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

FISH CULTURE.

BY HON. D. B. LONG, COMMISSIONER OF FISH-ERIES, BLLSWORTH, KAS.

The following law is published for the benefit of those who have or hereafter may ob. struct, any of the streams of Kansas by building dams; for those who are in the habit of seining and netting, etc., within eighty rods of any fishway, in violation of sections 6 and 7 of said act, and for the general information of those interested in replenishing our streams and ponds with food fishes:

An Act authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner of Fisheries, and for the protection of fish in the waters of the State of Kansas, and making appropriations for the salary of the Commissioner. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of

SECTION 1. A Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of Kansas is hereby established, as hereafter provided for in section three of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to examine the various rivers, lakes and streams of the State of Kansas, with a view of ascertaining whether they can be rendered more productive of fish, and what means are desirable to effect this object, either in restoring the production of fish in them, or in protecting or propagating the fish that at present frequent them, and to stock the same with fish as means for that purpose may be supplied by the United States Commissioner, and by the societies and individuals interested in the propagation of fish or otherwise; and such Commissioner shall report the result of his labors, and any recommendations he may offer, annually, to the Governor of the State.

and ten cents per mile for actual time and dis: tance traveled: Provided, That the amount actually paid shall be charged as mileage on railroads, and that not more than fifty days in each year shall be devoted in carrying this act into effect.

son or company to obstruct any of the streams protection of the finny tribes occupying the of the State of Kansas, by building a dam, or waters of their States. Comprising a territory otherwise, without constructing a "fishway."

SEC. 5. Any person or company owning or operating a dam on any of the streams of the State of Kansas shall, within one year after the passage of this act, construct a fishway that will permit all kinds of fish to pass up the stream, except in cases where in the opinion of said Commissioner such dam will permit the passage of fis h.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish with seine, net, or otherwise, within eighty rods of any fishway, or from any private fish preserve, pond or stream, owned and used for the propagation of fish, without the owner's consent.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to catch with a seine or net any of the fish in the waters of the State of Kansas during the months of April, May and June in each year. tion.

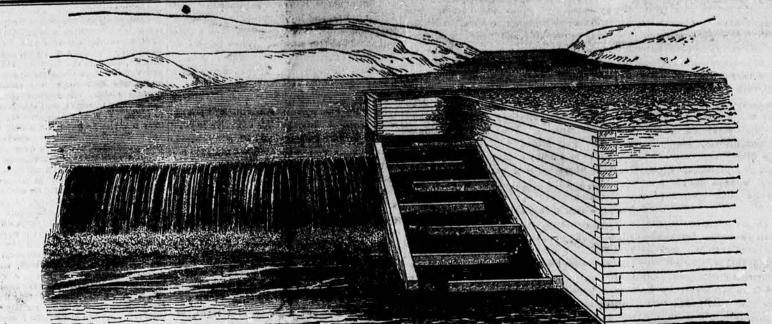
SEC. 8. Any person or company violating any of the sections of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent juris diction, shall be fined for violating section four or five of this act, not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; by impassible dams or other obstructions "What are the best winter blooming plants and for violating section seven or eight of this act, shall be fined not less than five nor and in time will disappear below as well as spring months." From among a few of our more than fifty dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine is paid.

SEC, 9. It shall be the duty of the Fish Commissioner to see that the provisions of this act are enforced, and for this purpose shall have the power to call to his assistance shall have the power to call to his assessment and necessity of constructing dams that will be county attorney of any county in which permit fish to ascend the streams, are apparent summer; and even then there need be no failthe provisions of this act are violated, to manage and prosecute the case.

SEC. 10. Five hundred dollars for the year

SEC. 11. . This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the the rapids, and rest awhile behind some rock, Daily Commonwealth.

Appreved, March 5, 1877.



#### COMMON FISHWAY.

THOS. H, CAVANAUGH,

Old World, it is no longer an experiment. Although the art in the United States is yet in its infancy, enough is known of the success SEC. 3. The Governor shall have power to ment of commissioners of fisheries, ap propriof fish. In no State that has given the art a fair trial has the law been abolished, but encouraging reports of the success of the enterprise come from every State.

Kansas, as usual, not wanting in pluck and energy, enrolled her name on the list of States, SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any per- already large, that have enacted laws for the mention the fact, that this enterprise, like all other new industries, must meet difficulties, prejudices, and opposition from every quarter. every law abiding person to aid in this great as well as the valleys through which they

FISHWAYS.

The first and most important principle necessary to the success of fish culture in any State, is to give the fish the freedom to go to to every intelligent mind.

that will answer the purpose is all the law retheir upward course reach the foot of the rapids. They rest awhile, and then shoot up rapids. They rest awhile behind some rock. They gather strength to take another where they gather strength to take another leap, and in this way they continue until the leap, and in this way they continue until the fall is passed. To illustrate how a fish-way is fall is passed. To illustrate how a fish-way is constructed, we will take a long box; one end are constructed, we will take a long box; one end a light texture, sitted through a light stature, stature, sitted through a light stature, I hereby certify that the forgoing is a true fall is passed. To illustrate how a fish-way is and correct copy of the original bill now on constructed, we will take a long box ; one end file in my office, and that the same was pubs is fastened at the top of the dam, the other gaining favor as a winter bloomer. No one

the dam. We will suppose the box to be six- them. They succeed best in a low tempera- gramble and say they had no luck whatever seen feet long, four feet wide, and two feet ture, but will stand 60° fire heat when form- in growing roses in winter time. It ought to To the people of Kansas, fish culture is a to the people of Mansas, and collect state of plank, about three feet apart. The best winter varieties are President Der much fire heat and keep healthy. Provided remarks to many of the States of placed transversely and collect state of place new inquisity; but to many of the States of the our Union, and the civilized countries of the rifflie is about a foot high, and extends about wardsii (white shaded with rose), and Var La dition, they will stand a temperature of 60° or two thirds of the way across. If the first riffle Purite (blush striped with carmine). It ought even 75° and bloom freely. Roses not inis fastened to the right side of the box, and at to be remembered, that they should be kept tended to flower in winter should be kept in a right angle to the side of the box, the next, in pots during the summer. when they are temperature that would average 45°, and dorferent States, that they have enacted laws for the protection, preservation and propagation side, and extend thirty inches across it, and so No collection of winter blooming plants is 40°. the food fishes, authorizing the appoint on alternately until the top is reached. The complete without a specimen or two of the Amongst other plants that are ornamental from right to left in its course, forming eddies is not as well known as either of the above mentioned the Abutilon Asclepias Curisivaca, appoint a Commissioner, to hold office for two years, who shall receive three dollars per day the streams and lakes with the different kinds the streams are streams. manufacturing dams, does not reach two hun- white, pink, carmine, scarlet and crimson.

now, and they will yield as rich treasure un-der generous treatment as do the fertile lands the proper construct one by referring to the same. Upon tention is given to the above hints, you will 2nd. The Osage Orange plant is a peculiar that give to our State its world-wide reputa. the proper construction of this aid, more than not be without flowers the entire winter. anything else, depends the success of fish cul The Eupatoriums and Stevias are a class of or become fit for setting for fence.

PLANTS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

their natural spawning-grounds, the head. at an end for the next five or six months to waters of streams. Prevented from doing this come, the query will be with many amateurs, above the obstruction. It is as natural for fish favorite winter bloomers I consider the Chito ascend a stream to deposit their spawn, as nese Primrose, (primula sinenses) as one of the for birds of the air to seek a birthplace in the best. As a profuse flowerer it cannot be exbranch of a tree to reproduce their young, ceiled. It is one continuous mass of bloom With these facts before us, the importance from November till May, and is very easily and necessity of constructing dams that will managed, if we except the hot months of ure, provided a little attention is given to keep also flowering varieties. them in a cool, shady place inidoors, where Many plans have been adopted. Any plan they will have plenty of light and air. Give house plants for winter decoration, would In conclusion permit me to say, we are now yearly migrations pass up rapids. The list is planted to restrict the planted the planted the planted to restrict the planted the planted to restrict the planted the planted

water entering the top of this box is diverted Bouvardia. Amongst amateurs the Bouvardia and useful for winter flowering might be timber. Stone would be better, as it would Have them one winter, and I would vouch for Poinsetta Pulcherrima, and Violets, not forleave the sides rougher, and would not be so it that you would not be without them again. getting Hyacinths, Crocus, Anemones and likely to be washed away. The average cost They require a high temperature, at least not Narcissus, with a fair share of Mignonette of all fish-ladders in the State of Maine, in- less than 60° to produce flowers in abundance. and sweet Alyssum.—D. Baldwell in Fruit cluding permanent stone structures, over The colors of the Bouvardia range through Recorder.

The fragrant Heliotrope is a favorite with As a general thing, men owning water- all, and justly deserves to be so. Who that In our travels ever at least four of our best power in this State, are intelligent and pro- lowes Flora's gems would be without it? And prairie states of the West, we have seen but States, with its numerous streams, ponds and of the law requiring the construction of fisht flowers when most desired. When wanted ly call hedge fences, are merely rows of hedge lakes, it lurnishes a very large neid for labor.

Confident of ultimate success, I cannot but ways, will, as soon as convinced that they will for flowering, keep them in pots through the plants, standing and growing like young for. not interfere with their business, and will add summer, repotting them as they may require; ests, shading the fields and sapping the ground much to the general good and prosperity of pinch out the flower buds as soon as they for a rod or two around. The larger it grows tee State, construct substantial fish-ways over show. If they have been kept out of doors, the more worthless it is for a fence; merely a prejudices, and opposition from every quarter.

It will require time and patience to make this

On a proof of the necessity of see that they are housed before the nights barrier against cattle, but will not turn small fish-ways, I will refer to the fact, that after the get cool, as they are easily chilled. Give stock. You can make a good board fence out enterprise successful, which never can be unconstruction of the Lawrence dam, fish in the
less the law for the protection of fish is observed. It should be a moral obligation upon came very scarce, but after the dam was wash: and light. Sprinkle the leaves occasionally; may stop here and ask what good hedge may ed out in May last, fish became abundant in it will help to counteract the dry atmosphere terial is; and we will auswer, stalks, or a work. Our large streams of water have their the Kaw and its tributaries above Lawrence. of the room, and also keep the leaves from hedge row grown in a natural way: The cut printed herewith represents a rect getting black or rusty looking. The Hello- 1st. All worthless plants should be thrown tangular fish-way. Any mechanic can readily trope delights in a warm atmosphere. If at- away.

plants not as familiar to the amateur florist as Set your plants regularly, putting in nothsome of the above named. There is nothing ing but good plants, and give them proper to be admired in them as plants, but then they care and cultivation. are valuable where a continuous supply is When grown large enough; make or lay Now as the season of out-door floriculture is wanted for winter use. Their feathery sprays them into a fence. Make your pig fence first, of white flowers are borne in great abundance, if you don't you will never have it, which is and by having the different varieties one can called the foundation of your fence, making have a succession of bloom from November this by bringing down to a proper angle all thrown across streams, they become wasteful; for house decoration during the winter and till March. They are of a very easy culture, the large ends of the plants close to the bots and will flower in a low temperatue.

As to the Queen of Flowers, no one having you will soon observe the plants thinning out.

lished in the Daily Commonwealth, March 10, end is extended to the center of the pool below fails to admire them, and yet so few cultivate would average 75°, and then they would mant plants from anywhere above freezing to

MAKING HEDGE FENCE.

tom and place the small brush on top, then Amongst Fuchsias, we have but few that you can properly trim the fence and make it can claim the title of winter bloomers. F. ornamental as well as good, and do it with Speciosa is the old reliable stand by, as a win- very little labor or expense, and your fence ter flowering Fuchsia, and summer flowering will turn the least pig as well as the largest too, for that matter. It cannot be excelled, steer. The base of your fence should occupy F. Bianca, F. Surulata, F. Fulgens, and F. less than one foot of ground, and the roots of you fail to get the sun and air to the roots,

water moderately, and pinch out all flower think of being without them. They are in- living in a progressive age, and that we bethat will answer the purpose is all the law fequires. A fish way is but an artificial imitar
thereby appropriated out of any funds not
otherwise appropriated, to carry this act into

#### Forticulture.

PRUNING THE GRAPEVINE.

You can do almost anything with a grapevine if you understand it and apply the means it is so susceptible to change or direction. Give it the proper soil and situation, and you can advance its growth amazingly. And you can direct this growth at will equally amazingly. You can grow wood, fruit, or both ; of course with exceptions. But by growing the one you will lessen the other. You cannot

pecially sun mer pruning. It shows how easily the vine may be directed. If the shears had been withheld, they would have been an entirely different state of things—a large wood growth—a small, straggling fruit yield, lackin quality and quantity, and good branches; but the vine would have been healthy and remained vigorous; yet it would have deteat. ed its purpose-truit.-Fruit Recorder.

#### SEASONABLE HINTS FOR THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GABDEN.

So much has been said in this journal on the proper preparation of the soil for orchards, that it need not now be repeated. We should choose for the peach. The pear does best on a strong, loamy soil. Plums much the same as the last. The apple prefers a heavy loam, if on limestone so much the better. The cherry does well in soil adapted to the peach.

It, however, a fruit orchard is dry and properly top dressed annually, there is not much difference in the value of soils for fruit or-With rich, decaying vegetable matter abundantly supplied to the trees, they will do well enough in mosts kind of soil.

towards spring when there is more leisure. Probably most of our fruits do best in par-

tial shade. The gooseberry and current cer-tainly do. The former must have shade; and if on the moist, northern aspect of a wall, so much the better. The raspberry prefers a rather moist soil and partial shade.

Where currents, gooseberries and raspberries are not to be disturbed, old low stalks thrown thickly in about the plants and allowed to remain and rot away, keep the roots cool, and make a condition of things in which these three kinds of fruit luxuriate.

In cultivating raspberries on a large scale they do best in hills, as the cultivator keeps them from crowding each other so much. For garden culture they are better in rows, the suckers to be hoed out occasionally as they grow; enough only being left that will be required for fruiting next year. Where canes are required for new plantations, of course a portion of the crop must be sacrificed to the suckers.

in choosing pears, select those that have been budded close to the ground, as when they are replanted the stock should be buried an inch below the pear scion, which prevents the attacks of the quince borer. If a long stem has to buried, the usual consequences of deep planting result, and do as much injury as the quince borer. Also in choosing, select, if possible, plants that have been rais ed from cuttings; for layered stock has almost always a long, deep tap looking root, on which dwarf pears do not do well. If we have to use such dwarf pear trees, better shorten some of this long, trunk root before planting. Never plant what appears to be the stem of the tree far beneath the surface, under any circumstances, for disease will be most probably an

ultimate consequence. In making new vegetable gardens, a southeast aspect should be chosen, as far as prac-Earliness in the crops is a very great desideratum, and such an aspect favors this point materially. Too great a slope is objectionable, as inducing to a great run of water in heavy rains. The plots for the crops should be laid off in squares or parallelograms, for convenience in digging, and the

edges of the walks set with box edging.
Sometimes broccoli does not head before there is danger if frosts, especially if growing vigorously. If taken up with small balls of earth, and set in a damp cellar, they will still perfect themselves.

