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WINTER HOME.

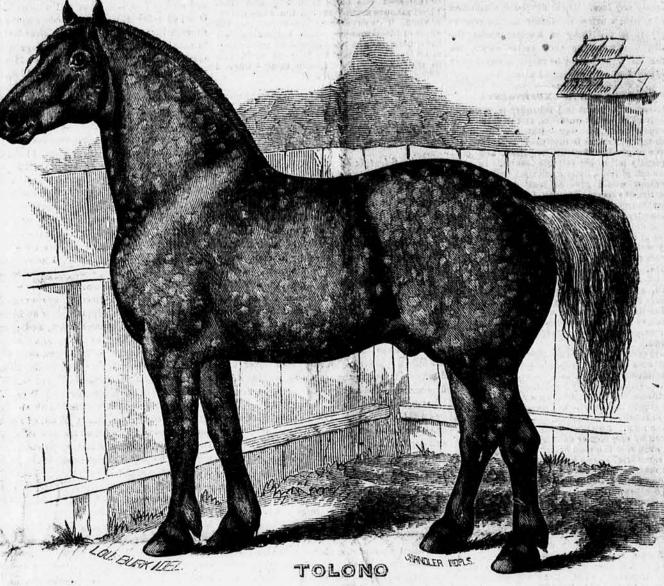
Of articles in relation to the storage of crops and protection of stock during the coming winter months, our rural contemporaries seem to have no end. And we ourselves have seen fit to give our readers various solemn reminders of the approaching season with its consequent duties and cares. But this does not in the least diminish the importance of making ample preparations for home comforts, am usements and recreations. During the inclement weather now approaching, the rural popular tion will be largely confined to their houses after sundown and the long, evenings, which are too often spent in stupid slumber or worse still, in idle and frequently profitless conversation, can be employed in harmless and pleasant amusements and delightful recreation. As an example. Some of the best of our recent works of fiction are now published in very cheap form, such as the Lakeside, Seaside and many other Libraries, selling for tea. fifteen and twenty cents each and can be obtained by mail. Some of these could be procured and read aloud during the winter evenings with much profit and interest. Different members of the family could take turns in reading and two or three hours could thus be made to slip away with hardly a knowledge of its passage. We have tried this very experiment in the way here reccommended and have found it so pleasant that it has become an established teature of our household.

To some a recommendation to read fiction may seem just a little off color; but we do it in the same way and for the same purpose that we should recommend to a schoolboy a good game of base-ball after the long day's confinement in the school-house. The averevery other country, works too much and plays too little. Our word for it, after an evening spent in the manner above described, ily, the truth of the song, a night's sleep will follow which will more than compensate for all the time lost. The women of your household, too, will feel and be better for sharing in your amusement.

Do not choose for your books heavy histowhich can be read in due time; but select light and cheerful literature which will amuse the mind without requiring any great efford to follow the thread. "All work and no play makes JACK," &c., and nowhere is this more apparent than in the faces, figures and general conversation of our farming population to-day. To be sure, the motives which prompt this undue general lugubriousness, are of the best and most conscientious, but they are a mistake.

What we want to see is, not the knitted brow of the man, whose head is always and his body nearly always, at work. We want to see the frank, open, genial countenance of the jolly farmer who so tempers the ills and disabilities of his arduous vocation with the good things of life, that a natural, ruddy glow of good nature and kindness is at all times in possession of his face. To such a man as this, the mortgage on the farm appears smaller, the crops appear heavier, his wife looks handsomer and his children more successful and happy than they possibly can to the onesidea man to whom life is the terrible burden of an uninterrupted routine of work, work! work! (and very often growl, growl! growl!)

In preparing for winter, then, do not for an instant forget the home amusements and recreations. You have no need of theaters or public places; but can enliven your own little family circles till, living within yourselves, you can find ample recreation for all your leisure hours. Do not exclude any of the children who are old enough to take part, but include the whole family so far as their capaci. ties will permit. Let your sons and daught ters grow up with the idea that the old homethem through life, saving them from many a pitfall and leading them on to many a good and noble deed. Much might be said in fa-



An Imported Norman Stallion, Property of E. Dillon & Co., Normal, Ill.

other county; of course, wheat cannot be rais- depositing its ova, and being full grown, beed if we have no rain in the fall, but it can be, ing about a half an inch in length, the insect Street, Linn county, D. T. Allen. ed if we have no rain in the fall, but it can be, with very little in the spring. If the hoppers with very little in the spring. If the hoppers the document of the spring in about a half an inch in length, the insect thousand men from the Kars army will be determined by the spring. The following is a copy of the bill introduced into Congress by Col. Plumb, to reimtached to assist at the siege of Plevna. Gen. eat it off in the fall, there will be little or two years it destroys an acacia tree, no matter burse Kansas in repelling invasions and supt eat it off in the fall, there will be little or how large. It also fastens on orange trees, pressing Indian hostilities:

none; but if they do not deposit their eggs and appears very destructive to them. He in the fall, they cannot be here in time to in- and appears very destructive to them. He in the fall, they cannot be here in time to injure it in the spring. If it does not rain in the spring or summer, I think the corn and grass will fail. The most of the prejudice against wheat in this country has arisen from improper cultivation. And upon this point, prepare the ground well by good, early plowing, then harrow two, three or four times, as may be needed, then roll with a good, heavy roller, and then drill in your wheat; being careful that the drilling is done between the 20th of August and the 10th of Septembernot later. If you are to have a wet fall, one bushel to the acre is plenty; if dry, one and a half bushels; and if neither, then a bushel and a peck. Each man must be his own weather-gage. Cut the wheat when all the neighbors say it is not ripe enough. This is not written with the notion that farmers are to make their fortunes out of wheat, or that they shall not raise cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., bushel for the year to come. M.

A DESTRUCTIVE INSECT.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Science proportion to the vote cast as that of last year. es in San Francisco, attention was called by Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 20-The trotting into effect. stead of their youth was the most beautiful es in San Francisco, attention was called by place on earth, and thel jolly and enjoyable influences there and then acquired will follow parasite that has appeared in Santa Clara value. The description on his doings relative to official candidature. Washington, Nov. 20—Gen. Sherman on his doings relative to official candidature. Washington, Nov. 20—Gen. Sherman on his doings relative to official candidature. M. Marion then urged that as the Ministry had resigned and no regular government example of the Leav-quarters of the army, in which he says the last meeting of the Leav-quarters of the army, in which he says the last meeting of the Leav-quarters of the army, in which he says the last meeting of the Leav-quarters of the army, in which he says the last meeting of the Leav-quarters of the army, in which he says the last meeting of the Leav-quarters of the army, in which he says the last meeting of the Leav-quarters of the army, in which he says the last meeting of the Leav-quarters of the army, in which he says the last meeting of the Leav-quarters of the army, in which he says the last meeting of the Leav-quarters of the army, in which he says the last meeting of the last meeting o with the head and heart, being content if we garden, except those that have pungent juices. Postmasters appointed—Ayr, Butler county, serivce. No person addicted to it can expect paca."

The doctor exhibited a twig of ficus aus trais and a twig of form and a twig of ficus aus trais insect becomes winged; but it spreads over a proper claims of the state of Kansas for money quarter of a mile a month, and it has not been expended by said state in organizing, armascertained how it travels. The ordinary bird ing, equipping, supplying, clothing, subsisting, ascertained how it travels. The ordinary bird transporting and paying the volunteer and that feeds on insects has effected a lodgment.

It resembles the coccus. Dr. Saxe says there service by the governor thereof after the first are localities all along the Santa Clara valley day of January, 1863, to aid in repelling inwhere the orange grows luxuriantly, and the vasion and suppressing Indian hostilities in insect is quite as destructive to the orange as said state and upon its borders.

NEWS ITEMS.

Atchison, Nov. 19 .- The Daily Champion will publish to-morrow morning the official vote of all the counties in the state, except they shall not raise cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., two. The vote foots up: Chief Justice Horbut with the notion, that it is very convenient ton (Rep), 62,589; Wagstaff (Dem.), 25,398; for farmers, to be relieved from buying their Riggs (Greenback), 9 688; Horton's plubread; and it is quite convenient to have a railty over Wagstaff (Dem.), 37,191; his in many places so much so that wheat culture back), 9,361. The two counties yet to hear has been almost abandoned. Good wheat from gave a Republican majority of 846 last will, most likely, command about \$1 per Tilden, 37,902; Cooper, 7,776; total, 124,000; plurality for Hayes over Tilden, 40,420. total vote this year will be just about 100,000. The Republican majority is fully as large in

soap and water, and had kept the insect off once to examine, audit, and pay all claims for elected in time to vote the budget, and the the orange tree so far, but it is going to be a money expended and indebtedness assumed by government would have to collect taxes withthe orange tree so far, but it is going to be a said state for the purposes herein named, int out authorization. very troublesome pest. It is worse than any cluding the claims assumed and paid by the Paris, Nov. 20. form of infesting insect that he has seen.— state for horses and other property lost, while nounces the resignation of the Cabinet, which Sacramento Record-Union. vided, That in determining the claims to be isters will serve until their successors are apallowed and paid under this act, the same rointed. The Republican newspapers comrules and regulations shall be observed by the accounting officers in auditing and paying An order of the day was proposed by the such expenses as have been applied to the Right regarding it as the commencement of a claims allowed to states under the act approves serious conflict between the two Chambers. ed July twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and The Conservative organs considered that the sixty, one, entitled "An act to indemnify the result of yesterday's proceedings leaves the states for expenses incurred by them in de. President's position intact, as it places him fense of the United States."

said state as herein provided, the secretary of the constitution. the treasury shall cause to be deducted, out of the crop has been diminishing in yield, and 302; Waterson (Dem.), 25,143; Hadley (Green-the aggregate amount allowed, the amount of uties, by a vote of 297 to 210 to-day passes proved August 5th, 1861.

much thereof as may be necessary, be and the election of M. Reille, Under Secretary much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry this act at the Ministry of the Interior until the Election Abuses Committee shall have reported

ley, and has developed into a most alarming enworth Horse Fair Association, and was President is much concerned to find before isted, the Chamber ought to adjourn. pest, attacking fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. The insect was first discovered in September, October and November, 1876, and ver of home amusements as a preventive of September, October and November, 1876, and the owners, on the same track, on the 27th of which provides that any officer found drunk week ending November 10, 1877, furnished by to the army that he cannot be led to underrate immense a subject as the stomach of the rural population. We will rest satisfied to deal

week ending November 10, 1877, furnished by to the army that he cannot be led to underrate when I brought Amelia that sealskin sack
Wm. VanVleck, of the postoffice department:
the magnitude of the evil which the crime and left the rest to turn their last year's alplacentinued—Sheron, Allen county.

te be trusted with any responsible duty, and a person who cannot be trusted would better not be continued in office. It must, therefore. be understood that any clemency which may have been heretofore extended by the mitiga-tion or commutation of the sentence cannot bereafter be relied on as a basis of hope for a like favorable action after this solemn warning. A vigorous execution of sentences imnay be expected.

MEXICO
City of Mexico, Nov. 18. Differences among members of the Cabinet resulted in ministry changes. Gen. Marrel Gonsealer is to be Secretary of War. Sent, Seamacons will remain in Mexico at present and it is said will be Secretary of Foreign Relations.
tesensions have also arisen in Congress. The
friends of Senor Valirata propossed a reso;
intion in the Senate, approving his, diplomatic course in the American question where it was voted down. Fears are entertained that the peridious course of Nallarta will force war upon the United States. A law passed the Senate prohibiting the election of a President to a second term. It is expected to pass the House.

Gen. Treveneno was about to quit the capital with 2 500 men for the Rio Grands. Gen. Traveneno will then have over 4 000 troops, as the suggestion has been made that the Mexican and United States Governments combine ferces on the frontier to drive out the Indians, who are considered the sole cause of the border difficulties.

FOREIGN WAR. London, Nov 19.—A special dispatch dated Vevan Kotch, Sunday evening, says the fortress and city of K, ars, with 300 cannon stores ammunition, cash etc., fell into Russians hands, The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and many flags. The Russian loss is about 1,700. The Russian soldiers made but a trifling booty, and spared peaceful citizens, women and children. Gen. Melikoff directed the battle during the day. The Grand Dake Michael was present also. The former entered the city at 1:10 Sunday

London, Nov. 29.—The Mescow Gazette states that the Russian In in army & advancing on Erzeroum.

A Constantinople telegram reports that the Russians have summoned Mukhtar Pasha to surrender Erzeroum, but that place will be held to the last extremity, by order of the Sul-

kalch contains the following: Seventeen Melikoff started suddenly for Erzeroum Sunday. He will take command of the besieging force there. At the council of war oum, while the remainder of the army pushed through Asia Minor to Scutari.

FRANCE AND HER TROUBLE.

London, Nov. 20 -The Times Paris correspondent, commenting on the latest list of probable French ministers must either resign after the first encounter with the Chamber of Deputies or the Chamber must be again dissolved. SEC 2. That the secretary of the treasury in the latter case a virtual coup d' etat is incto the acacia. He has applied carbolic acid, shall cause the proper officers to proceed at vitable, as another Chamber could not be

Paris, Nov. 20 .- The Official Journal anabove party strifes. They recommend the gov-SEC. 3. That in settling the accounts of ernment to keep within the prescriptions of

Versailles, Nov. 20 -The Chamber of Deptax due the United States from said state uni motion introduced by M. Bethmont in the der the act entitled "An act to provide in mejority, to the effect that in view of the doccreased revenue from imports, pay interest on trines enunciated by Duke De Brodlie yesterthe public debt, and for other purposes, api day, the Chamber being resolved to maintain its prerogatives against encroachment, ad-SEC. 4. That the sum of \$470,726.15, or so journment discussion on the validity of the

Washington, Nov. 20 -Gen. Sherman on his doings relative to official candidature.

Brigham Young appeared to a medium the dyspepsia, the farmer's NEMESIS; but we are not a doctor, and do not propose to attack so acacia rubra, then on the pendula and latifolia week ending November 10, 1877, furnished by to the army that he cannot be led to underrate large.

Brigham Young appeared to a medium the on duty shall be dismissed from the service.

On duty shall be dismissed from the service.

Brigham Young appeared to a medium the other day and remarked: "It's pretty hot was in Salt Lake week ending November 10, 1877, furnished by to the army that he cannot be led to underrate." rant of all this.

ceive any more for your meat than will barely manner than we have stated above. pay you for your labor of feeding and what you would have gotten for your grain, still you are making a very nice profit on the large quantity of rich manure which you have made during your feeding; it is right on the place where you want it, without the trouble and expense of hauling it a long distance, which is often done. You are thus losing nothing on your grain and are annually enriching your farm, which should be the object of all farmers.

If one farmer holds his wheat until a big rise in the markets (which may never come), and another one sells as soon as it is fit for market, say for a period of ten years, and a the most for his wheat, for he suffers no loss by shrinkage, by rats, in interest, etc., as undoubtedly does the former. We have known an end. some farmers hold on to their wheat for several months, in some cases borrowing at a good round rate of interest, to see them through, and then at last be forced to sell a a much lower rate than they could have gotten in the fore part of the season to get cash to use in liquidation of bills and to carry on the operations of the farm.

With hay the matter is somewhat different. for there is no. so much loss, and it can with less expense, be held till the market is good, of a century. A few examples taken from the though we would here say that much of the experience of practical and progressive farms trouble consists in not knowing just when ers will show that there is not only useful inthat point has arrived, for some are so anx. ious to get the top notch price, they hang on till that time has passed and are willing to Dr. Kuehn found by a series of trials that a sell for a comparatively low one. When it has ration of 87 pounds of green clover per day, reached a paying figure, which every farmer should know, then sell freely.

As a rule, home markets will generally rea turn a larger average profit on small fruit than will distant markets, where the long freights, commissions, cartage, etc., eat up much of the profits. By watching the markets closely, a farmer can usually form a good cient at present to say that the saving of cloidea of when toship. The commission merchant who receives and sells his goods, if a each cow, and that the gain per year at the same good, reliable one, will keep the farmer well rate would be 13,000 pounds of green clover, posted in regard to prices and supply. posted in regard to prices and supply.

produce is shipped has much to do with the yearly increase of profit from one cow resultprice. We can readily prove this, by a single ing from this experiment. have our strawberries sent to market only in was to test the relative value of beets and pot the best condition, we receive from two to two tatoes, both raw and cooked, when fed to cows and one half cents more per quart than the for producing butter and milk. To a daily regular prices. This paid for picking and ration of hay, straw and rape cake, beets were part of the transportation charges.—D. Z. then potatoes in like manner. On comparing follow until cold weather sets in, and the flies and beans and peas in due proportion, and at producing all the symptoms to founder; the Evans, Jr. in Ohio Farmer:

BUILDING A BARN.

questions:

head of cattle, two horses and two or three swine, the location being favorable for a cellar? and can any preparation be applied to the shingles to render them more durable?"

Probably there are not two men in exists ence who would agree on all points pertaining to building and arranging a barn. We will, though 34 pounds less in amount, is so improvhowever, give our views on these questions, ed in quality as to yield nearly half as much without giving any particular dimension. again of butter. In other words, the gain of When a barn is to be built without any side building for stabling cattle and horses, we know of no better way than to arrange it with would make a difference of about 1,000 pounds a floor in the centre to receive hay and grain on the load, and with cattle stalls on one side and stalls for horses on the other. The hay two cows fed with a daily ration of hay, and grain is to be stored above. This is the ground peas, oil meal and bran, gave sixteen old style, but we can see no way to improve it quarts of milk each per day and made eight in a single building. Let it be ample in size for the amount of hay, grain, etc., that it will cooked, and the loss of butter was over three be required to cover, and have the height per week. He then returned to the cooked coversacing with the ground dimensions but feed, adding two pounds more to the grain, correspond with the ground dimensions, but let the posts be as high as possible, and have butter yield went up to ten pounds a week the barn in good proportion, because the more for each cow. From this experiment we learn, room you have over the stalls the better, as first, that when the ration was cooked the few or no farmers ever found their barns too large. Give the roof the usual pitch, and use pine shingles of the best quality. Such shin- three pounds a week from each cow; third, gles may cost from \$20 to \$25 more than a second quality, but they will be the cheapest butter amounting to two pounds a week for preserve them from the weather, but why should one expend anything on shingles that will last twenty years unprotected? It is

that about one half of the profits in farming consists in knowing just how, when and where to market produce. A. and B. may be neight estock in unfloored stalls for the reason that this is very remarkable, and, if confirmed by boring farmers; they have farms of about the they are more comfortable when cows are lysame size and with but little if any difference ing down, and their urine is mostly saved, in the number of acres tilled each year and the condition of those acres; yet while A sums up at the year quite a snug balance of profit, B.

