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POULTRY HOUSES. Kansas farmers, generally, cannot afford ex-

pensive houses for the fowls, nor do they need

them. They can be built of poles, stones, etc., and covered with straw, and a "dug-out" well covered is a comfortable place. They should be well ventilated and lighted, and at the same time so arranged that the fowls will be out of cold currents of air when on the roost at night. Too many should not be kept in one house-not more than 25-and a house 12 ft. square is large enough, if the fowls have their liberty during the day time. If built or boards, it can be built of almost any form, but about 9x14, with a shed roof, gives a convenient house at a small expense. The inside arrangements should be as simple as possible, and everything, roosts, nests, feed boxes, should be so as to be taken out easily. A place in one corner should be partitioned off and sand and gravel kept by the fowls. The nests may be made of almost any box or wheat is brought about. It is claimed that keg and will need cleaning out several times a year on account of lice. The easiest and most sure way is to take a handful of hay and burn them out. The fire can be stopped when the box gets a little charred. It is well to sprinkle a little sulphur in the nest. The roost should be washed over with kerosene oil or fish brine for the same purpose. The pole for the roost should be large enough so as not to cause crooked breast bones, and not put too high-depending somewhat on the breed. For Asiatics'two feet is enough, and there ought to be allowed at least 12 inches on the pole for each fowl : and for some breeds that are inclined to be quarrelsome, more space will be needed. The house must be kept clean, and save the manure, and use it too. During much of the season the hens will lay, more or less, around the stacks, sheds, etc., but if they have suitable quarters, and clean nests, will trouble less in this respect. Houses of somd kind should be built. There is no sense in having hens roost everywhere, and, like a tramp, have no permanent stopping-place. The losses from owls and other vermin that troubles in the night would be almost entirely stopped if a suitable house was provided and the door closed at night. The door should be lattice work for hot weather. Yards will not be needed unless several breeds are keps. They are cheaply made of lath but should be boarded up the first two feet, to keep cocks from the different pens fighting through the fence. If kept shut up, plenty of green food must be given them, and the fowls must have plenty of pure water, at any rate. If fowls had less corn, more of a variepy of food, plenty of water, sand and gravel, we should not hear so much about chicken cholers, I think.

JOHN G. MCKEEN. Russell, Kansas.

WHEAT-BAISING AND SHEEP-RAISING A PROFITABLE COMBINATION.

It is a well known fact among old sheepmen that a soil over which sheep range will in lieu of the long F. Those who adopted

Sheep in themselves, if properly handled, are very profitable, and can with ordinary suc- Bell, who was publisher, and proprietor of plan to prevent rabbits from gnawing the At this time one sow is effected with somecess be made to pay sixty to seventy-five per "Bell's Weekly Messenger," published in the bark in winter, and as a protection from cent. on the investment. Our thoroughly city of London, was the first who originated the hot winds and the scorching rays of the cholera symptoms. She is isolated, drained soil, pure water, healthful climate, the exclusive use of the round s in printing sun in summer. short and generally dry winters, and fine books and publications of a miscellaneous grasses, make the Arkansas Valley a natural character. Like most other reforms, it met sheep country—far enough south to miss all with great opposition. the rigors of a northern clime and far enough It would appear to any one at the present north to escape the fleas and insects so troub- day that the change was such an improvement which I have seen practiced in other lesome in more southern latitudes. The cost on the old system that the question was not places, should be publicly condemned. A of wintering is comparatively small, but this debatable, but such was not the case. The can be greatly reduced by having fields of late Bishop of Durham employed a publisher enough space to corral his stock without winter wheat on which to range them an hour to print a book. In the first sheets of this or so each day. This keeps the flock in good, work the round s was used, but his lordship wades through a barnyard in the centre of healthy condition, gives them a relish for the declined to sanction the innovation and the the highway, two or three times, he gets an buffalo and prairie grasses on the adjoining publishers were obliged to adopt the long f(s). idea of the man who owns the cattle, which prairies, or for any hay it may be necessary to feed to them, and obviates the necessity, to a no circumstadces could the long t and the great extent, of grain-feeding during the long s again be reinstated. Yet this little breeding ewes, which should be grain-fed a man clings with tenacity to the prejudices of little at the close of winter to bring them out association. good and strong in spring.

By using the winter wheat fields for winter pasturage, enough feed can be saved to pay for cost of putting crop in, while the increased yield in consequence of the sheep ranging over the wheat during winter, will average from twenty-five to fifty per cent, which increase will more than pay for harvesting and threehing, leaving what would have been the regular crop under other circumstances as clear profit. That this increase has been made by farmers in Pawnee and other counties along the valley, who have made a business of combining the two branches of farming, is generally well known, and if further experiment and trial fully demonstrate it beyond a doubt, as I believe it will, it is a matter well worthy of the consideration and attention of our farmers, especially those on the western tier of organized counties, where climate, soil and everything are so favorable to sheep and wheat.

I do not pretend to explain the theory by which the results of this increased yield in consequence of sheep ranging on the winter tendency to make the plant grow downward, it stool more -- that the treading of so many feet keeps the surface compact, preventing the Reason and good taste generally correct this exposure of roots and danger of winter freezing-that the droppings of so many sheep on the soil enriches as well as develops and quickens latent qualities in the soil to increased productiveness.

That wheat-raising and sheep-raising, each in themselves profitable, can, by combination, This is a cemmon expression of every-day be made to realize larger returns on the money use. There is a river flowing through Ionia, invested than any other system of farming into the Ægean Sea, called Meander by the carried on on a large scale, that is within the ancients. It was a river of considerable note. reach and capabilities of the many, is, I think, It was celebrated by the poets for its innueasily demonstrated. We have a good soil in merable windings, as it is said that it conthis valley -- a soil that will take good care of tained no less than 600, and it is from this us if we will only take care of it. Experia fact that we have borrowed the term, meanence and common sense both prove that the der-to designate a winding stream, or all obbest soil in the world will eventually wear liquities. out, although the majority of our farmers, by wasting and burning up so much fertilizing material, act as though they believed differfertilizers already at their hand until the soil ed lyceums. And a very appropriate name it begins to show signs of exhaustion, but they is, for it was at the town of Lyceum, located and got it first among his stock hogs, and tattened up on their thin carcasses. can prevent any depreciation of the production in the beautiful country of Attica, where the while the soil receives a gratuitous manuring multiplied. The Kansas youth would store that enhances its productiveness and main- up many valuable ideas. tains its fertility, so essential to successful wheat-raising. Newton, Kansas.

LITERARY ITEMS --- NO. 1. ROUND S AND LONG F.

Persons who have seen books bearing date of publication some fifty or a hundred years ing the month of October, amounted to 10,ago, will have observed that the letters S and F are a of different form to those used at the present day.

The short F in printing was the first change standard fully sustained even under almost that, in reading, the eye tracing the words friend of the FARMER, Mr. A. E. Dickinson, myself concluded it was, without doubt, make the test myself in the next ten days. continuous cropping. While it will yet be preceding the pronunciation, it was difficult who lives near Meriden Jefferson, county. I "cholera" and nothing else. This special Also shall test each dubious form, by inocsome time before our soil will require fertiliate to catch the word in consequence of the gration as a necessity, yet this gratuitous topsimilarity between the long f and the letter with a twisted hay rope. A large bundle of weight of the nig new ranging over it.

The short f therefore have adopted and the extreme filth of the nig new ranging over it. dressing resulting from sheep ranging over it, s. The short f therefore became adopted. wet hay had been carried into the orchard, and the extreme filth of the pig pens, pro- Sycamore, Ills.

subduing the newness in soil but recently short f for the long f; in fact so far as we Mr Dickinson carefully wound them around settled

printing books was adopted. The late Mr. I consider this the best and cheapest

Time has reconciled the change, and under is not very favorable, to say the least. winter—exception being made in the case of history illustrates the truth that the mind of

GAZETTE.

There is no country on the globe which issues from the press the same amount of week- come. ly and monthly intelligence as the United

In some countries, as in England, the newspapers are printed on stamped paper, which Let them grow three years without trimprovides a very considerable income to sup ming, but give them good cultivation. At port the expenses of the government.

Journals of a like character, in a short time. under the eye of the ministry, but in England and the United States they have been untrammeled by the powers that be. Literary gazettes or journals soon followed the wake of political ones, but they were at first confined to the advertising of books and criticisms upon

MEANDER.

When a creek or river flows through a country, varying its course to almost every point of the compass, we designate its wanings by eaying that it meanders in its course.

Our social debating societies, which are held in winter evenings, in almost every well

JAS. HANWAY. Lane, Franklin Co., Kas.

S. J. Gilmore, Commissioner of the land department of the Kansas Pacific Railway, re-

"The land sales made by this company dur-600 acres, at an average price of \$4 35 per

CARPETBAG NOTES.

NO. I.

broken up and quickening its productive know he was the first printer who adopted it. the trees, commencing at the bottom and It was many years after that the round s in tying them at the top with twine.

Near the above place I noticed a farm where the owner used the public highway as a feed yard and corral. This plan, man who has even five acres of land, has taking up the highway for it. After a man

I have noticed, this fall, at a very large number of farm houses, a pile of black walnuts varying in amount from one to twenty bushels. The boys are calculating on having many good feasts on these very nuts, in the long winter evenings yet to

I suggest to the boys that they plant about half of these nuts, this fall, in rows four feet apart, the nuts one foot apart in the row.

months ago.

Valley Falls, Jefferson Co,, Kansas.

CORRESPONDNCE.

them. The monthly magazines published in next morning began to investigate the hog or two, probably coming to a diarrhea bethe United States and Europe employ some cholera said to have been prevailing here. fore death. of the best talent of the country. As a gen- I find, as usual, that the hog disease is On the 3rd, Dr. Brown assisted at an "aueral rule, they are conducted with dignity, about as hard to catch up with as the milk topsy," and taught me many tricks in disthus strengthening the roots besides making but in some cases they have been marked sickness is in southern Illinois; you can secting and anatomy, showing me all the with odious personalities and severe criticisms rarely get nearer than three or four miles. In intestinal glands. We chose a pig of the Ogle county I learned that the disease was same litter, apparently in better health than very bad in De Kalb, about Sycamore. In my No. 2. In this pig the intestinal duct De Kalb, I learn that they have lost \$250,- was ripped open throughout; one or two 000 worth of hogs in Ogle county.

However, near Sycamore, I did catch up and one section exhibited "cheesy matter." with the last remnants of the disease. At No inflammation was found in the gut or the farm of Mr. E. D. Walrod, just west of stomach, nor in the gut fat, nor in the kidthe city, I found that out of seventy head of neys, liver nor spleen. The heart was flabswollen and about the hoofs badly ulcerat- for grains of corn buried the year before. they were nearly healed.

acts as an important factor in more rapidly Benjamin Franklin urged this change of the this was twisted into bands by a small boy; ducing local irritations, into which the virus The next farm west is Mr. Burdon's.

> Here I found a few pigs had died with the usual symptoms of cholera, a month ago. thing like "blind staggers," but without any but some pigs with the true cholera cough are running at large with the well hogs in his pasture. Across the lane to the south is the farm of Mr. Jesse Alden. Here I dissected two shotes alone, and in company with Dr. Brown, a third. The first one had died the night before dissection. On opening, I found this pig to have been atfected with the intestinal symptom, strongly. The colon and rectum were charged with a black tarry fœces of a very offensive odor; a portion of the smaller intestine was entirely denuded of its mucous coating, and the muscular coat soft and putrid, the gut fat attached was charged with black blood; the liver was enlarged, the gall bladder empty, the stomach nearly so; the lungs were so soft that they would hardly have hung together if lifted, they too were fetid; left kidney inflamed and filled with pus, right kidney sound, melt and other organs natural (except the lack of color arising from anæmia). I next killed a pig which was about average in symptoms, except that it could scarcely squeal. It exthe end of this time cut them off close to hibited the usual symptoms, rough skin and The first Gazette established was issued in the ground. The next season a shoot will hair, drooping ears, dull eyes, humped Venice, Italy, about the beginning of the strike upward as straight as an arrow and back, cough, etc. The only lesion found seventeenth century. It was published once at least ten feet high. At this age the trees were the inflamed and congested lungs. In week, and was called Gazette, from the will be worth \$10 per hundred, which will the other pig the lungs were filled with word "gazetta," the name of a small coin pay better than to eat the nuts. Try it cheesy like matter which could be squeezed which was of general circulation in Italy at boys. The quality of corn in this region never tubes were filled with a pinkish colored was better, but the quantity will be twenty froth, the lungs were white and colored ies of Europe. They were sometimes issued per cent less than was anticipated two fiery red in blotches; the wind pipe had so of it when the lungs were laid down. In this pig the large intestines were so completely impacted with hard fœces that death EDITORS FARMER: I landed in this pret- must have occurred from an acute inflamty town on the last day of October, and the mation of the colon and rectum, in a day

> > glands were enlarged to the size of a pea, hogs he had lost all but five or six. The by on one side, the lungs spotted (white disease appeared in this herd in August, and dirty salmon to pink) and almost enand swept them off rapidly. The hogs had tirely solidified, so much so that the lungs been poorly cared for, and were in a poor as a whole would not sink in water. This condition. The water supply was from a pig could not make any articulate sound in small stagnant pond in his pasture. A good his attempts to squeal. The bowels were many of the so-called cures were tried, but all right, and if the "carnified" condition of without any benefit. Mr. - Ryan. adjoin- the lungs could have been overcome, would ing Walrod on the west, had hogs running have made pork. Of Mr. Alden's lot, one in a pasture lot adjoining; Mr. R. was of the same lot had escaped and was a fine, warned of the danger of suffering such thrifty Berkshire, weighing three times as

tive qualities of the soil by handling as much celebrated philosopher, Aristotle, taught the seemed to get better, but now he has six, and saved manure. Burdon's pen had cobs live stock as possible on the farm. In stock Grecian youth the various branches of philosthe farmer generally finds his best revenue, ophy. These social gatherings should be ease I have not before met. The feet are and the pigs were rooting their full length

ed. One, a barrow, was killed and exam- I shall continue my investigations in this ined critically, by Dr. Brown, of Sycamore, region for two or three weeks longer, noting and myself; we found the liver sound, kid- the multifarious symptoms which cause so neys sound, melt sound, intestines all right, much confusion and withall so much mislungs highly inflamed, heart soft and flabby, chief, since farmers are loth to believe the ulcers on the feet with pus extending up, disease in their herds the hog pestilence, the tendons four to six inches, also a fetid, and eagerly seized upon these new symptumorous sack filled with water and pus toms as evidence of their claim, I shall near urethral opening. Scabby sores were begin in a day or two, a series of inoculavisible along the inside of the legs, though tions to determine the mode of infection. Your readers will remember the plans I The general query was, "Is this the pig proposed to them to test the question as to epizooty, commonly called cholera?" The aerial transmission, by confining in a box a A few days ago I called on an earnest local farmers say it is not: Dr. Brown and well pig in the pen with sick pigs; I shall SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Farmers and their families are netorious for their lack of care of the teeth. In the various meetings of farmers we have attended of late years, we have often been pained to notice the common defect of bad teeth, not only among the old people, but the middleaged and often the young.