Asparagus beds, after the tops have been cleared off, are better covered with litter or stable manure. The plants shoot easier for it

other work offers, preparation can always be made for advancing prospective work when it made for advancing prospective work when it arrives. Beanspoles may be made; and if the ends are charred, and then dipped in coal tar, the commonest material will be rendered nearly equal to the best cedar.—Gardners'

### farm Stock.

THE PERFECT SADDLE HORSE.

It is easy to describe the perfect highbred saddle horse so that he will be recognized at grow fruit and wood largely at the same time, sight by the uninitiated, and the initiated not generally. You can however, grow a good need no such description. His characteristics crop of each with the proper knowledge and may be thus sketched: He should have, first care, soi, treatment and climate suitable. The of all, large, sound, open-heeled feet, with aim should always be a balance between fruit the frog well defined, the pasterns neither so and wood, as also an avoidance of excess and long as to be weak, nor so steep as to give an lack of growth. The medium course is found unyielding action,—rather of medium length to be the true course. Then you get a fair and sloping backward a little more than the to good growth of fruit of good quality, a front line of the hoof; the legs, between the good healthy growth of wood, and yearly pastern joints and the knees and the hocks, growth of both wood and fruit, because the cannot be too short, and the back tendons vigor is retained and continued; all goes on should be so large and full as to give them like a perfect machine kept in good order the appearance of width and flatness. The without strain. In such cases you can bear, knees cannot be too large and full, nor can and indeed require, to have a good soil-not the hocks be too large and bony. The forerich, necessarily, but one favorable to a good arm, from the knee to the point of the shoul sound growth, which has reference to the me- der and the hind leg from the beck to the stichanical, hygrometric, barometric, and other fle joint, should be very long, and muscular, conditions of the soil, rather than to fertility and quite free from fat or flabbiness. The -which in the main should not be great: ex- shoulder must be very sloping.-the more so pansion of the roots a well aerated soil being the better,—and overlaid with tense and of more account than high manuring, to con- prominent muscles. The hips and thighs nect quality of fruit, with growth, Land can-should be well loaded with muscle, and if not, therefore, be too deeply and thoroughly there is to be a fleshy condition at any point drained and disintegrated for the grape, giving let it be there. Owing to the slope of the chance for its roots without danger from shoulder, and the height of the withers, and mouldiness or rot, or the evils referred to a to the prominence of the muscles over the hips, the back should have the appearance of Having, then, the proper soil, also the proper extreme shortness, with a slight-but only er situation and climate-warm, dry atmost slight-downward curve; "herdly room to carphere—there will remain only the task of ry a saddle" is the form in which the horsedirecting the vine; and this is of equal im- man expresses his highest praise. This is the portance with the provision for its roots. Let preferable form of back, but very many it go unchecked, and there will generally be thoroughbreds are deficient in this respect. little fruit. Cut close (the wood), and with Largely as a matter of beauty the spine should our American sorts, there will be disease and run back nearly level with the hips, and the various mischief. The overgrowth of fruit tail should be carried high, (the Kentucky will defeat itself; will hurt (exhaust) the vine. blood horse is often very defective here); the which will show the year following in lack. neck should be long and lean, well arched, and perhaps failure of a crop, the growth of but not beefy at the crest, and furnished with the wood beind suspended entirely in some a large, loose hanging windpipe below, well parts of the vine, the frost of winter getting defined even when the horse is at rest. The the credit. This is done by close pruning; es- ears must be quick, small at their setting on and thin,-there is no objection to their having a good length; the head may be, but is not necessarily, small, but it should . be well shaped, and it must be as bony and as free as possible from flesh; it should be so wide and clean between the jaws as to give ample space for the windpipe; the nostrils must be capable of great distension, to allow free breathing during exertion; the skin should be soft, the coat fine and silky, and the hair of the mane and tail, although it may be somewhat wavy should be free from anything like curliness, and rather scanty than superabundant. Afonly say, that a light dryish soil is the best to ter severe exertion, full veins should show over the whole body. The distension of these veins, which are generally invisible in the cold blooded horse, gives the thoroughbred one of his greatest advantages by affording relief to the pulsation during the strong act tion of the heart.

The horse above described is quite sure to have the deep chest and heart-place which are Whatever pruning trees may require, is best so important to strenuous exertion; but many done early if one have the time. On this account, however, it is generally deferred until is necessary to the roomiest accommodation of the lungs and the abdominal viscers. A sound horse having these qualities and whose sides back of the girth, project beyond the line of the shoulders and hips, may be relied upon for the most arduous work .- Col. Waring, in Scribner for November.

#### WINTERING STOCK.

In a large portion of the stock-growing states, the feeding reason is from four to six months of the year. If, during this long period, we feed our stock so as to continue its growth, we shall realize a profit on our grain and todder; whereas, if we merely "keep them through," as is the custom with too many farmers, we shall have no return for our out lay. If, for example, we have a lot of steers or pigs wintered in such a way that they have made no gain whatever between the autumn and spring, it is obvious that we have added trance, four feet in length by three and onenothing whatever to their value, and that shalf feet in width; depth, six and one-half what we have fed them has been a clear loss. But the intelligent reader will not need to be to like the state of th no inconsiderable number of American farmers the practice is to allow stock to go into winter quarters-or, perhaps we should say. begin the winter without quarters-in good condition, and to come out in the spring so thin and emaciated that it requires nearly all the grazing season to regain the condition it had the previous fall. This, together with the inferior blood, accounts for the slow growth made by so large a portion of our cattle, requiring four or five years to make the weights-say 1,200-which good stock, on good keep, should make in two years. Twent ty or thirty years ago, the management of pigs was no better. But now, in all our great stock-growing states, the large majority of the farmers have swine of the improved breeds and have learned that to make the business profitable the pig must be kept growing from its birth to the time it is alaughtered, which is now frequently as early as the age of ten wit season.

When the ground becomes frozen, or no months, and seldom later than a year and a gives each nest the benefit of a ground floor.

half, instead of two to three years, as was the old practice. As swine are reared for the one purpose of producing meat, the importance of a system that will give us the most profitable returns in this product is more directly felt than in the case of cattle and sheep, that yield, in addition, milk and wool. But it is obvious that attention to the profits we make in the meat product is as important in the one case as in the other. If we raise a steer, we have, as with the pig but the one question-how much profit will the carcass yield?

With sheep, too, in all the varieties, especially on high-priced lands, the mutton is quite as important as the wool product; and it must not be forgotten that the best system for the profitable growth of wool is also the best for the production of mutton-we speak now of the feeding and management, and not

results from bad management in the beginning. The calf does not get milk enough, and it is frequently put on poor grass; and by which are in the earth itself cannot but be the beginning of winter it is lean, paunchy and out of shape, it is then put on straw, corn fodder or hay, and in the spring, at the age of twelve months, it weighs less than a good calf should at four months. It has, besides, an unthrifty habit established, which usually bottom, answers the purpose of both window good grower.

We wish to press the importance of this view of the case upon the attention of young to them. If young chickens are in the coop, farmers and breeders. Give attention to your they must be looked after; a very good cat will calves. If well-managed and of good blood, no farm stock will make more profitable returns; while, if of a bad sort, and badly kept,

nothing can be more unprofitable. A few years since we met a friend just returned from The East, where he had been to wind up his hog trade for the year. "Well." said he, "I am now done with the hog shipping business; for two or three years I made money-a good deal of money; now it is all gone, and I must go back to where I started." Where is that?" we asked. "I must begin again with a calf," said my friend; "if you get a good one and manage him right, he will never fail yon. Sometimes the profit is only moderate, but it is always sure." As we have said elsewhere, many yearling steers have been sold this season at fifty dollars per combs at poultry exhibitions they "can never head, and this has all resulted from the two important requisites of good blood and generous keep for the first twelve mouths of their

Let us make the application. How do our calves look? Are they in good, thrifty, stout condition to begin the winter? If not, we should lose no time and spare no expense te make them so. Oats and corn ground togeth. er are, perhaps, the best feed. Shelled is very calf is out of condition, or lousy, a little oil. cake with bran is excellent. To kill the lice is cold we must use more petroleum, say onehalf. The great point we wish to press in that if it is not kept growing, the food it con-National Live-Stock Journal.

#### Loultry.

SHELTER FOR POULTRY IN WINTER

During the present year I have zeen several Illustrations of poultry houses-some of them quite ornamental in appearance, and all of is not quite so grand as that of a well bred cockerel and family of the "upper ten" poul. trydom.

However admirable these buildings are, their careful consideration a single point of excellence unattainable in any of the poultry Bulletin. houses which have come under my observa-

This coop occupies the southslope of a hill. It consists of an underground room and entrance, having a south front; dimensions-enfeet; main room, twenty feet in length by twelve feet in width and eight feet in depth. and main room are covered by rough boards; all uniting of two or more swarms. If we also ceilings, with the exception of space in main room occupied by box frame for window. crevices for the lodgment of lice. The roof is she is found running round in front of the the cellar. In the building are two doors, six wire attacked to the cage, suspend it in the feet in length by two feet four inches in width centre of the hive, and the bees will soon reshed, twelve feet in length by eight feet in -a plain board blind and light open railing to protect the window in the roof complete the building. The lower part of each door is sawed off six inches above the ground floor, and put on again, with hinges, in such manner that they may be turned back and fastened. By this arrangement poultry can have the liberty of the shed at any time, with out leaving the doors open. The nests are made by hollowing out a niche in the west wall, two and one-half feet from the floor, and fitting in it a board having short pieces nailed on at intervals to partition the nests. This

Each nest is provided with a door made by tacking coarse wire cloth on frames made common lath. These doors are fastened with hinges to the lower edge of the nests and closed at the top by a small wire hook and staple. A board shelf is placed a few inches below the pests to make them easy of access. As a preventative against lice, the walls and ceilings, together with nests, perches and whatever else there may be in the coop that will admit of it, should be thoroughly painted with whitewash, in which is mixed a pound of sulphur and a pint of coal oil.

Kill off the rate and mice as you go along, and they will not come back to eat up your cheese. Poultry covered with vermin are the sure prey of disease. This coop is well lighted, and may be well ventilated at any time by turning down the window in the roof a little also small window, just over the door to main room and fastening back lower part of entrance door. This coop is practical. It original nated from what is termed in western phrase a "cave" or "dug out." I am aware that some persons are prejudiced against underground But the great loss in the rearing of cattle shelter and it is true that neither vegetable nor animal life will thrive in a close dark cellar, but in a room well lighted and thoroughly ventilated, the medicinal properties beneficial. In rooms with no timber about them, except a few poles at the top to sustain boards, or an old blanket, I have known poul try to lay all winter, much better than when the poultry at night, will speedily put an end not molest them, but there are more cats than very good ones, the world over.

The single point of excellence claimed for this over other coops, is a uniform temperature above the freezing point in winter without the expense of fuel. In outdoor coops, poultry frequently suffer from freezing. A case in point is Previous to freezing he had covered himself with honors, by carrying off premiums when-ever exhibited. Twice his owner,a well-known fancier, refused \$35 for him, and this last summer a trio of his stock, a cockerel and two pullets, brought the nest sum of \$50. The deterioration in value of this fine bird from freezing, each one may readily estimate for readers if these losses are not of sufficient importance to elicit our careful consideration and endeavor to prevent them. One thing is certain, when once our pets have lost their figure any more." Besides the mortification of these once favored fowls on finding out from their neighbors how matters have gone with them, or rather how the frost has gone with their combs, to say nothing of the loss of premium money, is a matter for sincere regret, and unfeigned commiseration, particular larly to their owners who greatly pride themselves on the beauty of their fine stock.

These considerations, along with the poultry vote which I am sure of getting, will I believe, tip the scales for under ground shelter in winter. Another item of importance is good, and young calves are very fond of it; found in the egg department. In the early to this may be added bran and shorts. If the part of the season, when eggs are desired for the spring trade or for raising chicks on one's own account, it is of the utmost importance that the temperature of the coop be such that nothing is better than plenty of lard or other the eggs are in no danger of being chilled. I grease, with a little petroleum—if the weather think it safe to say that although frosted eggs may hatch they are in no way benefited by being frozen. In such a coop as I have described the eggs need not be taken from the these observations is, that all stock should be nests until desired for use. A large percent-kept growing in winter as well as in summer; age of valuable eggs annually lost might be saved by following out this plan. The warming of the eggs every day by the hen, as she sumes brings no return—is a dead loss—while sits on them to lay, puts in motion the vital if we add, say one-third or one-fourth to the forces; and these activities renew, strengthen. expense, we have a profit on the whole. This and preserve it. An egg treated in this manexpense. we have a profit on the whole. This and preserve it. An egg treated in this manner will be found at the end of two weeks as admixture is obtained, having the flavor of its more especially true, and more strikingly illustrated in the keeping of young stock the first winter, than in any subsequent period.—

It we sate, and more strikingly is more especially true, and more strikingly fresh as an egg just laid, and is just as sure of the flower from which it is drawn.

3. The further invention of artificial comb large broods from stolen nests is mainly due to this cause. Here also hens may sit at any just to a large extent this season, comparisonal Live Stock Journal. Young chickens may revel in the sunshine on the basis of a great industry in out country. under the window in the roof, and grow fat, scratching out partially covered wheat screen ings from the ground floor. Green food is and brood. provided by planting cabbage stumps and turnips in any available part of the coop. A good sized turnip hung up in the window just out of reach, will occasionally afford a good meal for a dozen and one chickens (the deed, the perfection to which our leading fan- and their brood in its season) and delight the brought the modern chicken coop eye in winter. A dust bath, an iron drinking is such, that the ideal home of the poor man pan, having in it a few rusty nails, are also provided. In short, just here you will find every thing a hen could wish for except a bug, and a looking glass; these deficiences are readily obviated by feeding meat occasionally, your readers will, I trust, pardon me if I claim and always keeping plenty of pure water in for the plan that I am about to submit for the drinking pan. Do you see the camel that carries the sugar loat?-F. H. D. in Poultry

#### Apiary.

THE NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION TION.