Same size and with but little it any difference ing down, and their urine is mostly saved, dung have been far below the mark.

Some size and with but little it any difference ing down, and their urine is mostly saved, dung have been far below the mark.

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Mr. Josiah Quincy, jr., of Mass., gives it as the result of his experience that a cow when soiled or stall-fed will produce 3½ cords of the profit ing down, and their urine is mostly saved, being dung have been far below the mark. has but a very moderate cash balance as the Some agricultural chemists estimate it to be result of his year's labors. The crops may annually \$50 per head; or that it contains by have been equally good and harvested prop: analysis fertilizing qualities that would cost erly, yet the net proceeds were widely differs \$50 to purchase. Now if a bed of clay, or ent. A. discovered by consulting the market heavy clayey soil, be placed upon the ground reports in the papers, and by keeping his eyes floor of the stables, about six inches thick, open in other directions, when and where to then wet and packed hard, with a light desend his grain, etc. He took pains to ship on- pression in the centre-just enough to prevent ly in the best condition and realized only the the urine from running away, it will all be best market prices, while his freight bills were saved in the bedding, which should be liberalonly what he would have had to pay on the ly supplied; and if the dung be properly same quantity of poor produce. B. was ignos managed, this urine may be secured with scarcely any loss. Tight floors are cometimes In regard to grain, we think that in most made, with a urine conductor in the rear to cases it pays best to feed most if not all the carry it to the dung in a cellar under the grain (wheat excepted) on the farm, and ship stalls, but when no suce cellar exists, we it in the form of meat. Even if you do not re- think the urine cannot be saved in any better

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Every experiment in husbandry is intended to solve a practical question, and to solve it in the most practical way. But the difficulty with many farmers is that they lack the pa-tience or grudge the time required, and consequently fail to get reliable results. In nine ases out of ten a little more time and careful attention would give at least a reasonable measure of success. There is a right way to do everything, and certainly an experiment in husbandry that is worth performing at all is worth doing well. There are countless volumes of instructions yet locked up in the soil, only waiting to be developed by a more perfec system of experiments than any hitherto attained.

Such a system is neither imposible nor difstrict account be kept of the same by each, it ficult, and the recent progress of farming will be found that the latter one has realized plainly shows that its advent is near and that in due time some portion at least of the uncertainty and the contradictions that have so discouraged progressive farmers will come to

> It is easy to see that in every series of experiments the result depends on the manner of conducting them, and may accordingly highly valuable or utterly prove either worthless. A slight error in a series of trials or a single fact overlooked often changes the entire result. Very much, of course, depends on the man. An experiment may be so conducted by one farmer as to give a false result and even sow the seed of future errors, while the same trial in the hands of a more competent man may unfold vast results and make his name historical by exploding the delusion structions but a clear profit and a money value in every sound and well-planed experiment.

At the Moeckern Station, in Germany, when combined with about 61/2 pounds of barley straw and fed to a milch cow, gave the same product of butter and milk as 123 pounds of the clover alone. This principle of feeding, though already partially understood by some farmers, was probably never before so clearly demonstrated nor so accurately measured Without stopping here to explain the chemical laws on which this result depends, it is suffiver in this case by substituting a small allowance of straw is equal to 36 pounds per day for

results it appeared that the ration with:

Raw beets gave 2481/2 pounds of milk, yieldfng 814 pounds of butter per week. Cooked beets gave 288% pounds of milk, We are asked to reply to the following yielding 934 pounds of butter per week.
Raw potatoes gave 2821/2 pounds of milk.

"How to arrange a barn for nine or ten | yielding 6% pounds of butter per week. Cooked potatoes gave 24816 pounds of milk, pielding 914 pounds of butter per week.

These figures are very instructive. They show that cooked beets increase the yield both of milk and butter, while the effect of cooking potatoes is to increase the butter but to reduce the amount of milk, and, what is still more ret markable, the milk from cooked potatoes butter from cooking the potatoes is 21/2 pounds per week for each cow, which is equal to 100 pounds in forty weeks. This in a herd of ten of butter a year.

3. In another experiment by a welliknown farmer, Mr. E. W. Stewart, it was found that pounds of butter per week when the feed was cooked. He then tried the same ration unmaking the ration eighteen pounds, and the yield of milk was over two pounds from one pound of feed; second, that when uncooked the product of butter showed a loss of over that when the cooked food was increased by in the end. Crude petroleum applied to them each cow, which was at the rate of one pound

is doubtful whether it will pay to paint the manure of a corn-fed hog worth 1/2 cent for

will amount to as much more. To this he adds double the quantity of dried peat and finds the entire mass equal in value to the original dung, and worth from \$5 to \$8 a cord. This, he claims, renders the manure of each cow equal in value to the milk.

6. In a series of trials reported by Professor Johnson the average yield from four different cerdal crops showed a gain from four different manures as follows: The yield from cow manure was 21/2 times greater than the product of similar plot unmanured; from horse-dung the product was 3 times greater than the natural yield, while from sheep-dung the ratio of increased was more than 314, and from blood manure more than 31/2 times the natural yield. This experiment also shows that the effect of blood manure, while surpassing all the others, gave to the barley crop an increase of no less than 4 times the normal yield and to the wheat crop about the same .- Conrad Wilson, In New York World.

Morticulture.

APPLE ENEMIES.

In the Scientific Farmer, A. S. Packard Jr.

Apples that have been gathered and stored of various flies that live about cellars and damp, dark places. At times the damage done in this way is quite wholesale, and accomplished in so quiet and stealthy a manner by ruined, though the presence of the worm is mode of transformation, which like that usedead matter they prevent the rise of those gaseous, poisonous exhalations which stand | 38 about the same, 11 very little, 56 none. about the beds of those asleep; and in fact these flies are our guardian angels, however these same apple maggots. The apples rotthe poison-breeding mass of rottenness rev review winds up as follows; moved.

living in Connecticut, specimens of the most swine producing states is, on the average, destructive apple maggot, which sometimes larger than last year, and with the increased overdoes its business as a scavenger, and int acreage the crop in the aggregate is the large jures sound apples, or those on the eve of de. est ever produced in the history of the counphila, the species of which is unknown. The in nearly all sections. With so large a supmaggot seems to attack mostly the earlier ply of corn the price must rule low in all of 2. In another series of trials made at Gert not uncommonly through the crescent-like there will be no scarcity of fat hogs next weight 22.6 per cent. experience of our own: By taking pains to man station by Dr. Wolf, the object in view puncture of the curculio, and sometimes spring and summer. through the calys when it has not been troubled by other insects. Many of the worms mature in August, and the fly soon appears, are found in the spring. Apples that appear least a year old are the very best food for a grass also is a diuretic, acting strongly on the maggots.

in which the wings are clear.

Massachusetts.

that the fly only lays her egge in these aphelps on the change to the new cost by mak. One of these ears contained ples which the codling moth has left, crawl- ing him fat. A horse in low condition change

It is obvious that apples which are kept in mixture may be made of crushed maize and Censorial

farm Stock.

HOGS AND CORN.

The Cincinnati Price Current for Nov. 1, contains a lengthy article on the probable supply of corn and hogs for this season. It reproduces tables from the report of the Department of Agriculture, and the exhibits of State Auditors, from which it is shown that the sup. ply during the past summer has been about 15 order to obtain more recent and definite infermation, inquiries were sent out to all the hog producing and packing sections of the West, and replies received from 261 points. From Ohio, 49 returns were received, showing an average increase of 41/2 per cent. over last year in number of hogs; the bulk of hogs will be reported heavier hogs than last year,22 lighter, and 16 about the same. In regard to disease, 11 points reported greater loss than last year, 14 less, 18 no loss, 3 very little, and 3 about the same as last year. Indiana reports from 44 points, an average decrease over last year, of 5 and 17 about the same as last year; 22 points report greater loss by disease, 9 less, and 13 about the same as last year. Illinois reports are apt to be infested by the maggots or larve from 54 places, indicating a general increase of 1934 per cent. in numbers ; 21 report heavier hogs, 14 lighter, and 19 about the same as last year; 14 report greater loss by disease, ton, N. Y., but has remained under charge of 21 less, 7 same, 6 very little, 6 none. Iowa her accomplished driver, Budd Deble. Up last year; 14 report greater loss by disease, the depredators that one is sometimes aston-reports from 27 places, showing an increase of to the 1st of January, 1877, she had trotted in shed to find that a whole barrel of apples is 10 per cent. in numbers; weight will be heavier; loss from disease very much less time, in which she was handsomely paid for quite unsuspected. There are multitudes of small flies, allied to the house fly in form and of 514 per cent., heavier hogs, and greater trotting. She retires queen of the trotting small flies, allied to the house fly in form and of 514 per cent., heavier hogs, and greater trotting. loss by disease. Kansas indicates a large inmode of transformation, which like that use- loss by disease. Kansas indicates a large in- and the fastest three consecutive heats, 2:10, ful and unpretending insect, do a vast deal crease in numbers, weight heavier, and no loss 2:1514, 2:15, made at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug 3, towards the prevention of typhoid fever and by disease, of any consequence.—Reports are 1876 diptheria in our towns and cities. These little also given from Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisflies when in the maggot state, live on decays consin, Michigan, Kentucky, and West Viring vegetable and animal matter, wherever it ginia. The general result indicates an avering vegetable and animal matter, wherever it lies in the farm yard, the garden, the lawn, age increase in the entire West, of about 5 when compared with its weight at time of or in the cellar or attic. By their absorption per cent. over last year, an increase of weight, and digestion of the foul juices of decaying or and very much smaller lost by disease, Al together, 65 places report greater loss, 91 less.

In regard to the corn crop, the reports indicates the following results : Ohio, smaller crop are more kindly and more beneficent than Missouri, about the same; Kansas, an unprece dentedly large crop; Nebrasks, an increase; ting in the cellar, the pears decaying in the Minnesota, a fair crop; Wisconsin, an average chamber, the rotten turnips, the decaying beets crop; Michigan, a large crop; Kentucky, are infested by them or similar species, and same as last year; Tennesee, average. The

From these reports the conclusion is irresis-We have lately received from a gentleman table that the yield of corn in the principal caying. This magget is the larva of Drosor try, and that the crop has been well matured

HORSE FEED.

The London Live-Stock Journal says : when successive generations of the maggots "Every good groom knows that sound oats sound when picked will sometimes after being galloping horse-the only food on which it is packed in the barrel, a few weeks, be alive possible to get the very best condition out of with the little, white, disgusting looking a race horse or a hunter. It also has recently we have known of its being used for a feed become known that horses do slow work and for years. The best time to the secure the Another apple fly has been described by get fat on maize, Indian corn, which is tre-Mr. Walsh under the name of Trypeta pomon - quently one third cheaper than the best oats. Mr. Walsh under the name of Trypeta pomon- quently one-third cheaper than the best oats. have not reached that degree of stiffness ella, an insect which is common in Illinois. In the East, horses are fed on barley, and it which the writer thinks causes injury to the and also in Massachazetts. Mr. Walsh in his is a popluar idea with English officers who stemach of the horse, while the embryotic second of this issect probably in part concluded in Persia and Svria that the account of this insect probably in part con. have lived in Persia and Syria that the founded it with the species of Drosophila of change of tood from barley to oats, often, when which we have spoken, as he speaks of re- imported, produces blindness in Arabian horses, time keeping eight on it without injury; but reiving it from Mr. Fish, who also sent me Now, although no men understand better then he always aims to cut at the right time specimen which proved to be Drosophila. or so well how to get blood horses into gallop-The Trypeta is a small fly with broad wings, ing condition as English grooms, they do not, and otherwise quite unlike the Drosophila, and few of their masters do, know the reason us a sample of his Tappahannock wheat, the why oats and beans are the best food for put. best sample we have seen this season. The However, either the Drosophila or Trypeta ting muscular flesh on a horse. The agriculin 1866 was so abundant that one man in tural chemist steps in here, makes the matter Connecticut on overhauling two hundred and very plain, and shows that if you want pace fifty bushels of apples, threw out fifty bushels Indian corn, although nominally cheaper, that had been rendered worthless. An apple is not cheap at all. When we feed a bulmaggot has also been destructive to stored apt lock, a sheep or a pig for sale, after it has tic: ples in New York, New Jersey, Vermont and passed the store stage, we want to make it fat as quickly and as cheaply as possible; but Shepard, & Waldo 200; Miller Bros 250; Jas. Besides these two maggets, there is a spe- with a horse for work the object is, give him R. Smith 200; Aaron Kinney 150; John Rehi cies of midge, which in the larva state bores muscle—in common language, hard fleshinto the apple. It is Sciara mali, described by There are times when it is profitable to make Dr. Asa Fitch. The parent of this worm is a a horse fat, as for instance, when he is going small, midge-like fly, whose slender, tapering, up for sale. For this purpose an addition of glassy white maggets live in the interior of about a pound and a half of oil cake to his ripened and stored apples, hastening their ordinary food has a good effect. It is especialdecay, while the outside of the apple remains ly useful when a horse that has been closely

first quality of pine shingles, or put oil on them.

MARKETING GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

It is not an unreasonable assertion to say that about one half of the profits in farming that about one half of the profits in farming consists in knowing just how, when and where consists in knowing just how and carefully laid back in the barrel without to one of beans, which exactly afford the p and beets, etc., will afford an excellent breed- especially in a dry state, it is apt to form stony secretions in the bowels of the horse. Stones produced from the excessive use of bran have been taken out of horses after death, weighing many pounds.

GOLDSMITH MAID RETIRED PROX THE

The famous trotting mare Goldsmith Maid has arived ... Fashion Stud Farm, near Trens ton, N. Y., and is finally withdawn from the the turf. Her owner states her age to be nearly twenty-one years and declares her in perfect health and perfectly sound. Goldsmith Maid is a blood bay, 151/2 hands high, foaled in the Spring of 1857, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam per cent. greater than the year previous. In by Abdallah. Ste was bred by John B. Decker, Orange county N. Y., who kept her upon his farm without grain or handling until the Winter of 1865. In February of that year Mr. Decker sold her to his son, John B. Decker, Jr., for \$250, who on his way home with her to another part of the county sold her to William Tompkins, Hampton, Orange county, N. Y. for \$360. After her purchase Mr. Tomp-kins drove her in harness occasionally, and marketed in December and January ; 11 points she proved restive and nervous, so much so that on the 26th of March of the same year Mr. Tompkins sold her to Mr. Alden Goldsmith for \$650. Mr Goldsmith took her in hand and commenced breaking and training her for the trotting turf. Her high strung nature would not brook the whip, but Mr. Goldsmith subdued her high temper and nervousness by kindness. In August, 1865, she per cent.; 16 report heavier hogs, 11 lighter, made her first appearance in public and won a premium at the Orange County Horse Association Fair in three straight heats in 2:39, 2:37,

Mr. Goldsmith trotted her in races in 1866 and 1867, and in November, 1868 sold her to Messrs B. Jackson and Budd Doble for \$20, 000. She has since passed into the hands of Henry N. Smith, Fashion Stud Farm, Tren-132 races. won 92, lost 40, and won some \$232. 800. Many of these trots were lost against

SHRINKAGE OF CORN.

In answer to the question of "How much the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Experimental Farm answers as foli lows: In the fall of 1870, Thomas M. Harvey put 400 pounds of sound corn (ears) in a lathed box to test its shrinkage. It was weighed and boxed November 18, quite ripe and dry. This was late for husking you will notice November 22, one box was shelled out and ferociously we may denounce them. None than last year; Iowa, better than last year; made 5 bushels, 271/2 quarts by measure, or 822 pounds 6 ounces, and averaged 551 ounces to the bushel; cobs weighed 75 pounds 816 ounces, making the total loss 2 pounds 11/2 ounces. The next box was shelled March 30, following, and made 5 bushels 9 ounces, or 298 pounds 8 ounces, averaging 56 pounds 8 1-6 ounces per bushel: the cobs weighed 54 pounds and 10 ounces, making a loss of 46 pounds 14 ounces, or 734 per cent. on the grain, and a loss of 111/2 per cent of corn and cebs. This result would have been quite different if the boxes had been filled with early husked, large cobbed corn. I have had larger ears that lost 50 per cent from the time they were first husked till thoroughly dried.' An experiment with unshelled corn by another party resulted as follows: 1865, November 13, put in crib 55 bushels, ears. weight, 1,976 pounds: 17th, do., weight, 1,670—35% pounds rate would be 13,000 pounds of green clover, osted in regard to prices and supply.

The condition in which any kind of farm

The condition in which any kind of farm

The condition is a himself to the markets, and this will lead to its being fed to reach when cribbed. August 3. 1876, it to reach the markets, and this will lead to its being fed to reach the markets, and this will lead to its being fed to reach the markets, and this will lead to its being fed to reach the markets, and this will lead to its being fed to reach the markets, and this will lead to its being fed to reach the markets, and this will lead to its being fed to reach the markets, and this will lead to its being fed to reach the markets, and this will lead to its being fed to reach the markets, and the mar been bored by the apple worm (Carpocapsa) marketing will be heavy weight, and that making a loss in bulk of 18.6 per cent. and in

IS HUNGARIAN GRASS SAFE FEED FOR Horses ?- A correspondent objects to our remarks on the bealthfulness of Hungarian grass as feed for horses, on the ground "that the seeds are small and hard, very difficult of digestion, and liable to cause inflammation, kidneys and causing weakness of t This as the first time we ever heard charges so serious made against Hungarian grass, and crop is when it is in blossom, and before the seeds have formed. The beards at this time er in the state has, to our personal knowledge, been using it for feed for his horses, at one -St. Paul Proneer Press.

FINE WHEAT.-Mr. G. R. Wheeler, has left field was light, but quality good. He got an average of 171/2 bushels per acre. - South Kan-

We are indebted to Mr. L. E. Finch the following names of parties feeding cattle in Ocage county this winter. Those marked with a star are Texas, the balance are domes-

Max Buck 100; G. B Oliver 100; Finch Bros 300; H. W Conklin* 200; Wesley Smith* 300; rig 150; Denman & Avery* 200; Whitmore 200; McCaslin 100: Parmeter & Reed 100; Patton Bros 150; J. C. Lockhart 150; McNab 100; L. Savory 200:

In Ridgeway, Messrs. Barber, Atchison, Gilmore, Woodsworth and Clark Bros, are feeding cattle, but we did not learn the number-Burlingame Chronicle.