Dyspepsia is frequently induced by bad teeth which cannot masticate food properly, and send it into the stomach only half pulverized, giving that organ double its regular work to do. Not able to accomplish the extra task imposed upon it, it eventually gives up the struggle, and dyspepsis, or indigestion, comes in with its train of evils. Even consumption is sometimes the result of decayed teeth. The unwholesome gases arising from such teeth and from the particles of food lodged in them, are inhaled into the lungs, causing decay there, which is consumption. Neuralgia is a common result of decayed teeth, and every one who has such teeth knows the pains of the horrible toothache. Bad looks, disagreeable breath, the pains of toothache and neuralgis, and the strong liability of contracting serious and dangerous diseases, surely ought to prompt everyone to take care of the teeth if possible, and to hasten to arrest decay, if already begun.-Indiana Farmer.

The habitues of the stock yards, men who are thoroughly conversant with the sheep, any odor at all. One rennet makes from 175 hogs and cattle that come and go from one year's end to the other, express the opinion that the producer derives no benefit, makes no money by the ill-bred, low-fleshed animals offered for sale. Time and again has it been exposed as one of the worst of the farmers' fallacies to permit animals to breed at will, and then "root hog or die" for a living until other end are three holes, one above another, they arrive at a worse than scrub maturity in at about two, six and ten inches distance from the expectation of making money out of them. Journal of Agriculture and Furm.

The harvest of grapes and the quantity of wine made this year in our state will be immense. Grapes at vineyards are selling at from \$15 to \$25 per ton, and this is better for the ordinary grower than to make them into wine, as large quantities of wine so made by inexperienced men has changed into vinegar, and a heavy loss was the result.

The hop crop will not be as large, as was hoped for, nor will the price rule as high.

The shipment of grain has been, thus far, the largest ever made from California, being as reported, one hundred and fifteen cargoes since July 1st, 1878, the value of wheat and flour being nearly seven millions of dollars, and with the barley sent abroad would reach \$7,250,000, a grand total indeed.

Our other exports of wool, wine, hops, honey, fruits and other products will tell for 1878 stirred, the whole covered with a cloth and to a larger amount than the mines of our state. left for half an hour. When the curd is set, -California Farmer.

when living under wrong conditions, too much can bardly be said in favor of onions for fowls. They should be chopped up fine and the fowls given all they will eat up clean. We prefer feeding them at night, giving no other feed at the time. Young chicks are fond of them, if chopped fine. For a chicken troubled with the gapes, onions are the best possible feed. S. C. Horticulturist.

Again we want to remind our readers to house their implements. Scarcely a farm but is ornamented with these implements scatter. ed over it. Take them in. If you have not room, make room. Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place, is an old saw, but it is a very excellent motto. In one field, probably, lies a plow. The hired man finished the land and was in a hurry, so he turned the plow over into the fence corner with its share to the weather. To-day it is worth fifteen dollars. Let it lie there until next spring and it has fallen in value fully one-third. Then count in the the time you will have to spend to scour it up and get it ready for use. Do you not see that it will pay to take them all in ?-- Farm and Fireside.

Mature sweet apples, ripe grapes and artichoke tubers being reasonably closely related in chemical composition, approach as near, in substance, to milk and meat as other common fruits or vegetables do, and it is therefore reasonable that when fed to swine they not only are found to be nutritious food, but so strengthening and stimulating that the beneficial results therefrom nearly approach the two well known hog cholera preventives, milk and meat. Grapes as food for hogs, ex- of the way in which this cheese is made, becept in California, are out of the question, but cause it is a really first-class article in every ripe apples are not, neither are artichokes; and when farmers take advantage of the circum- as good, generally, the export value of their stances, that they may feed corn and artichokes four months in the season, corn and apples two months, and corn and grass and clover demand. But the difficulty is, that first-class the remainder of it, they have not only a cheese cannot be made where everybody's course of feeding which will prevent hog milk and all kinds of milk are used. The cholera but such a one as will restore the hog's original constitution .- F. R. J. in Country Gentleman.

It is often said that "farming don't pay," by which we suppose is meant that poor farming is less profitable than other occupations. While this is undoubtedly true, the fact remains that good farming does pay. It pays in independence, good health, and a fair profit on the labor expended. We believe there is no other business where the chances for success are as good, where the prospects of failure are so few; no profession where the assurance of just reward for earnest, faithful, persistent labor is more certain.—The Husbandman.

Dairy.

A VERMONT CHEESE DAIRY. Under the above caption, Dr. T. H. Hoskins, of cheese-making practiced by a dairy woman in Vermont, which may prove advantageous to some of the readers of the Kansas FARMER, engaged in cheese making, and interesting

I have recently visited the dairy referred to, that of Deacon J. C.Oliver, of West Charleston, Vt., and received from Mrs. Oliver a detailed description of her process of manufacture, which she calls "the old-fashioned Franklin County way, before cheese factories were in-

THE RENNET.

The calf is killed in the morning, fasting, and the stomach, when removed, is slit open and its contents, if any, shaken out. It is then filled with pure salt, laid on a plate of salt, and covered with salt. This plate, with others, is set upon the shelf in the cheese-room and left to dry; the rennets being occasionally turned over. When dry, they are packed in salt. Before using, they are soaked out in warm brine and rubbed thoroughly and repeatedly. The solution thus formed is strained, and is perfectly sweet and free from the least offensive odor-indeed having scarcely to 200 pounds of cheese.

THE VAT.

The vat is a pine box about four feet long, two feet wide and twenty inches high, well painted within and without. It is supported on a stand which permits one end to be raised six inches when desired. In the middle of the the bottom. There is another hole in the bottom close to this end. These holes are about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and are fitted with pine plugs.

THE MANUFACTURE.

The milk of 16 cows is used, and a cheese of from 35 to 45 pounds is made every morning. The cows are of the common stock, well fed and cared for. Cheese-making begins the first of May; before that butter is made. The night's milk is set in pans, and in the morning the cream is skimmed off, the skim-milk heated in a kettle not quite to the temperature of new milk, and added to the fresh morning's milk in the vat. The cream from the night's milk is heated scalding hot, and then stirred into the vat. No cream is lost in the manufacture; there is not enough on the whey to make it worth saving for greasing the cheese, as is often practiced. The dissolved rennet is added to the contents of the vat, it is cut coarsely in squares of, say four inches, As a preventive and a remedy for many of and left to stand twenty minutes to let the the diseases to which domestic fowls are liable whey start. It is then broken by hand, "with a sort of rolling break," as Mrs. Oliver says. This is the most difficult art to acquire in the whole process, so as to break the curd up fine. and yet not make the whey white, thus losing the richness of the curd-when broken, the curd is covered and again left to stand twenty minutes.

> ing off two pailfuls of whey, heating it to scalding heat and pouring it back into the vat. This is repeated usually three times; in the warmest weather only about half as much whey is used for the third scalding. The purpose is to scald until the curd "creaks"

> slightly under the teeth. In this process no acidity is developed; the method is therefore the "sweet curd process," which is now being

put forward by Prof. Arnold.

When the curd is properly scalded, as above the whey is drawn off, the curd salted to taste and removed from the vat in milk pans to the buttery. The curd-making is finished about nine o'clock, and the curd is left in the pans to cool until noon, when it is put to press in a "self-presser," or automatic press, where the cheese is pressed by its own weight, for 24 hours. The bandages only are colored, no color being used in the cheese. No thermometer is used, so that I am unable to give the exact temperature in scalding, etc., and the salt is not weighed, but judged by tasting the curd; still, the product is so uniform that one cannot doubt that Mrs. Oliver's "scalding hot," is a very uniform temperature, and her judgment of the right degree of saltness, very accurate.

I have been thus particular in the account respect. If our cheese factories could make product would be raised several cents a pound, and there would also be a much larger home factory system'is a good one in many respects, but the only way in which first-class cheese can be made in them, is for them to use milk only from selected dairies.

farm Stock.

FEEDING AND CARE OF WORK HORSES. information on the above subject :

and 16 pounds of corn meal. We mix the more perceptible, and the state of exhaustion they will exceed twenty, and instances are on Sun.

two or three handfuls of salt with it. Always there are met, either beneath the benes of the fifty. The longevity of the elephant is greatafter the feed-box is empty we scatter salt in cranium, or beneath the dura mater, or in the er than that of all other animals. Their age the bottom, which keeps the box from sour brain itself, hydatide varying in number and has never been computed, and many have ing. Feed is always mixed fresh three times size, sometimes a single one, ofteh from three been known to live to a very advanced age. a day and must be fed shortly after mixing or to six, the size of which varies; according as There is a white elephant now living in the in the Rural New Yorker, describes a process it will be sour. Years ago we abolished mix- these worms occupy the right side or left, the Imperial Menagerie in Russia that is said to ing bran with our feed, owing to its causing sheep turns to the right or left but if they be over 150 years old. colic. We hardly have a case a month in exist on both sides, the turning takes place to 600 horses now. This, understand is for the one and the other alternately. horses that work every day. A day's work we call twenty miles; a little under is better than a little over. For horses idle, a ration of 12 dian line; then the effected animal carries pounds of hay and six or seven pounds of corn meal is plenty. We prefer mixing the feed rapidly, it does not change place. When the nearly dry; if the evacuations are too dry we moisten the feed a little more and regulate our horses by the moisture of the feed. For horses to winter, a ration of half oats and half corn will do as well. One thing to be guarded against-horses fed on exclusive corn diet must be turned out for exercise an hour or two every day, or paralysis may be caused.

In summer time we put in all our water troughs enough glauber salts to make the water taste slightly salt, and find it of advantage. Each man takes care of fourteen horses all at work; among the idle and extra horses one man can take care of-that is, feed and clean—twenty-four a day. It is very essential that they be curried every day, and the stables cleaned. Nothing in the world so soon gets a horse out of fix as to permit the manure and urine to pile up under him; feet get bad and scratches are certain, which is one of the worst pests. We prefer watering after feeding. In keeping horses, as with all stock, remember that the economy is in cutting the fodder and grinding the corn; besides being so very much cheaper, it is also very much better-saves the horses' jaws just that much work. The foregoing is about as we have been doing for eighteen years, and during that time had the epizootic (through which we worked every day), and the Centennial, which was the hottest weather ever in this city, and had 1,200 horses to look after.

HINTS TO SHEEP BREEDERS.

As mutton will most decidedly bathe chief dependence for profit in sheep husbandry in future, and wool will stand as an essential adjunct which cannot be dispensed with, it is wise to avoid the errors of almost all the western men, as also all those imitated by young beginners who are starting in different states. They all look te wool as the sole object in view, and ignore the carcass. If one of them possesses, say 1,000 sheep, there will be so many wethers and so many ewes that raise no lambs, that there may not be 200 lambs raised, and in some instances not 100. In fact, there are numerous sheep owners who have 2,000 or 3,000 sheep, and have them care ed for by western men, and although none are sold, there is little or no increase for the proprietor.

In all business pursuits, quick returns are of the greatest importance. In sheep husbandry there is a complete change necessary. In former days a slow growing breed of sheep that would bear to be knocked about by older animals while it was young, and would not die outright if treated ever so negligently, breed which will cut twice the amount of wool, and weigh double the weight in meat at fifteen months old is required, and can be obtained by a cross from a Cotswold, Leicester, Oxforddown or other large mutton breed.

By growing crops that can be eaten fresh and green through the short winter in the south, and also planting such herbage as will start early in the spring, so as to have a continuance of succulent food, the second genera tion sired by large rams will come to be three times the weight at yearlings, if they are fed and treated (as sheep are in England) by placing all the wethers by themselves, and keeping them in one continued thriving condition without the slightest check. A professional shepherd who has been bred from a little boy to the care of sheep, and who can understand thoroughly the way to prevent any disease from attacking the flock, who can see at a glance what ails any animal which may be amiss, and is as much at home and knows what to do in cases of diffculty in yeaning, as a surgeon in midwifery—is absolutely a necessity with a good, large, prosperous flock of sheep. Every farmer in England has such a man, and if it is a large farm, the owner of the sheep rides around on horseback, and sees every animal so as to watch its condition and order any change of pasture desirable, and which the shepherd may or may not have noticed as requisite. A shepherd in England counts his flock twice per day in addition to his master's surveillance.

A system of sheep husbandry conducted thus, would bring in an annual increase of nearly or about three lambs from every two threefold weight, as well as a much greater price per pound for improved quality, growing diminutive varieties. - Cultivator.

DIZZINRSS.

ground corn; daily ration, 12 pounds of hay minishing, emaciation becomes more and ly treated, however, and well provided for, is only commencing to be shown.—Parsons

The animal very often does not turn, which happens when the worm is placed on the methe head down, and though it seems to move hydatid is situated on the posterior part of the brain, the animal carries the head high, runs ever attach much importance, not withstandstraight forward and throws itself on every object it meets."

TREATMENT .- Take powdered worm seeds, lounce, powdered sulphur, half an ounce, powdered charcoal, 2 ounces, linseed, or flaxseed, one pound.

Mix. Divide into eight parts, and feed one every morning. Make a drink from the white Indian hemp, one ounce of which may be infused in a quart of water, one fourth to be given every night.-Dadd.

PREPARING STOCK FOR WINTER.

"A stitch in time saves nine," is not more true in mending torn clothes than in getting farm stock through the winter. The calf, the colt, the cow, or the sheep that enters upon the winter in a thrifty condition and in good flesh, will give the owner but little trouble, and can easily be kept improving during the winter months. On the other hand, animals that the storms of winter find in a weak and emsciated condition, will require constant care and attention, at a very considerable expense if they survive at all. Nine-tenths of all the losses of young stock that occur during the winter months, are animals that were in low flesh at the beginning of cold weather The fat and hearty steer, cow, sheep, or colt will toss its head in the exuberance of health and strength, bidding defiance to the coldes weather, while the lean walking stands with arched back and drooping head shivering in the fence corner. Nothing affords a more perfect protection from cold weather and hard storms than robust health and a good supply of fat; and when to these two conditions we add artificial shelter and abundance of good food and water, we have all that is required to insure the economical wintering of farm stock. If low condition as well as storms and cold must be combated, the watchfulness as well as the expense must be doubled .- National Live-Stock Journal.

BREED YOUR OWN STOCK.

We lately conversed with a farmer who had lost all his property in the stock business. He was one of those kind of men who cannot wait for the slow profits of ordinary farming and stock-raising, and so he commenced buying stock and feeding awhile, then turning into the market, buying again, and so on. He succeeded well with the first few lots as it was during the flush times of the late war, and he was thus led on to deeper investments, losing on ations with. In the spring months everybody was a necessity; therefore the Merino grade some, making on others, but in the main who has wintered a flock of young fowls prebecame the general native sheep. But now constantly sinking money, until he was en- fers to keep them for laying and hatching tirely "cleaned out," and he is to-day engaged in buying stock for an employer and living in a rented house. He bitterly regretted the course he pursued, and his advice to all farmers is—be content with the moderate but sure profits which come from raising your own cattle, horses, sheep.or swine, and in no case allow yourself to be led into uncertain mazes of speculation.

To our suggestion that some undoubtedly made money by buying and feeding stock, he replied: "The fewest number, and they are shrewd buyers, keep themselves well informed, and by long experience are enabled to prognosticate the market and govern themselves accordingly. Of a score of men who went into business when I did, but two or three made anything by it."