Points Taken from Report of Discussion will be more profitable than increase (accord-These boards are well matched, to prevent ing to the time our honey harvest commences) ers, a few inches apart, and covering first with hive trying to follow the swarm, and place her entrance door and door to main room. A turn. You will want to be a little spry about this operation or the bees may miss their width, opens to the south in front of the coop queen and return before you get through,
—a plain board blind and light open railing and in that case you will have a job to close the hive without killing lots of bees. In five days open the hive and cut out all queen cells that are sealed, then wait five days more and cut them all off again, liberate the queen and the bees will go to work in the boxes with a will that will surprise you. In cutting out the queen cells each time, you will want to shake the bees off the combs or you may miss some of them. Still later when the caging of the queen would come right in the honey harvest, thereby causing too great a loss of honey, as with us bees will not half work in without a laying boxesqueen.

Swarming can generally be controlled by extracting the honey from the brood combs and cutting off all cells the evening after a swarm has issued and been returned. If they are satisfied with swarming out and having their honey extracted (which they generally are) they will go to work in the boxes with a will. However, if none are seen at work in the boxes, but are lounging idly there, they will swarm again in a few days and you will have to repeat the operation. In the midst of the honey harvest another and a very good plan is to watch your opportunity and when two or three swarms come out so as to cluster together, hang one of the caged queens with them till they get settled, and then hive them the same as any swarm, putting on the boxes at once. Let the queens you do not use go back in their own hives.

The old stocks where the queens have been put back will do better than they would if they had retained the bees and kept up the swarming fever, while the large swarm will fill its hive and boxes in a very short time. We had one such swarm to complete 65 lbs of spendid box honey in 13 days this season. Of course the stock that furnished queen for the large swarm will do but little more than get ready for winter.

Marketing.-If comb honey, it should look neat, be so built that it would all show. and in one or two pound boxes or frames, so the weight of the roof, a door made of rough that all could buy. If made in small frames about six inches square, these held in the larger frames, which are like the common kept in out door coops, and to be perfectly brood frames, except that they are two inches healthy. The door, a few inches short at the bettom, answers the purpose of both window honey in the most inviting form and secures continues through life. It will never be a sometimes find their way into these under-should be nailed on to the large frames, sepaground rooms, but a good cat, shut in with rating the spaces to receive comb, so that contiguous combs will not be fastened together and thus soil the honey and box.

The box made to contain these frames, while awaiting purchase in the grocery, should be like a new-idea hive, with a perfectly tight bottom, so that should the combs leak, the box will not allow any dripping. This box should be made neatly, nicely painted, and with a hinged cover with straps like a trunk, so that it may be opened easily in removing honey. that of a very fine Light Brahma cock which had nearly all his comb frozen off last winter. come in will see the beautiful combs for them-

> On the top of the lid should be a label, neat ly printed in large letters giving grade and kind of honey, and in very large letters, the name of the apiary, so that the prestige obtained by all this pains shall come to the rightful owner.

The labels must be made adjustable, so that they may be changed with the grade and kind of honey.

Extracted honey should be extracted. Let us not confess an inferiority we up not feel by inserting a piece of comb, but trust our extracted honey on its own merits, which are truly ample to commend it to public favor. It should be put in small glass receptacles, so that each cup may be sold at the most for 25 cents. It should be delivered in small quan tities so that it will not granulate on the grocers' hands; or else he should be told all about granulation, and the way to again liquify the honey. A large, neat label, framed and under glass should call attention to the quality and kind of honey; to its extraction and to the apiary from whence it came. The cups I think had better be the jelly cups. The size is favorable, and they help sell the honey, as they are always in demand and the buyer thinks he gets these thrown in.

Summary of facts presented by the Associa-tion.—1. It is now only a few years since the invention of movable comb hires has opened up a new era in bee-keeping, and placed it on the basis of a successful business pursuit. Such hives, adapted to climate, furnish every facility for intelligent management of bees by regulating swarming, guarding against moths, and manipulating both bees and honey.

2. The inventors of the extractor or honey slinger, a machine which empties all the honey from the combs by contritugal force, without injury, so that the combs may be returned to the bees, marks another great step in api-culture. Thus virgin honey, free from foreign

Bees receive this artificial comb foundation with readiness as receptacles both for honey

4. Simultaneous with the first and all of these improvements, the introduction of Italian bees and improved modes of rearing queens, of transporting and introducing them to colonies, has greatly improved the value of them substantial and useful in their way. In- number this coop is intended to accommodate the honey gatherers, both because of the superiority of the Italian bee and the introduc-tion of new blood. New blood prevents the danger of in-and in breeding.

5. The great drawback to apiculture is the sting of the bee. Danger from this source is now largely overcome by the simple appliances used for the protection of the person and for subduing the bees. The most vicious colony may be subdued in a very few minutes.

6. To consumers of honey, a few facts are necessary in this article to preserve them from imposition. Nice white comb speaks for itself and is generally admired, but the price many lovers of honey cannot afford. It makes a beautiful dish for the table but is no better than extracted honey. All comb is wax, and wax in the stomach is perfectly indigestible. Extracted honey is the pure liquid honey as it is taken from the combs by the honey sling. Preventing Increase.-It is expected that er free from any foreign admixture. Consumall uniting of two or more swarms. If we will attempt to supply the demand. Almost have decided that the prevention of increase all pure honey will granulate when exposed for some time to light and cold. The granulated state is a fine evidence of pure honey. Much of the jar honey heretofore sold in the markets, and recommended not to granulate, is a very interior article, composed largely of a load of straw, and then, to the depth of two in a wire cloth cage, spread the combs a little glucose or some inferior substance. Granulafeet, with earth, perviously thrown out from in the centre of the hive and by means of a ted honey can be reduced to its liquid state in a few moments by placing the jar in warm water. When thus liquified it so remains for some time before again crystalizing. Con-sumers may be sure of a good, wholesome article by purchasing granulated honey and reducing it.

7. To producers: By full use of improvements in bee-keeping, the honey crop of America may be almost indefinitely increased and become a great source of national revenue. None need tear over production. The home consumption is largely increased whenever people learn to know the superiority of such honey. Dealers in New York have already commenced a large export trade, and they tell us that their only difficulty is in procuring honey in proper shape and quantity to supply the growing demand.

#### Zatrons of Husbandry.

The second second second second	The second secon			
ST	TATE GRANGE	DIRECT	ORY.	
Master,	WM. SIMS.	Topeka,	Shawnce	Co.
Overseer,	J. F. WILLITS,	Grove City		
Lecturer.	J. T. STEVENS,	Lawrence		Co.
Steward.	W.D. RIPPEY,	Severance,	Doniphan	Co.
As't Stows	rd, S. W. FISHER,		Mitchell,	Co.
Treasurer,			Shawnee	Co.
Secretary.	P. B. MAXSON,	Emporia,	Lyon	Co.
Chaplain,	W. H. JONES,	Holton,	Jackson	Co.
Gate Keep	er,Geo. AMEY,		Bourbon	Co.
Ceres.	Mrs. H.A. SIMS	. Topeka.	Shawnee	Co.
Pomona,	Ms. H.N. BARNI		n, Riley	Co.
Flora,	Mrs. B. A. OTIS		Bhawnee	Co.
2 - 4 - 14 6	Otaldafor A Demma	use Corrora me	o Doninho	nCo

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Cha'n. W. H. Jokes, Holton, Jackson County. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon County.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, WM. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

#### HINTS TO GRANGES.

A Grange is an organized co-operative society and is, or ought to be, at all times, in complete running order. His object is the benefit of its members, intellectually, physically, morally and pecuniarily, How best to accomplish the desired object and reap the full benefit of co-operation should be the content at the desired of and every member. stant study of each and every member.

We take it for granted that no Patron of Husbandry is so stupid as to believe that he or she can realize any very decided benefit simply by joining the Grange and paying the monthly dues. Joining the Grange is simply placing one's self in a position where, by earnest and well directed effort, greater good can be accomplished than by the most per-sistent individual endeavors. The monthly dues can only be regarded as a contribution for incidental expenses and can form no part of the cash capital required for the accomplishment of the real objects of the society.

In this article we wish to point out a single way in which every Grange, no matter where located, can, by co-operation, decidedly benefit every one of its members. We have told the story many times, in various ways, but it will bear repeating and must be repeated from time to time, till the full measure of good, sought for by the Order,

Every Grange should, at once, assess its members and raise a sufficient sum to purchase a thorough-bred bull, ram and boar-These three males should be procured without delay. They will be property of the Grange and be used for the benefit of its members only. The expense, per capita, will be small. Two hundred and fifty dollars will buy superior animals and five hundred will procure first-class. If the Grange has a large membership, a stallion may be added to the list, and the great work of stock of improvements will begin.

There is more money and less labor in stock than in anything available to the farmer. The scrubs which are everywhere seen, are of little value, but every year, with proper crossing, their value can be increased in almost geometrical proportion. The climate, range, water and markets or the South are peculiarly adapted to this industry and it should immediately take front rank among our resources and will do so, if the suggestions we have made are adopted by any considerable num-

ber of our Granges.

Let the improvement begin now. Do not wait till next year or any period more remote. Every day's delay is money lost. The plan is entirely feasible and requires no great skill or experience to accomplish the inaugurative movement. Common-sense and a generous supply of money will start the interested parties on the road to real prosperity.—Son of the

#### MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The following letter from Bro. D. W. Aikin, from the Executive Committee of the Nations al Grange will be of interest to all who desire to attend a meeting of the National Grange, as no doubt many of our readers will make it convenient to do.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 23, 1877.

J. V. WEBSTER, Esq.

Dear Sir and Brother:—I am instructed by the Executive Council of the National Grange to advise you that the next session of the National Grange will be held in the Grand Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning at 10 a.m., Wednesday, November 21st. The accommodations at the hotel, including fires and hall to meet in, are \$2.50 per day for each member of the National grange, and each visiting brother or sister. Fraternally,
D. WYATT AIKIN,

The National Grange is a respectable body lawyers rich." and should be provided with respectable act commodations, at its annual sessions; but we do not fully understand the propriety of entertaining the members at the most expensive hotels in the cities where the meetings are the one-eyed man is King." A wide-awake held. The Palmer House was selected at Chicago; the Galt House at Louisville; the Southern at St. Louis, and now the Grand at Cincinnati; all being first-class and highpriced hotels. Two of them, at least, the highest priced in their respective cities. It is true that reduced rates were obtained, in consideration of the large number of guests and the length of time they were to remain, but little girl stooped down at the fire-place, and proportionally low rates from other less pretentious and expensive, but respectable and comfortable hotels, could have been secured, and the saving to the National Grange Treasury would have amounted to several hundred dollars each session. And more than this, by such a course an example of economy would have been presented to State and Subordinate Granges, in accordance with one of the cardin. al principles of the order and highly commendable in all respects. Our Grange representatives can maintain the proper dignity and respectability of the order and at the same time practice a reasonable economy. this were done, there would be less complaint against the expense incurred on account of those State Granges whose annual dues to the National Grange fall far short of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of their delegates .- Indiana Farmer.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA GRANGE.

The resolutions of the California state grange would fill two columns. An abstract of the most important ones is appended. Resolved, That while we feel just pride in

the measure of success already attained by various business associations of the grange in this jurisdiction, we cannot be blind to the fact that there are defects in their system of organization and management which should remedied in the most practical way possible at the earliest date practicable.

efforts of the National Grange past to learn able, and yet healthful.

the safest and most successful form of business co-operation between Patrons before recoms mending any system, and hold that every Patron should seek to be in as much accord as

seek to understand them.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the recommendations of the Rochdale system of cotoperation, as applied to our wants by the National Grange.

Resolved, That we most earnestly recomt mend to our farmers that they will dispense with Chinese labor as much as they can with out serious injury to their business affairs, and that as far and as soon as they can they substitute therefor such other efficient and reliable laborers as they can procure.

Resolved, That we will adhere to the funs greatest unity of action possible; without viot lence and by all lawful means, especially by the power of the uncorrupted ballot to remedy existing or anticipated evils, and to secure to the fullest extent their civil and personal

Resolved, That we deprecate and deplore all strikes and acts of violence, such as have of late resulted from a conflict between capital and labor. We emphatically deny that the grange organization has, as its enemies have seserted, been in any way responsible for such consequences by its principles or acts; but we hold that these conflicts have resulted from such evils as the grange has always prot tested against and labored to remove.

An elaborate scheme of fire and life insurance has been suggested by some of the subordinate granges of Indiana for the consideration of the Indiana State Grange. This scheme proposes in the first place such an amendment of the by-laws of the State Grange that, whenever a Patron in good standing sustains a "loss by fire, tornado or other providential cause," he may notify the Master of his grange of the fact; that the Mastershall be required to notify the Secretary and Treasurer, and form with them an "ad-judicating committee" whose duty it shall be to visit the premises and determine the damage, and report their determination under the seal of their grange to the Secretary of the State Grange; that the Secretary shall then be required to make an assessment aggregating fity per cent. of the entire loss, on the subordinate granges of the State; and failure to pay this assessment shall be visited with the same penalties as a failure to pay the quarterly dues. In the next place, the scheme proposes that, in case a member in good standing dies, the Master of the subordinate grange to which the deceased belonged shall notify the Secretary of the State Grange, under seal, of the Patron's death; that the Secretary of the State Grange shall then draw on the Treasurer of the State Grange for \$10, and shall "levy a tribute of \$1 on each subordinate grange" in the State, and transmit the sum thus realized through the Master of the subordinate grange to the family of the deceased; and that the subordinate granges shall pay the same penalty for neglecting to pay this "tribute of \$1" as for neglecting to pay their quarterly dues. There are several ser-tus objections to this plan of insurance, but we shall now only stop to mention one of them. This insurance business would necessarily increase the expenses of the State grange; and as the funds of the State granges are barely sufficient to meet their expenses now and are gradually growing less, the tendency must be to cut down, not increase, State grange expenses. If this scheme, had no other defect than this, its adoption would still not be advisable.—Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

#### BRAINS UPPERMOST.

BY JOHN D. KNOX.

The wise man walks with God, and feels the inspiration of his company. Thought markets and supplies all over the globe. wins, commands, triumphs, in the order of Little boats must keep near the shore; larg-Him who rules over all. Motion is power.

work. Do something, A copyiet is slow and dignity to snarl. Capital, like brains, must Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, uncertain. Better plan then. Genius invents stir like the air to be fresh and healthful. such can chase a thousand, and two of such and energy to succeed. The world is on can put ten thousand to flight of the slow and the lookout for such and follow them as their stupid, and unthinking. "A living dog is bet- leaders. If great, and wise, and true, they ter than a dead lion."—Solomon. Be certain you are right. "Fools and obstinate people make

"Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them." If you have brains you will come to the top of the wave in time. "In a country of blind people, child can outstrip an old philosopher, here is an instance: A learned philosopher, being and Alabama picked out their favorite horse very busy in his study, a little girl came to ask him for some fire, "but," said the doctor, "you have nothing to take it in," and he was going to fetch something for that purpose; the taking some cold ashes in one hand she placed therein with the other a live coal, the astonished doctor threw down his books, saying:"With all my learning I should never have found

sense is worse than all the degrees of poverty.'