Mr. A. J. Corbitt left two ears of corn at 1,280 grains and the other 1,360 grains. It

Zatrous of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Master,
Overseer,
J. F. Willits,
Grove City, Jefferson Co.
Lecturer,
J. T. Syrnyrs,
Lecturer,
J.

RXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Cha'n. W. H. Jones, Holden, Jackson County. Lyon County. STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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

The Executive Committee of the National Grange have prepared a memorial to Congress asking that the Commissioner of Agriculture be made a Cabinet officer. The logic of this move appears a Capinet officer. The logic of this move appears to be faulty. Why the Grange should demand that the Commissionership should be made a political office is not easily understood, especially after the record made by the Grange as against politicians.

If the government would build warehouses for the wheat and other grains of the farmer, this would remedy the evils of over-production. The merchants have their government bonded warehouses, where their goods lie in store until a profitable market can be found for them. Why should not the farmer have the same governmental aid? The Grange builds the farmer up, and he should do all he can to strengthen its power. All the Grangers ask of the farmer is to copy after men of other avos cations. Every township should have its Grange, just as much as a school-house, especially as many of the older boys stand more in need of education than the young ones.-Farmer's Friend.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The National Grange might increase its usefulness by making its reports of the condition of the order more complete than they have heretofore been. The statistical and financial reports to the order, whether made by members of the National order, whether made by members of the National Grange or by other Patrons, have rarely been entirely satisfactory. We mean by this not that there has been a deliberate disposition to conceal the facts in the order to mislead, but that owing to inexperience or want of care on the part of those who prepared them the reports are not so complete and pared them, the reports are not so complete and clear as we should desire them to be. They abound too much in general statements and mere assertions.-Bulletin.

The first needs of the order are the strengthening of social ties, the development of confidence, men-tal culture, and the consequent elevation of manhood and womanhood, which after all is the grand object. As a means for the attainment of these obobject. As a means for the attainment of these objects, the Grange is a worthy institution. When it is diverted from them to promote any scheme it must fail of its true purposes. If it can devise the means to solidify the order so that it will become a power in directing the affairs of the country, that will do more for the general welfare than to divert all the trade profits of the year into the pockets of men already too mercenary to allow thought to stray from the everlasting theme. stray from the everlasting theme—material gains— to try its powers in affairs which concern all. Uns der a form of government that rests on the intelligence of the people as its only security there must be an obligation on the part of the people to cultivate intelligence. Especially does this obligation rest upon farmers who have property rights at stake. Already, because of their inattention to this stake. Already, because of their matternor to this plain requirement, they are oppressed by unjust burdens. While they cannot make the Grange a political power, they can use it as the means by which to fit themselves for intelligent action in pubsically the statement of themselves for intelligent action in pubsically the statement of themselves for intelligent action in pubsically the statement of the statement lic matters. This will bring more good to them and to all the industrial classes than they can get through grand trade schemes spread over two con-

tinents.-Husbandman. A practical measure demanding the attention of the National Grange is the establishment of a national agency. The National Grange could do nothing that would so unite the various and indes pendent concerns which are now attempting to furnish goods to Patrons and tend so much to keep down the rivalry that is likely to spring up among them. With a national agent to purchase goods for the co-operative stores and local agencies and to make arrangements with producers so that the cooperative stores and local agencies could make their own purchases in the best markets, the stores better served than he is now .- Bulletin.

The National Grange is a respectable and digni fied body and should be provided with respectable accommodations at its annual sessions, but we do not fully understand the propriety of entertaining the members at the most expensive hotels in the cities where the meetings are held. The Palmer House was selected at Chicago, the Galt at Louiswille, the Southern at St. Louis, and now the Grand at Cincinnati, all being first-class and high priced hotels, two of them, at least, the highest priced in their respective cities. It is true that reduced rates were obtained, in consideration of the large number of guests and the length of time they were to res main, but proportionately low rates from other less pretentious and expensive, but respectable and comfortable hotels could have been secured, and the saving to the National Grange treasury would have amounted to several hundred dollars each session. And more than this, by such a course an example of economy would have been presented to State subordinate Granges, in accordance with one of the cardinal principles of the order and highly commendable in all respects. Our Grange representar ability of the order, and at the same time practice a reading, the most of other men's thoughts and experience, will in the end, if not at once, be would be less complaint against the expense in-curred on account of those State Granges whose ans nual dues to the National Grange fall far short of tha amount necessary to defray the expenses of their delegates .- Indiana Farmer.

By its practical workings in the subordinate Granges will the order stand or fall. In our humble opinion the National Grange is the least important of our organizations, and until a different disposition. sition is shown by a majority of individual Patrons in carrying out the principles of the order, it is of no importance at all. The National Grange, composed though it is of able members, is powerless for proceed as all. posed though it is of able members, is powerless for good or eyil to any great extent, except the consumption of funds by its yearly meetings. It may legislate and resolve till the treasury is empty without any effect till the order is solidified. The bonds that bind us together are mere matters of form—of no strength to hold us beyond our constitution. form—of no strength to hold us beyond our cons-venience and inclination. Legislation cannot make them any stronger; they can only be made of effect by all members determining that they will be held by them.—Jones of Binghamton.

At a meeting of the delegates of Shawaee county, from the different subordinate Granges O. McConnell was elected as delegate to represent said county at the next session of the State Grange, and J. G. Otis, alternate.

A. WASHBURN, Pres. J. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

Topeka, November 17, 1877.

between the different classes of society, it is off, if need be, a dollar or two here or there, prise Gazette.

organization. The Grange is an organization of farmers, with their wives, sons and daughters, intended to enlighten and elevate the farmers as a ed to enlighten and elevate the interest class, and thereby better qualify them for their God given vocation. It aims to bring this about by association and education. It unites those of the same calling into one grand brotherhood for the protection of all. It es-tablishes in every neighboshood a lecture room, which is the Grange hall, in which the most important truths are unfolded, discussed and disseminated that all may be benefited,

The Grange is an educational and intellectu al institution, it calls for an exercise of the mind; it draws out latent talent, and makes active and tangible what has before been dormant and unseen; it demonstrates the fact that good crops may be developed by brain

that good crops may be developed by brain culture as well as by soil culture.

The Grange is a social order, making one common brotherhood of our farming community. It unites by strong ties those that before had been strangers. It should heal the wounds of the unfortunate, administer to the comfort of the sick and alleviate the suffering and distress among its members. In fact, make every farming neighborhood as one

kind and affectionate family.

The Grange is a financial institution based upon a cash system of doing business. It seeks to point out for its members the best markets for their products, and to show them where they can purchase supplies, implements and goods the cheapest. It throws its protecting arms over and around the farmers who desire association, and would make them

more independent. Then, brother farmers, is it not in the Grange, with its well-defined principles, aims and purposes, that you are likely to find the stronghold of your power and the lever that will elevate agriculture to its true and right position in society? Let us go back and establish the old land-marks and carry out the noble precepts of our order.-Farmers' Visi-

IS IT FAIR ?

The farmers are progressing more rapidly at this time in acquiring a scientific knowledge of their high occupation than any period since the creation of the world. They are seeking to know all about how crops grow, and how crops shall be increased on the same area of ground. Last week the editor of the Apriculturist delivered a public lecture on agricultural chemistry at Elizabeth, Indiana, at the request of Patrons of Husbandry, and fully one-half of the audience were nongrangers. The grangers have taken the initiatory steps to introduce knowledge on initiatory steps to introduce knowledge on farming, and are willing to contribute their proportion to reward the person who will prepare himself to instruct them, but the nongranger farmer is frequently so blind to his own interest as to oppose the grange, but they are ready to appropriate the knowledge or experience of the granger, and receive profit experience of the granger, and receive profit thereby. The grangers at Elizabeth, Indiana, have taken the lead in introducing improved implements, in testing fertilizers, trying new varieties of seed, and in having lectures on progressive agriculture. Now is it fair for the grangers to do all these thing for their neighborhood, and farmers who are constantly opposing the grange to realize the benefits?
Would it not be better for the order that such lectures as that on chemistry should be deliv ered in the grange ?-Southern Agriculturist

WHY IT PAYS TO READ.

One's physical frame-his body-his muscles-his feet-his hands-is only a living ma. chine. It is the mind, controlling and directing the machine, that gives it power and efficiency. The successful use of the body deoperative stores and local agencies could make their own purchases in the best markets, the stores and agencies would be on more of an equality than they are now, and the Patron customer would be better served than he is now.—Buttain strength, power of concentration and direc-

Plainly then, the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking, gives it increased power and efficiency, and great ability to direct the efforts of his physical frame-his work-to better results, than he can who merely or mainly uses his muscles. If a man reads a book or paper, even one he knows to be erroneous, it helps him by the effort to combat the errors. The combat invigorates his

Of all men, the farmer, the cultivator needs to read more and think more-to strengthen his reasoning powers, so that they may help out and make more effective, more profitable his hard toil. There can be no doubt that the farmer who supplies himself with the most

the most successful. "That mind makes the man," is a trite but very true adage. How much above the brute that toils with him, is the man who merely works, eats, and sleeps, and cares for his proce life-furnishes a subject that may well intergeny? The brute does all this. The man rises in dignity, in self respect, and in the respect of others, just so as far as he rises in intelligence. We have a certain regard for the ant, or colony of ants, that by long, hard, patient toil, gathers a fine, showy mound of earth—yellow earth, or of silvery white. In what is that man superior to the ant, who spends his life wholly in scraping together a mass of land, and a pile of yellow gold or tient toil, gathers a fine, showy mound of mass of land, and a pile of yellow gold or white, and a large house, lives in it, and dies there? He may be called a successful man, a rich man, but what does that amount to after all. If he be rich in good deeds, if he be an intelligence man, if he be able, byt he superior cultivation of his mind, his thinking and reasoning powers, not only to plan successfully for himself, but to give wise counsel to oth-

ers, he command our real respect, Farmers, think of these things. Now and for a few comming months, while the field work does not press, devote some time each

well for us as good Patrons, to go back to first principles, re-establish the old land-marks, and trace out the lines and limits of our noble character and nature of the soils you till, of the crops you raise, of the animals you have to do with, their difference and character, etc. This will lead to further thinking and reasoning; it will develop mind power; it will make you more intelligent; it will raise you higher in your own estimation, and higher in the estimation of your family, and of your neighbors It will aid you in planning better for the future, and will thus really pay in dollars and cents. Next summer's toil will be more cheerful; you will have more to think of while following the plow, the harrow, etc; and we firmly believe that a year from now you will have more dollars in your pocket.-American Agriculturist.

> For some time past the work of sinking the prospecting well at the "oil regions" just be low town has been delayed for the want of stronger machinery. It has been believed for some time that a thick vein of coal would soon be discovered.

The drill had struck a layer of slate that good judges believed overlaid another vein of coal. (It will be remembered that two small veins had already been passed through). However at the depth of seventy feet the horse. power drill was not of sufficient force to oper ate. Delays were caused in getting an engine upon the ground and making the machinery strong enough to continue the work. Last Friday the work of getting fixed up had so far progressed that the drill was started again for a short time. Sure enough coal was immediately struck. The drill went on down through coal for three feet when another stop was caused by the insufficiency of machinery and thus the matter rests until this writing. The coal taken up is hard and glossy and appears to be of very fine quality. It may be handled without blacking the hands in the least. All who have examined it agree that

it is of extra quality.

The vein is at the depth of over seventy feet and three feet of coal are known to exist and

likely more. The next thing to be done is to sink a shaft and work the mine. This will likely be done immediately. A meeting of the stockholders takes place next Saturday when an agreement will propably be arrived at.

In this discovery the county is certainly fortunate. Our greatest need was cheap fuel. We will not only have it for ourselves, but to ship. The working of the mine will give employment to much labor, and the labor thus employed will make a home market such as could be scarcely be obtained in any other way—El Dorado Press.

SUGGESTIONS FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS. In a certain country town, which we need not name, there was established last year a "Rome Club." A considerable number of in.

STOUCHSBURG, BERKS CO., P. telligent ladies, moved thereto by the exist tence of a literary club among their husbands and brothers, gathered together and formed a club among themselves for the study of historical cities. Rome was chosen as the first city to be investigated—its pagan history, its Christian history, its art in various depart. ments, its relations to the world at various epochs, &c., &c. Subdivisions of the larger topics were made, and each women was given a branch to study, with a duty to write out her conclusions and results; and to read them at the weekly meetings of the club. It is declared to us by one who watched the develop-ments of the enterprise that, as the result of that winter's most interesting work, that town contains the largest number of women who know everything about Rome than any town in

This year, the same club will take up another city. Whether it will be London, or Paris, or Jerusalem, or Athenstor Venice, we lo not know, and it does not matter. But what a mine of interest and instruction lies before them in any of these! How very small do the ordinary amusements of a town look by the side of the employment of such a club as this! What a cure for gossip and neighbore hood twaddle is contained in such a club! What an enlargement of the sphere of thought comes of such amusements and em-ployments! How the world, through all its ages and among all its scenes and peoples, ecomes illuminated with a marvelous human interest, to women who study it together, and with a certain degree of competition, in this

Of course, enterprises of this kind are not necessarily confined to the study of cities. Countries may be studied with the same advantage,-perhaps even with greater advan-A special topic may be taken up. At this time much is written upon art. practically a new topic in this country. We, as a nation, are now making our beginnings in art. The greatest sculptors and painters America has produced are living men to-day.

Art has no history here. Art, historically, then,—art in its relations to civilization—art in its influence upon personal character—art as an outgrowth of life and a power upou est a group of women for a winter, not only, but for many winters. We know of girls who are as much interested in works of political economy as if they were novels. We can hardly imagine anything more interesting to a club of bright girls who have left school, than a winter in political economy. The sub-

The attractions of the New York Aquarium increase. The huge boa-constrictor recently astonished its keeper by presenting to the Aquarium nearly fifty youthful boa-constrictors. This unusual gift has no parallel in the history of domesticated boa-constrictors in this country, and her stakeship has naturally the scale of the second of th been the recipient of special attention, which, however, seems not to disturb her in the

Most of the corn of Dickinson county this year will be fed to hogs. The farmers see more money in pork than they do in selling In times of excitement and even bitterness day or evening to mind development. Lop their corn at present ruinous prices.—Enters



COMPANY,

FREEPORT, - ILL.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run firs lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has a patent self-bracing tower, is a perfect when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscilating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.

Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH, BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP,

BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

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

SCOTT'S NON-POISONOUS Sheep Scab and Vermin Destroyer.

It destroys Ticks and Vermin, cures Scab, water proofs the Fleece (by preserving and adding to the natural yolk], improves and greatly increases the growth of Wool, and costs a little over 2 cents per Sheep.

The compound is warranted to contain no acids or mineral poisons, as arsenic, mercury, &c. Sold by SCOTT & SKENE, Sole Proprietors, Westmoreland, Kansas. Liberal discount to Agents.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

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

PATRONS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will issue a \$4.000 Policy for \$2.50 each admission fee. There are two classes of 4.000 members each. A class from 18 to 40 years, a class from 40 to 60 years no yearly assessments. The only additional expence will be the payment of one dollar when a member dies out of his or her class. For blank applications, bylaws and constitution, address

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Poland-China Hogs

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

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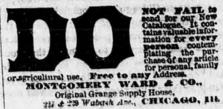


The undersigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINE HOGS, desires to call the attention of farmers and breeders to our fine herd of ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Swine.

BLACK PRINCE 1025,

Bred by Heber Humphrey England, at the head of the herd. Our Stock is all Registered in the American Berkshire Record, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. We have sows in pig, sows with pigs by their side, and also a nice lot of pigs now ready to ship, and we would ask all who desire to procure first class BERKSHIRES to write or call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We have also a few choice Short-Horns for sale, L. W. MICKEY, Vinton, Benton County, Iowa.





Breeders' Directory.

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JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and ahip-pers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 20

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspond-ence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

H. & W. P. SISSON, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders Young Stock for sale.

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

J. M. ANDERSON. Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White; Guineas., Write to me.

L SVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-sas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/4 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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O BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS. FowLs, Leavenworth, Kansas. Brahmas, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at 3,00 per setting. A choice lot of Partridge Cochins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

J. K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure Short-Horn cattle, General Butler at head of-herd. Correspondence solicited.

WARREN HARRIS, Trenton, Missouri, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle with Herd-Book pedigrees, also, Pure Bred Berkshires. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

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JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo., breeder of Thorough-bred Short-Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshires of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable amilies. Young stock for sale chear. Send for catalogue. AMURL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Hunphrey's importation in 1802. Also CHESTER WHITE HOGS, premium shock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKERS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Bend for circulars. 12 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

LEE & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill. Nursery-men and Breeders of Choice Berkshire Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices.

R. F. AYRES, Louisiana, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, and South-down Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address Independence. Missouri.

W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Saine, and Dark Brahma Fowle; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$50 per head. Eggs \$3,00 per case, containing three dozen.

O Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

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LEXINGTON, KY. PROPRIETOR OF

Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

700,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 D Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY A. C. & H. C. GRIESA, Proprietors, Lawrence, Kansas. We offer for sale home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Quinces. Small Fruits, Shrubbery and Evergreens, Apple Seedlings at low prices; apple grafts put up to order.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduc-ed rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Cot Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Bot-tom prices. Try us. Frice list free. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN. Box 1158. Kansas City, Mo.

VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES.—Grape
Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, excellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest eastern
prices. Address A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo. KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS. General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small fruit plants. Address G. F. Espenhaue, Page 972, Kansas City, Mo.

HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogues free.

General Business Directory.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Applesilices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

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A H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Deutist, No. 139 Kansas Avenue, Topeka Kansas

\$400 A month. Agents Wanted. 250 of the latest noveliles. Send for Catalogue, VAN & CO. Chicago, Ill.