There is always a profit in breeding and rearing good stock on the farm, and there is often profit in buying young stock and feeding it up to maturity; but if there is a profit in the latter case, it is much greater in the former, so that the wisest plan is to breed and raise all that your land will supchange.

AGE OF ANIMALS.

to that age they will breed and thrive. There sleeper, to which the lower ends of siding are are instances, however, of their living to a nailed. The door is set in eighteen inches more advanced age, and, in isolated cases, as above the floor, or three feet from the ground. ewes on an average, and the sales of mutton long as twenty years. Cows have an average The crib was built in the spring of 1871; has etc., occasioned by the quick returns and the age of fifteen years, although, as with sheep been used ever since. None of the family and other domestic animals, they often ex- have ever seen a rat in it.-J. C. Hawkins, in ceed their allotted time. Rings on their Cincinnati Gazette. would produce an annual income of an extra- horns indicate their age after they arrive at ordinary amount, compared with the slow- the age of three years. At four years old a ring is formed at the root of the horn, and every succeeding year another is added; thus by allowing three years and adding the smoke. In a minute or two the pain will Mr. Gunther says, "Sheep are often observe thereto the number of rings, it is easy to ared to describe eccentric circles for whole hours rive at the animal's age. Hogs have been W. M. Singerly, of Pennsylvania, replies then step forward a pace, then again stop, and known to live for thirty years, though their through the N. Y. Tribune, to an inquiry for turn round again. The older the disease, the average age is much less. The average of the more the animal turns, until at length it does horse is twenty years, but as beasts of bur-We feed only cut hay, clover-mixed, and it even in a trot. The appetite goes on di- den they seldom attain that age . When kind-

feed of fourteen horses together, and put in terminates in death. On opening the skull, record where they have lived to the age of

Poultry.

POULTRY. There is one point in poultry management to

which we wish to call special attention, as but few persons who rear poultry for profit ing that it has a great influence upon the profits. It is to keep your birds tame, whether they are kept in suitable enclosure during the entire year, or permitted to have unlimited range; for it pays you to do so in many ways. If you keep your birds tame, so they will come to you quickly at the call and eat out of your hand without any sign of fear or distrust, they will always be quiet and contented, and will fatten and thrive much better. This matter is well understood by breeders of the larger kind of stock, such as cattle, borses. sheep and swine, while there are a sensible few, who apply the some, principle to poultry. Many a fine nest of eggs has been destroyed by a wild and frightened hen, a hen which had early learned to fear her master or owns er. If uniform kindness and gentleness had resorted to, the hen would suffer herself to be handled while on the nest, and never once think of leaving it in such a hurry as to endanger the eggs. If the poultry on the farm is kept tame, it is not a very difficult matter to catch one or more when wanted for table or other uses .- North Carolina Farmer.

THE FALL OF THE YEAR

is the best time for beginners to commence the business of fowl-raising, for the reason that they can at no other time in the year find matured young stock to operate with, and because the pullets that are now coming toward seven or eight months of age will shortly begin to lay.

Good Cochins or Brahmas will ordinarily commence to lay in December or January. If very early hatched, they will produce a "laying" in the fall, perhaps, before this time. But, as a rule, the pullets gotten out in April and May previously will not lay much till early in the succeeding year; and the cockerels are not fit for good service until January or February, as breeders.

Plymouth Rocks and Leghorn fowls lay well from January to July. The Asiatics commence in December, January or February, and lay steadily (when not trying to sit) away into September and October frequently, if well fed and cared for. Chicks of the prior spring, or any of these varieties, mature at about Christmas. If we want winter layers, the pullets of any breed must be batched early in the season.

So, to beginners, we say that this and the next month are the proper ones to procure the stock that you may choose to commence operpurposes, unless he can get higher prices for his birds than at this season.

It is, therefore, economy to procure the birds in the fall. They can be bought at lower figures then, and the purchaser has the whole benefit of their egg product in the early spring months, when he desires to begin to hatch a few broods in succession.

If he waits till spring he may readily procure eggs for a beginning; but there is the risk of delay, of transportation, of the cold weather that may chill them in trafsit; while, with the machines for providing eggs in your own hands, you can much better procure all you require for hatching, and in this way be able to increase and multiply your stock ad libitum, comparatively, without having additional expense .- Poultry World.

A RAT PROOF CORN-CRIB.-If seven years are a fair test, I have a rat-proof corn-cribone of my own contrivance, built with my own hands, on the following plan and size: Sixteen feet long, five feet wide, eight feet from the floor to the plate above, three bents, sills framed into the !posts eighteen inches from the ground, short way. A two by seven port, leaving the uncertain profits of buying joist, sixteen feet long, set in outside of posts, and selling to those who have not learned to correspond with sills. Plates spiked on to "wait" as well as to "labor."-Ex- top of posts; four-inch scantling for nail ties half-way between; four scantlings, two by four, set in lengthwise, to sustain the floor. The floor is of inch plank, doubled, laid cross-The average age of sheep is ten years; up wise, and sawed off even with the outside

> FLESH WOUNDS .- Take a panful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in be allayed, and the recovery proceed rapidly.

> We can safely count on good times in Kansas to continue. The immense immigration of thisseason will continue for a couple of years yet. The capacity of the state for de-velopment and production of all field crops

Latrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues. 2nd Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$100,

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

NOTICE TO GRANGES.

EDITORS FARMER; I wish to announce to the sub-granges in Kansas, which are in working order, or intend to revive their grange, that I shall mail one copy of the Nat. Grange Digest, to the master or secretary for the use of the grange, on receipt of ten cents postage, or on personal application at my P. B. MAXSON. office.

Topeka, Kansas.

GRANGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Masters and Past Masters o the granges of Wabaunses county, at the house of S. B. Bloomfield, in Rockton, on Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a delegate to attend a meeting of the State Grange, to be held at Lawrence on the 18th day of December 1878. All Masters and Past Masters holding receipts for dues paid up to July 1st, 1878, are earnestly requested to be G. S. KNEELAND, Dep't. present.

THE GRANGE—ITS PRINCIPLES AND AIMS. The following extracts are from an address delivered before the Woodstock Grange, No. 67, Vt., by Daniel G. Spaulding:

"The social advantages; are these properly estimated? You come and mingle in each other's society, learn the events of the day, talk over the mutual interests of the farm, and do you ever go home without learning something new and to your advantage. The hall is our home. In it we have passed many a pleasant hour, and the associations that linger around it are cherished and ever will remain as green spots in memory's storehouse; and can any one that has solemnly pledged their mutual co-operation and support go back upon it, and say that its work is done and it must be numbered with the things of the past. God forbid. The work of the grange is but just commenced. You your labors and already you have garnered good and to learn to work for their good, inmany a bounteous harvest; but to the coveetous and miserly this may not seem the direct road to wealth or self-aggrandizement, for we are taught to lay our furrows straight, ORGANIZATION, EDUCATION AND COhelp the widows and fatherless, and whatever we attempt to do strive to do it well. These maxims may be a hindrance to direct wealth, but they teach pure and upright manhood and womanhood, which in these social taught to labor, to earn our bread by the sweat of the brow, and in this, as in any other effort, it requires continual and combined labor, in order to successfully carry it out. We meet here to learn of the events that are transpiring around us, to glean from each other some thought or idea that may give us a better insight into our work; but in order to do this there must be united action, combined effort, and loyal upholding of the principles that our superstructure is founded upon, and then ours will be a position second to none in

GRANGE WORK.

The grange is our (the farmers) organization; its object and work is all in the interests of the tarmer. Whatever good is accomplished is to the advantage of the farmer, and if the organization is made a success, as it was intended to be, and as it could and should be, and as we firmly believe it will be, it will advance the agricultural interest more than any other organization. Our efforts would do more than the government itself could do, or more then the government or any other effort will ever attempt to do.

Through the efforts and instrumentalities of the grange you will re-establish and advance every branch of agricultural industry to a degree of prosperity, dignity and usefulness which no other source or means can do. In fact the only hope of elevating the agricultural class to their proper and original standing, and making their interest and occupation what the Creator in his wisdom designed it to be-the first in the land-must be done in the grange. Indeed it is the only hope, the only salvation of the farmers to better their condition, advance their interests, elevate them as a class to greater usefulness to themselves, to their children, and to all the work not a success, with one-half of the take an interest, and aid in bearing burdens bly affected. Ordinarily when first stored Meriden, Kansas.

Dirigo Rural.

A GRANGE TRUST.

The Kansas FARMER has urged the nev their organization, devising a system by which the required capital to construct their business successfully could be attained at a rate of interest as low as the government pays, which is four per cent. The Canadian Farmer, in a recent issue, prints the prospectus of a company organizing under the name of the "Dominion Grange Trust," the object of which is to supply this want. In reference to the organization the Canadian Farmer says: "The object of the company is to lease money at low rates of interest to our members in need of such accommodation. It is a fact well known, that the rate of interest charged by private money lenders, and the present loan companies-of which there are some thirty-eight now doing business in Ontario-is ruining many a farmer whom cira cumstances have placed in their grasp. That an organization such as the grange, which has for its object the material as well as social advancement of its members, should undertake the cheapening of present exorbitant rates of interest, will at once be conceded as a duty, should so be considered, and a helping hand given by every one. The executive committee, feeling the necessity of some action, and being so instructed by the last annual meeting, have placed before you the prospectus of a company, the object of which is to procure and loan money at a low rate of interest to members of the grange."

OUR ORDER ELEVATES ITS MEMBERS.

The grange is the only organization that has ever offered protection to the husbandman or to ameliorate his condition. It is for his especial protection and instruction. The development of a purer type of morality-a higher and nobler type of manhood and wow a mere servant to avarice, labors because it is borhood broils, bickerings, and backbitings, those detestable vices, born of envy, which render everybody miserable wherever their influence is felt. It encourages social intercourse, being eminently social in all its bearings. Its members grow to love each other as neighbors, lears to work for each others stead of pulling against them and taking every possible advantage to do them an injury. -Farmer's Friend

OPERATION.

entertain in regard to the best course to pur- therefore each farmer should know what they sue, we must not forget that organization, ed- are, and how their application can influence ucation and co operation are, and must ever the crops. Then there are a class of books relations of brotherhood are the fundamental be, the grest foundation principles of our telling of the how to do. Such each farmer second, and the second to the third, while the three combined can move the world.

other classes, organize. Without organiza- season should be the season for educating the tion there is no hope of relief. We must or- man into thought, preparatory for action. ganize as farmers for mutual protection, in- The summer season should mean the applicastruction and co-operative effort in buying, tion of thought, gained both from self-experiselling and saving. Education is necessary ence, to the soil and the crops. The whole also to economise farming. By oc-operation year should furnish time for developing the midst. Greater unity of action is desirable ture towards working out the desires of the on the part of farmers for the accomplishment of these and other purposes. In the early settlement of the country we were compelled to rived from experience in interpreting what is associate together for mutual protection and assistance. This should be done to as great an extent as possible now.

Co-operative efforts can and should be made profitable. Why can we not, as members of the grange, do much more than we are now doing, in procuring and distributing at wholesale cost, choice seeds and fruit trees, purchasing or keeping thorough-bred animals for the improvement of stock, and lastly, the sale and transportation to the best market of the products of the farm. While all other branches of industry are combining their efforts for the advancement of their interests, why should our greatest interest make so litt tle effort toward making co-operation more effective? - Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

STORING POTATOES.

In storing potatoes where any considerable quantity is to be put away, in bulk it should be borne in mind that moisture is favorable to heating, which in turn induces decay. When potatoes are perfectly healthy precaution in drying is not unnecessary, but particularly sas FARMER, gave us a call Friday. He says should it be observed when roots show the the present is the most successful trip he has least symptom of rot. Then they should be ever made.—Manhattan Nationalist. mankind; it must be done through the instru- spread in thin layers and excluded from the mentality of the grange organization, and the light, waiting until cold weather to store in toHEAP SALVE FOR HANDS IN HUSKING. advance and success of the work depends on heaps. It disease appears when the potatoes a Ten parts rosin, 2 of tallow, 11 of beeswax; the efforts put forth by the members. The are dug, carefully sort at once, dry the sound Simmer together; apply on cloth. If applied best and proper efforts would be lacking, and ones, place in separate layers and cover with on strips of cloth hot as the flesh will bear it, ashes, burnt clay or fine dry mould, which acts it will stay without tying, and last some days, members absent at the grange meeting, as it as an absorbent of moisture and, according to the salve will prevent the cloth from wearing is only by a united effort that any great work Allen and other trustworthy authorities, pre- out. If too stiff, in cold weather add more talis accomplished. And to be united all must vents contagion from such as may be perceptilow and beeswax.

and responsibilities, as well as sharing in its the covering should be of straw, old bags or blessings. No one can consistently absent him similar light material until the moisture is or herself from a grange meeting without a quite driven off. Later, if there is any tendency good cause, for the reason that we cannot to disease, a careful sorting is in order before transfer our responsibilities upon others to the final bulking. Avoid, if possible, disturbdischarge. - Worthy Master Eshbaugh in ing the pile after January 1, as some varieties of tubers are liable to sprout from that time forward.

To save the labor involved in opening banks and because, in many other respects, it is cessity and practic bility of farmers, through more convenient, the practice of storing potatoes in cellars and houses built especially for that purpose prevails in numerous sections over the old time custom of storing in the open ground. When properly handled they keep equally well-in case of tendency to rot better, as opportunity is afforded for sortingbut it is claimed that a considerable loss is sustained from shrinkage.

To obviate loss by shrinkage in drying, as well as to save cellar room and the expense of building root or store-houses, many farmers continue to bury their potatoes in the fieldin an excavation in the north side of a hill, or under a shade in a porous soil. A northern exposure or shade will shield them from any injurious effects of the sun. When first stored in this manner the potatoes require a protection from the rain, which is easiest provid. ed with a slight thatch of straw. When they have become dry, lightly cover with earth, after which they will require no further attention until the beginning of severe cold weather, when they call for an effectual protection from frost as well as rain. If stored on level ground, Allen advises that a place be excavated for their reception from one to two feet in depth and four or five feet in width and of any length required. The potatoes are thatched and covered. A ditch lower than the base ought to encircle the heap when the soil consists of clay, from which an outlet conducts away all the water, as any left upon the tubers will produce decay.

Sweet potatoes designed for long keeping should be harvested as soon as they are quite ripe and before there is sufficient cold to freeze the ground; they should be air-dried in the shade for several days before storing in winmanhood. By diffusing a knowledge of the ter quarters. Careful packing and handling, aims and purposes of labor, it gives him faith and uniform, moderate heat are the requisites in his work, and consequently lightens his for the attainment of successful preservation task. He aspires to be something more than with this tuber. At the north sweet potatoes are generally stored in barrels or shallow his legitimate business, because all labor is boxes, placed in tiers indoors with spaces of a noble and holy, and idleness is a sin. It advocates that noble philanthrophy which calls uniform heat is maintained from a fire in the every man a brother, discountenances neigh- cellar or elsewhere. At the south the common practice is to hill them in a dry place and protect from the weather by a thatching of straw, shingles, &c -N. Y. World.