Asiatic Proverbs .- Beware of fools and unfortunate people, for some diseases are catching, and the air is full of plagues. No man liveth to himself-his presence is good or evil, his breath is life or death.

He who deals with a blockhead has need of much brains. Men must select with care. "Nothing so much resembles flowers on a dung hill, as the good that is done to an ignorant or worthless man."-Assatic Proverb.

A good deed to do good must be wisely done. To be deceived by a worthless beggar and, encourage him in idleness, to be over-reached by a sharper, to be taken in by a confidence lief to those overtaken by disaster in business, by a sharper, to be taken in by a confidence man, to misplace money because of misplaced sympathy is a sin agains: God.

The battle is not to the strong. In business, God honors brains; businéss brains will win. Resolved. That we heartily approve of the There are silent forces, gentle, strong, irresists

The outspoken Emerson thinks:-"Wealth is an application of mind to nature, and the art of getting rich consists not in industry, Patron should seek to be in as much accord as as possible with the well-known recommendat tions of our national head and should carefully in being at the right place. One man has stronger arms, or longer legs; another by the course of streams, and growth of markets, where land will be wanted, makes a clearing to the river, goes to sleep, and wakes up rich. Steam is no stronger now, than it was a hundred years ago; but it is put to better use. A clever fellow was acquainted with the expansive force of steam; he also saw the wealth of wheat and grass rotting in Michigan. Then he cunningly screws on the steam-pipe to the damental principles of our order we hold that a closer organization of the industrial classes is needed, that their power may be more ret cognized in the civil affairs of our country and of each state. We therefore process are supported in the civil affairs of our country and of each state. of each state. We, therefore, urge upon our agricultural and other industrial classes the merchant is in bringing a thing from where it abounds to where it is costly." Wise men take time and the needed things of life by the forelock, and while others sleep, they amass wealth. John Jacob Astor did this, and so did Stephen Girard, and many others. They weighed probabilities in a balance. There is no disease so dangerous as the want of common sensc .- Asiatic Proverbs.

With good sense, many good things follow.

"There are many men and women who are ill from want of brains. They suffer a volun. tary decline because they do not possess the brain-power that can offer the blood any in. ducement to circulate. The blood does not ducement to circulate. The blood does not want to be rushing about when there is nothing going on in the man or woman that owns the blood. Why should the heart or lungs be toiling all day and all night when the person who owns those machines has no use for any new stock of tissues or blood? Pluck is a wonderful agent in throwing off disease. A walk of five miles would cure many an occupant of the lounge. Will-power will surpass pill-power in nine cases out of ten. To hold a bottle of smelling salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of smelling salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of site of the salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of the salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of the salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of the salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of the salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of the salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of the salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of the salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of the salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of the salts in the hand on account of a bottle of site of the salts in the hand on account of the salts in the hand on accoun count of a headache is just the thing at times, but to fling a pound of fruit cake out into the alley, and then walk a furlong as a reward for not eating the compound, is nearly always a much better thing."

Brains and will and work must move along together. Wise play is better than idleness and may lead to useful toil. Strong-minded people have no time to play. The world requires even more of them than their great strength will endure. They are in the front of the battle.

To deal with men, their wants must be met The intellectual man requires a fine bait; the sots are easily amused, it is like the cement which the peddler sells at the door; he makes broken crockery hold with it, but you can never buy of him a bit of cement which will make it hold when he is gone." To get the high you must be high-to hold the strong you must be wise. Brains must have eyes. Man know thyself. Are you a man? men make themselves felt in the world, they avail themselves of a certain fate in their constitution, which they know how to use.

There are advantages in extensive business, but success requires extensive knowledge and excellent judgment. "Apart from the incent tives of trade, the higher developments of intellect in relation to science would never have been made. Mental capacities of the highest order are required for the management of commercial affairs. The making or losing of large fortunes sometimes depends upon the information that comprises a knowledge of

er boats may venture more. Little dogs snarl Have your wits about you. Let your brain at big dogs, but the big dogs have too much -is never at a loss; with an active brain, ex- Active minds, but not overstrained will be pedients and resources are unlimited. One cheerful and hopeful, with a will to take hold will be firm to the end and men will call them blessed when they have gone to their eternal

Topeka, Kansas, Novem ber, 7th, 1877.

#### ---THE BALTIMORE RACES.

Never since the great four-mile race at New Orleans, twenty-four years ago, when the horsemen of Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, for the contest, has there been so great an interest felt in a race meeting in this country as there was in the Baltimore races. These races were a great disappointment to the large delegation which had gone to Baltimore from the Southwest to see Ten Broeck beat the Eastern horses in the two-and-a-half-mile brush on Wednesday and the four-mile heat race of yesterday. Many, like Baillie Peyton, had not seen an old fashioned contest for more than twenty years, and they came feeling sanguine that Kentucky was invincible on the tui out that expedient.'

Think out of the grooves and ruts. Do a new thing. Think! think! There is a parole of New York in the two and one-halfgood and right way. What cannot be done by might may be done by slight. The will finds record. And yesterday, in the four-mile race, a way—thought the best way. "Want of good the best time made by Ten Broeck was more than twenty seconds slower than that made by Lexington in the great State race nearly a quarter of a century ago. Tis true he won the race, but Tom Ochiltree and Parole were out of the contest, and the great interest had fallen to zero. There is nothing so uncertain as horse-racing, and Kentucky may have better luck next time.-New York

> Senator Mc Creery has introduced a new bill in the United States Senate for the repeal of the bankrupt law. This is a wise move on the part of the distinguished gentleman, and if he presses it to a successful result, he will has been employed chiefly as a shield for rascality, and an instrument to rob and oppress the honest. It has paid a heavy premium upon dishonesty, and should no longer be permitted to disgrace our statue books.—Hopkins ville New Era



COMPANY,

FREEPORT. - ILL.

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

'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM. Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

HEREFORD CATTLE.

COTSWOLD SHEEP,

BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Cor-

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

It destroys Ticks and Vermin, cures Scab, water proofs the Fleece [by preserving and adding to the natural yolk], improves and greatly increases the growth of Wool, and costs a little over 2 cents per Sheep. Sheep.
The compound is warranted to contain no acids or mineral poisons, as arsenic, mercury, &c. Sold by SCOTT & SKENE, Sole Proprietors, Westmoreland, Kansas. Liberal discount to Agents.

#### PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

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

#### PATRONS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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

Patrons' Mutual Aid Society of Pa STOUCHSBURG, BERKS CO., Pa



PURE BRED

I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by Imported "Kansas King" 1839 and Matchless Liver-pool and out of fine sows sired by my famous old Boar Richard 1059. Lord Liverpool 227. and Lord Liverpool 2nd. Can sellat "let live" prices and will gnarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address. SOLON ROG-ERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

### GIDEON BAILEY,



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED Poland-China Hogs

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

### BERKSHIRESWINE



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

#### BLACK PRINCE 1025,

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

### FOR SALE Spanish Merino Rams

The undersigned has for sale thirty American or Spanish Merino Rams got by Iris Superior colden fleeced Ring Ram, a pure Hammond. Clipped last spring without having been sheltered during the year, thirty-two pounds (32) th four days less than one year's growth, from pure Sweepstakes and Golddust ewes Few Southdowns, one fine Cotswold, also Poland China Pigs. Address, C. PUGSLEY, Independence-Mo.



#### Breeders' Directory.

T. J. IVES. Mound City, Linn Co. Kansas, makes L. a specialty of Brown Leghorn Fowls bred pure from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice Birds for sale at reasonable figures. Correspondence So-licited,

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and ship-pers of pure bred Poland-China hoge. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26 competitors

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

H. & W. P. SISSON, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs.

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Importep Canada Cotawolds at Moderate Prices. A ddress, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kausas City, Mo. M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White, Guineas., Write to me.

EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-sus, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Burkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

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

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

W.M. HASTIE, Somerset, Warren Co., Iowa, breed er of Short horn cattle, Cotswold and Leicester sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

FRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co. Kansas, Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

PYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kan sas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pigs, not kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Cor-respondence solicited.

T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Ill. Breeder of Hereford Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

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

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fushionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1822. Also CHESTER WHITE HOSS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICK-RNS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 23 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

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

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

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

#### W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

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

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN. Box 1168. Kansas City, Mo.

VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES,—Grape Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, ex-cellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest gastern prices. Address A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo.

K AW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS. General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small fruit plants.

Address G. F. Espenlaud.

Box 972, Kansas City, Mo. HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogues free.

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red.
Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturiss. Send
stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill.
R. A. TRAVER.

Ceneral Business Directory.

P. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

Dentists.

A H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka



#### ACENTS.

Mica Lamp Reflectors, 35c. \$2,00 a Dozen. Nigger Head Match Safe, 35c \$2,00 a Dozen. Faten Pocket Stove \$1.50. Send for Circulars.

C. W. FOSTER & CO., 62 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

WHO HAS THE FLOOR!

### The Kansas Farmer.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

on. per line, (nonpariel) 30 cents. One Year, " " 10 " "

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling hunburgs securing space in these advertising columns.

Advertisements of lotterles, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

" No. sir, I don't believe your agricultural papers can teach me anything about farming. have lived all my life on a farm and I under stand the business." There is not much left to say to a man who feels and talks as this man did. His court has stopped taking evidence and all that can be done is to close the case. We ventured to suggest to this man that he might misunderstand somewhat the scope and character of a farm paper. "Oh no. I know all about them. There is nothing in them but wild talk from fellers that can't or won't work. I never have them in my house. They can't teach me anything, and I know it." This somewhat interested us, and in spite of the unpromising outlook for missionary work, we said, "My dear sir, you will probably admit that farming in all its branches is a very large subject, embracing studies which must extend over years to give a man an intelligent knowledge of the business, and from your own experience you must further admit that in years past it has been progressing and improving in all its methods and details. Now I believe this progress has been brought about very largely by agricultural journals placing before farmers the successful methods pursued by grain-growers, orchardists, gardeners and breeders, giving the improvements and successes, explaining the causes of failures gathered from a wide extent of country. County, state and district fairs, granges and farmers' clubs are all engaged in the same work. The editor of an agricultural paper does not stupidly imagine himself a teacher for all his readers-in all the many branches of farm industry, but he gathers together from all sources-East, West, North and South, the best and most profitable methods pursued by those who succeed. It is his business to place before his readers the practical experience of farmers; to collect information of insect pests and other causes of loss. together with the best known remedies, and land, to men who cannot pay \$1.25 per acre. ing family, where the sons and daughters may lands, mountains, and deserts included. keep pace with the growth and progress of the business of farming, and become informed upon the live topics of the day.

At the close of this short exhortation, my friend thought there was some reason in what was said, but still he said as he had got along a good many years without papers, he could go on just as well without them in the future.

There is no fiction about this picture. The man by his industry, and by using the ideas and improved methods carried out around him, makes his farm profitable, and the very influences he imagines himself superior to, are doing more to make that success possible than any skill or judgment of his own. The best varieties of vegetables and grain, the improved stock upon which he prides himself. and the labor-saving implements he uses. have been the result of experiments, investigations and discussions among the large class of thinking, reading farmers, which the stupid, narrow egotism of this man prevents him understanding.

We have not seen this man's home, but we have visited others who talked like him. where papers and books were not to be seer. There were no carpets, no pictures, none of the comforts and conveniences that make happy, cheerful homes. They were bare. barren third class boarding houses, where work from daylight to dark, was the chief end and aim of life. We have seen, on the other hand, "dug out" prairie homes made cheerful and pleasant, where mothers and fathers and children lived happy, exchanging all the courtesies of the best homes. It has been in the past, and it will be in the future, that American farmers will take rank socially and same terms and conditions as gold bullion is mentally as their homes show the presence of deposited for coinage under the existing law. intelligence and culture.

We have only one point more, and it is that no class of people more thoroughly earn the right to enjoy well furnished homes, good carriages, and all the conveniences of the 19th century, than farmers; and if they care to keep their sons and daughters with them, or give to them in their after years pleasant memories of their home, they must make them cheerful and agreeable. We believe no one Young Folks will both be sent postage paid hing does more to drive boys from the farm one year for \$2.00

to the city than the unceasing round of hard work and the coarse, ill-fitting, uncouth they are living in the country. We have no Do you grow oats, rye or barley? Have you who dishonestly spend money for fine clothes your facts, your experiments and the results which should be used in paying debts, but we in a plain common sense way as you would do know, without a question of doubt, that talk it over to us if we were stopping to break young men and young women, whether in the bread with you. Every farmer develops every ing to them.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE SALE AT KANSAS

The Short Horn cattle sale advertised here tofore in the columns of the FARMER to take place at Kansas City, the 9th and 10th, of this represented some of the choicest strains of high-bred and fashionable families, together with many ordinary, well-bred, herd-book animals, and Messrs Vaile, Hamilton, Anderson and the other gentlemen, owning cattle sold, gave entire satisfaction in the honorable manner in which the sale was conducted. Some of those at the sale complained that they were sacrificing largely upon their stock but in view of making the sales annually, the proms ises made in the advertisements would be strictly adhered to, and they were in the strict letter and spirit of their published advartisements, for which credit is due these gentlemen. While we do not doubt but what the breeders who owned the cattle in this sale, lost money upon the speculative value placed upon them by themselves, so far as we could observe, the stock brought fair prices, when compared with their intrinsic merit for improving common stock. Giltedged prices for fashionable short-horns may do as a speculation among professional breed: ers, but practically for farmers, pure bred stock of any kind must be sold at such prices as will justify their purchase for use in creating high grade animals for market. Another point is that this class of stock must necessarily bring reduced prices to correspond with the general decline in real estate and other property. The value to the great meat producing interest of annual sales of fine stock, at a central point like Kansas City, cannot be estimated, and we hope that a large joint sale extending over three or four days, when the farmers of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri, may secure good animals for their herds will become a permanent institution to be looked for and attended every

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME. We find the following news item in one of our exchanges :

"Col. H. B. Wright, Congressman from the Luzerne District, Pennsylvania, has got 8,000 names to a petition for a bill authorizing the Government to take charge of migration to the West, giving each man a farm and lending him \$500 on the mortgage of it, wherewith to set up."

A government so largely in debt as ours is. can scarcely undertake to loan money that it does not possess. The idea of the government undertaking to loan \$500 on a piece of wild in thus bringing together a large amount of is a scheme so wild and visionary that it is useful and seasonable reading each week, the somewhat extraordinary that 8,000 people reader can find hints and suggestions which would, in sober earnest, sign such a petition. may assist in forming better plans. Besides Uncle Sam would be asked for more farms on this there is the advantage of having a read- such terms than he has acres to give, swamp

> ACT REMONETIZING SILVER PASSED THE HOUSE.