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The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & P. oprieter, Topeka, Kan.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion. per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, " " 15 " per insertion
Three months, " " 12 " "
One Year, " " 10 " " "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling hum-One Year.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The lack of sociability among many comof appreciation on the part of the farmers of the value of friendly intercourse and neighborly greetings, but it arises, as we know from ex. than twice the rates the latter charged last from the very best materials, and to the great say to the "gude woman," "We will go over and visit with neighbor Jones, to-night--there is a bright moon and I think we will enjoy the visit. What do you say?" The work of the day and the round of "chores" to be done during the evening, makes supper late, and after that, tired and feeling more like rest than like visiting, we say : " Mary, don't you think it just as well to put that visit off until another night?" and the wife, whose labors the wishes of her husband, says yes, gives up the visit time and again, sometimes wishing, no doubt, that there was not quite so much work. Now, reader, just confess that you know how this is yourself. In some modified form or other have you not done just that way dozens of times, while you felt all the while that it was not quite the thing for your fame ily, your neighbor or yourself? The work of shoulder: the farm is exacting, and then it takes strength, physical as well as mental, to carry on successful operations: but there is another side of this question beside profit and loss, and it is this: To make the sole aim of farm-life dollars and cents, makes it the most absolute drudgery in the world. We have never dealt in high-flying sentimentalism about farming, as our readers know,-we urge that it be pursued as a practical, sensible business, requiring intelligence and judgment for success, but at the same time if the social phase of country life is ignored, the brightest and best parts of men and women rust out. The gathering of neighbors, the frequent interchange of social visits among friends living within reach, where the current topics of the day, the state and county news may be talked over, have an influence in making more cheerful people and homes, that cannot be overestimated.

THE LIVING MAY LEARN.

them by his heirs cover or excuse the disgust ing exhibition of sons and daughters drag: ging into public view the disgraceful domestic history of their father.

The suicide of Mr. Coolbaugh, the president of a Chicago bank, brings to light a very strong text for a temperance talk. Wealth and power and high social position could not make life tolerable where both the mother and the father were intemperate. Moralizing is useless—the ruined, blackened home, the humiliated family and friends, can only repeat what has been caused by liquor for generations-disgrace and ruin. The lesson is sterectyped and will soon be forgotten.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GRAIN MARY KET.

The following remarks on the grain mare ket are from the circular of the National office of State Board of Agriculture:

"In our September number we cautiously touched upon the future of the grain market. On the whole, our conclusions were that the roseate views and inordinately high prices anticipated by most of our contemporaries were not borne out by the facts. Nearly all the leading journals in the country advised the farmers to hold on to their crops for higher prices during the fall and winter. We considered this advice of doubtful propriety firm west of Chicago are competitors in supfor one reason alone, if for no other. That is, that the best time for the farmer to sell is when he is offered fair figures for his products. It is almost always best for him to let the middlemen take the risks, chances and demoralizations of speculation.

Since then the market has receded, as we lists.

anticipated it would, and for the following reasons: 1. The supply of wheat and flour in excess of consumption is rapidly accumulating in British ports, and at the rate of 1,500-000 bushels per week in excess of the demand. 2. The movement of wheat from St. Petersburg, Russia, is unusually large, at the rate of 2,000,000 brahels per month. 3. The movement from that city to the 5th of September, 1877, has been 8 318,832 bushels of wheat, against 8,994 144 bushels for the corresponding period of 1876. This proves that the high price of gold in Russia is having the inevitable effect (as we showed it would) of bringing out the grain of that country. The movement of wheat from German ports is also large. 4 From British India, the export of wheat to the United Kingdom, to August 31st, 1877, nearly 10,751,994 bushels, or an average of 1.843,999 bushels per month, against 5,576,821 bushels for the corresponding eight months in 1876, or a monthly average of 697,103 bushels per month. * * All these cir. cumstances have tended to cause prices of grain to decline, both at home and abroad. The markets of Europe are now being rapidly filled with grain, the product of countries other than the United States. At home, the which was tested with a cold chisel and ham demand may be expected to subside when mer, and the only destruction accomplished navigation closes, both because the supply ach harder every day of its exposure.—Common munities of farmers does not arise from a lack | cumulated will then be large, and because the | wealth. Western farmers will not be in haste to sell at low prices, paying to the railroads more

The question is: Will it be possible for prices of grain to rule high in the West during the winter, unless we have such an extension in the war in Europe as will involve other than the present actual belligerents, may have overtaxed her strength, or to gratify and such low rates of transportation, and such an easy money market, as will tend to encourage investments in agricultural products generally ?"

Milwaukee, St. Louis and other Western

THE PREMIUM HUMBUG.

The Prairie Farmer hits the humbug system of giving premiums to catch subscribers. the following good one, straight from the

The time is fast approaching when the annual subscription to the farm paper must be renewed. It is a matter of more than passing importance that the best paper should be obtained, and a fair equivalent for the subscrip-tion price be secured. The candidates for the favor and money of the farmers are as numerous, about the beginning of a new year, as are fungi after a shower. Every device which in-genuity can suggest is used to attract attention and dazzle the superficial observer. Premiums ranging from planes to pencils, make a great show upon paper, and the succulent chrome is used to bait traps for the unwary. A solitary sewing machine, rheumatic in its joints and wholly unreliable in its movements will leaven an exceedingly large lump of tin spoons and cast-iron forks. Something for nothing, or ten cents for a nickel, is the pulssant motto under which they sail, and the prize papers always get it-that is, the something and the subscriber gets nothing.

Why a paper costing as nearly all that is Commodore Vanderbilt when he died was should make a junk-shop and live-stock come copied in organizing a similar department. the wealthiest man in the United States. His mission house of his office, giving all manner A visit to the rooms of the State Board in the heirs are now quarreling over his will, and of merchandise and stock, from a pig to a Capitol, will convince any citizen that the the trial now progressing in New York has piano, to secure the sale of his journal, is a Board is doing a large and valuable service to proved conclusively that the Commodore was mystery which has always been beyond our the State. not possessed of all the Christian virtues,—in comprehension. If a man has a lot of snide fact the critical examination of his private jewelry and cheap, 15 cent chromos on hand, character, which his sons and daughters have the lottery system is probably the best way exposed in court, gives the public a view of out of his trouble; but why publishers should vices that would disgrace the veriest beggar forsake legitimate methods of doing business, of the land. Death and a hundred millions of to sell their paper, can only be explained up dollars will not cover with charity the vices of on the theory that the paper is not worth the the dead Commodore; nor can the possession of money asked for it. A very large part of the work of the agricultural press should be inculcating good, business principles, honest, fair, and legitimate dealing, and they can well afford to let alone this flimsy lottery scheme to secure subscriptions.

> COMMON SENSE IN ADVERTISING. Advertising is simply telling people who want your goods, where they can buy them. The success of the FARMER as a medium for conveying this information has been so marked the past few years as to give it a large and paying patronage from the best class of business men. The readers of the FARMER are live, intelligent citizens who pay for their paper and are therefore able to buy impletheir farms. The Kansas City Frear Stone Co., writting under date of Nov. 1st, says:

We have found that the two months' adver-Board of Trade, of Chicago, as published in tising in the FARMER, has been profitable to and a cold snap coming suddenly upon it. Board of Trade. of Chicago, as published in tising in the FARMER, has been profitable to Secretary Gray's last monthly report from the us. Please continue advertisement at same There are not a great many hogs in Reno dealers in good faith and upon producers and rates, until ordered discontinued. Yours Truly, C. A. BROCKETT. Supt.

> TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN. paper. The splendid trade of this house now reaches all the states and territories west of lands are being taken up rapidly. the Mississippi river. In the seed trade, no plying the wholesale and retail trade of the West. This house possesses the capital. brains and enterprise to maintain the proud position they have fairly won in the imple ment and seed trade, here in the great West Send for their illustrated catalogues and price

Mr. Cone's "Saddlebag Notes," a year ago, were interesting contributions, which our readers no doubt remember. The same will

Does It Pay,-Reader, we ask you to go over the fitty columns of reading matter we present you this week, examine the wellthe farm and household, and say candidly date. whether, for the two or three cents it costs you each week, you can afford to be without every week.

We visited the carbonated stone and pipe works, a few days since, and found all the hands bustly engaged in turning out drain pipes, blocks for pavements, chimneys, etc. Messrs. Spear & Willis are enjoying a good custom for a new enterprise, and deservedly for their goods are of a fine quality. One piece of sidewalk material was shown us was several small bits of the article. It grows

The success of this firm is due to the fact that all the goods they have manufactured are perience, from many other causes. To day we year. Of course, the higher the railroads care given in producing wares of the most force the rates, the less they will get to carry, durable character. The success of their enwhile the tendency will be to lower prices at terprise is merited. the primary market depots, such as Chicago,

The latest accounts of Smuggler, put him in good condition again, and in good hands. After a private trial at Rochester, a few weeks ago, in which, it is claimed, he showed the remarkable time of 2:11, 2:1114, 2:14, Badd Doble took charge of him and went to California for the winter. Unless all indications prove deceptive, the trotting world will yet hear of feats of speed from Smuggler, which will make him the king trotting stallion of the

Mr. John Harper, owner of Ten Broeck, the famous race horse, has refused \$60 000 for him. He considers him even a superior animal to his former horse, Longfellow.

We have always cautioned our young and ambitious friends that the work of making books and papers was not one of ease and pleasure, that in fact the roses which were scattered in the path, so to speak, were provided with very large thorns; but here comes a Kansas editor and spoils all this sage advice. He says : "It is this lying awake nights trying to determine whether to leave your fortune to an orphan asylum or a home for old men, that makes the newspaper business so wearing."

Secretary Gray, in spite of ill health, has labored very industribusly to get out the Ana nual Report of the State Board of Agriculture. When finished, it will be one of the most complete and valuable works of the kind ever published. Few can appreciate the labor connected with this department, in collecting, sifting and correcting the data for the statis tics which are published in the yearly and monthly reports. The reports are called for asked for it as anything manufactured for the from every part of the United States, and the market, should have to be forced upon people blanks and forms used in the office have been through some lottery scheme; why a publish- secured by a number of older States, to be

For Next Week .- We shall begin the publication of an excellent paper, next week, upon the diseases of swine. It was prepared by the American Berkshire Association. This paper, which will run through three or four weeks, is worth more than a year's subscription to every farmer. The question of Amer: ican meat in Europe, as written up for the benefit of English farmers, will also be given for our Western stocksmen. Articles concerning the dairy, grain fields, orchard, garden and the literary and domestic matter will be of unusual value.

Crops, Markets & Finance. Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Source

From Reno County. weather about the middle of October, and some seller undertakes to deliver at a certain price cold, disagreeable weather last week. Winter has a yellowish hue, caused by a kind of rust sales are merely simulated, and are in reality a or blight killing the outer or older blades, but wager as to what the market price will be ments and goods needed in their homes and on the central blades and stalks are green and timate the growing dimensions of this fictihealthy; so I do not fear any permanent in- tious or illegitimate trade, and impossible to jury to the crop. It was caused, probably, by distinguish the few genuine contracts from the warm, wet weather causing a rapid growth the multitude of mere gambling operations county, but what are here are mostly of good handlers, is one of wide extent. But there breeds and are healthy and in fine condition. Cattle look well. Horses fare worse than other stock, on the frontier, and many die The large advertisement of the enterprising every year. I have heard of quite a number house of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of dying since the October storms, probably from Kansas City, Mo., will be found in this week's exposure and cold. Immigration to this and than any law of prevention by legislative en Pratt county is immense, and the government actment. It is for honest men to do their

B. P. HANAN. From Franklin County,

Nov. 15 .- Wheat crop in fine condition. Spring wheat is a crop almost unknown and when sown is almost a failure, from chinch been drawn into the whirlpool. bugs and other causes. Stock in good condition. Corn is being gathered rapidly. Frank. lin county Castor Bean Club contracted their buying as an investment and buying on a margin. The same thing bids fair to become

W. W. Cone, will visit the southeastern coun . of Ottawa, at \$1.15 per bushel, sellers to fur. as stock gambling. The relations between the legitimate dealers and the gamblers in Saddlebag Notes.—Our traveling agent, Mr. | than 45,000 bushels, to O. W. Baldwin & Co., this species of speculation almost as common

be resumed during his present trip. Favors Girard the highest price the market will af shown our agent by our friends along his ford. While the average of corn in Crawtord route, will be appreciated as personal to county is much larger than last year, the averourselves, and the "old reliable" he repress age yield is less, so the crop will be about the same. As fully twice as many hogs are being fed, there will be less corn for sale.—Girard

If the wheat crop is not a success next year it will not be for a lack of favorable condi-tions this fall, for never have they, nor could prepared articles pertaining to all branches of they be, more favorable, up to the present The wheat shows evidence too of the happy combination of weather, climate, condition of soil and the labor of man, in its vigyou each week, you can afford to be without orous and healthy appearance. A few weeks the paper. It does pay to have such a visitor ago we were apprehensive that the Hessian fly was working great mischief. Mr. W. A. inois which specially prohibit the consolida-Martin of Morton township, on the west line tion of railway lines running in parallel diof the county, reported the loss of fifty acres rections. of his wheat from this insect. We have heard 3. To of no other damage and with this exception, so far as we hear, our farmers feel more than satisfied with the prospects .- Wichita Beacon

The Farmers' Elevator at Salina is a beneficial institution to the farmers. It won't combine with any other elevator, and pays the highest prices for grain. Other elevators may occasionally offer more, to some influential man, as a bid or "send off," but they cannot make a business of paying higher prices. Where there are four elevators (as here) anybody can see that the competition between will bring out the highest prices in the mare ket. The farmers ought to look out and see that the Farmers' Elevator does not get out of their hands. Keep your stock in it, and it will prove a great investment.-Salina Advo-

THE JUSTICE OF IT.

The Cintinnati Gazette, which is opposed to the payment of the public debt in anything but gold, says: "As for selling bonds for gold, and then making them payable in silver, one might 'go the whole hog,' and repudiate all, inasmuch as we should get the same bad name by repudiating such a part." This is Secretary Sherman's idea, toe, for he has stat 50 to 100 miles further, making, with the ed that good faith "requires the redemption of these bonds and the payment of their in-terest in coin of equal value with that which the government receives upon their issue."

Now, what are the facts? The great bulk of the government bonds were not sold for gold, nor for silver either; they were sold for greenbacks worth, at the time, only 60 to 75 cents on the dollar. Even according to Sherman's on the dollar. Even according to Sherman's more reasonable bounds, so as not to drive reasoning, that they should be redeemed and away valuable traffic by over freight charges." their interest paid in coin of equal value with that which the government received for them, therefore, they ought to be paid, neither in gold, nor yet in silver, but in greenbacks. But Mr Sherman and the Gazette are not willing to accept this outcome of their own logic; they argue that the demands of justice require that bonds sold for greenbacks shall be deemed, not in greenbacks, but in gold and gold alone—and they call this justice.—St. Louis Republican.

Texas made this year 700,000 bales of cotton from which will be obtained 840,000,000 pounds of seed. This seed converted into oil, would bring over \$14,000,000. The total exports of cotton from the port of Galvesson during the season just closed were 495,814 bales, of which 256,928 went te foreign and 238'886 to domestic ports.

Jas. English is still at work on the redwood tree he felled at Russian river station some months ago. He has already made from it 250 000 shingles, 1,000 fence posts, 6,000 shakes, lumber for a dwelling house and outbuildings, and has timber left for 300,000 shingles. The tree was 14 feet in diameter .-Petaluma (Cal)Argus.

One million, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars of silver, including \$723,000 of fine, were exported on the 29th ult., from San Francisco to Hong Kong. This, with \$1,062 000 exported on the 12th, leaves the San Francisco market almost bare of fine silver; \$2,800,000 were sold and exported during the mont h.

Is this a foreign country? Russia leather is made in Connecticut, Bordeaux wine is manufactured in California, French lace if woven in New York, Italian marble is dug in Kentucky, Marseilles linen is produced Massachusetts. English cassimere is made in New Hampshire, Parian art-work comes from a shop in Boston, Spanish mackerel are caught on the New Jersey coast, and Havana cigars are rolled out by the million in Chicago.

ILLEGITIMATE TRADE.

The practice of gambling in produce has grown up here and in some of the other large centres of trade to alarming proportions. is in every way pernicious, and merits the severest condemnation. Every now and then there is a "corner" in some commodity, the law of supply and demand is for a time set aside. and the ordinary course of trade is interrupted, in order that one combination of sharp operators may over-reach and get the better of another. This is commonly termed speculation, it cannot be regarded as legitimate. Nov. 16. We had a week of cold, rainy actual purchase of any comodity which the at some future day is perfectly legitimate, provided the transaction is carried out in wheat generally looks well, but much of it good faith, but a large proportion of such The injurious influence of such transactions seems to be no remedy-at least none which legislation can supply-unless it be to put produce gambling on the same category with and other games of chance. 'policy," "faro," This would probably prove unwise, and become an impediment instead of a help to legitimate business. There is a surer remedy business through legitimate channels and responsible parties. This illegitimate species of speculation may be said to be an outgrowth of the war and inflation period, which turned a good many heads. It was at first frowned upon by prominent business men, but in time. the great majority of leading operators have in stocks have become so well understood that everybody knows the difference between castor beans, not less than 30,000 nor more true of grain also, the sharpers having made

the produce markets ought to become as well weeks. The price paid for it is but eighteen cents. We have more buyers this year than last and producers may average the producers may be found in giving the speculative

THE GREAT POOL BAILROAD COMPANY. A new railroad company was recently formed, entitled " The New York Central-Pensylvania-Baltimore & Ohio-Erie-Lake Shore-Michigan Central-Pittsburg & Fort Wayne-Cincinnati & St. Louis-Milwaukee & St. Paul-Burlington & Quincy-Rock Is-land-Illinois Central-Chicago & Northwestern Pool Railroad Company.

The articles of incorporation state the objects of this company to be:

1. To more successfully circumvent all common law principles appertaining to railroad companies. 2. To set at defiance the statutes of Illi-

3. To extort from shippers high rates for freights which legitimate competition would

otherwise prevent.
4. To enhance the value of all watered stocks by dividends thus earned.

1. To so exasperate the public mind that more granger laws will be made necessary. and, finally, to compel Congress to purchase all lines of railway for the protection of com-

merce and the credit of the country.
We call the special attention of business men throughout the country to the regulations governing this new organization, as set forth above. - Chicago Journal of Commerce.

THE RESULT OF HIGH FREIGHT RATES The Baltimore Journal of Commerce, of Saturday last: "Our grain business with the far West has received a temporary check by the high cost of railroad transportation. This time last year, when freights were low, Kansas corn was poured into our market, and on account of its excellent quality was much in favor with buyers and shippers. This season none is being forwarded, and the reason as-50 to 100 miles further, making, with the charges here for selling and handling, fortytwo cents per bushel,-which, at the present price of new corn, 60 cents, leaves but eighteen cents for the farmer's product and the West-ern shipper's profit. These figures prohibit a continuance of this far Western business with the eastern markets, and the trunk lines should look to their interest by keeping in

The large peanut crop of this season is beginning to stimulate the olive oil business in New York. It is well known that much of the olive oil commerce has never seen the Mediterranean, but it is made here from peanut or even cotton seed oil. If all the imitations were made of peanut oil, it would hard-ly be called an adulteration, for it is fully as good, as sweet and as wholesome as the genuine article.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 19, 1877. GOLD—Steady at 102%. LOANS—Carrying rates 1 to 2% per cent; loans were BILVER Bare, \$1 21% in greenbacks; \$1 17% in

GOVERNMENTS—Firm.