Every farmer should possess a few books on the art of agriculture, for reading and study during the winter months, as we know that it pays well to seek hints from the experience of other workers in the same field The farmer, who knows the whys and wherefores of his success, is better fitted for securing success in the future. Now, the principles of agriculture are ever correct, and are continu-Whatever views we, as individuals, may ally finding application in practice, and The first of these is preliminary to the should possess and read and study, for it takes but a small hint of a better course to start the better farmer into action, which shall result To effect needed reforms we must, like all in saving or making money. The winter we can promote educational enterprises in our powers of the mind, which is to control naman. No, farmers, don't be afraid of printer's ink, but patronize it, only using judgment deimpressed upon paper .- Scientific Farmer.

> Let every producer esteem it his duty to become a member of some organization that THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH. shall represent his chosen occupation, that shall rally to his aid, and that shall finally inaugurate a government of economy, justice and equality. Let it be no excuse to delinquents that present organizations are insufficient, are unsatisfactory, or are unworthy of support, since, if all whose interests are at stake would join these organizations, inspired with high and notle motives, these bodies would soon become just what their members desire to accomplish. An association is after all but the aggregated opinion and desire of its individual members. Far more can be effected by joining the ranks and vigorously helping on the car of progress in the proper direction, than by standing aloof, sowing the seeds of discontent, and finally destroying the power and influence of those who by right should become the governing classes.

W. W. Cone, traveling agent for the Kan-

AN OLD MAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Merino Sheep For Sale

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

offers for sale a choice lot of

BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

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

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

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS,

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

To Stock Raisers.

VERY IMPORTANT

Sheep Farmers.

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1.



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

Silver Lakeherd

Berkshires, and

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

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas.



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP. BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Cor respondence solicited.

Union Pacific R. R. offers for sale

1,280,000 Acres of Land

Less the occupied tracts, at the lowest prices and on more liberal terms, than ever before offered. The lands offered by this company are at an average distance of but 60 miles from the city of Alchison, and have the advantage of competing lines of railroad, with a choice of markets, and in other respects are located in the most isvorite section of Kansas. For full information and descriptive circular with sectional map, apply or address W. F. DOWNS, General Office Land fom'r. Atchison, Kansas.

27 The U. S. Government Land Offices are at Concordia, on the 6.5B. U. P. R. Rand Kirwin, where parties who are desirous or availing themselves of the settler's privilege, onder the Homostead act of Congress should make their appliction. Less the occupied tracts, at the lowest prices and on

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Erkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties Sure," Pairs notakin. Circulars free,

C 8. ElCHHOLTZ, breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas. D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magie, & W. W. Elsworth strains of Poland China hogs; write for circular.

O BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochin & Brown Leghorns. Stock not sur passed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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

J. R. DUNLAP & CU., IOLA, KAS., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

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Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.



The Kansas Farmer.

& EWING. Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

PREPARE WINTER SHELTER FOR THE

This is the season when the farmer should see to it that he has sufficient warm shelter for all classes of stock on his farm. The stables and pens for his cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and poultry, should be made tight and dry. The piercing winds, rain and snows should be guarded against by providing shelter or sees ing to it that that is put in complete order which he has already in position. Some farmers-and they are by far too numerous-think they cannot afford the expense of building proper shelter for their stock. Better by far sell off a part of your stock and lay out the money in providing comfortable accommodations for the remainder, than have the whole exposed to the inclemency of winter storms and cold. A small number of cattle well sheltered and fed through the inclement season is much more profitable than a large number poorly housed, or not at all. Animals not protected from storms and cold of winter, consume a much larger quantity of food than they would do if properly housed, and come out in spring in a much worse condition. This principle applies to all animals that are kept on the farm, from the high-bred horse down to the barn-yard fowl.

Stock provided with comfortable shelter in winter can be kept in a thriving condition, the best horses of all-work of any to be found, and when spring opens it moves right forward gaining in flesh and fat every day until tion. Such horses never fail to find a ready the autumn frosts again cut off the bounteous market and command good prices. supply of green, nutritious food. The mild weather and tender grass work for the farmer in the warmer months, and to have full benefit of this propitious season he should guard well against the exactions of the winter sea- | his flock or herd make the investment of three son. Winter is an implacable enemy the farmer is called upon to battle against lest it rob him of hundreds of dollars worth of stock. It may not take the life of his animals, but it steals away their flesh and strength, and they come out in spring weak and emaciated, as it were, from a sick bed, and the most profitable part of the warmer season is consumed in recuperating what has been lost or destroyed by the winter. Spring, summer and autumn, with prodigal hand, empties the horn of plenty into the lap of the husbandman. It is the winter which robs him with relentless rigor if he does not fortify against its pitiless storms and searching blasts. He is both a wise and humane man who provides comfortable shelter for his stock of all kinds during the winter, and a fooltsh man who squanders his substance in worse than riototous living

SUB-EARTH VENTILATION.

A few weeks since we published an article on this new process of ventilating buildings by air ducts carried under ground the required distance to equalize the temperature of the air with that of the strata of earth through which it is conducted, before entering the vault or building intended to be ventilated most sure to run to waste and produce no tilating engineer of Harvard, Ill., has per- of instances, the case with the farmer's fowls. fected and patented a system for obtaining this desirable result which is represented as neither time nor inclination to "look after the proving in an eminent degree successful. This precess for ventilating and obtaining an in the Kansas FARMER, form a co-partnership equitable, proper temperature for dairying with the younger members of the family to purposes will be likely to prove of inestimathe plan proves sufficiently economical to be introduced into general use among dairymen. From a letter on the subject of sub-earth ventilation, received from Mr. Wilkinson, we copy the following on his process:

"I am happy to communicate to the farmers of Kansas, through so respectable a channel as the Kansas FARMER, long and favorably known to me, the encouraging intelligence that sub-earth ventilation is capable of averting every adverse climatic influence of which you speak and which has been verified to me by many residents of your state, and also by many who have visited it in view of settling there, and declined so doing for the very reasons you assign. Hence, they are formidable, and any artificial means by which they may be effectually overcome must be a priceless and peerless boon.

Such sub-earth ventilation is, positively. It is based on changeless physical laws, which are as reliable as their Divine Author, and it pullets. These, if kept in a warm sunny exhas so proved in the 14 states in which it has been in use from 3 months to 14 years.

It not only satisfies but it truly delights all to whom I have supplied it. Sub-earth venti- ply of eggs until spring. When the warm lation was too big a leap in the science of ventilating, and in tempering air, to be understood and appreciated by the "common herd," hence, only here and there an intelligent man, who understood well the influence of the natural laws, adopted the unique system for years. But of late, since the merit and value of the system have become established by practical tests, under a great variety of circumstances, and for many uses, it has tional season in this respect, but there is become familiarly known in many districts. period."

AID TO EACH OTHER.

Co-operation among farmers is being disused with much mose interest than former- Brahmas and Cochins will lay along for sevel ful.

to be expended before the settled aversion of but young fowls of the common breeds are refarmers is removed, to enter heartily into any liable layers. If improved breeds are propsystem of mutual trust and mutual aid. Of erly handled, like all improved stock, it is adall the industries, agriculture has the least of visable to keep them, but the best thing genthat Free Masonry which inclines to favor and erally for the average farmer is to use the help its own class rather than another. A fowls that are on the farm. One important mistaken notion of independence prompts ev- element to success, however, must in nowise ery family to "peg away" in an individual be neglected; the cocks must be changed and feeble manner, which accomplishes comparatively little when every nerve is strained, when the combined efforts of half a dozen or important that they should be fully matured, more would accomplish for each two fold more than the individual can for himself. In no healthy chicks. Breeding in-and-in should branch of their business is this more easily effected, and where results are so sure and profitable, as co-operation in stock-raising. This is not new among farmers, and it is one of the few things they have shown least reluctance to undertake. Here the apparently constitutional suspicion of each other, and that imaginary independence so dear to the heart of the tiller of the soil, have exerted less influence than they are usually wont to do, but even this kind of partnership has been practiced to a very limited extent.

There is no longer any question raised against the fact that the only profitable stock is the progeny of thorough-bred male animals. With fair mothers, with sound and healthy constitutions, bred to full-blooded sires, the best stock for the farmer is produced. This rule never fails. For hardy con stitutions, thrifty growth and feeding qualities, whether cattle, sheep or swine, this class of grades invariably prove most profitable for the large majority of farmers. Large, roomy, mares, bred to fine, blooded stallions, produce generally possessing good carriage and ac-

But no farmer, owning comparatively small number of breeding animals, can find means to invest in valuable males from which to breed; nor would the limited numbers of or four hundred dollars in a thorough-bred bull, twice that amount in a stallion, and a correspondingly large outlay in bucks and pigs--all herd-book animals-at all profitar

But this expense and risk incurred by number of farmers would make the outlay for each individual light, while his gains would be the same. This is a species of business the Grange might very profitably engage in. A work of such importance would soon create an interest in the meetings of the society that would not lack attendance. When men feel that profit grows out of attendance on society meetings, they usually find no difficulty in being punctual.

FOWLS FOR PROFIT.

Farmers very often lose a great deal by not attending properly to what they please to term little things. This is particularly applicable to the keeping and management of fowls on the farm. There is unquestionably a great deal of profit, or might be, in fowls to every farmer, if he made them a careful study, and classed them among his farm stock. But the poultry is allowed to run itself generally, and whatever branch of business runs itself is al-

If the head of the family feels that he has chickens," he should, as we have before urged run the department of fowls. Take an acble advantage to this branch of business, if count of stock and let the new firm open books preparatory to conducting business in a business-like manner. With proper encouragement and hints from older and wiser heads on managing and conducting business the children would, in a short time, make a success in eggs and poultry which would be a pleasant surprise to all, both old and young. The daughters of the farm, if young ladies or misses, when they had the incentive of earning a snug little sum which they could truly call their own, would apply their efforts and thoughts to business in a manner that would not only insure an immediate pecuniary recompense, but lay the foundation of a business education on a practical basis which in future would prove invaluable.

In order, however, to conduct a profitable poultry yard, it is time now to select out all the old stock, which fatten off and send to market. Keep no hens over two years, and for winter layers choose the earliest spring posure and generously fed with stimulating, wholesome food, will commence laying early in the winter and continue to give a good supdays of March and early April come around, the winter layers will want to sit, and should bring out early broods of chicks which, with the proper care, will make early broilers, and bring bigher prices than if kept until the folbring bigher prices than if kept until the following fall. Fresh-laid eggs in winter are of the Normal Schools of this state." one of the most salable products that go to market, and always command a very remunerative price. Last winter was an excepfall with spring pullets. The common breeds are probably the best for the generality of

ly, but it will require a large amount of talk eral years and are large, fine selling fowle, yearly, and these should not be less than a year old when put with the hens. It is all vigorous, healthy birds, in order to secure be avoided. Nothing is so prolific of barrenness and feebleness as in-and-in breeding. In selecting cocks, choose full-breds or crosses from families of the best layers when they can be procured without extra expense, which they usually can be by a little effort.

Give the children and female members of the family an opportunity to try their hands at managing a business on business principles, and they will not disappoint expectation, but most likely surprise older heads who think they possess all the business knowle edge and administrative ability of the establishment.

WALTER RROWN & SON'S MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR

In our circular of October 1st, we expressed he opinion that there would be no material change in the market value of wools for the ensuing few weeks, and the course of the wool trade during the month just closed has confirmed the view then taken.

The market, as was expected, has become steadier, and perhaps firmer at the low level reached, but there has been no advance, and at present there is nothing in the aspect of trade to justify any greater rise in prices as the season advances, than will re pay the cost of carrying wools.

There are some who hope, and possibly have some reason for thinking, that fine wools will improve in value after New Years; should the public demand finer goods for next autumn this may be the case; but at the present time the current appears to be set in the opposite direction. The large clothiers are the most of their agents. They make the garments for the million, who cannot yet afford to wear fine order, at from \$15 to \$25, at which prices they can now be obtained; and we have been surprised at the substantial quality of the materials of which they are made. These goods can only be produced from low and medium wools, at prices commensurate with the demand, hence the enquiry for XX wool is limited and the market overstocked, while oth a

fair average amount, and quite legitimate in part of buyers to stock up or speculate, but The larger manufacturing companies, those who do most to fix up market values, are generally pretty well supplied with wool, and are not obliged to come into market, except as values with considerable freedom, but will not otherwise buy until their necessities require it. These views would indicate a continuance for a considerable time of the present range of prices.

As the season is now well advanced, with in prices, we would advise those still holding wools in the country, to place them on the market where they can have the best advantages, and be sold whenever the best current rates can be obtained.

Pulled Wools.—The wools being of a class suitable to the goods most in demand, have met with a ready sale throughout the month, particularly Supers, and the pullers have generally kept closely sold up. Fine grades have sympathized with fleece wools, in being neg-

California Wools have sold quite freely buyers, at no material change in values since our last quotations. The receipts of Fall clip have been considerable, but the wools are poor and faulty as compared with previous seasons, and can be sold to customers only at

Texas Wools have been rather quiet during the month, although the sales foot up a fair aggregate amount. From these wools manus facturers can get the cheapest substitute for fine "Fleeces," and will use them whenever their goods will admit of it.

OPPOSED TO NORMAL SCHOOLS. The following resolution was passed by the Howard County Grange (Mo.):

"We demand that no appropriations be

CHICAGO FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture will hold a Fat Stock Exhibition, in Chicago, on small probability of seeing such another win- Dec. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Competition at this and the demand for it to day is four to five ter in many years to come. To produce eggs exhibition is open to the world. Entries will fold greater than it ever was at any former the stock of layers should be replaced every close on the 20th inst. A large number of very liberal premiums fis offered. Arrangements have made with the railroads by which farmers for this purpose. The Dominiques are fat stock will be carried at half rates, and the kept constantly in view. prolific layers and healthy fowls. The prospect is that the show will be very success-

CLOVER AND CHINCH BUGS.

From my experience with chinch bugs the grain fields if liberally sown to clover at seed ime-say from fifteen to twenty pounds of clover seed per acre, salt at the rate of half a barrel, and plaster from 100 to 150 pounds per acre-no fear of chinch bugs need be entertained. The salt and plaster give the clover a heavy and luxuriant growth, so that it completely shades the ground, to the discomforture of the bug. It is a frail insect, and can net flourish except in the sunshine and with the ground clean about the grain roots. The salt and plaster not only make twice the bulk

wheat with one bushel of clover seed and half a bushel of timothy seed, well mixed. The result was, it completely occupied the ground. After the wheat and grass were nicely up I sowed one half of the three acres with salt and plaster, mixed at the rate of two bushels of salt to 100 pounds of plaster. On the other er hand I sowed 200 pounds of plaster and no salt. The result was the half of the field that was treated with salt and plaster was much better than that treated with plaster alone. The clover on the first was much of it heads ed out at harvest time and was a perfect mat, I cut it with a strong, light reaper, called the Triumph, and one of the best machines, I think manufactured. I kept the wheat from the three acres separate from my other wheat and threshed 80 bushels of No. 1 article. There were no chinch bugs on the three acres while the other portion of the field was nearly destroyed by them, as were all my other fields that year.