The lower House of Congress passed the Bland silver bill for restoring silver as a legal tender. The vote was 163 for, and 34 against. A number of hard money journals east, declare the President will veto this bill. The overwhelming public sentiment of the country. favorable to the remonetization of silver. would not sustain the President in this course The act destroying the legal tender value of silver, was a villainous piece of legislative trickery, in the interest of those holding goldbearing bonds. The west, regardless of party, will sustain the President in making this bill a law when it shall pass the Senate as it no doubt will. The representatives of Kansas in the lower House, Messrs. Phillips, Haskell and Ryan, voted for the bill, and would not have represented Kansas if they had not. Will the Senators do as well? The following

is the substance of the bill: It provides that there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 4121/2 grains, troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18th, 1837, on which there shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract, and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office, to be coined into such dollars for his benefit, upon the

#### THANKSGIVING.

That National holiday, called Thanksgiving has been appointed by Presidential proclama. tion, on November 29th. This means many good dinners, some prayers and very little

THE FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG

FOLKS. The KANSAS FARMER and THE AMERICAN

clothes they are compelled to wear because orchard a success? Have you a fine corn crop? and spring wheat, rye, barley, corn and cate. ples to make for vain attempts at fashionable sold your stock profitably? The evenings are of July, August, September and October, from dressing, nor have we any excuses for those long, sharpen your lead pencil and put down our regular correspondents, and, in addition

town or in the country, will be neither less year some valuable points in farm economy sensible or useful if their clothing is become and crops or care and marketing of stock. This is a farmers' club, in which every man interested has a right to talk and ask for information as well as to give it. You are welcome, whether you think as the editor does or not: the pages of the FARMER are not after the manner of a close corporation, they are broadmonth, was held as advertised. The cattle guaged and liberal enough to carry differing views. We do not endorse every writer's ideas, he puts forth in the FARMER, nor do we ask for those who contribute to be of our thinking; all we ask while acting as President pro

> WEATHER REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1877 Prepared by Prof F. H. Snow, of the State

tem of this big meeting is that speakers con-

fine themselves to their subject, and treat court-

eously those who differ from them. The hour

for general discussion has arrived. The chair

desires to state that one of the rules of the

of the club is that members who wish to

be recognized by the chair must give their

name when rising to speak to any question.

What is the wish of the meeting?

STATION.—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barometer and thermometer 875 feet abeve sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above ground.

Mean temperature 54°.45, which is 1°.15 bove the October average for the nine preceding years. Maximum temperature 80° on the 2d; minimum 34° on the 21st; range of temperature 46°. Mean at 7 a.m., 49°.69; at 2 p. m., 61°.39; at 9 p. m., 53°.39. There was no severe frost during the month, the lowest temperature of the air being two degrees above freezing point. The ground, however was cooled to freezing point four times, producing hoar frosts on the 4th, 21st, 22d and 31st. The frost on the 4th was the first of the season, and occurred later this year than in any previous year of the record. Squash vines, tomato vines, and other tender plants remained entirely uninjured in the gardens of Lawrence to the end of the month.

Rainfall, 585 inches, which is 356 inches above the October average, and is with one exception the largest Ostober rainfall of our October record. In October, 1870, there were 6.96 inches. Rain fell on 13 days. There were 3 thunder showers. The entire amount of rain for the ten months of 1877, now completed, has been 36 67 inches.

Mean cloudiness, 58 49 per cent. of the sky, this being the cloudiest October on the record. and 23.52 per cent, above the October average. No. of clear days, 10 (entirely le r, 2); half clear, 9; cloudy, 12 (entirely cloudy, 8,). The unbroken succession of 7 entirely cloudy days 14th to 20th) was entirely without precedent in Kansas meteorology. Mean cloudiness at a. m., 59 35 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 69 03 per cent., at 9 p. m. 47.09 per cent.

Wind-N. W., 25 times; S. E., 17 times N. E , 17 times; S. W., 11 times; N., 9 times; S,, 9 times; E, 6 times; calm, twice. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 10.12 miles. The highest velocity was miles an hour on the 28th.

Mean heighth of barometer, 29.695 inches at 7 a. m., 29.114 inches; at 2 p. m., 20.066 inches; at 9 p. m. 29.104 inches; maximum, 29. 375 inches on the 29th; minimum, 28.731 inches on the 28th; monthly range, 0 644 inches.

Relative humidity-Mean for the month. 79.38; at 7 a. m., 88; at 2 p. m., 65.49; at 9 p. m., 84.55; greatest 100, on several occasions; least 38.5, on the 22d. There were 2 fogs.

#### A TEN-PAGE PAPER NEXT WEEK.

To give our subscribers more reading mater, and to accommodate our increasing advertising business, we begin publishing, next week, two extra pages. Our readers will be pleased to know that this 10-page FARMER means a very gratifying business success of the FARMER. There are thousands of new settlers in our state, and we ask our friends to show their FARMERS in their neighborhoods, and thus assist in rolling up the army ot 20,000 subscribers which we propose to work for in 1878. A new dress of fine, clearfaced type, and other improvements will be made at the beginning of the new year. Emphatically it must be understood that the FARMER, now in its 16th year, will grow brighter, bigger and better as it grows older;

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

KANSAS CROPS,

The following summary of the crops of Kansas, up to November 1st, is taken from the Report of the State Board of Agriculture, and is as reliable and as nearly correct as it is possible to make such statistics without an extrac ordinary outlay of money. Nothing that the National Bureau of Agriculture has heretofore attempted in making agricultural statistics, approaches in thoroughness or accuracy the reports of Kansas, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture :

WHEAT.

We have made an effort to procure correct

average yields of the principal crops, six of ing Western states, were as follows, according Did you raise a good crop of wheat? Was your which are grain, the rest will follow-winter We have asked this information for the months thereto, we have scattered postal cards through out the State to prominent farmers in the various counties. From all these returns we made an average for each county.

It will be observed that the winter wheat product for the State is 9,714,171 bushels, against 11,738,409 in 1876, a decrease of 2,024. 237 bushels, while the average yield per acre is 11 33 bushels, against 15,47 in 1876.

The product of spring wheat this year is 3,518,386; last year 2,881,817; an increase over last year of 636,569 bushels. Average yield in 1877, 17 bushels: in 1876, 10 89 bushi

aggregate 13,232,557; in 1876, 14,620,225, a decrease in one year of 1,387,669 bushels. The causes which have produced the decrease in winter wheat are exceptional. A portion of winter wheat area was destroyed by locusts in 1876. That which was re-sown uniformly yielded poorly. Then the excessive rainfall during the blossoming period, and subsequently up to and during harvest, have conspired to produce the results named. Spring wheat was remarkably good this year, especially in the northwestern part of the State, and farmers are preparing to put in a very large area next spring. This is very questionable policy. The counties of Allen, Anderson, Woodson, Neosho, Bourbon, Miami, and other counties in the southeastern part of the State, have ost more from chinch bugs than the whole State has from the devastation of locusts. Spring wheat has behaved splendidly this year in the west and northwest, the Odessa variety being the general favorite. It is a late variety, and will induce the chinch bug in dry seasons as sure as it is sown. Farmers are, therefore, assuming a fearful responsibility, and hazarding nearly all crops not only, but are assuming, because spring wheat has done remarkably well in 1877, it will continue

The following tabular statement for six ears, from 1872 to 1877 inclusive, of winter and spring wheat, will show the progress in acreage and product each is making in the

State.	
WINTER WHEAT.	
Year. Acre	age. Product.
1872	7.685 2 178 695
187325	2 202 4 540 004 .
1875	8,179 6,870,606 5,681 10,046,116
876	8 800 11 798 408
1877857	7,125 9,714,174
SPRING WHEAT.	1
87264	1,159 889,346
873	5,241 1,445,660
810	7.523 3 163 987
26	4,583 2,881,817
1877	6,868 3,518,386

The estimate acreage of winter wheat sown in the fall of 1877 is 1.243,515 acres: an increase over the acreage of 1876 of 386,390 acres, or 45 per cent. The conditon of this thereby become injured. This is a widespread wheat is beneficial than otherwise. Like ap- and he will succeed. 7,530 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity plying the knife to the terminal branches of a of 242.9 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of vigorous tree, where one is removed many there are induced to grow. Frost-pruning will increase the stalks from each stool, and the rank growth will fall down and act as mulch, and protect the plant from the severe dry winds of winter. Wheat had better be sown in July than October.

On the first of May, 1877, 1,541,447 bushels of wheat, the product of 1876, was yet on hand. This was largely held by farmers as security against any possible disaster to the crop of 1877, until the latter was assured. Farmers are in condition, therefore, to hold or sell, as they deem best.

RYE.

Kansas stands at the head of all the States 18 per cent.

acre, 20,91 bushels. The yield is greatly reduced, from the fact that our farmers generally sow rye for winter and early spring pasture. The extent to which it is grazed, of course, controls largely the yield per acre at

CORN.

Corn stands at the head of the list of Kansas crops in acreage, product, and the extraordinary increase from year to year.

In 1873-4, there was a temporary check, owing to the misfortunes of those years; but been marvelous, as will be seen from the following table :

The average yield for the State is 40 40

bushels per acre. The average yield for last year was somewhat larger, owing to the copious rains in the early spring of 1877, which | Mountains is, however, an interesting one, prevented the crop from being worked as and numerous schemes have been sugmuch as it ought to have been. In many los gested. I have heard Judge Usher, of calities entire fields were captured by armies Lawrence, Kansas, say that the waters of of weeds.

The average yields in 1876, in the follow- can you forty miles west of Pueblo, and car-

to the National				35
Kansas				.43.5
Indiana				.30.
Illinois		J. 200 L	APPER STREET	95
Nedraska				30
Oregon	********			.80.
Wisconsin				.31.
Minnesota				.30.4
Missouri				.30.
California			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.21.0
Nevada	********			98
The state of the s				
	BAR	LEY.		

The acreage of barley for 1877 was 79.704 acres: the product 1,800,083 bushels. While there has been a reasonable increase during the last six years, it has not proved as remunerative to farmers as most other cereals. The average yield, however, is good, as compared with the rest of the Western States, but the quality does not rank as high. The average yield stands thus in the Western States. according to the National Board of Agricul-Winter and spring wheat products for 1877 ture, giving Kaneas the fourth place among

India	na					bushels
Minne	esota			••••		21.9
Califo	rnia					22.
Nebra	onsin	•••••	•••••			22.
Kanss	18					23.5
Iowa					••••••	24
Orego	n					29.
Onne					204	57.1479

The acreage of oats in 1877 was 310,226; a decrease since 1876 of 81,619 acres. Notwithtanding this, the increase in the product has been 334,976 bushels; the product aggregating 12,721,292. The average yield was 41 bushels per acre. The following shows the progress in acreage and product of the cereal during the last six years:

872	9.345.781
878 979 908	
874 314.926	9,005,964 7,700,586
875 259,437	9.794.051
1876	12,886,216
877 310,226.	12,886,216 12,721,292
The average yield per acre in the	ten West-
n states named, in 1876, was as fo	ollows:
Indiana	22.7
Wisconsin	31.
lowa	25.4
Nebraska	25.3
Oregon	
Dinois	30.
Minnesota	
Missouri	20.2
California	35.

Lyon County.

Nov. 5th,-Fall wheat in our county is looking well, the amount sown is quite large; is not a paying crop as far is I have observed, owing to the uncertainty of getting a good yield and a living price for it; rye and oats pay better if fed to stock. The potato crop is fair, price about 60c. per bushel; oats 15c; corn 20c; wheat from 60 to 90c. The breeding of swine, horses and cattle, is profitable business. Stock of all kinds, generally doing well; some loss in young cattle by what is commonly called black.leg; some horses dying with lung fever; swine breeding is, and will be, the chief business of our farmers in the future, as corn can be depended upon as the safest crop for farmers to raise in Kansas; good lands can be extraordinary breadth is twenty-five per cent. bought near markets from \$3,50 to \$6,00 per above a fair average. So favorable has been acre. There never will be a better chance, in the fall of 1877 for wheat, and so rank has our opinion for those wishing homes, than at been the growth, that some farmers have had the present time. We have good schools, apprehensions that wheat would "joint," and churches and a civil class of people, and thousands of acres of good land lying idle for the popular fallacy. All the pruning that frost sturdy huebandman to come on and occupy all can possibly do to a rank overgrowth of fall he wants, energy and a will to be industrious

#### Impracticable Plan of Irrigation-Practical Sug gestions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7, 1877. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of November 7, in its Washington letter, contains a plan for irrigating and redeeming from sterility a large area along the western. border of Kansas and Nebraska," said to have been "compiled at the Hayden survey office from recent data." I can hardly believe that any such plan has been suggested by any one connected with the Hayden survey; or if so, it can not have the in the production of rye. The acreage of the sanction of Prof. Hayden. "The plan is," fall of 1877 is estimated by our correspondents we are told, "to throw up a levee, or emto be 21,398 acres more than that of 1876, or bankment, or earthen wall, running north and south from the Arkansas to the North The acreage of 1877 was 119, 871 acres ; the Platte,"—starting at Granada on the south product, 2,508,830 bushels; average yield per and terminating at Brule on the north; and thus to create an immense lake "four to eight miles wide and 200 miles long." The plan is impracticable and absurd. The elevation of the lands between the Arkansas and Kansas (Smoky Hill) rivers, and between the Kansas and Platte, is so great that it would be impossible to unite the waters of these streams by any embankment that could be made, as the area which would be covered by the lake would be so great that the evaporation would exceed the prewith these exceptional years, the increase has cipitation over it. liven if the cost were nothing, Congress would never sanction a project that, in its execution, could only have the effect to fill the country with long, 1,173,562 46,667,843 1,221 038 29,683,843 1,525,421 15,699,078 1,932,860 89,798,769 1,884,464 82,308,176 1,884,464 82,308,176 1,884,464 82,308,166 banks periling all the regions below them.

The subject of irrigation on a large scale of the plains east of the base of the Rocky the Arkansas could be brought out at the divide between Denver and Pueblo in a Gradually the stock-men will become more way to command and irrigate a large scope settled, each in his favorite locality, and Rio Grande railroad occupies the valley of "ranges" from destructive fires. As the Fountain Creek, I think it would be a difficult piece of engineering to safely carry the jure it or the railroad. If the railroad had not been built, the valley might have been being the first cultivated spots in the imcrossed by an embankment, damming up stroying the arable land at present irrigable they concentrated upon them. But for their along that creek.