GOVERNMENTS—Firm.

'RAILROAD BONDS—Generally firm.

STATE BONDS—Quiet.

STOCK—The market was generally weak and lower in the early dealings, and prices declined%@1% per cent; subsequently the general list became firm and advanced % to 1% per cent., for other shares; during the afternoon the market was higher for coal stocks, but weak and lower for Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Western Union; granger shares were steady.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, November 19, 1877.

WHEAT—Firmer and bigher: No, 2, winter, \$ 119
pot: \$1 18 November; \$1 184 December; No, 3 \$1 05 %
o 1 (5% spot; \$1 05 first haif of December; \$1 07 last
salf of December; \$1 06 281 07 December; \$1 07 ly
10 094 Jannary; No. 4, 924,0293/c spot; 924/c 929/c
November; 93c last half of December; 93C 33%c December; 921/c year; 951/c January; rejected, 75c spot;
No.2, spring, 89c spot; 89/c November; No. 3, 85c spot.
CORN—Stronger; No. 2, mixed 31%c 313/c spot; KANSAS CITY, November 19, 1877. CORN-Stronger; No. 2, mixed 31%@31%c snot; 30%c November; 29%c first half of December; 28%c December 28%c vear; 28c January 30%c May; No. 2, white mixed, 32%c spot; rejected, 27%c spot; 26%c Stovember; new mixed, 26%c spot; 26%c sp

ejected, 271/c spot: 20/4c November; new mixed, 64/c spot.

OATS—Quiet: No 2. 171/c spot.

RYE—Dull; No. 2, spot, and November nominal; 1c December; rejected, 38c spot.

BARLEY—Nominal.

BUTTER—Lower; 10@20c.

EGG8—13c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market

KANSAS CITY, November 91, 1877.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,180; shipments, 492; driven ut. 185; dull and sluggish; sales of butchers' cows, t \$2.30@\$2.55; common to good stockers and feeders 70@3 70. HOGS-Receipts, 397; firm; sales of packers at \$4 15.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, November 19, 1877. FLOUR—Dull and slightly in buyers' favor.
WHEAT—Quiet and demand limited; No. 2, Chicago
spring, \$1 31@1 32; No. 3, \$1 26; No. 1, Milwankee, \$1
5; No. 3, red winter, \$1 40; No. 1, white, \$150; extra,

5; No. 3, red winter, \$1 40; No. 1, white, \$1 50; extra, il 54:01 64:4/
RYE—Westeru, 72:075c.
BARLEY—Quiet and firm.
CORN—Active; steam mixed, western November, 20:62:4/c; No. 2, November, 63:4/c
OATS—Quiet and steady; mixed, western, 24:03:9c; white, 37:04:44/c.

OATS—Quiet and steady; mixed, western, 24@39c; white, 37m 44%c.
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Fair demand; fair to good refining, 7%c; wrime, 7%c7%c; refined firm at 8%@10%c.
MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.

MULASKS—Quiet and unchanged.
RIGE—Steady.
RIGGS—Unchanged.
PORK—Dult; mess, \$1415@\$1425.
BREF—Quiet.
MIDULES—Western long clear, 7%c.
LARD—Firmer; stoam \$9 20@8 50%.
BUTTER—Western, 10@22c.
CHEESE—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Oniet WHISKY-Quiet

St. Louis Produce Market. St. Louis, November 19, 1877.

PLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Firmer; No. 3, red.\$1 24M@1 24% cash:
\$1 25%@1 25 December; \$1 26@1 26% January. No. 4
red. \$1 10@1 10%.
CORN—Better: 43%@43%c November; 44%c De-OATS-Lower: 25%@25%c cash; 26%c December.

RYE-Lower; 55%c
BARLEY-Dull and unchanged.
RUTTER-Unchanged; best qualities salable.

PORK—Dull and lower; \$12 30@ 12 50. DRY SALT MEATS—Lower; 5½c, 6½c, 7c. BACON-Nothing doing. LARD—Quiet. \$7 75@8.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market Sr. Louis, November 19, 1877.

HOGS-Strong; demand exceeds supply; light \$3 90 HOGS—Strong demand exceeds supply; light \$3.90 packing \$4.25\(\text{a}\) to 5.

CATTLE—Shipping grades, very light inquiry; butchers' stock steady with good demand good to choice shipping steers, \$4.00\(\text{a}\) to 50\(\text{d}\) to 60\(\text{d}\) to 50\(\text{d}\) to choice butchers' steers. \$3.50\(\text{d}\) to cows and heliers \$3.50\(\text{d}\) 375 fair to choice Texane, \$3.37\(\text{d}\) 6875 fair to choice SHEEP—Very quiet butchers \$2.75\(\text{d}\) 4.25; no shipping demand; receipts, 350.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, November 19, 1877. WHEAT—Active and advanced; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1 08%@ \$1083 cash and November; \$1 03% year; \$1 07%@107% January; No. 3 \$1 04.
CORN—Active firm. and higher; 45%@45%c cash and November; 42%c December and year; 40%c January.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower; 25%c cash; 24%c November; 24%@25c December; 24%c January, re-OATS—Dull and a shade lower; 25%C cash; 29%C Now-mber; 24%@25c December; 24%c January, re-lected, 21%c. RYE—Firmer; 44%c. BARLEY—Strong and higher; 63c. PORK—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$12 25 Cash and January; \$12 10 November; December or

year.
LARD—Unsettled but generally higher; \$7 90 cash;
\$787\&7 90 December or year; \$7 90 Januaay.
BULK MEATS—Easier; 5\%c, 6\%c.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; \$1 06.

Chicago Live-Stock Market. CHICAGO, November 19, 1877.

The Drover's Journal this afternoon reports as fol-CATTLE—Receipts, 2.500; shipping inactive at \$4.65 72 feeders and stockers moderately active at \$3.60; native butchers slow and in large supply; some demand; sales of bulls at \$1.5062 80; cows, \$2.563 45; Texas grassers dull and heavy at \$2.5063 BOGS—Receipts, 10.000; fairly active and 5.610c higher; all sold mixed packing, \$4.3564 55; shipping, \$4.5064 61; iigh. \$4.4064 50.50 \$1.506. SHEEP—Receipts, 1.200;dull; a few shipping sold at \$3.60; butchers, \$3.53 40.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, November 19, 1877. CORN—Western dull and higher; old western mixed spot and November, 64c bid; December, 63c bid; steamer, 63c; December, 61½c bid; January, 60½c bid,

Top	eka Pro	duce Market.	- 1
Grocers retail pri	e quoted	at buying pric	by J. A. Lee
APPLES—Per bu BEANS—Per bu-	shel		.60@70
Medinm	- At HITCH IA	avy	1.75
		. 	
Castor			1 25
BUTTER-Per 1b	-Choice.	*************	.20
Medium		***************************************	12
CHEESE-Per 1b	w	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10 to 18
EGGS—Per doz— LOMINY—Per b	Fresn		5.25to5 50
VINEGAR-Per	gal		20.80
POTATOES-Pe	r.bu	•••••	.50@ .70
POULTRY-Chie	ckens, Liv	re, per doz	1.50201,75
Chickens, I	Dressed, p	er 1b	08
Tu. wolo			
Geese,	100		10
ONIONS—Per bu	doren	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.400.69
SWEET POTAT	ORS-Per	- bu	.75 to .90

Topeka Lumber Market.
Joist and Scantling. \$ 23. Rough boards 23.
Rough boards 23. No. 2. 21.
Fencing
Common boards, surface 25
Stock " D 27.
" " B 42.
" A
Finishing Lumber
Shingles 3.00 to 4.
Lath 4.

DOM:	
	-Sirloin Steak per lb
**	Round " " "
***	Roasts " " "
**	Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb
**	Hind " " " "
	Hind " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
A TTTY	ON-Chops per lb
	Roast " "
**	By the carcass per lb
TRAT	Stanks per 1b
MAL	Steaks per lb
	Rosets " "
	By the carcass per lb
	-Steaks per lb
44	Roast " "

SAUSAGE—Per 10
Leather Market.
Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.
HIDES—Green
Dry Salt
Win Green
Sheep Pelts green

i	Damaged Hides are bought at 1/4 off the price.
i	TALLOW in Cakes
1	Topeka Retail Grain Market.
1	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.
1	WHEAT—Per bu. spring
1	" No.4
1	" Yellow
	OATS—Per bu 11 RYE—Per bu 3: BARLEY—Per bu 25@3
1	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs
1	" No. 8 3 0 Rye 27 CORN MEAL— 1.0
1	CORN CHOP—
-	CORN & OATS
	SHORT

Farm Machinery Cheap.—We have had placed in our hands to be sold VERY LOW for One 8-ton new stock scale warranted.

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DISTRESS after eating, one of the most unpleasant results of indigestion, will no longer be experienced if a tablespoonful of Simmons' Liver Regulator is taken after each meal. This will prevent the distress referred to; and by persevering in the use of this remedy for a few weeks a permanent cure will be effected, and pain will no longer be the penalty of eating.

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The Universal Washing Machine,-This machine is the first among all the washing ma chines heretofore patented that keeps the water boiling while the clothes are being washed. It saves two-thirds the hard work of washing. The machine is for sale at the hardware store of D. H. Forbes, 198 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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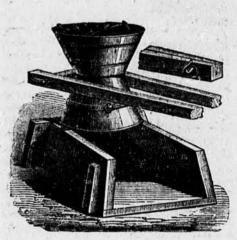
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AFTER AND OVER.

The following poem was sent by somebody who calls terrelt one of the working class, with these words prefixed:

"Here is a lutle treasure that I keep on my deek and it comforts me many times." Is it not beautifu' ?

A ter the shower, the tranquil sun; Silver stars when the day is done. I fier the snow the emerald leaves; After the barvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky; Quiet woods when the wind goes by. After the tempest, the luil of waves; After the battle, peaceful graves, After the knell, the wedding bells;

Joyiui g eetings, from sad farewe After the bud, the radient rose. After our weeping, sweet repose,

After the hurden, the blissful meed.
After the furrow, the waking seed.
After the flight, the downy nest.
Over the shadowy river—rest.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

An inquiry from a correspondent, with a re quest that we should answer through the FARMER, if we have time, suggests the idea of a question corner, as a permanency in our page. It is hard work to persuade busy wor men to tell their experience; some of them we know think they must have made some great success in the way of housekeeping achievements before they can relate it in a newspaper; but it has happened with the writer, and we presume with many another woman, that we have read of failures that were quite as suggestive, and conveyed a more lasting lesson than the story of a success.

It is easy enough for all of us to ask questions, and when we extend a general invitation for queries of all sorts, we do not mean to advertise ourselves as cyclopedias of knowledge by any means, but would say in explanation, as well as in answer to the lady who hesitatingly confess our ignorance when we with the buckwheat, ready for use. cannot answer. Who can do more or less? Perhaps an editor ought to know everything; but, alas! we are not all Horace Greeleys nor Geo. D. Prentices, nor can all Kansas editors and editresses be "our own Prentice," and go over the sea, nor heroes at home and ascend in perfect roythm from the depths in a prairie "dug-out" to the heights of La Veta Pass; and gracious, were going through the figures but besides doing our best, we feel assured others were chatting in the state of the st that we can count on the assistance of many a Kansas woman to help us with some of the the puzzlers.

"How can real or hand-made lace be distinguished from imitations?"

Lacerwise people see so many differences that they would no doubt consider such a question superfluous, but notwithstanding their opinion, we are told that some of the finer Italian imitations of Valenciennes are now so perfect that it takes an expert to discriminate, so we will take it for granted that the question is really one which will interest more persons than care to acknowledge it.

We do not to pretend to much lace wisdom, but we know that the surest test of hand-made lace is its unevenness of mesh. However fine the machine imitation, it can be detected by the he was my husband, and I had got so used to uniformity of the mesh of the ground-work, i it is a lace with a ground-work. Honiton, to my satisfaction. Duchesse, Gluny and Maltese laces are without a ground work, that is, they are all made up of figures joined together without a plain foundation of fine meshes; but the figures themselves vary a little in the real lace and are especially uniform in the machine made; besides that, the peculiar transparent appearance of real lace is wanting in the imitation; the fibre or thread of the former is oiled to pres vent its breaking, which gives it also a creamy color. We read of lace being made in cellars where the dampness of the atmosphere will prevent the thread from breaking, but only the finer and closer parts of the patterns, some writers tell us, are handled in damp air, most of the threads are oiled. Brussels Point, the most expensive of laces has never been successfully imitated, hence its great favor with wealth and royalty. The entire pattern of this lace is outlined by a thick, round thread worked over in button hole stitch with very fine thread. Various stitches are used in making leaves and flowers, giving the effect of full raised petals, shading and veining in moodiness. "Well, I never have seen business leaves, etc., and the ground-work is a very fine, nearly round mesh. Point Applique is made by sewing Honiton figures on plain Mechlin net, the figures and scallops for the edges can be bought at lace stores, and many ladies dispose them according to taste and make their own lace.

Nearly everyone is familiar with the style Valenciennes from the imitations which have differs from it only in having the figures out- not made by the brim of that old straw hat. lined with a coarser thread, which is usually flattened and shiny. We cannot refrain from adding a rather paradoxical sermon of a few adding a rather paradoxical sermon of a few "Little Mattie," said he, presently; "you've words to this short description of laces, for as good a right to be there as the best of which we trust we may be excused. The them, my wee woman."

I laughed. I did not want to be there, and amount of human strength, the time and the had no desire to represent commercial intermoney that have been squandered on real lace ests. But Jacob was grasping my arm with make one shudder as if committing a crime, at the thoughts of wearing it; but of all the ornaments that a woman can wear, nothing is Risdale youder! the villian that robbed me—Risdale youder! the villian that robbed me at once so refining, so picturesque, so bewitching as beautiful lace, either black or white; and for those who can afford nice things of them—the man that got a foreclosure on and know how to take care of them, nothing and know how to take care of them, nothing me, and left me to scrape and screw with the But it was not Jacob. The sleeper, whoever thing is so durable and satisfactory. In old Europe: fag end of all of my acres, and to grind a he was, was not so tall; he was slight, and pain.

"Are buckwheat cakes better leavened, or

made light with acid and soda." We think that to have a real old-fashioned buckwheat-cake taste, it is absolutely necessary that they are made with yeast, and if they are wanted every morning or every other morning in cool weather, we think it is much less trouble to leaven them. If a pint of batter lage idiot, grimacing and gesticulating and is left each time and more mixed with it after breakfast, and the pot set in the cellar, it will folk nodding and applauding and urging him less trouble to leaven them. If a pint of batter be nice and light by the next morning, and on, and I was glad that no one had heard all ready to bake. Or if it is desirable to set Jake's words. it away for two days, cover what is left after This was the first time since we had been in a cool place. It is an old legend with the best of buckwheat cake makers, that the longer the pot is kept going in this way without souring, the better they get; but as soon as they have to be sweetened with sods, it is time to begin again with fresh yeast. We that is not possible, a spoonful of syrup will pated, and had none of the thrifty qualities, make them brown nicely.

But for those who prefer them raised with soda, the following are excellent directions, and we heartly agree that it is better to mix graham with the buckwheat flour :

The finest tenderest cakes can be made by adding a little unbolted wheat (or Graham) flour to the buckwheat. Less than a quarter will do. Mix with cold, sour milk or fresh (not sweet) buttermilk, which is best. The soda (emptyings are dispensed with), when put in cold water, will not act satisfactorily. Bake at once. The heat will start the effervescence, and as the paste rises it will bake, thus preventing it from falling. Hence the culminating point of lightness is attained. The batter rises snowy and beautiful, and the pancake will swell to almost undue dimensions, absolutely the lightest and tenderest that can be baked, with not a touch of acid. More salt, however, must be used than usual, to counteract the too fresh taste, when soda alone is used. Thus the bother of emptyings sent the inquiry about lace, that we will not is dispensed with. Pancakes in this way can only take time, but will very gladly answer be baked at any time, and on the shortest noany questions we are capable of, and very un- tice. We keep our flour mixed, the Graham

LAURAL SPRING.

I was having my fill of fashionable life. A hand's breadth from me there were diamonds flashing, there were priceless silks gleaming and trailing along a polished floor, there were lights and perfume and music; and a splendid company, smiling and graceful others were chatting in gay groups. Just past the window where I stood, a pair of these radient creatures stood a moment, the lady coquetting with her jeweled fan. I could have put forth my hand and touched her as she passed—so near, and yet so sar from me. A stately picture, set in a costly frame, having nothing in common with such every-day, toil worn folks as the rustics who stood looking on from without, and among whom, Jacob and I, lured by the lights and

music, had stolen up. It was the piazza of the grand hotel at Laurel Spring, and a grand ball was in progress. Ah, how beautiful it was! It seemed like a kaleidoscope of jewels flashing, chang: ing, alluring, as I stood there at the window looking through.

How should I look in just such a silk? How

would Jacob appear in just such a white vest and elegant dress suit? I looked up at Jacob. He was a tall, brawny fellow, was Jacob, and seing him in that blue shirt working atield that I could not fit him in the fashionable rig

But I said, ecstatically, "Don't they look heautiful, Jacob.

But Jacob answered never a word. stood there at my side, looking on absorbed.

Again the music sounded, and the splendid movement on the floor kept time to it. It so wrought upon me that in spite of my Quaker bringing up, I felt my heart beat quick, and my feet putting themselves in mo-

"Oh, isn't it beautiful!" I said again, clasping my hands by way of steadying my-

"It's a grand play," said Jacob, gruffly "and I suppose we've got a right to applaud "Ah, but Jake, jealous old Jake, why don'

you own up that it's beautiful ?" "Pshaw!" said Jacob, impatiently, "I see nothing beautiful about it. It's all a commercial affair-the whole thing bought and paid

or. These shoddy shop-keepers and office holders and oil-diggers, and Heaven knows what all, send their women-folks here to keep trade going-for nothing else under the sun but to bargain and haggle and ogle for places

and power and money.,

'Then it's business!' said I admiringly;
for I was determined to lure Jacob out of his look so fair and desirable, Jake-unless." I added, laughing, "when I've caught a glimpse of you working afield in your old straw hat.

