. Then
he put his thumb in his mouth, and stood
on one foot, and said:
"Ah-h-h-h-h!"

"Then he once more unto the breach dear,
dear friends, made another prod with the
hook, and said loudly:
"Gee whizz!"

Then he jerked at a wicked looking
branch with his hook, and roared:
"Great shakes!"

Then he pulled out a crooked branch, so
full of thorns that it made your back ache
to look at it, and when he stumbled over it
and it wrapped itself around his legs, he
stood still for a second, then dropped his
hook, lifted his hands to heaven, and
screamed:
"Oh! bloody murder!"

The next rake he made brought a whole
top of a hedge plant with five or six
branches, right down upon his back. Then
he threw his hedge hook fifty feet into a ten
acre field, opened his arms out and fell
down flat on his face, dug his toes into the
turf, drummed on the turf in agony with
his clenched fists, and waited like a storm
of wrath.

"Oh! dad essentially! Take him off!
Somebody take him off!"

When he got up he said I seemed inter-
ested in hedge trimming, and he would
teach me how to do it myself. I said no, I
wouldn't try to learn, I would like to know
how, but I was too awfully lazy.—*Burling-
ton Hawkeye.*

M. W. DUNHAM'S
OAKLAWN STUD OF
PERCHERON--NORMAN
HORSES.

WINNERS OF THE
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Awarded Grand Medals by the French Government,
and also Grand Medals, Diploma and
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