Col. Fred. M. Stanton, of Denver, and others, have had plans to carry the South crossing Cherry, Plum and other creeks by rovas, thus extending the waters of the Platte eastward, towards where the great divide in its northward tread is crossed by the twenty miles from the west line of Kansas.

likely to be undertaken for want of funds. fect. But I do not attach much conse-The State of Colorado is not able to execute quence to either in this regard, although them, the United States will not, and combinations of private means to carry them out over a body of water would necessarily be are not probable.

But if Congress could act sensibly, and men of sense and honesty could be got to execute its decrees, an immense service to the continent could be done at a comparatively small expense. All over the plains there are depressions and arrovas where, at a small expense, embankments can be made, which could be used to some extent for irrigating the soil, and would be of incalculable benefit for stock water. No scientific engineering is needed; no cement walls; no masonry. It is only necessary to have the embankment wide and high enough, and to provide for the waste of the floods through ample waterways in the original earth, at one or both ends of the dam. These waterways would wash out very slowly, and could easily be protected by pavements of stone or concrete. A practical man, with \$100,000 to \$500,000 a year at his disposal, could soon have a large number of these pools and lakes established. The spring and summer rains would gradually fill them. As water began to collect in them, the cattle pasturing on the plains and the few wild animals left would do the work of puddling the bottoms and sides, so that in a few seasons they would hold water to their utmost capacity.

creation of springs where now unknown. This result has already occurred, so I am informed, in some parts of the plains, in ably tend to an equalization of the rain consequence of the breaking up of the soil through the seasons, more frequent shower by the plow, and thus permitting the rains to more freely soak into the earth.

From 1870 to 1873 I was on the plains each year from the 1st of March to the 1st as any one might know from the constancy of December, as "Industrial Agent" of the principal streams of Kansas, the Re-Kansas Pacific Railway, and I saw many publican and Smoky Hills and their tribuopportunities to produce results in the way taries; and whatever may tend to the equal of reservoirs of water, by the expenditure of a few hundred dollars; but the funds were lacking; and with my two old mules and my two hired laborers I could only go on with my little patches of experimental cultivation. I regretted that so large a section of my life was comparatively wasted for want of a few dollars, which could have been expended to the great advantage of the railway company and the general public. But as it was, I was able to demonstrate capabilities in the great plains not believed in when I first asserted them, and if settlements are now one hundred miles west of where they were when I began my "farms," I can fairly claim that my experiments had a good deal to do with the extension.

I found that good merchantable winter wheat could be grown without irrigation half way from Kansas City to Denver; but I did not start out to establish the fact that the country west of Fort Harker-or say 982 degrees of longitude from Greenwich-was a region for general agriculture. I only assumed that stock growers could, by breaking up the soil, grow fodder and grains (for themselves and their domestic animals) and trees, shrubs, etc., to beautify and protect their houses and supply fuel. This I established for a large district of country, and the settlers are proving it. The drawbacks are not in the spring and summer climate, but come in the shape of insects and prairie fires, to which I may add one dry winter-1872-3-that destroyed wheat and rye at Ellis, and also a few small trees. That winter was, I think, exceptional, as I have heard no complaint since.

That the entire area of the plains in Kansas and Colorado is to be made useful in the course of time is clear. The pasturage, which in the past sustained hundreds of thousands of buffalo, will sustain hundreds of thousands of domestic cattle. Much capital is already invested in flocks and herds where only the buffalo, antelope RYE-Steady.

ried along the southern slope of the great and coyote were seen seven years ago. of country; but now that the Denver & combined efforts will be made to save their area of cultivation increases, the insects will be relatively less numerous; domestic fowls Arkansas across that valley so as not to in- will increase, and laws will protect the insectivorous birds. My own little patches, mense domain of nature and solitude, were the waters of Fountain Creek, and only de- of course fine pickings for the insects, and ravages I could grow remunerative crops of corn to the extreme western line of Kansas. In 1873, corn stalks an inch in diameter, Platte along the highlands south of Denver, with every blade destroyed and the stems perforated by insect enemies-mainly the aqueducts, and damming some of the ar- homebred grasshoppers, not the flying locusts, remained alive at the roots till September 1st, in the field at Wallace, only

Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Both of these plans have more or less of practicability about them, but each could better have been carried out before the progress of railroads had put so much property in positions to be destroyed or damaged by them, and neither of them is likely to be undertaken for want of funds.

A writer in the Globe-Democrat states that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as the projector of the plan, referred to as the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as that the projector of the plan, referred to as the projector of the plan projector of th some effect might be produced, as the air less arid than over an equal area of land with only short buffalo grass on it. Any amelioration of climate in the west half of Kansas and the plains region of Colorado, will arise rather from the change in the vegetation as settlements extend, and the greater absorbtion of rains by the earth. It is well known that taller grasses and other thrown across, and pools or small lakes taller vegetation have been spreading westward in Kansas with the advance of settlements. Even from 1870 to 1873 I could note a remarkable change from Salina westward. The buffalo grass was disappearing, and the tall "blue-joint" grass of Kansasan excellent grass for pasturage in the summer, or to cut for hay-was taking its place. This change is not favorable to winter grazing, as the buffalo and grama grasses cure as they stand into natural hay, but the blue-joint deteriorates as the winter comes on, and the natural change of grasses must be followed by change in the modes of caring for live-stock.

That the climate of the entire region west of the 97th meridian of longitude, and east of the Rocky Mountains, will, in the course of time, be ameliorated, as Western Texas Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska are brought more largely under the domin ion of man, I am inclined to believe; bu that the actual rainfall, measured in inches A result of these reservoirs would be the will be much, if any, increased, does no follow. Its greater absorption by the earth and its more uniform evaporation, will prob and fewer violent storms. In point of fact, the actual annual rainfall on the extreme western plains has been always underrated, distribution of this rainfall in the spring, summer and autumn, will have a beneficial tendency. Extension of settlements will tend in this direction. Indeed, we may say that all the acts of man on the plains, except setting the prairies on fire, tend towards amelioration of climate. R. S. ELLIOTT.

#### New York Money Market.

New York, November 12, 1877.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1877.

GOLD—Quiet at 102½ @102½, the higher rate ruling near the close of the afternoon.

LOANS—Carrying rates 2 to 3 per cent.

SILVER—Bars, 21½ in greenbacks; \$1 18½ in gold; coin.½@½ discount.

GOVERNMENTS—Firm.

RALLROAD BONDS—Firm,

STATE BONDS—Quiet.

STOUK—The market was heavy and lower in the early dealings, the decline ranging from ½@½ per cent; after the first board there was a rally of ½@½ per cent; after the first board there was a rally of ½@½ per cent; but this was subsequently last: throughout the afternoon the market was heavy and lower, the decline from the highest point of the day ranging from ½@3½ per cent; just previous to the close there was a firm feeling and a general recovery of ½ to ½ per cent, was recorded.

Kansas City Produce Market.

#### Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, November 12, 1877.

WHEAT—Less active and weak, No, 2, winter, 118½ spot: \$118 November; \$1 17½ December; No. 3,\$1 06½ to 1 07 spot; \$1 06½ first half of November, \$1 06½ last half of November; \$1 075 hast half of November; \$1 0715 hast half of Pecember; \$1 0716 hast half of Pecember; \$1 072 hast half of December; \$1 08 hast half of December; \$1 08 hast half of November; \$1073 hast half of November; \$10 13 half of December; \$10 10 hast half of November; \$10 10 hast half of December; \$10 10 hast half of November; \$10 10 hast hal KANSAS CITY, November 12, 1877. BARLEY—Nominal.

#### Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, November 12, 1877. CATTLE—Receipts, 776: shipments, 583: driven out, 439, dull and steady ;sales of native cows, at \$2,50@\$2 70; Colorado steers \$2 80@3 57% Texas HOGS-No receipts, lower; \$4 to \$4 20.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, November 12, 1877. FLOUR—Low shipping extra steady; superfine western. \$4 75to 5 30; common to good, \$5 65 to 5 75; good to choice \$5 60 to 6; white wheat extra, \$6 50 to 6 75; St. Louis, \$5 50 to 7 25.

WHEAT—Fair \$demand; No. 3 spring, \$1 25 1/20 1 25 1/2; No. 2 Chicago, spring, \$1 28 to \$1 29; No. 1 spring \$1 35 ungraded red winter\$1 39 to \$1 40.

CORN-Fairly active; ungraded mixed western 61% to 63%; steam mixed 61%; yellow western and white western 526.

OATS-Higher; mixed, 35@40; white western, 38

46c. COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged. RICE—Unchanged. RICE—Unchanged. EGGS—Reavy; western, 22@24c. PORK—Mess, firm. BEEF—Steady

PORK—Mess, firm.
BEEF—Steady.
MIDDLES—Western long clear quiet; 7%c.
LARD—Firm; prime steam \$3 50038 55.
BUTTER—Western, 10@236.
CHEESE—Dull; 7 to 16%c.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 10.

St. Louis Produce Market. Sr. Louis, November 12, 1877.

FLOUR-Unchanged.
WHEAT-Easier.
CORN-Quiet: 43% c cash; 40% c December and

rear.
OATS—Easier; 25% cash; 25c December.
RYE—Firmer; 55% 055% cash
BARLEY—Bull and unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1 06.
BUTTER—Steady: choice to select dairy, 25@27c;
lo, country, 18@22c.
PORK—Lower; new, \$13@18 12% cash; \$12 40 Jan-

ary.
DRY SALT MEATS—Dull; 5%c, 7, 7%c packed.
BACON—Dull; only small orders taken.
LARD—Nominal; \$8 asked, cash; 7 55 bid Novemer; \$7 721% bid year.

#### St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. Louis, November 12, 1877.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, November 12, 1877.

FLOUR—Firm and nuchanged with good demand.

WHEAT—Active firm, higher and advanced 1c%;

No 1. spring, \$1 10; No. 2 spring, \$107% cash; No.

3, spring, \$1!02%.

CORN—Active firm, and higher; 45c cash; 44c bid November; 41% to 41% December.

OATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; 24% c cash; 24%@164% c November; 24% c bid December.

RYE—Steady with good 'demand.

BARLEY—Light demand and holders firm.

PORK—Good demand and lower; \$12 40@12 50 cash; \$12 15@12 20 November; \$12 12% year; \$12 27% January.

LARD-Active but lower; \$27 [90@7 92] cash; \$785

DAKE ACTION OF THE STATE OF THE Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, November 12, 1877. The Drocer's Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

The Mover's Souther this action reports as of the Mover CATTLE—Receipts, 2.600; shipping dull and light supply; sales \$3.904,50; Colorados dull and steady; through Texans steady and in fair demand at \$2.25@3.60; native butchers scarce and active; cows, \$2.25@2.80; calves \$3 to 3.50; stockers and feeders alow and weak at \$3 to 2.25 f milch cows slow and weak at \$3.00; 2.25 f milch cows slow and weak at \$3.00; 3.00; dull at 10@20c lower; best, 48.00@4 85; fair shipping \$4.60@4 75; mixed packers \$4.50@4.70; light \$4.60; not all sold.

SHEEP—Receipts, 630; shipping dull and inactive; sales \$3.35@3.55.

#### Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, November 12, 1877. CORN—Steady and firm all round; old western mixed, spot, 646; November, 63½c bid; December, 63½c; steam er, 56½c bid; new western mixed, spot and November, 61c; December, 61½c; January, 61c.

- 1		
t	Topeka Produce Market.	
t	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
e	APPLES—Per bushel	.602070
5,	Medium	1.75
a	CommonCastor	1.25
1-	BUTTER—Per lb - Choice - Medium	.18
ıt	CHRESE-Per lb	10 to 18
s,	H)MINY-Per bbl	5.25to5.50
at	NEGAR—Per gal	.20.30 .50@ .75
ı,	POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz Chickens, Dressed, per lb	1.50201,75
٥-	Turkeys, "	10
15	Geese, " "	.50
rs	CABBAGE—Per dozen	.40@.60

#### Topeka Lumber Market.

1									
١	Joist and	Scantl	ing						22.50
ı	Rough b								22.50
ı	Hough o	uar do.	7- 0						20.00
ı									
1	Fencing								22.50
۱	**		In 2						20 00
1	Common								22.50
1									
1	Stock	**	D						27.50
1	••	++	C						35,00
ı	44	16							42.50
1	100								12.50
4	**								
П	Finishin	g Lum	ber				35.00	to	55.00
П	Flooring	THE REAL PROPERTY.			4		25 00	to	85.00
Ü	Citoting	******					2 00	+0	4.00
8	Shingles				*****		0.00	to	1.00
я	Lath								3.50
81	100000000000000000000000000000000000000								
3					100				
					S				
		Topek	a But	cher	s Re	tan M	arket		

EEL-	Sirloin Steak per lb
**	Rosets " " "
**	Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb Hind By the carcass
	Hind " " " "
44	By the carcass " " "
UTTO	N-Chops per lb
**	Roast " "
**	By the carcass per lb
EAL-	-Steaks per lb
**	Roasts " "
44	By the carcass per lb
ORK-	-Steaks per lb
**	Roast " "
**	By the carcass per lb
A TTOTA	GE—Per tb

	Leather Market.
	Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.
3	HIDES-Green
r	Dry Flint
A	Dry Salt
	Kip. Green
	Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price.
,	TALLOW in Cakes

1-	Topeka Retail Grain Market.
; 1- 0	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.
i	WHEAT—Per bu, spring
1.	" No.8
ot	" No.4
of	" White Old 22
1-	OATS-Per bu 16
C	RYE—Per bu
C	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs 3.75
t;	" No. 8
t-	Rye
	CORN CHOP
	RYECHOP—
	BRAN

THROW off that despondent spirit, crush that feeling of despair, be cheerful, happy, well Take Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is no humbig, virtues can be proved by hundreds right here at home. Examine the certificates. It has cured the worst cases of dropsy, dyspepsia, and prevents chills, fever, &c.

"I have been a dyspeptic for years; began to use the Simmons' Liver Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case. "REV. J. C. HOLMES, "Clayton, Ala."

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vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical specific for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fel lows. Actuated by this motive he will cheerfully send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the receipt for preparing, and full directions for successfully using this providentially dis-covered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, Dr. Charles P. Marshall, 33 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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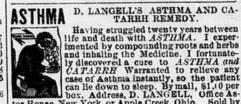
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### Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

LAMENT OF THE PRINCE OF CHOSHIN ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE

Waking at midnight when the world is still.
Alone I seem to critt upon a tide
Of dreary waters, while the dying moon
Sinks slowly, gathering all her tender rays,
And leaving the dark-visaged night forlorn,
Means the wild wind; the air is filled with frost:
My eyes are duit, but solitude and cold,
Like cruel-throated watch dogs, scare away
The timid traveler, Sleep.

I can not rest;
A dear face shines upon me like a star
Through death and darkness. Poor, sweet, lonely
love!