"Ah, that's a different story-a different story indeed," was the grave reply. "That's business of another s ort, Mattie; grinding hard work, and too much of it. And this summer, confound it, failure at the end of it all! Ah Mattie, you don't know what a load I've car ried under that old straw-hat.

Ah, but I did. Many a time I had looked from the quiet doorway and seen Jacob work. been so much worn of late years, and Mechlin ing afield with a shadow on his face that was He was revolving bitter things now, I

knew, as he stood there, a spectator of the revelry.

with the money for which I've been a bond slave for life. And, by the living God, I'll have it out of him!" As Jacob uttered these words he lifted his hand and struck sharply the broad window sill. My heart gave a great throb. I thought that every one in that great assembly must stop and stare at us. But the music sounded loudly, the dancing went on and nobody seemed to heed us. As we went down the steps we saw "Jigger Jim," the vil-

For to me those words were appalling. breakfast with a pint of cold water and put it married that I had ever heard Jacob utter any thing approaching an oath. It startled me like the light of a flame, suddenly glaring up . red and lurid in the midst of a quiet wood-

Jacob had been reputed a little wild; a good many wise old folk had shook their heads when we came together. It was said he run through all his thrifty father's money, think they are better mixed with milk, but if had been wasteful and speculative and dissiand forehandedness deemed so among the orderly farming people of Laurel neighborhood. Some said I would surely re-pent if I married him. Had the time for repentance come now?

Well, we had not been prosperous this year, and Jacob's farming had been marred by

drought and blight: Well do I remember the aspect of that blighted cornfield, from which we had ex- denly. pected so much. It reminded me of a troop of weather beaten soldiers that I saw once returning home in the latter days of war, jaded, you daft. dispirited, and with ragged banners trailing in the dust. No music, no cheers of welcoming voices, no hats off to welcome their return So, wearily, with dejected heads and thin, the shore. long leaves uplitted, our cornfield trailed on

Something of this demoralization had, per-haps, entered into our household— a sort of a nameless shadow, a bleak and blighting something, against which no activity and no energy could avail. We were young, you see, and had, as it were, just commenced life, and it was hard to know that things were going wrong with us from the beginning.

But Jake was still a hero in my eyes, and I loved him well, and it was to lure him a little dreaming.

Jacob laughed, "You fairly scared me, little from the impalpable gloom that was settling about us that I proposed this evening's stroll, I did not take naturally to dejection and moodiness, and that settled quiet that settles like mould on some married lives; and the music, the moonlight and the stirring people were like wine to me, and I should have gone oack to our quiet little cottage gay as a lark, had it not been for these words. They seemed like lead to my heart of hearts and weighed it down as we walked silently homeward.

It was late when we returned, but Jacob seemed in no wise inclined to retire. He walked about, restless and reticent. place seemed too small for him; his tall figure seemed to contract its limited space, as he moved to and fro, till it was almost a relief to see him step down from the doorway and silently stride down the road. It was no new thing for him to walk off the "blues" in that way; and I never intruded on these moods, when he appeared to mentally set me aside as one who could not share in the thoughts that were urging him. Generally he came back to me out of these morose fits more loving and king than ever, and this was joy enough. I wandered But to-night I was restless too.

down to the gate and watched his tall figure, as, with a deep shadow stalking after it in the moonlight, it disappeared down a turn of the road. I fell into a reverie while standing was coming back to finish the job, there—a reverie of I know not how long duraif you had not come to the rescue." tion. I was roused from it by the appearance on the road of Jigger Jim's distorted figure. We were very good friends, Jigger Jim and I pinned this on my dress like a brooch, was man, whom we had so strangely and unwitindescribable. This time he stopped in the tingly rescued—this was but a man after all, road and doffed his cap—a courtesy only ex- and not a fiend. Sickness cleared away some tended to certain dignitaries of the village on rare occasions. Jigger understood "manners," but deemed them too good for ordinary use. He was in high spirits, apparently : laughed his strange, gutteral laugh; pointed to the moon sparkling above us, then to his breast, and was hugely pleased when I indicated that the diamonds he had seen down at the ball were like that. Then elevating his claw-like fingers, he gave a great leap, as if to grasp the serene planet, and pointing to my shaw and drapery, left me to inter that he would like to see me bedizened with something as ustrous as the moon and the diamonds. Smiling, as the harmless fellow went his way, I bethought me that it was late, and begun to wonder why Jacob did not come back.

I concluded, after a while, that I would stroll down the road and meet him-it was so solitary at the house, and the night was so all luring. After you passed a certain turn of the road, you came almost in sight of the sea A little earlier in the evening you were apt to meet knots of young folks here and there, strolling up from the hotels. But at this hour it was solitary and quiet. The water touched the shore gently with a sooth ing sound; the beach stretched away, white and glittering, circling the blue water with a grand sweep that curved out to the misty distance, where a silver veil only seemed to in-tercept earth and heaven. People said this was a bleak and solitary place in winter time. Now it was rarely lovely. I gave a long free breath as I looked. No wonder Jacob lingered abroad on such a night as this. So smiling sweet was the scene that I forgot the weight upon my heart, and wandered on aimlessly, childishly, thinking of nothing but its beauty. A little way up, the dusk shadow of the rocks cut sharply into the silver of the shore. I could imagine that on stermy days this place might wear a forbid-ding aspect. In old times it was said that smugglers had lurked about those rocks, hidden in their overhanging ledges, and creeping into their cave in that very shadow. How could any one discern them as they lay there on the sand, watching for their boat? Peering into the shadow with this thought on my mind, I felt my heart for a moment almost cease beating, for there on the sands, in that very shadow, a man lay asleep, apparantly. The next moment it occurred to me that Jacob wearied out, with his day's work, had fallen asleep down here. He had done so once before, poor fellow, though that was before

I approached very cautiously, thinking, pert haps, he might be playing a practical jeke on me, as he used to in the olden days.

an families, heir-looms of old lace rank next living out of the rocks! A gentleman is he elegantly dressed, apparently. But I went no to family lewels. an electric shock-a weird and preternatural telegram. This was the man whom Jacob had pointed out to me, prone and insensible. And where was Jacob?

Then I gathered courage and approached him. I touched him with my trembling hands, but he did not move.

It was death, then keeping watch by the moon lit shore-death that had lured me on to come down and meet him here, terrible and face to face. I turned and fled down the sands, wildly, with flying feet, to escape the vision of terror that chased me as I went.

At my own threshold, stunned and fainting I sank upon the stepping stone. A figure standing in the doorway stooped and lifted

"Why, Mattie! how is this, my lass? thought you safe in bed."

I withdrew from the embracing arms; stood aloof, shivering and gasping.
"I have been down—down to the seashore-'And something has scared the wee woman

said Jacob, in his most winsome and soothing "We'll rest a bit, rest a bit, poor little birdie." The sweetness and softness of his voice as he said these words seemed to me like that of

one who feels the hour of eternal separation draw near. He came toward me. I held up my hands beseechingly. "Do not come near me now, Jacob. Oh, not now, for I

have seen—have seen a terrible sight down on the sands. Stephen Risdale-Jacob's face gathered color, his eye shot "Did he insult you, the villain?" he said

"He is dead," I answered, sharply and sud-"Dead!" repeated Jacob, "Oh, come away come away, Mattie; the moonlight has made

"I wish that it had," I cried bitterly. "Oh I wish that it had."

Jacob picked up his hat, which lay upor

"Come, Mattie" he said, "let us go down that way again; it's some ill shadow, I doubt

not, has unsettled your nerves. Come!"

He took me by the arm, not roughly, but hastily, and hurried me up the road at a breathless pace. It was not long before we came to the great shadow of the rock where had seen the figure lying. But it was not on the spot where I had left it. A strange relief, the lightness from a terrible load came to my heart-it almost seemed as if I had really been

woman," he said.

At that moment I heard a rustling in the bushes fringing the foot of the rock, and turn ing my strange eyes thither, I saw a figure sitting there. It made the blood tingle in my veins, that sight, for this drooping recumbent shape was a man, at least.

It was, indeed, Stephen Risdale, and when Jacob awkwardly, but determinedly drew near, we saw that he was stunned and bruised, and that the frill of his shirt was torn, and the splendid diamond was gone from his breast. Looking down from the rocks at that moment I saw the broad warped face of Jigger Jim. He nodded to me knowingly, putting his finger to his lips, then uttering one of his ear splitting yells, scrambled out of sight.

"What sort of idiots are all you people here," gasped the victim as the ape-like figure disappeared, "that you let a crazy dog like that prowl about without a keeper?

Jacob made some gentle answer. He was thinking perhaps of the hard words he had spoken that evening. He touched the in-jured man tenderly with his strong hands, and helped him to his feet.

"We are all idiots, more or less, I believe, said Jacob.

Stephen looked about him warily. was coming back to finish the job, I suppose, We took Stephen Risdale to our own house

that night and cared for him tenderly. It was long before he fully recovered, but appreciation of our friendship by presenting was full of rejoicing. This man who might me with a huge brass button. His glee, when have been a visitor of terror all my life, this co., ill. nursing him was a real pleasure to me. I fogs from his brain, and rendered his mental vision clearer. He had done wrong; he was willing to make restitution. That acquisitive ness which is the normal condition of a shrewd, business man, melts like frost in the tever of illness.

Stephen swore he would have Jigger shut np from farther harm doing and he did so. But the diamond which Jigger had secreted bafiled all search. It was only by long manœuvering, and a craftiness rivaling his own, that it was finally recovered.

One day, with secret trembling (although I knew that Jacob and Stephen were following within call), I allured him up among the crags overhanging the water; and there with frantic gesticulations and inarticulate mouthings and idiotic shouts of laughter, the jewel was delivered to my keeping, and I carried it home like a princess, Jigger Jim clapping his hands with satisfaction to see it flashing on my breast. He had stolen the gem for me, poor Jigger, and I was sorry to reward him so treacherously. He had stolen it for me, and Stephen Risdale declared it should be mine

It is mine. I see it shining now in a harvest of plenty from our restored acres. I see it flashing in Jacob's glad, bright eyes. phen Risdale, when he came up this fall, des clared ours was the brightest little place he ever was in. And well it may be, for there is no shadow now—there never will be again—between Jacob and myself.—Harper's Weekly.

ITEMS FROM EXCHANGES. The Princess Louise is now interested in cheap cookery movement in Brighton, England. A teacher has been engaged from the Kensington National School of Cookery, who gives lessons in all branches of the art.

on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operatlons. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty in the course of a few hours by giving full vent to his emotions. In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed, the result may be St. Vitus's dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is near-ly always useful; and nothing can be more useful than the crying of children when any thing occurs to give them physical or mental



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GREAT MEN.

We always think of great men as in the act of performing the deeds which give them renown, or else in stately repose, grand, gloomy and majestic. And yet this is hardly fair, be-cause even the most gorgeous and magnifi-cent of human beings have to bother thems selves with the little things of life which en-gage the attention of us smaller people. No doubt Moses snuffed and got angry when he had a severe cold in his head, and if a fly bit his leg while he was sitting in the desert, why should we suppose he did not jump and use violent language and rub the sore place? And Cæsar—isn't it tolerably certain that he became furious when he went up stairs to get his slippers in the dark, and found that Calphurnia had shoved them back under the bed, so that he had to sweep around wildly for them with the broom-handle? And when Solomon cracked his crazy-bone, is it unreasonable to empose that he hopped around the room and looked mad and felt as if he wanted room and looked mad and leit as if he wanted to cry? Imagine George Washington sitting on the edge of the bed putting on a clean shirt, and grumbling at Martha because the buttons were off; or St. Augusting with an appon around his neck having his fair cut; or Joan of Arc holding her front hair in her mouth, as women do, while she fixed up her, back hair; or Napoleon jumping out of bed in a frenzy to chase a musquito around the room with a pillow; or Martin Luther in his night shirt trying to put the baby to sleep at two o'clock in the morning; or Alexander the Great with the hiccough; or Thomas Jefferson getting suddenly over a fence to avoid a dog; or the Duke of Wellington lying in bed with the mumps; or Daniel Webster abusing his wife because she hadn't tucked the covers in at the foot of the bed; or Benjamin Franklin paring his corn with a razor; Jonathan Edwards at the dinner table wanting to sneeze just as he gets his mouth full of beef; or Noah stand-ing at his window throwing bricks at a cat.

HOW HE LIKED IT.

"Well, Jim," said one school boy to another, as they met at the noon recess, "how do you

like the new house?"
"Like nothing," contemptuously replied the other. "There's seven boys in the block all bigger'n me, and not one I can boss; the tel-egraph pole before the door is all full of splinters, and it's worth a fellow's life, let splinters, and it's worth a fellow's life, let alone the legs of his trousers, to try and climb up it; the grocer's store round the corner has got a big dog, and wire nettings over the apples and things, and altogether it's a regular old cave of gloom. I tell you, it ain't a circumstance to the house we left, if it has got the modern improvements, and the rent is cheaper and there's work your That house cheaper, and there's more room. That house, Jimmy, was like what I think heaven'il be Springetime, you could sail for blocks and blocks in the gutters on sections of the sidewalk, and every winter there was skating rinks on all the vacant lots round. Not a boy on the street more'n seven years old, and every ery one of them would pay me a marble, or the first bite of his apple, or some other evidences of wealth, every day in the week, for me not to knock off his hat, or shoot him with a pea shooter where his clothes were tight. And as ror groceries, the Dutchman round the corner was too blind to see you hook anything, and, if he did he was too fat to run far. I tell you, it was a little heaven upon earth. People might have some regard for their children when they move."

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

POST A STRA

1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mcil, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st
day of November and the first day of April, except when
found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.
No persons, except citizens and householders can take
upa stray.

for not posting.

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

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

of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and lile an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same, find its eash value. He shall also give a bond to the State n double the value of such stray.

The lattice of the Recent shall within twenty days from

siltered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State n double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

They shall plso determine cost of keeping and the b enemits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

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

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,
head of cattle.

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

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

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

For the Week Ending November 23, 1877.

Cherokee County,-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. MULES—Taken up by H H Hitchcock, Lowell Tp, Oct. 25, 1877, one sorrel horse mule 3 yrs old, 14 hands high, and harness marks. Valued at \$25.

Also, one brown horse mule 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by John O Walker, Pleasant View Tp, Sept. 22, 1877, one bay mare 16 hands high, left hind foot white, blind in right eye, shod all round. Valued at \$25.

#25
HORSE—Taken up by John Kendall, Pleasant View Tp. Oct. 16, 1877, one dark bay horse, collar and saddle marks, 15 hands high, shod all round, Valued at \$45.
Also, one light bay mare, collar and harness marks, shod all round, 15 hands high, 9 yrs old. Valued at \$35.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolly, Clerk, STERR—Taken up by L H Long, Hays Tp, Oct. 11, 1877, one red steer, 3 yrs old, branded on left side H B, tops of cars cropped. Valued at \$25.

Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by N G Nelson, Wolf River Tp, Oct. 20, 1877, one brindle, white spotted steer (last spring calf), split in right ear. Valued at \$10.

Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A J Garrett, Union Tp. Sept. 29, 877, one strawberry roan horse supposed to be 7 yrs old, bout 14% finade high, left hind foot white half way to he knee, saddle and harness marks, shod all round with lain shoes, wind galls on pastern joints, no other marks rbrands. Valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by Wm Webb, Fairview Tp. Novemer 13, 1877, one red cow, white belly, white spot on each ide about the flank, part of bush of tail off, marked with wallow fork in right ear, supposed to be 7 or 8 yrs old. Valued at \$18.

Also, red helfer calf 5 months old.

Lincoln County-Ed. M. Harris, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Patrick W Kelly, Pleasant Tp, one light sorrel horse, light mane and tail, branded on near shoulder A W, white spot in face, about 4 years old, Valued at \$35.

Also, one chestnut mare, white spot in forehead, near hind foot white, about 3 yrs old, sore on back when taken up. Valued at \$40.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk MULE—Taken up by John Griffin, Centreville Tp, Sept. 25, 1871, one bay horse mule, 8 yrs old, harness marks on shoulder and back. Valued at \$60, FILLY—Taken up by John Powell, Stanton Tp, Oct. 7, 1877, one chestant sorrel filly 2 yrs old, small white spot in tace, right hind foot white, about 13 hands high. Valued at \$20.

Lyon County .- J. S. Craig, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by 'Joseph Debough, Reading Tp. (Reading P O) Nov. 1,1877, one two-year-old steer, red and white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

HEIFEM—Taken up by Daniel Bitler, Center Tp. (Emporia P O) Nov. 5, 1877, one white yearling heifer, branded J P or J B on right hip, no marks, little red on inside of ears. Valued at \$11.

Nemaka County .- Walter J. Ingram, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by George Cox, Wetmore Tp. Nov. 5, 1877, one light redsteer, white line back, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands, supposed to be 2 yrs old. Appraised at \$15.

COW—Taken up by H H Hillix, Richmond Tp, Nov. 10, 1877, one small, red cow about 3 years old, roan face, some white on belly, no marks or brands perceivable.

Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by P H Doyle Sterling, Nov. 1, 1877, one bay popy mare, branded P on left shoulder, Valued at \$25.

Riley County-Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. STERR—Taken up by Wm Simpson, Bala Tp, Nov. 1877, one red roan, yearling steer, white face, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Saline County—John Anderson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Brown, Gypsum Tp, Nov. 8, 1877, one small, spotted, gray horse, 6 or 7 yrs old, 4 hands high, dark legs, saddle marks, no other marks ir brands. Valued at \$35.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F J Heil, Monmouth Tp. Oct. 15, 1877, one dark chestnut sorrel horse about 10 yrs old, about 15 hands high, white star in face, harness marks, string halt in right hind foot. Valued at \$90.

Also one sorrel horse, light mane and tail, right hind foot white, star in face, seemingly blind in left eye, about 5 years old, harness marks, about 15 hands high.

Sumner County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Jesse M Vulgamore, London Tp, Oct. 8, 1877, one pony horse, spotted roan color, F branded on law, figure 4 on left hip, J P on left shoulder Valued at \$18.

Wyandotte County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. a COW-Taken up by Thomas Downs, Wyandotte Tp, Nov. 13, 1877, one red and white spotted cow 8 yrs old. Valued at \$20. COW-Taken up by Thomas Fruit, Quindaro Tp, Oct. 26, 1877, one red roan cow, neck much darker than body, 7 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25. Strays for the Week ending November 7th, 1877

Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Lindsay J. Hicks in Spring Tp. one bay mare mule, branded (T. B.) on left shoulder Valued at \$55.