In 1871 I sowed seed on all my fields and treated all but one four-acre field with salt important customers of the manufacturers, or and plaster. The result was, all the land thus treated produced a luxuriant crop of clover, a fine crop of grain, and the finest posible clothes, but demand a suit ready-made, or to pasture in the fall. In consequence of the last my animals all got fat, and I had a fine coat of manure on my fields to plow under. On the four-acre field, not dressed with salt and plaster, the clover killed out in spots, and struggle to accomplish undefined results, in the wheat ripened permaturely in spots. On a word, to acquire wealth, is what hinders buge. But, on the whole, I got a fair crop of reach. The hot desire to grow rich, to wheat from the field. I hold therefore that graces are comparatively active and becoming clover is the sheet anchor of success in the world with wrecked hopes and ruined forfarmer in renovating and enriching his land, tunes. The current business of the month was of and salt and plaster compose the balancewheel that will crown his efforts. I mix the character, there being no disposition on the salt and plaster on the barn floor in a box, at the rate of two bushels of salt and 100 pounds rather an increased care and circumspection, of plaster. When mixed I put it into my wagon box and drive slowly over the field, ap ply the mixture from the rear of the wagon with a liberal hand.

The above article, like many other contrithey are tempted by prices. The market is butions on agriculture, was doubtless written not so well settled, that these buyers will take with nothing but good intentions, but like ots of wool that are offered below the line of similar publications is liable to deceive by its too general application. On a few soils salt acts as a manure, but these are not legion by any means. In a vast majority of cases it is of little account. So also with plaster. On farm house, in the exhausting struggle to many soils it has no effect, while on others it is the best fertilizer that can be applied. Ex- crops. The mind and physical endurance little or no prospect of material improvement periment on a small piece of land is the only way to assertain what kind of manure is needed for the crop.-[EDS. FARMER.]

RAISING CALVES.

Winter calves and lambs are worth far more than those dropped in the summer. At the first glance this theory does not appear reasonable, but when the fact is kept in view that the young animal depends mainly upon the mother's milk for nourishment during the first period of its existence. it will be seen that the season of the anisince our last report, the desirable parcel of mal's infancy is not of so much importance spring clip meeting with most favor from as when it is weaned. Then it requires a genial atmosphere and plenty of tender, be, are kept in a healthy, thriving condition

shambles, the breeder will select bulls from buy.

the roost approved beef-making breeds; or Horatio Sparks, of St. Cloud, Wisconsin, if for dairy purposes he will select from the contributes the following to the World. We best dairy stock. This rule he must apply consider his facts of more value than his the- to any class of animals he intends to raise. The males must invaritbly be of some well defined breed which will impress their qualast two seasons I am well satisfied that all ities indelibly upon their offspring. If this rule is not rigidly adhered to, the labor of years may be seriously damaged by one season of neglect.

Proper food for the calf is an important question. Milk, the diet provided by nature for the young animal, contains all the most essential elements of food, and it should be the chief sustenance of the calf for six weeks, with a little oat and corn meal, shorts or wheat bran and corn meal mixed, and placed where the young aniof clover that would naturally grow without mals will learn to lick it. Calves should it, but add from 20 to 30 per cent. to the grain | also be provided with a small bunch of clocrop. The salt hardens and stiffens the straw ver hay, which has been cured without havproduces a rank growth, and prevents blight, ing been wet after wilting. They will soon rust and mildew, and destroys all grubs and learn to eat, and if the milk of the cow is decut-worms that come in contact with it. In sired for dairy purposes, and the calf must 1875 I seeded three acres on one side of a ten- be weaned, the skim milk should be fed to acre lot that was sown to Canada spring it. But there is no food equal to its mother's milk so long as it can be afforded to let the calf have it all. There is more profit in feeding the milk to calves, among our far west farmers, than using it for dairy purposes; and if our advice has been taken of breeding to nothing but thoroughbred bulls and an abundance of such food provided as the stomach of the young animal will readily digest, the success and reward to the owner will be certain.

MAKING A LIVING AGAINST MAKING MONEY.

Making money is a delusion which causes more uneasiness to the major part of what is termed the better class of mankind, than any other shadow in the procession of phantoms which are constantly passing in review before the imagination of the jostling crowding multitude. How many who tollow this ignis fatuus to the end of their lives which they spend in a constant struggle, never achieve so much as a reasonably comfortable living? If they could divest themselves of the idea of growing rich, and shape all their operations to the important object of making simply a living, how much more of comfort would, in the majority of cases, be achieved, and how much more real headway would be made. This constant examination I found these spots black with thousands from possessing that within easy make a surplus of money, has strewn the

This spirit of unrest has, in the last half century, been the bane of the agricultural classes especially. The object of making a comfortable home where everything about the farmer's dwelling would be tidy and enjoyable, and the leading idea of extracting a comfortable living from the farm, has been generally lost sight of in the vain struggle to grow rich, to make money. Mankind's first and chief want is a living, and their plans should be mainly directed to that end.

There are hundreds of little comforts and luxuries sacrificed about every farm and produce an undue proportion of money are burdened and overtaxed with toil that produces dissatisfaction and weariness, resulting oftener in no gain whatever, than in even partial success. Overwork almost invariably results in failure, wholly or partially.

If the idol of wealth was not set up in so many thousands of homes, and that restless spirit of ambition to make money evoked, there would be more real gain. To accomplish thoroughly what is undertaken, is far more profitable than to half do double as much. There is less expenditure of labor and capital, and more clear gain. A radical change is demanded in the aims and aspirations of the majority of industrious succulent food for its support. Hence calves people, from a desire to make money, to and lambs which come in January or Fed- concentrating their thoughts on making a ruary, if well sheltered, as all stock should living, with all that term implies, and it implies a great deal more than the maby the mother's milk and the grain food jority conceive. Those who exhaust body which they learn to eat, until the warm and mind in the effort to make money, have weather of spring with its nutricious grasses but a sickly idea of what a "living" really approaches, when the young animals are is in its richest and fullest sense. Many igready to profit by the most favorable season norant and parsimonious parents stint their for stock, and by the time the cold weather lives and families of every comfort, and of the succeeding winter returns, they have place before their children a mean and hunacquired age and strength, and are prepar- gry home of boorish ignorance, in their efto enter the trying season of winter well forts to lay up money for them. No greatfortified to resist its rigors; while the weak- er misfortune can befall a boy without a lings of summer are tender in constitution, business education, than an inheritance of with immatured digestive organs, just at the money. It is almost invariably the direct most critical time of their lives, which is road to perdition. In place of "making near the weaning season, with dry food and money," the leading object, the ideal of the rigor of the climate to contend against. life, let making a living be the ambition of This much as to the proper season for the frugal industrious, and the inheritance having the young animals come. The next provided for the children, a practical busiand most important question is the kind, ness education; not a scolastic or expensive or rather quality of the product desired. To collegiate education, which alone is but a breed stock profitably, it is essential to have collection of fragments and primary lessons a well defined purpose, and that purpose which in the battle of life he ands to be mainly rubbish. The boy or girl with a working education, has a working capital If it is proposed to raise calves for the always at command that money cannot

BEAR ON!

A number of our correspondents use a pencil in writing communications, which is all right if they bear on; otherwise the writing is apt to show very faintly by the time it reaches us through the mails, and goes through the necessay handling to prepare "copy" for the compositors. Bear on! is the remedy.

The Prairie Farmer has added a veterinary department, under the direction of a skilled veterinarian. This will be of immense service to the readers of that excellent agricultural journal.

The state normal school building at Emporia, Kansas, burned Saturday morning, the 26th ult. The building caught by the coal stored in the cellar igniting. The loss is about \$85,000; no insurance. President Pom. eroy lost his valuable library.

FROM PAWNEE COUNTY.

EDS. FARMER .- I have seen no "crop notes" from this county since last spring. Why don't some one report ? but, as no one has, I will give it a send off, if I can, although this is out of my line of business.

The leading question here at present is: "Will it ever rain again?" The last rain we had, of any consequence, fell on the 7th of Sept. We all expected rain to-day (election day) but are disappointed for once.

A large acreage has been sown to wheat but only a small per cent. is up, owing to dry weather. That sown early does not look very promising, either. They have a new way of putting in wheat here which is practiced by too many. They sow it broadcast on sod, then scratch the sod a little with a harrow and call it "put in." Wheat so sown turned out from 12 to 20 bushels per acre last season, but those who did so this fall I think will have a very light bill of expenses to foot next harvest and threshing time. "There is no gain without some loss."

The corn crop is light, especially on new ground or on the uplands. Take the whole county, I do not think it will average 20 bushels to the acre.

Millet did well-made an average of about three tons per acre, excepting that raised on

Nearly all kinds of vegetables gave a fair yield and are in good demand.

Best winter wheat is selling fot 50c; corn, 40c; oats, 30c; hay, per ton, \$5; millet hay, cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, \$6; potatoes, 50c; sweet potatoes, 75c; but-

ter, 25c; eggs, 121/2c. Now a word to the poor man, mechanic or professional man about to "strike for Kansas:" Stay where you are! You can't better your condition by coming here. There are more day laborers, carpenters, plasterers, etc., with school teachers, lawyers, doctors, preachers and dead-beats than can live here already, and the Poor House is full, (tried to get a berth there for the winter myself but couldn't).

A good blacksmith is needed at Harmony. YOUNG FARMER.

Harmony, Kansas.

PRAIRIE HAY.

other remedies fail. Prepared only by MARSH
No fire should be allowed to run over
ground intended for hay before the 10th of
next May. Then if possible burn several
times until the first of June. The hay from a
burning the 10th of last June exceeds in value fifty per cent. more than that from a secs

other remedies fail. Prepared only by MARSH
BROS., Pharmacists, Kansas City, Mo.

For sale by Swift & Holliday, Topeka, Kas.
And DRUGGISTS and MEDICINE DEALburning the 10th of last June exceeds in value fifty per cent. more than that from a secs

Children have health and mothers rest when

Children have health and mothers rest when

Children have health and mothers rest when

3. 46: round yellow, 62c.
CORN—Moderate demand; ungraded, 46@47%c; No.
3. 44: round yellow, 62c. ue fifty per cent. more than that from a section burned previous to March. That portion of the field which had a two years' growth of old grass exceeds any part of the field twenty-five per cent. The hay from the burning in June is nearly as good as Timothy.

J. RUTTY. Meriden, Kansas.

From Alleghany County, Penn.

With a desire for information, having seen Mr. M. A. O'Neil's article in Kansas FARMER of Oct. 16th, recounting his trip to Anderson county and what he saw, (It is the subject of hard-pan he speaks of, but says too little about) I, with others, to be enlightened about it. (1) Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry Can hard-pan near the surface be broken up so which prevents serious sickness if taken in as ever after it will be first-class land? Or can't time, and will surely cure colds, coughs, it be broken, or if broken, will it relapse into its old condition again, with moderate cultibut this day take home a bottle of Eilert's vation? (2) Is there top soil enough to call it Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry for it may good land, if it should be successfully bro-be death. Sold by all druggists. ken? and, generally, what kind of sub-soil under the hard pan? (3) Suppose a person should have no other land available around him but hard-pan, could he depend on it for pasture in rather drouthy seasons, and in cutting hay? I hope Kansas correspondents can enlighten me, and I think the information would be useful to us east of you, as many think all Kansas land deep and mellow. And lastly, does hard-pan land extend west of Solmon river?

Is there any other reason, other than the land spoken of, that causes the bulk of emi- tion, even to the extent of neglecting their gration to pass over the old improved part of business, their homes and their duty to their the State hundreds of miles further west to begin anew?

I like the tone of the FARMER on the Grange. The Grange and the Kansas FARMER will educate and better the social condition of the farming portion of our country. It is not If you don't believe it, write to the undersignselfish in its true operations, but elevating. ed, who will tell you where you can get a I feel as if I can't do without your paper: cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a I feel as if I can't do without your paper; you speak out so honest.

EDWARD W. ASKIN.

S. T. Smith, of Kansas City, has been appointed by the U. S. District Court, Receiver of the Kansas Pacific Railway, to succeed a balm for every wound. Sold by all drug-Meesre. Villard and Greeley.

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of h.r that their systems need cleansing by puriarising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

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

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

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka Kansas.

A WISE DEACON.

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

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

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

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

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

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

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

Common colds neglected are the cause one-half the deaths. Consumption lurks in every cough, often using as marks the ruddy cheek, quickened pulse and sparkling eye. until it deeply plants its dreadful deadly seeds in the system. Every home should contain croup, catarrh, consumption and all bronchial complaints. Don't wait for sickness to come

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

loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

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

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying them-selves almost to death over this vexed quesfamilies, there are still thousands upon thou sands of smart, hard working, intelligent mer pouring into the great Arkansas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topake & Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2.500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. moderate expense, you can see for yourselves and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Topeka, Kansas.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED.

Don't fail, when in town looking for your winter bonnets, to call on Mrs. E. C. Metcalf, No. 210 Kansas Ave., just opposite house are more precious than houses, and the FARMER office, where you will find a good assortment of millinery and fancy fying the blood, regulating the stomach and goods, and always have the most accombowels, to prevent and cure the diseases modating attention paid to you.

> The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Western Loan & Trust Company. This organization is composed of some of the best business men, and is, in every way, reliable and respon-

WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of ague, bilious or spring fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

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

Markets.

(November ,11 1878.)

New York Money Market.

New York Money Market.

GOLD—Weak; 100%.
LOANS—Carrying rates, 1½ to 4 per cent.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm
RAILROAD BONDS—Generally strong.
STATE SEGURITIES—Steady.
STOCK—The stock market exhibited weakness in early dealings, and the price declined ¼ to 1½ per cent. Subsequently, however, a firmer tone prevailed, and an advance of ¾ to 1½ per cent. from the lowest point ensued. in final dealings the market was strong. The decline in prices in the carly part of the day, was due to the report of cutting rates by some western railroads.

MONEY—At 3 to 5 per cent.; closing at 3 per cent. DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 4½ to 6 per cent.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS—\$1,234 000.
DISBURSEMENTS—The Assistant Treasurer dis DISBURSER EXTS—10. Curred \$305,000. CLEARIN-8—\$9,000,000. STERLING—Firm; sixty days, firmer, \$4 81; sight,

GOVERNMENT BONDS 108% 10	** ***				
Coupons of 1865, new 103½	G	OVERNM	ENT BOND	3.	
Coupons of 1867 106¼ 100µons of 1868 108¼ 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½ 109½	Coupons of 1881				108%
Doupons of 1868 108½ 108	Coupons of 1865, 1	lew			10314
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104% 100% 104% 100%	New 5's				105%
New 4's (registered). 100% to 100% Doupons. 100% to 104% (0.40's (registered) 107%	New 4's (registered	d)		103%	to 103%
Coupons	Coupons				104%
Coupons	New 4's (registere	د)		100%	to 1001
10.40's (registered)	Coupons			1003	to 104%
Coupons 107%	10-40's (registered)			10736
	Coupons				10716
Currency 6's1211/	Currency 6's				12114

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Price Current reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 643; shipments, 20; market stendy; native shippers \$3 25@ 3 90; native stockers and feeders, \$2 30@ 3 25; Colorados, \$3 25.63 40; wintered Texas steers, \$2 20@2 70, native cows, \$1 75@ HOGS—Receipts, 540; shipments, none; fairly active and firm; fair to choice packing, \$2 50@2 65;light shipping, \$2 40@ 2 45.