Oh, I would be the stone upon her grave.
Or the last fl. wer that blessomed on her dust.
But for the blessed hope that I shall meet.
My darling somewhere in the silent land.
The rock of death divides the rashing wave. But the twin streams shall surely meet again

Through the dim world the village bell Tarough the dim world the village bell
Touches my ears, and every solemn sound
Repeats her name whose pensive thoughts were
prayer.

My arms are empty, but my heart is full,
And shall be full of her for evermore.

-Japan Weekly Mail.

#### GRANDFATHER'S BANK.

There were four of us Beck, Wyman and fat little Bunnie, besides me. We all lived in Grandfather's house. It had been a grand place in its day, and the boys and girls of long ago used to walk out in the summer twilight to admire the great wooden pine apple and its green leaves carved and colored over the front-door. In our day it was an old-fashion ed house in a shady city street. Mother died when Bunny was but a baby, so grandfather took us to live with him. The stage brought us, under the charge of Mrs. Stocking, and we scared and wondering stood in a row before

"Well, well, children! Nurse take them in to get some supper!" Then he rubbed his hands and went out into the garden to potter

about some plants. While we were eating at a small table in

came and stood in the doorway.

"Rebecca is the eldest," said he, referring
"Rebecca is the said. Fifteen! Want your

Beckie's eyes filled with tears.

Tut!, tut!" exclaimed Grandfather don't cry! I can't bear crying!" Sir," began Beckie, resolutely, "I can do

whatever you think best; but I'm afraid I do not know enought to take care of Bunnie all

"Then nurse must stay till you do know enough. Learn as fast as you can!" He then made some agreement with Mrs. Stocking about wages, and our dear "Sod-kie," as we called her after Bunnie's perver-

There was the great house, nothing changed for more than half a century. A wide, garden rau down to another street. We had free range without and within—al-ways excepting grandfather's rooms.

Ou rainy days, or when we felt particularly full of fun, we used to go to the garret, where our racketing could not disturb; and in that cobwebby space we had royal times, till we needed other things than play. Here we act-ed plays, attiring ourselves in the antiquities

Why and I wrote a thrilling drama of the war, in which he represented a Union officer which we four appeared, and hospital sketches in which bolsters laid out made capital sick soldiers; and Wye was a surgeon to cut off

We all felt out of sorts when Beckie grew walk alone in the garden, like an imprisoned princess. We inherited from our mother an punctually paid to Beck by grandfather in quarterly installments, to be spent for the four. What a life we led her! How we insisted she should buy accordions, pistols, dolls, workboxes—forgetful of ragged hats and toes sticking through our shoes!

All this time the great civil war was raging, and grandfather, who hated war, and thought everything wrong and everything going to perdition, talking nothing but poli-tics to his neighbors, and to us when we were

still enough to listen.

He particularly hated the paper curency, and Bunnie once came in glee with a dirty fifty-cent note a fisherman had given grandfather in change. It had fallen to the ground, and he, being irritated that morning, told Bunnie to take it away. He had never given us anything before, and we sent Wye out to

buy chocolate candy.
When Beckie was eighteen, Wyman was in his last year of the High School, where Sockie had told us we ought to send him. For a long time one hundred dollars had to be expended on this youth. We knew he must have an education and wear fine clothes. We looked forward to his getting a situation some time, and our having a new alpaca in consequence. He would grow so! One of our most wretched experiences was when he insised on having a sage-green overcoat that faded in streaks and that he had to wear. Bunnie's little clothes. even to his caps, we contrived out of his brother's. He was independent.

Beckie and I, for several years, exercised in the shades of evening, or, now and then, spasmodically appeared separately at the little Mission Chapel near us. We had a black alpace between us, one skirt and two basques Beckie had a sash when she wore here. I had some bows I pinned you mine. One Summer we asked grandfather for two linen sheets (they were superbly fine), and made Beckie a dress, which she wore in triumph to a picnic with Mr. Van Aster, the young man who took such an interest in Wye. He belonged to the academy, and taught Greek and Geology in the High School. Wye som stimes brought

Beck had the best clothes. It was necessary. If I happened to have a fresh calico. I presented myself. If not, some excuse was made for me. I remember we made ourselves wrappersont of some Canton silk, covered with great flowers that we found. It had once been used for curtains when the house was in its pride. When hard pushed for a costume, one of us would make the most of a little cold, and extinguishing the glory of the wrapper by a shawl, would sit near the fire, Wye bringing tea. and Mr. Van Aster suggesting hot lemonade or violet tea. such as his mother

made him

Pleasant, sunny rooms they were opening in land and the pastorial regions of the north. to others never used, all filled with the gilt is distressingly probable, then, to say gantic furniture our ancestors preferred. In the least, that consumption, that most fearful the evenings he used to open his library-door, scourge of the human race, is not a "mysterious and we could see him reading under the dispensation of Providence," nor a "product light of his tall lamp. When bed-time came, of our outrageous climate," but the direct conwessid good-night to him at his door, and he would pleasantly respond. But one evening physical laws of God.—Dr. Helix L. Oswald, he did not answer. His book was open be in Popular Science Monthly for November. fore him, his head upon his breast-he was

The neighbors came Among others, Mr Thompson, with whom grandfather had beeu accustomed to hold long debates over the garden wall. He was a curt business man. kind, but with no time to waste. He showed us how we stood in the world. There was no will. We were the heirs. But except a few hundred dollars in the secretary, and the certificates of good-for-nothing insurance stock, there was no property-no trace of in-

"Most singular!" said Mr. Thompson. "How has the old gentleman been living?"
We did not know. There were no debts.

We did not even owe the servants but that one There was but fifty dollars left when the funeral expenses were paid. We had the place to be valuable in the remote future; but how

were we to eat and drink meanwhile? Mr. Thompson said he would advise us at

any time, and went home.

We girls cried. Wye said he should talk with Van Aster, and get a situation at once. He was within a month of graduating, but if he could have the place in the bank at three hundred a year he should go now.

This he did. Van Aster's uncle was bank-president, and, perhaps was influenced in our lavor. For a week we felt rich. Then we soon found that wood, coal, flour, taxes and things, counted up so fast that we were poor even in the matter of clothes. Wye must look nice to work in the bank.
We grew thriftier every week, and by and-

by Wye said he thought we would be able to bring it down to a straw a day.

Poor boy! he did have such an appetite. All the time I had it in my heart to hope we should some upon some hidden treasure, and I scoured every corner of the house. I found old wine, a chest full of rich brocade and lace. boxes of yellow letters, but of money not a

"Do you suppose," said Beck, "that he turned his fortune into gold, and speut it during these years of war? I have heard of such things

"If he did not, where is it? said I. When spring opened we established Wy-man in grandfather's rooms. They were pleasant, convenient for us and for his friends, and gave him a certain dignity as head of the

We had so little of anything else, we thought much of our family dignity. had no servant, but we cleaned the rooms ourselves, and the whole work completely done, all animated by the forlorn expectation of mine, of finding some hiding place, or, at least a paper to threw some glimmer of light on grandfather's past. But nothing happened. Nothing happened till, months and months after. Wyman came home from the bank,

sick. Then we felt this was our first fright and misfortune. Bunnie ran to the end of the street for a doctor, and came holding him fast taken prisoner, and Beck the lovely virginian by the hand. He had made a friend, and, so it who set him free. Bunnie was a sentinal, 1 turned out, had we. He was a young man. I a spy. There were scenes with soldiers in found out in the course of a few days, and he seemed wonderfully taken with us all, and

what of our history he learned.

As for Wyman, he was not dangerously sick at all. Staying in bed was the best thing he could do. He needed but little medtoo old for this entertainment and used to icine; we must give him nice things, talk to and amuse him.

So we did: and, getting over our anxiety had quite a jolly week, doctor, Van Aster and all. The doctor had never been in so old-fashioned a house. He though it beautiful and talked so much about the great chests of drawers, the tables and chairs, that we opened then of clear water. For bottom heat, and give them of clear water. our eyes.

"And the bed!" exclaimed Wyman. "Don't you believe one mahogany tree was sacrificed to each post? to say nothing of the crowning cannon-balls, big enough to hold a plumpudding each !"

As he spoke, an idea flashed through me. I was always having inspirations, Beckie said. I mounted on a chair, from thence to a table at the head of Wyman's bed. They were huge balls divided in the centre by a projecting band like the equator of a globe. I began to unscrew.

"Look at that girl," said Wye. "She is always searching for Captain Kidd's treasure. She harrows the life out of us. Now she thinks she has it in an old West India picklejar, and now in the stuffing of a chair. Once she made me crawl over the floor to sound for a hollow place, and—good gracious, but she's found it at last !"

So I had. The top of the ball of the bed-post unscrewed. The hollow was full of gold eagles. A post apiece, as Wye said. Not a great fortune for any one but us, yet that was the beginning of our prosperity.

CONSUMPTION A DISEASE OF IN-DOOR

Among the natives of Senegambia pulmonary affections are not only nearly but absolutely unknown; yet a single year passed in the over-crowded man pens and steerage-hells of the slavetrader often sufficed to develop the disease in that most virulent form known as galloping consumption; and the brutal planters of the Spanish Antilles made a rule of never buying an imported negro before they had "tested his wind," i. e., trotted him uphill and watched his respirations. If he proved to be "a roarer," as turfmen term it, they knew that the dungeon had done its work and discounted his value accordingly. "If a per-fectly sound man is imprisoned for life, says Baron d'Arblay, the Belgian philanthropist, "his lungs, as a rule, will first show symptoms of disease, and shorten his misery by a hectic decline, unless he should commit

Our home statistics show that the percentage of deaths by consumption in each state bears an exact proportion to the greater or smaller number of inhabitants who follow indoor occupations, and is highest in the factory districts of New England and the crowded Grandfather was always kind to us—that is the never scolded us; but he never petted us mither. He never thought of our wanting eoney or clothes, I suppose, any more than we thought of asking. Backle was pretty—a cities of our central states. In Great Britain

pale, wild-rose beauty—with brown hair and don; but going farther north, the percentage sott, shining brown eyes: but what was the suddenly sinks from twenty-three to eleven, good of being fair with no one to see?

Grandfather had his bedroom and library down stairs on the south side of the hall.

#### NEW FASHIONS.

Green is the color most in vogue at the present time, varying in shades from a dark blue to a peculiar yellowish tint, so much used duri ing the past season; dark brown is also coming again into favor. The dress known as the princess is no longer the highest fashion. The polonaise holds its own, worn very long and cut very low in the back. Clasps, such as are worn on cloaks are much used as ornaments in holding the drapery, as also are bows of broad ribbon, and of the same material as the dress,

Skirts of dresses are wide, but the all-important point is that all the fullness should be carof course, with the French style of dress, it is quite impossible for crinolines to be worn. The petticoats must be plain in front, the first breadth be trimmed or flounced if desired, but it should be put on without fallness that heard. it should be put on without fullness, that being necessary only in the back.

Dresses for the street are quite short, but not sufficiently so as to show the feet. The skirts are round, and trimmed with a broad braid or band of cloth or velvet Cashmere as dress material, is much used, as are also velvet and satin. Brocade satins and velvets are still much used, as are the damask goods. Sleeves are all close to the arm. For simple morning dresses, linen collars and cuffs are wore—the cuffs being, with a tight coat-sleeve worn outside of the sleeve. The duchesse lace is still tashionable, as are also Irish and Russian laces. Trimmings of jet and claire de lune, or moonlight jet, are much worn-or-

naments of the same going with the dress-Cloaks are still 'ong, although not so long as those worn last year. Secilienne is still used, trimmed with fur. Velvet loaks are more foshionable than they have been for many years. One of the most popular and at the same time prettiest style is the cost, or Louis XV., made of cloth, with the vest of silk or velvet, as best suits the taste of the wearer.

#### DRESS REFORMS.

A few years since the philanthropic women of the New England Women's Club, recognizing the widespread and rapidly increasing dissatisfaction in regard to women's dress and the caprices of fashion, determined to make serious inquiry in regard to these dissatisfact tions, and to determine what steps could be taken toward making it more healthful, artistic, and serviceable. They discovered that the citadel to be attacked was the underclothing—for, says Mrs. Woolson, "What are a few ruffles more or less, a fitful change in the the trifles of finish, and trimming, to the in equalities of temperature, the burdens and the compressions, which our dress in every one of its many forms must inflict. They are but mint, anise and commin compared wit h the weightier matters of physical laws perpetually broken by an established and unvarying style of senseless underwear. What then is needed is not to assail fashion, but to teach hygiene," and in order that at least once a year a national object lesson may be given, Mrs Woolson suggests that at every national, state and county exposition w ought to have a dress department, where the best material may be shown, and where styles from a hygienic, sesthetic, and econo point of view may be discussed.

#### THE FLOWER BASKET.

FOR WINTER PLANTS .- In winter my plants table, and give them first a shower bath of suds, then of clear water. For bottom heat, nothing easier; just turn those shelves, which most housewives have on their stoves for bread-raising, etc., so there will not be too strong a heat, and you have it ; or if the afore said shelves are otherwise occupied, and all at once you are inspired with the idea that some of their toes are cold, just set them in a saucer of cold water. I generally take it when boild ing, and have never killed any yet, and let them suck up all they want, then after a while throw out what is left. Never let them stand in water for a long time.

Whenever bottom heat is mentioned in this article, just imagine them either on the shelves or standing ankle deep in hot water. If any one is skeptical about the hot water, just try it first on some poor specimen that wouldn't be a great loss, and see how it works.

#### HARD TALLOW CANDLES.

Many persons are averse, and justly so, to using kerosene oil for lights. A good, hard tallow candle that would not be expensive, would be a welcome send to many house wives. It is said that such candles can be made by the following process: To a pound of tallow add one ounce of camphor, six ounces of beeswax, and three ounces of alum. Melt all together, and run the candles into moulds These candles will make a good light and burn a long time.

FLOATING ISLAND.—Beat together the whites of 3 eggs and as many tablespoonfuls of current jelly. When stiff pile it upon apple jelly or cream seasoned with wine, sugar and lemon juice.

GINGER SNAPS -1 pint molasses, 1 coffee cup of brown sugar, 1 of butter, 1 tables poonful of ginger, teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of hot water. Mix very thick with flour and roll very thin. Cut out and bake.

GINGERBREAD.-One cup molasses, large tablespoonful of butter partly melted and poured into it, a tablespoonful each of ginger. cinnamon and cloves. Dissolve one teaspoonful of gods in cup of boiling water and stir into the molasses and spices. Then mix in one half pound of flour.

THE FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

The Kansas Farmer and THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS will both be sent postage paid



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LIVER

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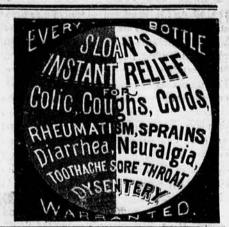
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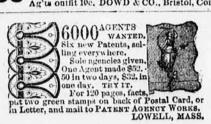
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#### THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1868, 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 Farner, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties

For not posting.