Davis County-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. COLT-Taken up by John Dolquist of Milford Tp., Sept 20th, 1877, one mare colt, light bay, three white feet, star in forehead, one year old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Johnson County-Joseph Martin, County Clerk COW—Taken up by D G Campbell, one mile east of Shaw nee, Kan. Sept. 13th, 1877, one brindle cow, white back and belly, white stripes around both hind legs, branded (V)on right hip, about 8 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Butler of Oxiord Tp., on Oct. 17th, 1877, one yellow Texas steer, branded (R H) on left shoulder, (S) on right hip, no other brands or marks. Valued at \$25.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by John H Loree, Reading Tp posted before M Fagan, J. P. Oct. 15th, 1577, one bay horse pony 3 yrs old, 13 hands high, white star in torchead, white strip on nose, dark strip on one, dark strip on one hands at all, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Mlami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk MARE-Taken up by Mitton B. Carnes, Hichland Tp. Sept. 15th, 157, one bay mare, 8 yrs old, 14½ hands high, lett hind foot white, spavin on right leg, fame in right shoulder, moon-eyed, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40. ALSO, one black yearling mule, no marks or brands. Valued at \$50.

BULL-Taken up by Joseph Hitchcock, Stanton Tp. Oct. 10th, 1877, one roan bull 3 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. W. Kelly, Noble Tp, Oct. 10th, 1877, one black mare, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$30 MARE—Taken hp by Thomas Nolan, Vermillion Tp, Oct. 29 1877, one black mare, 2 yrs old, white strip in forehead, right hind foot white to the pastern joint and ring-bone on left hind leg. Valued at \$30.

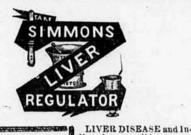
Neosho County .- C. F. Stauber, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by E. Pixley, Grant Tp. Oct. Sth. 1877, Jone bay horse about 15 hands high, one hind 130t white, about 6 yrs old. Yalued at \$40.

Sumper County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. Taken up by J. R. Ward, Dixon Tp., Oct. 23d, 18:7, one red and white Texas cow 14 yrs old, branded (G. H.) on the block Valued at \$10.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Win E Corbett, Mission Tp. Oct 9th, 1877, one light sorrel horse 4 yrs old, 15 hands high, white stripe in face, right htnd foot white about six Inches above pattern joht, collar marks, no other brands or marks. Valued at \$70. ALSO, one bayhorse, 6-yrs old, 14 hands high, saddle and collar marks, no other marks or brands, Valued at \$70.

Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Joseph Williams, Six MileTp, Oct. 25th, 1877, one bright sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, 9 yrs old, long star in foreness, hind feet white, billed in left eye, collar lump on left shoulder. Valued at \$40.



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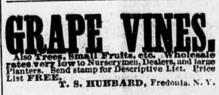
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It was midnight. Mrs. B. relapsed beneath the blankets, and had one eye well directed towards the realm of dreams, while the other was holding by a frail tenure upon the world of reality, when her ear was saluted by a nibble. She arose upon her elbow, and cried, "shool shool" The sound ceased. Again she laid herself away as carefully as she would have stored eggs at forty-five cents a dream, when—nibble, nibble! "Shool" cried Mrs. B, burling her shoe at the spot from whence the sound proceeded. The clock struck twelve, and the poor woman counted the knots as they ran off the reel of Time, with a saddened heart.

Nibble, nibble—and 'she hurled the other shoe at her invisible tormenter. It was all MOUSE HUNTING.

shoe at her invisible tormenter. It was all with ut avail; "the shooing" was useless. So taking a light in one hand, and a shoe in the other, she made a tour of the room, but no mouse cou'd be found.

Orce more she ensconced herself in bed, and was near the state when dreams are rife, and the room grows dim, and again, nibble,

Mrs. B. arose, but this time she put on a shoe! Omin'us movement! It is said, that when a woman wets her finger, fleas had better flee. The star of that mouse's destiny was setting She pursued him. The mouse, in an attempt to run by, presumed too much upon former success. He came too near the upraised foot. It tell like an avalanche, and he was dead forever!

Eyes have they, but they see not—potatoes. Ears have they, but they hear not—cornstalks.—Detroit Free Press. Arms have they but they hug not—windmills.—Yonkers Gazette Tongues have they, but they talk not—wagons—Poughkeepsie (N. Y) Press, Legs have they, but they walk not—tables—Poughkeepsie News. Heads have they, but they think not—cabbages. Hudson Register, Hands have they, but they toil not—tramps.—Camden Post Noses have thay, but they smell not—pitchers.—New York Express. Lips have they, but they kiss not—tuilps.—Phila delphia Bulletin Teeth have they, but they chew not—bucksaws.—Detroit Free Press Wings have they, but they walk not.—verses.—Boston Globe. Panes have they, but they grumble not—windows—Lowell Courier Joints have they, but they bend not—grain stalks. Hearts have they, but they love not—trees. Diaphragms have they, but they sneeze not—snellfish. Pulse have they, but it throbs not—gardens—Boston Advertiser Mouths they have, but they speak not—rivers. Mouths they have, but they speak not—rivers. Knees they have, but they kneel not—ships Sculls they have, but they think not—boats. Beards have they, but no hair—oysters.—Boston Bulletin. Sinews have they, but they sin not—newspaper men. Heads have they, but they go not head first—lobsters—New York Herald. Hands have they, but they grasp not—Clocks. A foot has it, but no corns—A mountain. Beds have they, but they sleep not—Rivers Necks have they, yet they sleep not—Rivers. Necks have they, yet they diptheria not—Squashes.—KAN. FARMER.

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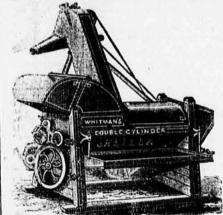
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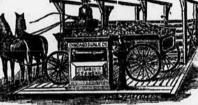


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ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

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P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

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-A L 8 Q-Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

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Berkshire Pigs.

The best specimens at lowest rates. CHARLES F. MILLS, Springfield Ills

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Eggs of three breeds of Silk-worms awarded for their fineness, First Premium at the Centennial. Book on Silk Culture: How to make Silk Culture Pay. PRICE 50 CENTS.

Best varieties of mulberry trees, For Sale: Moretti Japanese, Lhou. Rose, and many varieties of the White. These Trees, the best for Silkworm food, are also ornamental forest and fruit trees. Nother Grasshoppers, Borers, nor other insects in ure or molest them. Cocoons produced by eggs of our silkworms while yet alive will bring from \$1.00 to \$1.40 a pound. Send for Circular. L.S. CROZIER, Williamsburg Franklin Co, Kansas.

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Just published for 1878 and containing much of interest to all who have a garden, mailed free or with packets of the very best Pausies and Verbenas for 25cts. All seeds of the choicest quality, fresh and and reliable. Try them. Address, E. WYMAN, JR. Seedsman, Rockford, Ill.

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Farm Machinery and Wagons,

Kansas City, Mo.



SUCCESS IS THE TEST OF MERIT.

The Mitchell Wagon has been before the public for the past 47 years, and has given entire satisfaction during that time. None but the most thoroughly seasoned timber and the best material of every description is used in its manufacture. It is sold in no less than thirty-five States and Territories of the United States, and stands the most severe tests of any climate.

Some of the Reasons why the Mitchell Wagon should be used by Farmers, Teamsters, and Others: They are made by the best Wagon Mcchanics in the world. None but the Best Ohio, Indiana, and Canada hickories are used for Axles, and all other materials are of the best quality. Both Lower and Top Boxes are ironed on top. Tongue Hounds are double braced. The PATENT COUPLING, used by use only, prevents the wearing and weakenings of the hind Axle by an fron Box Coupling botted to the hind Axle and bolster. Hind Bad Gate you will notice is double. Bottoms are matched and painted, and have six supporters thereby securing the end from breaking when loading heavy weights. The Spokes are driven in glue and never work loose. Bolsters on heavy Wagons are ironed on top. All the Stakes are bolted in the Bolster, and not driven in, as many are which soon work loose. Because they are the Lightest Runnaving had over 46 years' experience in building Wagons, superintends their manufacture, which is a sale guarantee for a perfect Wagon.

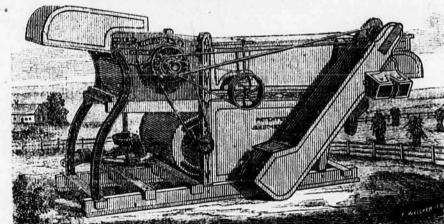
All who use Wagons must not forget that first-class work costs more and is worth more than cheap work.



CORTLAND Platform Spring Wagon.

It has come to be acknowledged that the "PLATFORM WAGON" is the best form of all others for general business purposes—particularly for the farmer, it having a greater range from light to neavy load, carrying it with greater ease and safety being distributed over a greater number of springs, and supporting the load nearer the wheels. To THE FARMER, to whom a light-diaft, easy-riding wagon, capable of carrying from one to ten hundred pounds, is a necessity, the "Platform Spring" is peculiarly suited, carrying the Family to Church and to Town, Grain to Mill, Produce to Market, etc., taking the place of the cumbersome Lumber Wagon and the Buggy. . . The manufactory of THE CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGON covers over TWO ACRES of ground and contains every modern invention and appliance for making the best possible Wagon. Nothing hut Platform Spring Wagons are made therein and their unequaled reputation proves their superior excellence. Do not be induced to buy shoddy work at any price, but

BUY THE CORTLAND.



The Kingsland Sheller!

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

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

hucked corn.
The following testimonials speak for themselves:

The following testimonials speak for themselves:

Campallton, Mo., August 17th, 1870.

Gentlemen:—In reply ty your enquiry in regard to your No. 2 Shelier, would say we find it superior to any we have ever used. We run it there days this week in shuck corn—i. e. ear corn with the shuck on as it grows on the stalk; both corn and shuck damp and wet, and we shelled and sacked 2630 bushels. It has proven entirely estistactory to us and all who have seen it, and we heartily recommend the No. 2 to anyone wanting a small Power Sheller.

Yours,

OCHELTREE, KAS, December 13, 1876.

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



ALBOY 10 YEARS OLD -Can shell with it-

AS WELL AS A MAN.

Strong, Compact & Handsome. HARDWOOD FRAME-ALL GEARING IN-SILE, SHELLS THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST EAR PERFECTLY.

-Such is the-

DEERE, MANSUR & KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

J. K. HUBSON, Editor & P. oprietor, Topeka, Kan

Dairy.

WINTER BUTTER.

above subject says: The feed that produces the best butter is

thy cut early and well cured in the cock, with dewn on a glass under the microscope, have little exposure to the sun, is certainly the best been observed to show only a flattened surfodder. Mixed with this may be given a daily face, instead of a round form, as in natural feed of three or four quarts of meal consisting milk. of yellow corn and whest bran in equal parts, The cream upon such milk rises slowly and or wheat bran and barley. When oats are scarcity, and churns to butter with increased mixed in the feed the butter loses color, and difficulty. When much of the refuse is fed, sometimes the cream is long in churning, the milk becomes so unnatural that it will and no dairyman except a milkman should shown it to be defective in fat and casein, but use it for feed. Sugar beets and carrots are having an excess of albumen, a state of things excellent roots for butter; mangles, turnips, common in the milk of diseased animals. and sutabagus are objectionable on account of The milk is defective in flavor, and thickens the flavor. We have found steaming the more easily than milk from healthy food. It feed to be an economy where the requisite is so wanting in peculiar flavor derived from help is at hand without extra cost, and if the food on which cows are usually fed, as to apfeed is given slightly warm it adds much to pear insipid when compared with other milk, corn and wheat bran in equal parts. Half of tirely. this was given in the morning and half in the The use of brewers' grains to much extent evening. At noon ten pounds of hay were deteriorates the quality and diminishes the millions less. given in the racks, and just before milking in quality of butter from the milk of the cows the atternoon each cow received a pailful of using it, and it so fills the milk with foreign cut roots, sprinkled with corn meal or bran, ferments as to spoil it entirely for making Each feed, except the hay, was sprinkled with cheese. No swill can, with impunity, be fed salt, at the rate of a handful to each cow. The to cows from whose milk cheese is to be made. butter produced was of a good color, and a pail Even the refuse of cheese factories, at one which was kept over a year was as sweet and time so highly prized and deemed so innocent might be convenient at the time. No differ- the manufacture of malt and spirituous lience in results could be noticed, excepting quore. when the food was steamed the cows left some of the hay and nosed over their roots considerably, as if either satisfied or devoid of appea

The dairy accommodations may now be greatly simplified since the method of cold setting has come into practice. This system is copied from the Swedish dairy, and consists in setting the milk in closely covered, deep pans, which are either bodily submerged in a tank of cold water or are placed in a close ice closet, where they are in either case kept at a temperature but little above freezing. The former system is the Cooley plan, and the latter the Hardin method, both being patented, or, at least the necessary pans, tanks and coolers are covered by patents. They are, however, so desirable as to their results that one can The dairy accommodations may now be so desirable as to their results that one can guines cows purchased by Mr. Crane at Mr. well afford to pay the small cost charged for Cochrane's sale in Canada, in June 1876.

Mr. Besttie informs us that when he saw the their use. The churning and preparing of the butter, however, are in no way different in a winter dairy from the methods of a summer "Airdrie Dutchess 6th" and "Airdrie Duchess dairy of the first class, excepting, perhaps, in regard to coloring. This may sometimes be needed. When necessary, it should be done good loins, nice quarters, graceful carriage, skillfully and by no means overdone. The color used is a preparation of annatto, in liequid form, which is mixed with cream; generally a teaspoonful is sufficient for 20 quarts of great promise, calved on the 26th of Autoria and the color of great promise, calved on the 26th of Autoria and the color of great promise, calved on the 26th of Autoria and the color of great promise, calved on the 26th of Autoria and the color of great promise, calved on the 26th of Autoria and the color of great promise. stirred with the rest in the churn until a sail to England from Canada early in No. a slight gelden tint is observable. This is sufficient. If more is given the color is redish purchase may be attended with good luck. and the butter is never naturally red. A clear, full lemon tint is the proper color,

CRUEL FREDING OF COWS

to be the most unfit for such use. I know but little personally of this variety of swill, but I know enough of it to know that milk derived from it is unfit for buman food, although it contains considerable nutritive matter. With the refuse of breweries I am more familiar, having used the milk of cows consuming it, having used the milk of cows consuming it, is steadily moving south, and to put farmers and having analyzed it and examined it under a powerful microscope. The refuse of from a late number of the Prairie Farmer. brewerles contains a large percentage of al- Late seeding seems to be about the only feasbreweries contains a large percentage of all able and at the same time effectual remedy, buminous matter, and the cows feed upon it and the wheat growers of the south, say south give large messes of milk, as it is usual for of 36°, are fortunate in being able, if they miniods are in abundance. The result upon month of November, or later, and escape all the health of the cow is not favorable, when much of the refuse is fed.

order, and all the secretions become changed, increasing liabilities to disease and aggravating all the ailments which befall cows living should be adopted for its extermination. There upon other and more wholesome food. . Post, are two broods of flies during the year, the mertem examination has shown that the acidity in the swill dissolves off the lining mem-brane of the stomach, leaving bare patches of The eggs are laid on the blades of young the fibers in the walls of the stomach. The wheat as it comes up, where they hatch out leaves of the omasum (manifolds) I have leaves of the omasum (manifolds) I have the tiny stalk where they feed upon the plant found so corroded with acid as to be riddled till the maggets are full grown, when they ach, making its contents very offensive.

Warm days of April and May that start the growth of the young wheat, also complete the transformation of the flies, and they come the cows living principally upon it. A more forth as perfect insects. These deposit their

The milk of cows to which it is fed soon the solids sometimes running down as low as 9.5 per cent. 13 per cent. being the usual proportion of dry solids in healthy milk. The milk globules, which are usually made up of very delicate membranous sacks, filled with The New York Times in an article on the fat become materially changed in their character. The sacks, according to the extent the refuse is used, become filled with water inearly cut hay. Clover, blue grass and timo- stead of fat, so that the globules, when dried

Buckwheat produces white and tasteless butter not make butter at all. Every analysis has the compost of the cows, aids digestion, and Used in my family, milk from the refuse of the compost of the cows, aids digestion, and losed in my family, milk from the refuse of lor the second, but this year they have decreased the milk product. In our own practice we have found that carefully grown unpalatable, but unsatisfactory as food, and well-cured, sweet corn fodder is equal although in only a few instances has disease third quarter of 1877 the failures were six hundred to the composition of the second, but this year they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years the number has risen year; but for the second quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three, years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past three years they have decreased in the third quarters of the past and well-cured, sweet corn fodder is equal although in only a few instances has disease third quarter of 1876 to the best hay. The daily rations for cows been traced to the direct and immediate result While the amount for has in the second quarter of 1876. that were giving one pound of butter daily of its use, it has always been regarded as induring the depth of swinter in our dairy were ferior and finally as unfavorable to health, two bushel baskets of cut corn fodder, with and has only been tolerated when other milk for the quarter last clossed it was twelve mile three and one-half quarts of ground feed of could not be obtained, and at last rejected en-

well-flavored when opened as when packed as food for cows, has proved so harmful that The cut feed was sometimes moistened with it is now entirely discarded as cattle-food hot water, and covered to steep until it was in cheese and butter dairies; but it is mild nearly cool, and was sometimes steamed, as indeed in comparison with the refuse from

DUCHESSES FOR ENGLAND.

Under the head of "American Thousand-Guinea Duchesses for England," the North British Agriculturist of Oct, 17th, has the fol-

of cream. This is to be mixed thoroughly gust, 1876, and sired by "4th duke of Hill-with a bowlful of cream and the mixture is hurst," a young Duchess bull bred by Cochvember, and we hope Mr. Holford's plucky

We understand that Mr. Crane considers his recently acquired property in Kansas not yet quite suitable for the breeding and rearing of such valuable animals as those inheriting Duchess blood. In these circumstances we I consider swill, says Prof. Arnold, in the learn that Mr. Crane is not unlikely to send the pair of beautiful "Airdrie Duchess" cows milch cows, and that derived from distilleries land for sale, the market being better in this country than on the other side of the water. Then, of course, for animals of such breeding, the British market is very tempting.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

These are unmistakable indications that this, one of the worst insect remedies of wheat cows feeding upon any food in which albu need to, to put off fall wheat seeding into the danger from him :

(Cecidomyia destructor, Say.) Without stopnuch of the refuse is fed.