Kansas City Produce Market

Kansas City Produce Market

The Price Current reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 92 816 bushels; shipments, 48,800 bushels; demand fair and the price higher; No. 2,
74%c; No. 3, 73%c; No. 4, 59c.
CORN—Receipts, 11,915 bushels; shipments, 7,400
dull and weak; No. 2, 23%c; rejected, 21c.
OAN'S—Slow; No. 2, 18c.
BARLEY—Slow; No. 2, 75c.
RYE—Unchanged.
FLOUR—Slow sales; country brands, XXX to fancy, \$180@2 20 per sack.
PROVISIONS — Moderately active; clear bacon
sides, 5@5%c; dry salt clear sides, 4%c@5c; hams, 9c.
LARD—In tierces, 6%c.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR-Nominally unchanged; superfine western

44c; round yellow, 62c. OATS—Quiet and firm; mixed western, 29@311/c; OATS—Quet and hite, 29% 636c.
COFFEE—Moderately active.
SUGAR—Quiet and firm.
MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans new, 33@40c;

RICE—Fair demand and unchanged.

RICE—Fair demand and unchanged.
EGGS—Steady; western, 25½@25c.
FORK—Quiet; mess, \$7 50@7 90.
BEEF—Fair demand and firm; packing, \$11@11 50;
family mess, \$14@1450.
CUT MEATS—Steady; long clear middles,4½@5c;
short clear, 5½c.
LARD—Steady; prime, \$6 17½@6 20.
BITTER—Quiet; western, 6@28c.
CHEESE—Steady; western, 3@9½c.
WHISKY—Quiet; \$1 10.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

8t. Louis Live-stote Market.

HOGS—Fairly active; light-hipping and Yorkers,
\$2 40@2 70; packing, \$2 70@2 90; butchers' and Philedelphias, \$2 55@3; receipts, 6 300; shipments, 800.

CATTLE—Supply light, con-isting wholly of
through and wintered Texans, which were taken by
the canning company; shipping demand light; supply
do.; wintered Texan steers, \$2 25@3; through do.;
\$2 50@3; 16 cows, \$2@2 62%; receipts, 1,300; shipments 50. ments, 50.
SHEEP—Very dull; fair to good muttons, \$2 65\(\mathcal{Q}\); choice to extra, \$3 25\(\mathcal{Q}\) 3 50; receipts, 1,000; ship-

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Better; No. 2 red, 874 @8734 cash; 8634c
Novembr; 8728756 December; 894c January; No. 3
do. 84c bid.
CORN—Lower; 305c cash; 8034@305c November; 3034 December and January.
OATS—Lower; 1061945 cash; 1946c December.
RYE—Higher; 4246 @4346.
BARLEY—Unchang-d.
WHISKY—Lower; \$1 06.
PORK—Dull; jobbing, \$7 23@7 35; January, sold.
\$8@810.

NGS 10. DRY SALT MEATS—Nominal; cash sales clear ribs. 05 January BACON—Lower: \$3 25; \$4 50; \$4 87%. LARD-Quiet; \$5 65.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tubwashed—choice, 3ic; mediu.a., 30c; dingy and low 25 227c. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium. 221½c; coarse 162,18c; light fine 18@20; heavy do 16 @17c; Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c 2 lb less.

Chicago Wool Market,

New fleece-washed	 28@
New fleece-washed. Tub-washed, common to choice. Fine heavy unwashed. Colorado medium and fine.	 30@
Fine unwashed	 1960
Fine heavy unwashed	 15@
Colorado medium and fine	 23(0)
Colorado coarse	 1500

Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2, winter wheat, 70c; No. 5, do., 7c; No, 4 do. 64c; No. 2 spring, 64c; No. 3, do., 51c. RYE—No. 2, 32c; rejected, 28c.

OATS—No. 2, 12c; rejected, 11c.
BARLEY—25@70c.
CORN—No. 2, 22½c; rejected, 21c.
FLAXSEEU—1 10@1 20.

Leavenworth Produce Market

RYE—30c.
OATS—Wholesale, 18½,
WHEAT—No. 2 Extra, 72@73c, No. 3, Extra, 70c;
(o. 4, 65c; rejected, 60c.
CORN—New, 22; old, 28c.
POTATOES—25; Sweet Potatoes, \$1 50 per bbl.

Destenworm wood market.		
FINE, per pound	15	@16
per pound	16	@17%
f. per pound	18	@21
GAND DELAINE, per pound	213	(@28
pound	24	@28
RICTLY BRIGHT, per pound	30c	
DO CLIPS, per pound	14	@17
BLACK and Cotted Fleece	@40	coff.
Leavenworth Stock Market		MODEL O
	per pound , per pound G AND DELAINE, per pound. pound HICTLY BRIGHT, per pound. DO CLIPS, per pound. BLACK and Cotted Fleece	FINE, per pound

Beef Steers; at 3@3%c; cows, 2@2%c. VEAL-2@3c. MUTTON-2% @3%c. HOGS-2%@3%c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholerale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly W. Edson. by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.
Fall No. 2.
'No. 3.
'No. 4.

CORN—Per bu.
'White Old.
'Yellow

OATS—Per bu old.
'New

RYE—Per bu. 25
BARLEY—Per bu. 20205
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. 2.40
" No. 2. 4.10
" No. 3. 1.90
Rye 1.90
CORN MEAL 75
CORN CHOP— 60
RYE CHOP— 70
CORN & OATS— 70
BRAN— 50
SHORT— 50
SHORT— 65 RV6. 5.
Ry6.
CORN MEAL—
CORN CHOP—
RYE CHOP—
CORN & OATS—
BRAN—
SHORT—

Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green.
Dry Flint.
Dry Salt
Calf, Green.
Kip, Green
Sheep Polts, green.
Damaged Hides are bought at ½ off the
TALLOW in Cakes.
Topeka Butchers' Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirioin Steak per lb...

Round

Roasts

Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb...

By the carcass

MUTTON—Chops per lb...

PORK—

Sausage

Topeka Produce Market.

3 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.



AND THE FAMILY

it aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for easerly by the young folks and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible, and to have really ermanent worth, while it attracts for the hour,

It is handsomely illustrated, and has for contribu-tors some of the most attractive writers in the coun-try. Among these are:

J. T. Trowbridge,
James T. Fields.
Rebecca H. Davis,
Charlotte Mary Yonge,
Edward Everett Hale,
Rose Terry Oook,
Louisa M. Alcott.

Its reading is adapted to the old and young; is very comprehensive in its character. It gives

Stories of Adventure, Letters of Travel, Editorials upon Current Topics, Articles on Health. Biographical Sketches Religious Articles, Sports & Pastimes. Subscription price, \$1.75. Specimen copies entirec. Please mention in what paper you read

this advertisement. PERRY MASON & CO.,

41 Temple Place, Boston,



25 CENT CHARM MICROSCOPE. CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD Magnifes 500 times. Equal in power at Ono-tenth the cost of other lastruments. Sample by mail; postpaid, 26 cents.

J. ERIDE & CO., 291 Broadway, New York, New Illustrated Circular of Novelties free.

CHICAGO Glove BOOTS SKINNE R'S First class stock of Boys' and Womens' work always

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HOW IT PAYS

TO LEARN

1. It is interesting as a game of chess, and may be learned by any boy or girl. 2. It is instructive in the philosophy and correct use of language. 3. It disciplines the mind and cultivates the memory. 4. It prepares young men for success in any of the professions. 5. It enables young men and young women to obtain profitable employment, as reporters, at less cost of time and study than any other profession. 6. The telephone, the new method of telegraphing by the voice, will soon require many thousands of Phonographers as operators, in order that they may keep pace with the new instrument.

The AMERICAN MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY is the best SELS-INSRUCTOR in the art. It will be sent, with Copy-Book, to any address, on receipt of \$1.

THE PHONETIC EDUCATOR, Gestivited.

address, on receipt of \$1.

I'HE PHONETIC EDUCATOR, devoted to Correct Spelling, Good Reading and Speaking, Rapid Writing, and general Self-Improvement, is published monthly, at \$1.50 a year.

Address, LEONEL A. LONGLEY, Cincinnati, O.

The "BAZAR."

This well known Emporium has been purchased by Chas. M. Guthridge, who has added to its former attractions, a new and select stock of Fancy goods, Notions and Trimmings in great variety.

Stylish Millinery remains their specialty, and the whole is under the supervision of Mrs. Whiting, whose good taste is well appreciated by the former patrons of the "BAZAR." Call and see the new syles in winter hats and bonnets.

Hamburg Edgings, Dress buttons of all kinds, a complete assortment of Zephyr Wools for crocheting and knitting, fringes, stockings, etc. Also, all kinds of crochet work which will be sold at very low prices in order to close out that line of goods.

It is our determination to make the "BAZAR" popular with all, by Keeping a well selected line of goods at fair prices. We invite you, one and all to give us a call before buying your Hats and Bonnets, and satisfy yourselves. D. n't forget the "BAZAR." 3 doors north of Tefft House, Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Stolen or Strayed.

On or about the 22nd day of Sept., 1878, ce sorrel Texan pony, three years old with white strip down face, brand 7 1g on nigh shoulder. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the same will be liberally rewarded. Address, THOMAS BROWN, Palmer, Washington Co., Kansas.

For Sale. Sheep 100 head of young healthy Merine Ewes, for articulars, address J. M. BRINING, Great Bend,

ALLEN'S **LUNG BALSAM** FOR
FOR
THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

CURING / SOLD EVERYWHERE. CURE

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

ONE BOTTLE FREE, together with a valuable treatise, to any sufferers address, please me, giving their name, express and P. O. address. Please show this letter to any one yeu may know who is suffering with this terrible disease, and oblige, Respectfully yours, DR. H. C. ROOT, 185 PERIL ST., N. Y.

D. I. C. absolute and irresistible cure for

enness, intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all
taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving everyone perfect and irresistible control of the sebriety of
themselves and their friends.

It prevents that absolute physical and moral
prostration that follows the sudden breaking of
from using stimulants or narcotics,

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, \$2, or
at your Druggists, \$1.75. Temperance and charitable societies should use it.

It is harmless and never-failing.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Sole Agents, ROCHESTER, N. Y. THE HOP COUGH CURE

Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. It sever fails in per-forming a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope. Try it once and you will find it so. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Fürst&Bradley Sulky F perfect working of any Sulky.

NEW FEATURES

Lately Patented. Possessed by no other plow made, and which are absolutely necessary for the

If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Also containing many val-uable Tables, Recipes, the latest Posta Laws, Rates of Foreign Fostage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc.

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

CHICAGO, ILL.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE FALL OF THE YEAR.

WRS. M. P BUTTS.

Ot the skies are yellow,
The apples are mellow,
The corn is ripe in the ear;
The birds leave off nesting,
The earth begins resting,
Because 'tis the Fail o' the year

The crickets are calling, The red leaves are failing,
In the fields the stubble is sere;
The day of the clover
And wild bee is over,
Because 'tis the Fail o' the year.

Since Summer is fitting,
Dear friend, it is fitting
The heart should make double cheer.
So let us go smiling.
With love life's beguiling.
Beczuse 'tis the Fall o' the year,

THE MOTHER'S LIFE.

The mother's life is tull of prose.
From early dawn till daylight's close,
But oft, amid her household cares,
Some little poem una ares
Is written down within her heart,
And of her life becomes a part.

Some loving words a child may say, Some loving words a child may eay, A golden curl long put away, A halt-worn shoe upon the floor, An outgrown dress the baby wore, A broken tey or faded flower, May touch the heart-string any hour,

A LETTER FROM PARIS.

We are indebted to a Topeka woman for the privilege of presenting to the readers of the FARMER, the following interesting and charming letter from Paris. It is extracted from a private letter to a gentleman from his wife, who is visiting the International Exhibition, in company with her daughter:

The other day, one of our neighbors (not socially, I assure you, but locally), the King of Hanover, died, and being so handy, M. and I went to see the dead king when lying in state. At the entrance of the building were sentinels who looked at us, and with a graceful flourish of the hand allowed us to pass in. At the door of the reception room were two court officials with duplicate registry books . each person had to write his or her name in full, giving age and residence, proxies would not do, and of course the illiterate could not, therefore, pass. After this formality, which was all conducted in whispered solemnity, we ascended a few steps, and entered the state ante-room. Here were four men standing dressed in blue velvet, white coats and vests with bright buttons, white silk stockings and low shoes with gold buckles. Another man well nigh covered with gilt trappings, seemed to be most officious. They all motioned or talked in whispers. The elaborately caparisoned official quietly led us through a portal draped with rich black cloth fringed with gold, which hung so low that it had to be raised to let us pass; and lo! we were in the august presence of the dead! One of the Kings of the earth lay in the silent halls of death. Here on a catalaque of regal magnificence, on an inclined plane, lay the dead king in full uniform, embedded in white flowers. The room was draped in black to the ceilings, and weighty with heavy wreathe and vines of flowers. Back of his head was a sort of canopy, which draped about a large cross ema broidered wih silver; on each side of the dles in tall silver candlesticks (total about ten feet), these were all lighted, as no daylight was permitted to enter the apartment. Three men stood each side, dressed alike, and as motionless as statues; two of them were er way, and so determined to go home if we in scarlet and white, the livery of English could possibly cross the Ave. For at least an royal servante, the remaining four were Germans. At his feet was a row of cushioned seats, and at each end a still larger candlesia with numerous outriders. stick. The room looked deep with flowers. and the air was freighted with the rare, delicate perfume. Every movement of the attendants or officials was so respectful digniand mournful, that combined with the effect thick enough to block the wide Avenue. I of the rooms, all seemed fitting and proper in understand that the races every Sunday draw the presence of death. Yea, it seemed as if "pale death," who, with impartial step, Derby races in England, but nowhere else in knocks at the habitations of the poor and the the world can be seen such a sight as this topalaces of the rich, here, at least, was robbed of his ghastly terrors. The scene, to us, was deeply impressive and not soon to be forgotten, and sublimely so to M., she who, nine years ago, was born nearly 6,000 miles from Puritanic Sabbaths better, and hereafter I this place, on the banks of the turbid Missouri | mean to take my Bible and go to church. yet was never permitted to see the human form lay cold and silent in the icy hands of death, until this day, when lo! the first victim she ever beheld of the King of Terrors, was one of the kings of earth, whose entrance on the stage of this wide world was heralded by the livery of royalty, and whose exit is emblazoned on the pages of history. The effect of all this on her vivid mind, whilst yet in the receptive intensity of childhood, remains to be seen. On the day of the funeral we took a commanding position opposite the house. The hearse was regal in all its appointments, festooned with black broadcloth embroidered in gold, and nearly bidden with flowers, and surmounted by a vast crown of immortelles. Six noble steeds were caparisoned in black and gold. Many officials in brilliant uniforms were busy coming in and out and going hither and thither. At length the grand sarcophagus with the august remains was carried out to the hearse. The carriage in looked about with some curiosity to see some front contained four Lutheran priests in court gowns, then his twelve body servants all in stole over me, for there could be no mistaking

which was the Prince of Wales; then three regiments of infantry and cavalry; and then carriages all in regal splendor. The crowd was simply immense. This is the first royal funeral Paris has witnessed for the past thirty-four years, and is an event to be remember-

Yesterday being Sunday, I put a catechism in my pocket and some tracts in my bosom, and joined hands with a French Sabbath! At 9 A. M.. we, in company with one of our lady boarders (an Austrian), took a cab for the "Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers."292 Rue St. Martin. The building was once a convent, but now contains a vast collection of machinery, some in miniature, but large enough for operation and complete in every particular. It is designed for the education of manufacturers and mechanics, and free on Sundays. To a person of an inventive mind it would be a rich mine, and even for us we found much that was curious and instructive. From this place we went to the Church St

Eustache, whose gray walls attest its age. It is very high, and the massive arches seem to interlace each other in inextricable confusion. The freecoes are beautiful, and some are aweinspiring. In the various chapels of this vast building, worshippers were on their knees counting their beads, and moving their lips at a speed as if they were moving them for a wager. They looked at us with plebeian curiceity. We reached home in time for a cold dejuniere, and aiter resting an hour, at 3 P. M. we crossed the L'Etoile and entered Ave Bologne, to observe the carriages return from the grand Prix races in the Bois de Bologne. This is the celebrated horse race of the year, and the city of Paris offers a prise of 100,000 france. The wide sidewalks were filled with people. The English lad who boards at our place, was with us; he is quite a philosopher for a boy of 11 years, and shows great familiarity with modern European history. A slight shower drove us under some trees just where the Ave Bologne begins at L'Etoile. The crowd kept gathering here until it was as dense as at a large fire in New York ; not shabby, common people, but quite genteel and fine-looking. The carriages increased in number coming in from the races, until they were one compact mass away down the Ave Bologne and down the Champ Elyses, the entire length. It was impossible to cross only as the carriages would get blockaded and the venturesome would attempt it, You must take your map and look at these avenues, and just imagine (wide as they are) that they were crowded to blocksding from 4 to 7 P. M. (as long as I witnessed it) going home from the races, and it will give you some idea of the number of people who were there. All side walks adjacent to the Arch de Triumphe were black with people, all on tiptoe to see the Marshall and suite. It rained a little, but the people only crowded the more and continued waiting. Then to add beauty to the scene, one must bear in mind that for these carriages the Parisian ladies put on their showiest dresses. You have witnessed the the magnificent displays at the 5th Avenue entrance to Central Park, when carriages and brilliant turnouts would pass along without end, and one would think it the finest display among men on earth. All this one must magnity and multiply proportionately in order to have a conception of the unrivaled display at the great annual races which occur here in this Queen City of the World, on Sunday. We overheard some say that on account of the and in consequence of this detention we saw the McMahon and suite and the Shah of Per

At 7 P. M. we did succeed, by joining a crowd, in crossing the Champ Elyses, and left while the carriages were yet coming out a great crowd, such as compare with the day. The top of Arch de Triumphe looked as if it had on a black cap or caping, there were so many people and umbrellas up there I am glad I saw all this, but I tell you I like

MONDAY, July 1st, 1878 .- Well, the great day has come and gone. I allude to Sunday, June 30th, the day selected to serve as Independence day of the French Republic. At 11 A. M., M. and I, accompanied by Miss Jerrold, daughter of Douglas Jerrold, the dramatist, went to hear, for the first time, the Rev. Dr. - preach. We found quite a beautiful character about them. In rural America we are not pleased without bright cushions, new paint and clean walls, whilst in France it is the tawny, weather-stained stone that tells of age and worth, like the rich yellow to old lace. I find that when I enter a curch I must make allowance for this educated desire for newness and freshness, and then I can epiov the massive pillars and rich frescos. This American chapel is not frescoed but is quite high and has some beautiful marble pillars. I American faces, and a comfortable feeling heavy mourning; then the crown was carried the genus of that audience, it had the Amerion a velvet cushion, covered with a vail of ican stamp. Rev. Dr. — makes a fine are

modesty, it restrains him from untried paths; About four years active merchantile life would broaden his mental vision wonderfully.

In the afternoon there was a concert of im-

mense proportions in a garden near by. Or

course, all day the houses were decorated

with flags. Toward evening fantastic lanterns began to appear from all windows; the houses were almost covered with tri-color. At 9 P. M., they were lighted. At 8:30 we went out "for to see," in company with two Irish ladies, and first proceeded to the Ave. McMahon. The Arch de Triumphe has become a joy to me every day; I love to look at it in every light; I never open my window but I stop a moment to look at it, and was delighted now to see it illuminated in such a chaste and appropriate manner. There was a wreath of fine gas jets around its summit like a crown of gold, and that was all, any more would have spoiled it as well ornament a lion with flowers as hang upon the massive walls of this magnificent arch any brilliants. The strong electric light at its base made it look as pure and white as nearl. On the corner of Ave McMahon, in the American Embassy, two great illuminated eagles with wide spread wings were perched on either corner of the front iron fence. All about the top of the house was a wreath of gas jets, the wide open windows filled with fantastic lanterns, while the ever beautiful stars and stripes were conspicuous. How grand one's native flag appears in foreign lands! As the L'Etoile, in which the Arch de Triumphe stands, is on the top of a hill, it commands a view of all the twelve avenues centering here, of course it was crowded with people. First we looked down the Grand Ave which looked like a series of illuminated portals one over and higher than the other; the distance gave it such delicacy as to remind me of the beautiful granulated gold work of the ancients. We were fairly dazzled with the splendor of the scene as we looked down the Ave Bologne; the entire length on either side were flags, streamers and banners, and arching the wide Ave at regular distances were continuous illuminations in the shape of vases and globes which glittered and twinkled like moonbeams on rippling water. These extended all the way to the Bois de Bologne. This park was the centre of attraction for this part of the city. We could see from our elevated standpoint the lake covered with illuminated sail boats, gliding about like fairies, and from the island in the lake was a continuous play of fireworks. The trees in the Ave and Park were grafted with a prodigal fruitage of great, round, flaming balls that in very delight seemed to make the leaves dance, blush and tremble. In the Champ Elyses the gas jets were covered with milk white globes, were so close they almost touched, and looked like strings of pearls looped from one post to another, while each post was surmounted by a cluster of 15 of such globes. Many of the houses in this Ave were brilliantly illuminated, some with open windows, and within one could see huge chandeliers with cnt glass scintilating like diamonds and revealing the marble statuary bathed in floods of dazzling light. Many of the streets were arched with flowers, festoons, wreaths, lanterns and bunting. On one of these I saw the dome of St. Augustine wreathed with martal, the eternal, that which shall live forfine gas jets, to the very summit. Carriages and all vehicles were excluded from the principal avenues, but the crowds of rain, the President and suite had gone anoth- people filled to literal overflowing; they fell in two currents, somewhat broken at times, going in opposite directions. It hour we were watching and attempting this, was very interesting to me to see how these people enjoyed this fete. There was no drunkenness nor boisterous demonstration; now and then there would dash along a party of gay men and women of different classes, singing their National Hymn in quite a jolly manner. Usually they had a color bearer who carried a large, black umbrella, and suspended from the points were Japanese lanterns. I heard nothing sung but the Marsaillese, and occasionally even the staid walkers would catch up the tune and sing with the frolicsome parties who danced along as though they had not traveled many miles since the love of beauty and love of nature? If you evening set in. Thus we wended our way with the crowd, the Ave still broadening into greater beauty until we reached the culmination at the round point in Ave Monand clusters of pearls completely encircled we say, seek ye the beautiful - Farm and taigue; here the gas posts with their chains six fountains, these were surrounded with wreaths of gas jets around and within the basins. The fountains do not throw the water very high but in a cloud of mist which chapel; of course it will not compare with looks soft and fleecy as carded wool, and the veteran churches that have a historical the falling drops in the brilliant light dimpled the water in the basins as in merry laughter. At this point begins the rows of shade trees and flower beds, and back of them the cafes and concert buildings, all, of course, brilliant beyond description. Bengal lights of red, blue and green and their cloudlike, vapory smoke climbed among the trees and over their tops in weird and wonderful beauty. The Palais de St. Maustrie was wreathed about the summit with electric lights that threw a flood of amazing brightness apparently surpassing that of old Sol himself, upon the surrounding statuary. Nothing we had yet seen has yet compared with the Place de Comorg; it also was en-

loveliness was greatly increased by the peculiar light. The rearing bronze horses looked as though they would leap from their pedestals. At the back of the Obelisk of Suxor, Bengal lights curled in blue and red vapors to its summit. One of the most beautiful sights of all was the large fountains on either side of this tall, imposing obelisk. Two electric lights were so placed as to strike on its prime flood, the falling water of these fountains, this with the wierd blue and red smoke can give you a faint idea of spiritual beauty of this water as it fell into the basins over the bold, illuminated bronze images. We could scarce leave this enchanted spot with its many attractions, but weariness triumphed and we turned homeward regretfully from a place which has a double historic interest, the obelisk being on the spot where the unfortunate Marie

Antoinnette met her death. On our way back we met the Military dish by itself. Flambeau procession on horseback; the crowd that followed this was immense beyond exaggeration. It was appalling; the dense mass of humanity then before me was beyond anything I had ever beheld. am as this was, yet all were merry, singing the Marsailles with the greatest enthusiasm. We got home at half past 11 P. M., not having been seated during the entire time. To say we were tired is lame and inadequate. I might here remark that the scruples of the several Scotch Presbyterians who are sojourners with us in this beloved pencion, were all laid aside, for "what went they out for to see" but the fete, the grand 'Fourth of July" of the Republic of France. Tell our friends that domestic life here would not suit an American. Casual, hasty tourists who think they see all in their hurried visits, may be delighted with French life, but they see only the outer side; but let them sojourn here and see the inner, domestic side of French home life as a woman can see it, and I assure you every week will elevate one's estimation of young, generous America. My patriotism is growing, and I can heartily say Vive l'Amerique!

BODY VS. . SOUL. No wonder the boys and girls get tired of the farm. In very many country homes there is almost nothing done to make the evenings pleasant and cheerful. Among other wants we may mention the lack of interesting books and newspapers. Children, as they are growing up, generally have an actual longing for knowledge; and if they are driven off to bed at twilight or obliged to sit about the fire and keep still while older folks talk to no purpose how is this craving to be satisfied, this knowledge to be acquired? Fill your homes with pictures; have books for the children and papers that will amuse and instruct them; see that the wife and mother has time to cultivate and care for a few flowers. We are not laborers only. Life is more than work and drudgery. This world contains, besides bodies and brains, precious souls, capable of joy love, peace, sympathy and a sense of the beautiful. Remember this then: Let not your whole attention, energy and time be devoted to the interest of the mortal, while the imever, is shrivelled and contracted and hemmed

in from back of proper culture. Then fathers and mothers see that around your fireside there are all things which shall tend to make your children lovers of art. Do not fear that the love of art will lead them from the farm. All around them the God of nature is spreading out a scene of magical beauty; the hilltops are crowned with his glo ry, and the trees resound with the songs of the birds endeavoring to spead his name. Let the mind, the heart, the soul receive due attention and not be forgotten. God's Word says, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Did you ever think, tired mother that you are sowing in that child's heart seed, the fruits of which shall be gathered in eternity? Father, did you ever think of it! It is so. The hereafter will be to your child but the harvest of the seed you have sown here Have you then sown culture, enlightenment, have, that child will have a grand, glorious harvest. But if you have sown in that heart a love for the body alone, a love for gain only and have neglected the soul, what a miserable, self-loving heaven that will be. Again

RECIPES.

RAILHOAD CAKE .- One cup sugar, one and one-half cups flour three eggs, three tables spoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful cream ican Bee Journal. tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, three tablespoonfuls cold water

FROSTING WITH GELATINE - Dissolve large pinch of gelatine in six tablespoonfuls of boiling water; strain, thicken with sugar and flavor with lemon. Enough for two

To Cook Squash.—The small scalloped squash should be boiled in salted water until you can pierce them easily with a fork; then lay in a sieve to drain and as soon as they are cool enough to handle, scrape off the skin, cut them open, take out the seeds and pulp and return the pieces of squash to the saucepan. Mash smooth, season with pepper, salt and crape; then came the sublime hearse; then in pearance in the pulpit, his enunciation is personal circled with the pearly globes with the add-varieties may be peeled, cut in pieces and to 45°, and see that it is properly ventilastate carriage his near relatives, among feet, his voice agreeable, but has too much ed beauty of magnificent statuary, whose boiled until done; then drain, mash and sea- ted.

son as before. Another nice way of preparing squash for the table or for ple is to cut them in two, lay in a baking pan and bake until done in a moderate oven. Cooked in this way they will always be dry.

To Cook BEANS -The usual way people cook beans is to parboll them, put them in a kettle or pan, set them in the oven to bake with a piece of fat pork in them. The grease oozes out into the beans, causing a most unwholesome and indigestible mass. destroying the flavor of the beans. Now my method for cooking them (which all who have tried pronounce excellent) is as follows: Parboil as usual, salt to suit the taste, then put them in a pan and place in the oven to bake, putting in a piece of good sweet butter-the size of a butternut will answer. Bake until tender and nicely browned over on the top. Beans are very nutritious, and cooked in this way are palatable, digestible, and can be eaten by any one. If you want the pork, cook it in a

FASHION NOTES.

The newest buttons are bullet-shaped Trains are not so long as last year. Elbow sleeves are very fashionable.

The short walking dress is slowly but surey gaining favor. Brown is still a favorite color for children's

Hem-stitched muslin neckties are among

Scotch plaids in small patterns and quiet

ones sae fashionable for grown people. The bonnet shapes of this season are very like those of last year.

Dark plaid suits are being universally made up with an English coat.

Plain and flat trimmings are to be worn most on fall and winter dresses.

Some of the new linen cuffs and collars are hair-striped like the new hosiery.

The ashion in ladies' coiffures in Paris is to brush the hair high up from the neck. Fancy buttons and flat gilt buttons are used profusely on the clan tartan and fancy plaid

Wide belts embroidered in gay colors, like those worn a generation ago, are now fashionably used with black silk or grenadine dress-

snits so fashionable at the moment.

HOME ECONOMY.

COLORING KID GLOVES - White kid may easily be colored black, purple or lilac with a solution of one part extract logwood and three parts brandy. Apply with a sponge and rub until dry.