The blood of the animal soon gets out of known to our farmers, where it has been, to need description, I will give so much of the habits of the Hessian fly as will enable us to understand the reasons for the methods that or even later, though the numbers that appear in a few days and proceed down the blade to with holes, from the edges of which pus ex- change to the pupa or flaxseed state, as it is uded and dropped into the cavity of the atom- commonly called, and pass the winter. The

moderate use produces milder effects, but in eggs on the blades as before, and when hatched, the young maggots flud their way to the same direction. The milk of cows to which it is fed soon assumes an abnormal condition. First, it becomes thin and watery, and the proportion of cream and dry solids is greatly reduced, when several are imbedded in a joint, they so weaken the plant that it withers and dies. The flies from this brood come forth, perhaps, some of them as early as some time in July, but as stated above, the most of them hatch

later in the season.

From the above we see that the most of the insects are in the pupa or flaxseed state when the grain is cut, and if this could be threshed the grain is cut, and if this could be threshed as soon as dry enough, the straw spread over the stubble, and the straw and stubble both burut, most of them would be destroyed. This would do but little good unless all of a community where the fly had obtained a foothold would unite in burning not only the straw and stubble of the wheat after cutting, but also the straw and stubble of two and have but also the straw and stubble of rye and barley, as it works in them enough to continue the pest. But it is too late now to apply this remedy this year. In lieu of that, if farmers would put off sowing their wheat till after a good frost, this will doubtless do much good, as my observation is that late sown wheat (in this I am speaking of winter wheat) escapes with but little injury even when near an early sown field that is badly injured.

FAILURES OF THE LAST NINE MONTHS.

Dun, Barlow & Co.'s figures for the first three quarters of 1877 are even more encourageing than those for the first and second quarters. In 1875 and 1876 the failures for the third quarters considerably exceeded those for the second, but this year they have deter of each of these three years steadily risen, in the third quarter of each has fallen; and 1877. The total of failures for nine months past is five hundred less than for the same part of 1876, and total liabilities are fourteen

TEXAS FEVER IN CATTLE.

In the case of Texas fever, something can be done by the owner of an infected pasture. Such pasture should at once be cleared of all cattle, and by way of precaution against the possible development of the disease, all cattle that have been on such fields should each receive one-half ounce hyposulphate of seda, and one dram carbolic acid, and to be repeated twice daily for a week. These agents may be easily given dissolved in drinking water, or mixed with food. The cattle should a lso be cleared of ticks by rubbing them over with become on by using a liniment of one part kerosene, or by using a liniment of one part oil of tar and fifteen parts of whale oil.—Prof. Law, in Tribune.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to asvertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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TURQUOISE SILK only 75cts, per yard, in all colors. ELEGANT PLUSHES in all the new shades. SATIN in all colors from \$1.50 npwards. Elegant double faced satin ribbon. No. 16,only 75cts per yard. REAL OSTRICH TIPS 50 cts. 75 cts. \$1.00 and upwards. Extraordinary bargains in long plumes. Elegant line of French flowers at very low figures. Do not fail to address or call on MRS. E. C. METCALF, Opposite Farmer Office.

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he only ring that will fectually keep HOGS for more. No sharp points in the nose, No sharp points in the nose to kee sore.

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CANNED MEATS & FISH, FOREIGN & DOMEST DOMESTIC PRESERVES & JELLIES,

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Yard wide, extra heavy Flannel at \$30\text{ worth } 50\text{ for \$1.00}.

Dress Goods, latest novelties, \$10\text{ 15, 20 and 25c.}

10 packages Black, double width, Ah ac us at \$25\text{ worth } 40\text{ for \$1.00}.

10 Papers Plus for \$1.00.

10 Papers Plus for \$2\text{ for \$1.00}.

10 dozen extra quality Khit Underwear, 50\text{ for \$1.00}.

10 White Spreads, \$1.00. 500 pairs Blankets \$1.50\text{ up}

Bed Comforts, \$1.75\text{ Balmoral Skirts 50c.}

10 dozen superfine \$2\text{ button Kid Gloves, 75c.}

These glovés are worth \$1.25\text{ dozen superfine \$2\$ button Kid Gloves, 75c.}

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HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

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Giving them the usual commission other maker, give to agents. The KANSAS QUEEN is the only organ manufactured for which there are no agents. Do your own business and save \$50. Address with stamp, RBER C. SMITH, Proprietor, Burlington,

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The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan

THE DIFFERENCE OF A COW. He was mother's factorum, big Tim Hargaton. I do not know how she could have managed the farm without his clear head and sound judgment to guide her. He had the name of being the closest hand at a orgain and the best judge of a "baste" in Inni. wen; and I think he deserved it, for mother very rarely lost upon her speculations in cattle, and our animals were famed for their beauty. Tim was not wholly an Innishowen man. By mether's side he claimed descent from the Scottish settlers of the opposite coast, and much of his cautiousness and shrewdness could be traced to this infusion of kindly We children had rather an Scottish blood. awe of Tim. He ruled the outer world of our homestead with a rod of iron. But years passed by; one by one we grew to womanhood. I, the eldest, left home first—to return first; more alone for having been so happy, too happy for a little while. When I returned a widow, the younger birds had flown from the nest. Mother had no one left but me, and she was getting old; so I cast in my own and my boy's lot with her, and soon became thorough ly acquainted with Tim Hargaton. To him I was the "young mistress" or "Miss Ellen;"and I own I felt often at a disadvantage with him. His quiet knowledge of subjects I was utterly ignorant of; his cool rejection of my farming theories, his almost certain success in all his ventures, overawed me; and after a struggle

I think Tim must have been about forty at this time; but he looked many years younger, being fair, tall and well made, and—a bache-He had a merry twinkle in his grey eyes which almost contradicted the firm-set mouth with its long upper lip and square, massive chin; from his half-Scotch mother he derived a close, calculating, disposition, hard to convince, slow to receive new impressions, strong to retain them when once received. From his father, roving Pat Hargaton, from Donegal,he drew an Irishman's ready wit and nimble tongue, and under all an Irishman's fickle heart, but not his warm affections, which go so far towards amending the latter fault.

class, he was well to do, and having successfully speculated in cattle on his own account, he had money in the bank and a snug cottage. Yet year after year, Shrove-tide after Shrovetide-the marrying season all over Roman Cath olic Ireland-found Tim rejoicing in single blessedness; nor could he have had a comfort able home, for his old mother was a confirmed invalid; and as Tim was reported to be a "trifle near," he only afforded her the services of a little girl scarcely in her teens. More than once mother spoke to him about matrimony, and as often Tim met her with the unanswerable argument: "Is it as easy to peck for two as for one, ma'am?"

One bright frosty November day I had despatched Tim to the country on very important business; and the better to assure myself of the his return. As the time was overdue, I began to feel rather uneasy, and quickened my steps the girl you like beat."

along the winding seaside road; but a turn in "True for you, ma am—true for you. She is along the winding seaside road; but a turn in it soon revealed the reason of Tim's delay. He was walking beside a very pretty country lase; and another, not so young or nearly so pretty, lagged a little behind.

"O ho, master Tim!" I thought; "are we to hear news of you this Shrove-tide? As I came forward, the girls fell back, Tim

hastening on to meet me. he looked shy and sheepish enough as he advanced; and the pret ty lass, whom I at once recognized as Mary Dogherty, the acknowledged belle of the barony, hung her shapely head in blushing con-

tusion as she passed me by.

Tim was all business and stolidity once the girls were out of sight. He had lodged money for me in the county bank; settled my own and grocer; transacted all our various businesses with care and correctness; and having given up his accounts into my hands, he hurried on, whilst I continued my walk. Twi-light was falling when I returned home; but although more than an hour had elapsed since Tim had preceded me on the road, he was just entering the gate as I turned from the sea-road for the same purpose. I made mother smile that evening when I told her of my encounter.

"But" she said, "poor little Mary has no for-tune, Tim will look for one with any girl he mar-ries.

A few days afterwards Tim took me into his confidence. We were making our winter arrangements in the greenhouse, putting away summer plants whose flowering days were done, and filling up gaps in our shelves with bright chrysanthemums and other winter blooming plants. An hour sufficed to weary mother at this work, so Tim and I were lef alone amongst the flowers. For some time he worked away in silence, but I could easily see he was longing to speak, and so I determined to give him an opportunity, but he forestalled

"Twas a fine day the day I was in Derry, Mrs. Grace," he said as he passed me carrying a huge coronella from one end of the greenhouse to the other.

"It was indeed, Tim. Had you many people aboard of the steamer?" I replied. "No ma'am; not to say very many. Them officer-gentlemen from the fort."

"Had you any of the people from about here?" I asked. Hugh Dogherty and his sister, and Susie

Connor, ma'am."
"Ah,you walked home with the girls. What

became of Hugh?"

"He was loth to quit Mrs. Gallagher's when we got off the boat, so we just left him there. Hem! Miss Ellen I've thought to change my life."

"I am very glad to hear it, Tim."
"Yes miss," (Tim always forgot my matronly title in confidential talk)—"Yes, miss. 'Tis lonely work growing old and nobody to take

"That is a selfish way of looking at things, Tim," I replied. "Begorra, miss, what else would a man mar-

ry for but to have himself took care of?"
"I suppose liking the girl he married would be a reason." I responded.
"O, ay. I'd still like to have the one I'd fancy, if she was handy."
"And who are not thinking of?" I seked as

"And who are you thinking of?" I asked, as Tim bent over a box of geranium cuttings. "I hope she is good, and will be kind to your

"Faith, I wouldn't take one that wasn't that, Miss Ellen," he replied, without raising his head. "But it's hard to tell how these young ones 'll turn out.'

"She is young, then?"

"She is young, then?"
"Young enough, and settled enough," he responded. "There's two I'm thinkin' of."
"Two!" I exclaimed. "Why, that is not right, Tim. You are surely old enough to know what wife would suit you best, and it is unfair to the girls. They are relatives, if I guess right. Those two girls you were walks

"Just so," replied Tim utterly unabashed"
"Mary Dogherty an' Susie Connor. Mary's
the purtiest," he added in a half solilogay.

"I have alwys heard she was as good as she looked," I said. "She has been such a dutiful daughter and good sister to those wild boys, she cannot fail to make a good wife."
Maybe," quoth Tim. But the Dogherties is
down in the world these times."

"I know they are not very rich, but they are

comfortable." "They aren't begging, miss, axin' your pardon; but musha! it's little softness there's

about the house." Well, suppose she has known what it is to want, she will know better how to take

care of plenty when she gets it."
"Troth, I don't know. Maybe when she'd
get her two hands full she'd be throwin' away. for them that's reared in poverty seldom knows how to guide plenty when it comes."
Well, I have always heard Mary extolled for

being the prettiest and best girl in Innishowen; and I am sure you may think your

showen and I am sure you may think your self a happy man if you can get her for your wife," I said, rather sharply.

"Sorra word a lie in that, Miss Ellen," re-plied Tim, as he placed the last young gera-nium in its pot. "She's as purty a one as you'd see in a summer's day; but I'm thinking I'll step up an' see them all before I spake to her."
"Why, Tim, have things gone so far as

that?" "Well, I may say I have her courted up to the axin' miss.

"And the other, Tim?" I asked, intensely amused. "Troth, I don't know but I have her on my

"Now, is that fair to either?" I asked, rath-

er indignantly.
"Begorra, I don't know. A man has to look before him sharp."

'And who is the other? Mary's cousin?" "Yes, miss-long Tom Connor's daughter, from Shruve. She's up with Mary since Holly-eve. Hudie's lookin' atter her."

"She's no beauty, Tim."
"No, miss; but she's settled. They do say far towards amending the latter fault.

Another unusual thing amongst men of his the finest two year-old helfer ever I set my

eyes on. A pure beauty, Miss Ellen." "And what good would the cow be to you, Tim, if you had a sour, cross-grained wife at

"Maybe she wouldn't be sour or cross when she'd have a good house over her head an' plenty. She's gettin' old, Miss Ellen, and she sees the young ones comin' on, an' her leit. There'd be a quare change in her if she had her own way.

"You seem to think more of the cow than of the girl, Tim!" I retorted. 'Troth, it's the purtiest av the two. But

miss, what would you advise me?" "Marry the girl you like best, Tim; never mind the cow. A young, sweet tempered girl like Mary, who has been so good to her father and mother, so gentle and loving to those favorable issue of it, I walked to meet him on wild brothers, cannot fail to make a good wife. You will never be sorry, if you marry

a good girl, an' I'm nigh-hand sure I'd like her beyant any woman in the world; but, Miss Ellen, I'd wish she had the cow!"

Next day I left home; nor did I return un-til the daffodils were glittering in the meadows around our home, and the rooks cawing over their fledglings in the woods behind our garden. Tim was married. I heard that from mother early in the year; but upon which fair maid his choice had fallen, I was still uncertain. It was late at night when I returned from my travels, and mother had far too much to talk of to tell me the termination of Tim's

courtship.
In the morning I took my way into the garden, the farm yard, the fields lying close by; but Tim was not to be seen; nor did I encounter him until late in the afternoon, when I discovered him busily trenching up some early cabbages in the back garden. He seemed rather shy of me; but I put out my hand and

greeted him kindly.
"You're welcome home, Mrs. Grace, ma'am," he said, striking his spade into the fresh-turned earth, and shaking the hand I gave him with more than ordinary warmth.

"Thank you, Tim. So I have to wish you

Tim looked sheepish, but speedily recovered

himself. "Yes ma'am, if joy it be."
"Oh, there can be no doubt upon that score, Tim. I hope Mary is well?"

"Mary? Is it Mary Dogherty? Why, she's spoke of with Lanty Maguire, that owns the

"Why, I thought you were going to marry Mary, Tim?"
"Well, no, Miss Ellen, I did not. I b'lieve

her an' Lanty was cried Sunday." "And what made you change your mind, Tim?"

"Well, I just took Susie; for you see, Miss Eilen, I judged a cow would make the differ-ence betwirt any two women in the world." The moral, girls, is apparent.—Chicago Cos.

INGERSOLL ON INTEMPERANCE.

In a recent letter to an Indian paper, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll says that the only "tem-perance speech" he ever made was in what was known as the Munnitrial in Chicago, when he made these few remarks on alcohol; I ber lieve, gentlemen, that alcohol, to a certain degree, demoralizes those who make it, those who sell it, and those who drink it. I believe that from the time it issues from the coiled and poisoned worm of the distiller until it empties into the hell of crime. dishonor and death, it demoralizes everybody that touches it from its source to its end. I do not believe that from its source to its end. I do not believe that anybody can contemplate the subject without becoming prejudiced against the liquid crime. All we have to do gentlemen, it to think of the wrecks on either side of the stream of death—of the suicide—of the insanity—of the proverty—of the ignorance—of the destitution—of the little children tugging at the faded dresses of weeping and despairing wives asking for bread—of the men of genius it has wreck for bread-of the men of genius it has wrecked-of the millions struggling with imagin-ary serpents produces by this devilish thing: and when you think of the jails, of the aimshouses, of the asylums, of the scaffolds upon either bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against the damned stuff called alcohol.

The KANSAS FARMER and THE AMERICAN Young Folks will both be sent postage paid to tinck-tering—Uniform and Legislante Prices. one year for \$2.00 GEO. W. MARTIN.

THE STRAY LIST.

By AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dellars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawfu! inclosure of the taker ap.

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

it an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the remises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after be ing notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen an bouseholder may take up the same.

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

of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State n double the value of such stray.

altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash vaine. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

They shall riso determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title yests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking case of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of the remainder of the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of the remainder of the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of the remainder of the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of the remainder of the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of the remainder of the part of the remainder of the state bef

Strays for the Week ending November 7th, 187 ? Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk.

MULE-Taken up by Lindsay J. Hiels in Spring To-one bay mare mule, branded (T. R.) on left shoulder Valued at \$35. Davis County-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Dolquist of Miliora Tp., Septith, 1877, one mare colt, light bay, three white feet, star forehead, one year old, no marks or brands. Valued a Johnson County-Joseph Martin, County Clerk

COW—Taken up by D G Campbell, one mile east of Shaw nee, Kan. Sept. 13th, 1877, one brindle cow, white back and belly, white stripes around both hind legs, branded (V) on right hip, about 8 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Butler of Oxford Tp., on Oct. 17th, 1877, one yellow Texas steer, branded (R H) on left shoulder, (8) on right hip, no other brands or marks. Valued at \$25. Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John H Loree, Reading Tp posted before M Fagan, J. P. Oct. 15th, 1877., one bay horse pony 3 yrs old, 12 hands high, white star in forehead, white strip on mose, dark strip of mose, dark strip down back, black mane and tail no marks or brands. Valued at \$25. Miami County-C. H. Giller, Olerk.

MARE—Taken up by Milton B. Carnes, Richland Tp, Sept. 15th, 1877, one bay mare, 8 yrs old, 11/5 hands high, left hind foot white, spavin on right leg, fame in right shoulder, moon-eyed, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10. ALSO, one black yearing mule, no marks or brands. Valued at \$50. BULL-Taken up by Joseph Hitchcock, Stanton Tp, Oct. 10th, 1877, one roan bull 3 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by G. W. Kelly, Noble Tp, Oct. 16th, 157i, one black mare, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$50 MARE-Taken up by Thomas Nolan, Vermillion Tp, Oct. 25 15.7i, one black mare, 2 yrs old, white strip is forehead, right hind foot white to the pastern joint and ring-bone on left hind leg. Valued at \$55.

Neosho County .- C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

HORSE-Taken up by E. Pixley, Grant Tp. Oct. 8th. 1877, Jone bay horse about 13 hands high, one bind 1200 white, about 6 yrs old. Valued at \$80. Summer County-Stacy B. Donglass, Clerk.

Taken up by J. R. Ward, Dixon Tp., Oct. 23d, 1817, one red and white Texas cow 14 yrs old, branded (G. II.) or letthip. Walted at \$10. Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Win E Corbett, Mission Tp. Oct 9th, 1877, one light soriel horse 1 yrs old, 15 hands high, white stripe in face, right hind, foot white about six inches above pastern joint, collar marks, no other brands or marks. Valued at \$70. ALSO, one bay horse, 6 yrs old, 14 hands high; saddle and collar marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$70.

Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Joseph Williams, Six Mile Tp, Oct. 25th, 1877, one bright sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, 9yrs old, long star in forchead, hind feet white, billed in left eye, collar lump on left shoulder. Val-ued at \$40.

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