TURKEY FEATHERS.—Those of us who were bred in the country in our early days, remember with what anxiety the careful housewife saved the turkey wings for dusters. They hung under the mantel, and they were supposed to be very useful. Perhaps they were. But it seems there is a market for all kinds of turkey feathers, and we can do no better than to quote the suggestions of one who says that now that the season for turkeys is approaching, we would advise our readers to take care of the feathers. Heretofore very little use has been made of turkey feathers, there being no market for them. Occasionally a wing would be saved to make a fan, and that was about all. But now quite a demand has sprung up when the feathers are properly taken care of. good price may be obtained for them. In saving them care must be taken not to pack them in bags like goose teathers, but the body. wing and tail feathers should be kept separate, and each kind packed in a box by itself. For tail and wing feathers the boxes should be a little wider than the feather is long, and the feathers laid in the boxes straight, care being taken that the sides and ends of the feathers do not curl up as that spoils the feathers for making dusters, and thereby injures the sale of them. In selecting the wing feathers, leave out the third joint, or that part commonly used as a fan, as the feathers of that part of the wing are useless for making dusters. Body feathers should be kept as as straight as possible, and also packed in

Having placed your bees into winter quarters, store your mind with bee literature, for it will make you wise and successful, and then make hives and boxes for next season's operations, or procure them of some reliable dealer. This is very often the most economical way-but don't wait till next spring before you send your order for them, § and then get them by express. Order them early and get them by freight, thereby saving expense and worry .- Amer-

SEASONABLE HINTS .- In this northern climate, if your bees are not already in winter quarters, lose no time in putting them in at once. See that all have 30 pounds of good, capped honey for winter food; if they have not enough, feed them. Any colonies that are weak should be united, so that they may be strong in numbers. A division board to contract the chamber will be convenient. Cover the frames with a sheet of duck, coarse factory cloth with cotton batting between, or some woolen quilt, to keep them warm and absorb the moisture, and place in the cellar or winter butter, and serve. The Boston and Hubbard repository. Keep the temperature from 35°

RAISING HORSES ON THE FARM.

Extracts from an address by Clark Bell before a New York agricultural society:

"The farmer need not breed horses on a large scale, but every farmer, it seems to me, should breed them on a small scale. The farm team should be good, servicable, well bred mares from the Clay, Hambletonian Champion or Mambrino families. A farm team, when the farmer can keep but one or at most two, is better and more servicable for all the different kinds of work that is required upon a farm, from this class of mares, than from any other. Even in these times of financial depression, well selected horses of this class are as good an investment as the farmer can make, and they will do all his work, and do it well, whether at the plow, the drag, the machine, the reaper, or upon the road, where, in this age of steam, the farmer, as well as other men are obliged to be much more of the time than in past years. The principal heavy work for a team is, as we work land, mainly required in the early spring. It is that which tries the team most, and the want of the use of the team for this work that deters many from raising colts, who otherwise would. To such, and indeed to farmers and small breeders generally, who wish to use their mares in business or upon the farm, I would strongly recommend the raising of fall colts. There is much to be said in favor of it. It does not interfere with a fair and reasonable use of mares in the spring work. The colt should be dropped so as to give a month at grass, and if a little late, it will be found the bes

constantly, from even the most careless of men, when it is housed in the fall or winter with its dam. It is the almost universal custom to turn out the spring colt to grass with the dam, and it has to take the chances of poor pasture, a dry August, and to run its gauntlet of flies. The fall colt escapes this risk, and when I allude to the importance of graining a colt the first year, it must be seen how much better is the chance, ordinarily, of the fall colt on the same farm and with the same owner, than the spring, when the latter so rarely gets grain the first year.

With proper care and suitable handling, a team of farm mares can as well do the work of a farm, and raise a pair of fall colts as not. They are very little trouble and expense to the farmer. I declare it to be my firm conviction that, so far as what the colt eats, goes, it costs the farmer no more to raise a yearling colt than a yearling steer or heifer, and with proper barns, the care required is about the same in either case.

While the extreme stringency of the times has seriously crippled the breeding and production of the American trotting horse, as such, all observers must recognize that there is a fair, I may say, good demand, and likely

pected, and higher in proportion than any other farm product.

No one better understands the importance of the proper crossing to meet this demand than our Western New York farmers, and I am of the opinion that the English demand:

New York farmers, and I am of the opinion that the English demand:

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New York farmers, and I am of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of the stray of the same on the county Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of the same on the county Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking up, posting an destined to increase largely, dating from this season, and that we shall not be too early for it if we commence now to raise colts for that

SUMMER SHADE FOR APPLE TREES.

Numerous have been the articles written in our horticultural journals upon the advantages or necessity of shade from the winter sun, or protection to the trunks and larger limbs of fruit trees in cold northern latitudes. This protection has been largely given in this state, still the trees die, often by wholesale, and with the surviving it is only a question of time. Out of fifty varieties planted in my own grounds, but three trees survive, these are the Walbridge, Alter and Plumb's Cider. The two last are week and diseased, but the Walbridge is in perfect health; has not shown a sign of failure in seven years, though a tree of the same variety within ten feet of it succumbed long since. My attention has often been called to the vigorous tree and to the solution of the question of its healthy growth. In conversation with a friend lately, about my failure with the apple, he said, plant some hardy tree, a Transcendent Crab, for instance, on the south side of your apple trees and near enough to shade them from the summer sun, and watch the result. He mentioned a case where a neighbor had planted alternate rows of apple and crab trees so near that the crabs shaded the others, and they had not been injured by a cold of 40° below zero. My tree has never had winter protection, but on the south side of it and within a few feet stood a large crab tree that shaded the apple during the hottest hours of the day in summer. The conclusion to be drawn from these facts would indicate that summer shade should be given. either by planting evergreens in our orchard, or by alternate rows of trees of unquestioned hardiness, near enough to shade those of a more tender constitution .- F. W. Woodward in Gardener's Monthly.

The Texas State Grange meets in Sherman on the second Tuesday in January next. The session will be an important one, as officers are to be elected, together with members of the Executive Committee.

FROM CATAWBA, KENTUCKY

EDITORS KANSAS FARMER:-The following is an extract from a letter written by W A. Fiehback, Council Grove, Kanese, to the Covington Commonwealth and published in the issue of that paper of Oct. 10, 1878 :

"With regard to schools, the system of which they boast so much is good, there is no question; but there is one feature about it I don't like. When the school opened this fall the American citizen of African descent was the first to appear at the school-room. So white and black all go together; and, as

there is a compulsory law, compelling you to send to school, you have to come to time." A number of the citizens of this county are thinking of emigrating to your state, but like Mr. Fishback, they don't like that feature of

the system, as it is different here. . In the hope that there may be a mistake somewhere, I write the above, hoping to hear from you in the columns of the FARMER

Yours truly, H. T. MORTEN. There is such a school law for the state of Kansas, but the law may be said to be a dead letter. We never heard of it being enforced, and there is not one person in twenty knows anything about it. This is the case in this part of the state, and we have never heard of the practice toward it differing in any other part.-[EDS. FARMER.]

THE STRAY LIST HOW TO POST A STRAY.

and if a little late, it will be found the best for the dam and foal.

A fall colt gets, in the nature of things and from the necessities of the case, a much better chance, than a spring colt, as a general rule among small breeders. The mare has to be stabled and the colt gets a handful of grain of dity cents for each animal contained in said notice."

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of dity 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 1s day of November sud the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

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

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 advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. of such stray.

vertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of 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 to double the value of such stray.

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

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

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time wnen, and the Justice before whome 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, as thay praisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworm return of the same to the Justice.

The shall elso determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on heir appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of

twenty dollars.
Fees as follows:
To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,
head of cattle,
To County Cierk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to KANSAS FABMER.
To KANSAS FABMER for publication as above
mentioned for each animal valued at more than
\$10.00.
Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up,
for making out certificate of
appraisement and all his services in connection
therewith

Strays For Week Ending November 13, 1878.

Anderson County-G. W Goltra, Clerk. Anderson County—G. W Goltra, Clerk.

MARE—raken up by James Black, Jackson Tp. Oct. 3, 1878, one light hay mare 7 yrs old, right hind foot white above pastern joint, fore feet white, hald face, saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$40.60.

HORSE—Taken up by R. M. Slonaker, Monroe Tp. Oct. 11, 1878, one black horse, medium size, light, slim body, supposed to be 10 yrs old, small spot in forehead, harness marks on back, shoulders and rump, large wind puff on iront part of pastern joint of left hind foot, ringbone on right hind foot, no brands visible, gait under saddle, pacing, appears to be somewhat stift from hard travel. Valued at \$40.00.

COW & CALF—Taken up by John Pickett, Monroe Tp. Oct. 2, 1878, one three-year-old, red cow; also one red sucking calf, heifer. Cow valued at \$15, cal at \$5.

Atchisoa County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Blessing, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt. Pleasant P. O.) Aug. 25, 1878, one light brown horse, blind in left eye, trace and collar marks, about 15% handshigh, 5 yrs old. Valued at \$70.

COW—Taken up by P. B. Dougin, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt. Pleasant P. O.) Sept. 21, 1878, one red roan cow, left horn broken off, 4 yrs old. Valued at \$20. Accompanied with helfer calf about 4 mos. old.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Kern, Baker Tp. (New Pittaburgh P. O.) Aug. 13, 1878, one gray mare 12 or 15 yrs old, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15 HORSE—Taken up by A. S. Warren, Baker Tp. (New Pittsburgh P. O.) Sept. 27, 1878, one dark bay or brown gelding norse, about 6 yrs old, short tail, one white hind not. Valued at \$15. Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk.

Douglas County .- B. F. Diggs, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W.C. Porter, Kanwaka Tp. Oct. 18, 1878, one chestnut sorrei mare, 18 hands high, 11 yrs old has a fistula, is ruptured or gliffirted. Valued at \$15.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HORSE PONY—Taken up by E. A. Staley, Hays Tp. one bay horse pony 5 yrs old, between 14 and 15 hands high, white feet, star in forehead, shod in front, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$50.

MARK—Taken up by S. Emerson, Lincoln Tp. one gray mare 4 yrs old. Valued at \$55.

MARK—Taken up by Nelson Reynolds, Centropolis Tp. one bay mare 4 years old, biack mane and tail, right hind foot white, 16 hands high, slight wound 6 or 8 inches back of shoulder. Valued at \$57.
PONY & STUD COLT—Taken up by S. Lawrence, Harrison Tp., one dark brown pony mare 4 yrs old. Valued at \$50.

\$20.
Also, one light bay stnd cold 2 yrs old. valued at \$30.00, MULE-Taken up by Field Bledsoe, Peoris Tp., one light bay mare mule 1 yr old, dark stripe over shot ider, roached mane and shaved tail, medium size. Valued at \$25.

Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk. FILLY-Taken up by W. H. Hunter, Rural Tp. Oct. 9, 1878, one bay filly 2 yrs old, left fore and hind foot white, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$40.

Kingman County-Chas. Bickman, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by F. C. Moore, Oct. 3, 1878, one black horse mule, 13 hands high, about 15 yrs old, scar on each shoulder, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$20. Leavenworth County-J W. Niehaus, Clerk MARE—Taken up by W. R. Bleaker, Reno Tp. Oct. 7
1578, one 4-year-old, dark brown filly, long mane and tail
work marks on sides, no other marks nor brands. Valucut \$30.
PONY—Also, one 4-year-old, dark brown pony, long
mane and tail, tew white hairs in forehhad, no marks nor
urands. Valued at \$20.

Marion County-E. R. Trenner, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. G. Weaver, Clear Creek Tp., one bay mare 7 yrs old, branded A on left shoulder.
MARE—Also, one bay mare 2 yrs old, no marks given.
MARE—Also, one bay mare 1 yr old, no marks given.
COLT—Also one horse suckling colt, no marks given.

Miami County-B J Sheridan, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by D. W. Lo khart, Mound Tp, one black horse 6 yrs old, 16 hands high, white on nose, harness marks, shod before, slender bu ld. Valued at \$0. COLT—Taken up by A. Lower, Marysville Tp, one dun horse colt, black mane and tall, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$0. COLT—Also one bay mare colt, star in forehead, no other marks nor brands, Valued at \$0. MULE—Taken up by E. S. Dawson, one black horse mule, 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Ottawa County-D. D Hoag, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Richard Binding, Ottawa Tp. Oct. 13, 1818, one mare pony blue or buckskin color, white hind feet, star in forehead, branded with indescribable brand on leit shoulder, about 9 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

Sumner County-Stacy B Douglass, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. R. Newman, Caldwell Tp, Oct, 15, 1878, one brown mare 6 or 7 yrs old, branded N on left hip. Valued at \$10. Wabanusee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by David McNair, Wabaunsee 1p. Oct. 21, 1818, one bay horse, black mane and tail, about 7 yrs old, about 16 hands high, no other marks nor brands. Washington County-J. O. Young, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Geo. R. Wylle, Washington Tp. Oct 22, 1818, one mare mule 10 yrs old, dark brown or black branded S on left side of nock, sweeny on both shoulders, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$15.

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The blacksmith, while the anvil rings,
He greets, and this is the sony he sings:

"Howdy, howdy, howdy do? How is your wise, and how are you? Ah! it fits my det as no other can, The horny hand of the workingman." The horny hand of the workingman.

"Husband, who is that man at the gate?"

"Husband, who can't he work like you?

Husband, who can't he work like you?

Has he got nothing at home to do?"

"My dear, whenever a man is down,

No cash at home, no money in town,

Too stupid to preach, too proud to beg.

Then over his horse his legs he flings,

And to the dear people this song he sings;

"Howdy, howdy, howdy do? How is your wife and how are you? Ah! it fits my fist as no other can. The horny hand of the workingman." -- Hankeye

BROTHER GARDNER MAKES SOME FIG URES ON THE FENCE.

"Dis mawnin' ez I war walkin' out 'mong de sunflowers in de back yard," began Brother wardner, at the last meeting of the Lime Kiln Club, as the janitor finally got through sneezing, "Misser Darius Green, de white man, come long, an' dere was a powerful sad look on his face ez he leaned ober de fence an' said, 'Misser Gardner, dis sufferin' hez got ter come to a cease!' 'Hez you got de shakes an chills?' I axed 'Wuss dan dat, Misser Gardner. Ize workin' all de long week for ten shillin' a day, an' whar de money goes 1 can't tell. De ole woman wants new clothes, de chilin' wants dis an dat, de rent runs behin' an' I'ze gittin' desperit.' 'Shoo! now, but let's make some figgers on de fence,' I tole him. 'Now, den, you chew terbacker?' 'Yes, I chew 'bout ten cents' worf a day. 'Dat's seventy cents a week. An' you drink lager?' 'Well, of course, I drink a glass now and den-maybe fifteen [glasses a week.' 'Dat's seventy-five cents moah, sah. What d'ye do on Sundays?' 'Oh, go up to de beer garden.' 'An' you spen' a dollar at least?' 'I guess so-may be two of 'em.' 'Say twelve shillins, an dat makes two dollars an' ninety-five cents per week. I reckon you frow away at leas free dollars every week, sah.' 'Frow it away!' 'Yes, sah. Dat money would pay your rent an' buy your flour.' 'But a feller must hev est comfort.' 'De same, sah. De great-est comfort in de world am to see de rent paid up, de family dressed up, de table loaded down, an' de ole woman able to go to church. You frow away free dollars ev ery week, sah, an' den you go roun' cussin' de times, de wedder an' de man who hez saved his money.' Gem'len, dat white man called me an' old black fool and a dog-stealer, but dat didn't alter the case a bit. He is frowin' away one-third of his weekly wages, an' den blowin' roun' dat he's gittin' desperit an' ready to head a riot. Doan' let me heah any member o' dis club spinnin' dat yarn, kase if he does dars gwine to be a committee of investigashun, an' dat committee wont whitewash wurf a cent .- Detroit Free Press.

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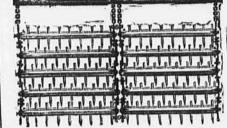
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