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

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

ups stray.

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

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

of such stray.

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty davs 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.

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

To where of any stray may within twelve months from he time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner of hearges and coats.

If the owner of the offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title hall vest in the taker up and a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Feace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and traily value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

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

Fees as follows:

To caker up, for an insedemeanor and shall forfed doubt the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty

#### Strays for the Week ending November 7th, 1877. Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk.

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

COLT—Taken up by John Dolquist of Milford Tp., Sept 29th, 1877, one mare colt, light bay, three white feet, star in forehead, one year old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

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

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

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by John II Loree, Reading Tp. posted before M Fagan, J. P. Oct. 15th. 1877., one bay horse pony 3 yrs old, 13 hands high, white star in forchead, white strip on once, dark strip on one back, black mane and tall, no marks or brands. Valued at \$23.

#### Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk

MARK—Taken up by Milton B. Carnes, Richland Tp, Sept. 15th. 1877, one bay mare, 8 yrs old, 14½ hands high, lett hind toot white, spayin on right leg, fame in right shoulder, moon-eyed, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40. A 180, one black yearling mule, no marks or brands. Valued at \$50.

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

Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. W. Kelly, Noble Tp, Oct. 10th, 1877, one black mare, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$50 MARE—Taken up by Thomas Nolan, Vermillion Tp, Oct. 29 187, one black mare, 2 yrs old, white strip in forehead, right hind foot white to the pastern joint and ring bong on left hind leg. Valued at \$30.

Neosho County .- C. F. Stauber, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by E. Pixley, Grant Tp. Oct. 8th, 1877, lone bay horse about 15 hands high, one hind 110t white, about 6 yrs old. Valved at \$40.

Summer County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. Taken up by J. R. Ward, Dixon Tp., Oct. 23d, 1877, one red and white Texas cow 11 yrs old, branded (G. H.) on leithip. Valued at \$10.

#### Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm E Corbett, Mission Tp. Oct 5th, 1877, one light sorrel horse 4 yrs old, 15 hands high, white stripe in face, right hand foot white about six inches above pastern joht, collar marks, no other brands or marks. Valuea at \$70. ALSO, one bay horse, 6 yrs old, it hands high, saddle and collar marks, no other marks or brands, Valued at \$70.

Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. MARR-Taken up by Joseph Williams, Six Mile Tp, Oct. 25th, 1877, one bright sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, 8yrs old, long star in forehead, hind feet white, blinds in left eye, collar lump on left shoulder. Val-

#### STRAYED.

Strayed from the subscriber living 2% miles south-west of Topeka on the Barlingame road, ONE COTS-WOLD RAM. Any person returning the same or giving information that will lead to the recovery of the animal will be suitably rewarded. D. PRATT, Topeka, Kansas.

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And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United Wisconsin States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Fellose, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our Work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted. Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks. A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN. Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Tresenrer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

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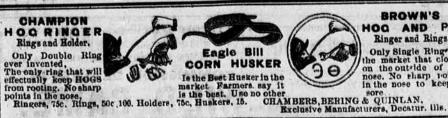
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To to those of our friends in town or country desiring Cheap. Fresh and Reliable Groceries, we are ready to supply their orders at all times. We guarantee to give satisfaction in quality and price. Our stock is renewed from week to week, therefore our goods are fresh.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, COFFEE ALL GRADES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PICKLES, CAPERS, ETC. OLIVES, ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMI-CELLI, FRESH CANNED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

## CANNED MEATS & FISH, FOREIGN & PRESERVES & JELLIES,

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Dried and Preserved Fruits, Currants, Raisins, Oranges, Nuts. &c. A General Assortment of Spices, Pickles, Essence, Extracts, &c.

Also a variety of Household Novelties, Lamps and Chimneys of all Kinds, Glass and Crockeryware.

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## PRICES LOWER

THAN EVER BEFORE HEARD OF. OVER THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW AND FRESH GOODS OF ALL KINDS JUST OPENED.

### LOOK AT THESE FIGURES!

16 Yards choice Standard Prints for \$1 00.
10000 Yards good Cheviot Shirting at 8½ worth 12½.

5 Cases Bleached Muslin at 8½ worth 10 and 12½.

10 Bales extra heavy Brown Sheating at 8½ worth 12½.

2000 Yards Overail Duck at 12½ worth 18.

5 Cases Cotton Flannel 12 yards for \$1 00.

Yard wide, extra heavy Flannel at 30, worth 50c.

10 packages Black, double width, Alpacas at 25, worth 40c.

Dress Goods, latest novelties, 10, 15, 20 and 25c.

10 nieces Table Cloths, 20, 35 and 50c., worth 50 per cent. more.

16 Yards Towelling for \$1 00.

5 papers Pins for 25c. 5 balls Knitting Cotton for 25c.

50 dozen extra quality Knit Underwear, 50c.

100 White Spreads, \$1 00. 500 pairs Blankets \$1 50 up.

Bed Comforts, \$1 75. Balmoral Skirts 50c.

50 dozen superfine 2 button Kid Gloves, 75c. These gloves are worth \$1 25.

WE HAVE PURCHASED OVER \$15,000.00 WORTH OF CLOTHING AT RECENT FORCED SALES, EMBRACING THE FINEST AND BEST MADE GOODS IN THE COUNTRY. WE SHALL OFFER THESE GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN HAS EVER BEFORE BEEN HEARD OF.

In our Carpet Department can be found the very best makes, and we are offering this line much below ruling prices. We are offering 20 pieces extra quality all Wool Cassimere as low as 90c. Goods worth \$1 50.

### Gloves. Gloves. Gloves.

Over 200 styles. The finest assortment ever shown. This line was purchased direct from manufactures and we are prepared to meet any competition.

KNIT JACKETS. 20 dozen of the best goods the market can produce, and at such prices as have never been reached before. We invite special attention to our grand line of Household Goods, such as Table Damask, Damask Toweling, Boylles, &c., &c.

Give us an early csil. Goods are being sold rapidly.

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197 KANSAS AVENUE,

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Zephyrs, Germantown Wools, Slipper Patterns, Cardboard, &c., always on hand.

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BURKHARDT & OSWALD, Manufacturers of



HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS

BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This estab-work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

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

#### A COMPLETE

We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard Stock Scale of most improved patent.
Will take as part pay a pony or young horse to the value of \$50 or \$60. Address DOWNS & MERRILL,
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SIZE 8 PAGES, - 48 COLUMNS. ISSUED WEEKLY.

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

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Addres stamp, BBER C. SMITH, Proprietor, Burlington, Great Western Publishing Company. Autumn hues-cutting fire wood Is a crazy tenement a mad house? How many peas in a pint? One P.

A good square meal-a soda cracker. Fast men, you will find, like fast rivers, are very apt to be shallow.

Captain Pastay, shrewd old fellow, calls a snoeze a hea wind. . Of course a man who never speaks must

be one who ' keeps his word." W 'drailer have the luck of some men, than a p iid up license to steal.

Hotel k, epers, after all, are people whom

we have to"put up with." Theodore Parker's tenets of faith set forth potatoes first and paintings afterwards. Why is a lover like a tailor? That's easy

enough. Decause he presses his suit. Poker-poker-we are not much used to cards, but that must be a grate game. In one of the down-town hotels is a room

only lighted by the keyhole of another room.

Wanted-A pig from the pen that was mighter than the sword. Mr. Harris please

Get up early these frosty mornings if you want to learn lessons of wisdom from the sad-eyed grasshopper that sits on the sun-niest window-sill it can find, and weeps because it went to moonlight hops and glee club concerts when it should have been laying in its winter's wood and earning money to buy an ulster and a pair of arc

"Are you not alarmed at the approach of the king of terrors?" said a minister to a sick man. "Oh, no! I have been living six and thirty years with the queen of terrors; the king cannot be much worse!"

A base, ignoble brute says that when he sees a woman neither fat nor fair, but forty, with a cardinal red plume on her hat, it suggests to him a life and death struggle between nature and art, with art on top, by a small majority.

She who travels through life atoot and alone, for forty odd years, may often yearn for a manly breast to lay her head against, but her hands are free from callous places and hroken finger-nails, ceused by pulling off her husband's boois.

SHIPPING BUTTER TO ENGLAND.

England is becoming a good market for market in that country. There was a time when Russia was looked upon as our competitor in the wheat supply for England, but while America has been increasing the bulk of the shirmonts. Pursua has been decreasing the sold on the most reasonable terms, direct to the new sold on the most reasonable terms. nearly all our agricultural products. The of the shipments, Russia has been decreasing hers, till there is now no longer any rivalry, nor can there be between the two countries in this respect. By the use of refrigerator rooms in the steamships plying between America and England, we are supplying the larger cities of that country with a large share of their fresh beef. And now by the use of the same appliances we are going to bring the same appliances we are going to bring the same appliances we have a constant and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. of their fresh beef. And now by the use of the same appliances we are going to bring London and Liverpool butter markets within easy access of the American dairies. We have been sending some butter to these markets for years past, but the exposure to changes of temperature rendered the shipment unsatisfactory, and in many cases unremunera unsatisfactory, and in many cases unremuneraunsatisfactory, and in many cases unremunerative; but when the steamships receive our
butter and agree to deliver it in Liverpool in
the same condition they receive it, the
principal difficulties of the trade are removed,
and we have practically the world as a market
for the products of our dairies.

A committee of the National Butter Chasse

A committee of the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association appointed for that purpose lately, called on the agents of the steamship lines, and, after explaining the kind of accommodations that would be needed to ship butter, they were promised that every accommodation would be supplied by that line.
The other lines will all be called upon, and doubtless all will provide the necessary facilities. This will be a great benefit to the American dairy interest, and will stimus late this already important industry more than anything that has transpired for a long time. When the Englishman eats bread made from American wheat, beef raised on American grass and corn, and butter made in American dairies. practically speaking, the American dairies, practically speaking, the English markets are brought to the doors of the American farmer. Although the supply may be large, the demand will always be equal to that supply .- Nebraska Farmer.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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No Tuition or Continued Fees Students can meet part of their expenses by paid labor. Fall Term opened Aug, 23 and closes Dec. 20, 1877. Students can enter at any time. Send for cat-alogue to JNO. A. ANDERSON, President. Manhattan, Kansas.



Also Chronic and Surgical diseases, deformities &c. a specialty, at the TOPEKA MEDICAL & SURGICAL. INSTITUTE, AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. For further nformation or consultation, call on or address — Drs. Floson & MULVANE, Physicians and Surgeons in Charge, Topeka, Kansas.

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218 WASHINGTON STREET, N. Y.

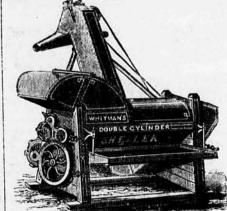
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ple. Send stamp for terms and particulars. EBER C SMITH, Proprietor, Burlington, Kansas.

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ON THE KANSAS PACIFIC ROAD. I have now For Sale all cisses, and want to close them all out in the next ninety days.

Market Opens for Through Texas Cattle, October let in Kansas, this year, instead of November, as formerly. Enquire, of WM. B. GRIMES, Ellis, Kansas. September, 8th, 1877.

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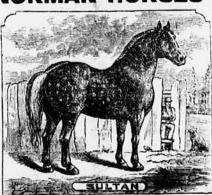
Gregg, Son & Co. 126 Washington St., Chicago, continue to make Broom-corn a specially, and make liberal advances. Consignments respectfully solicited. Address correspondence to A. D. FERRY, 113 Kinzie St. Chicago, 111

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood.

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IAVE made the Important and Breeding of NORMAN HORSES c specialty for the last:20
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A HERD as can be found in the United States; all of which we are offering for sale, on terms as liberal as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Imported in July, 1877, 8 as fine stallions as ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean, all dark dapple greys, from 3 to 5 years old; will weigh, in good flesh, an average of 2,000 pounds each. Our LLUSTRATED CATALOUEE, giving description of stock, will be sent, free of charge, to any one sending us his post-office address,

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### SHANNON HILL STOCK

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Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

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

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Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE

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

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### SILK CULTURE

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

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Best varieties of mulberry trees, For Sale: Moretti Japanese. Lhou. Rose, and many varieties of the White. These Trees, the best for Silkworm food, are also ornamental forest and fruit trees. Neither Grasshoppers, Borers, nor other insects injure or molest them. Cocoons produced by eggs of our silkworms while yet alive will bring from \$1.00 to \$1.40 a pound. Send for Circular. L. S. CROZIER, Williamsburg Franklin Co, Kansas.

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No one is asked to advance a dollar out of his own control until he has seen and tested the instrument, as it will be sent on TEST TRIAL to any part of the State. If unsatisfactory in any respect it can be returned at my expense. WHAT CAN BE FAIRER! Send stamp for circular, terms and price. EBER, C SMITH, Proprietor, Burlington, Kansas.

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MAN WANTED in every Co. in the U. S. to sell our POPULAR BOOKS.

Good PAY and steady work. Write at once for terms, etc., J. C. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis-

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## Farm Machinery and Wagons,

Kansas City, Mo.



### The "MITCHELL" Farm Wagon.

SUCCESS IS THE TEST OF MERIT.

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

Some of the Reasons why the Mitchell Wagon should be used by Farmers, Teamsters, and Others:

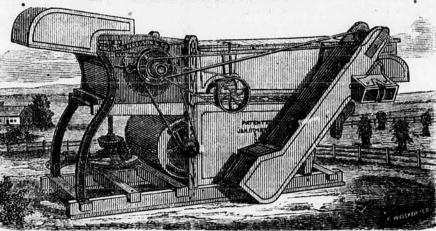
They are made by the best Wagon Mcchanics in the world. None but the Best Ohio, Indiana, and Canada hickories are used for Axies, and all other materials are of the best quality. Both Lower and Top Boxes are ironed on top. Tongue Hounds are double braced. The PATENT COUPLING, used by US ONLY, prevents the wearing and weakening of the hind Axle by an Iron Box Coupling bolted to the hind Axle and bolster. Hind End Gate you will notice is double. Bottoms are matched and painted, and have see supporters, thereby securing the end from breaking when loading heavy weights. The Spokes are driven in glue and never work loose. Bolsters on heavy Wagons are ironed on top. All the Stakes are bolted in the Bolster, and not driven in, as many are which soon work loose. Because they are the Lightest Running and Best Proportioned in the market. Because they are the best painted. Mn. MITCHELL, having had over 46 years' experience in building Wagons, superintends their manufacture, which is a sale guarantee for a perfect Wagon.



### CORTLAND Platform Spring Wagon.

It has come to be acknowledged that the "Platform Wagon" is the best form of all others for general business purposes—particularly for the farmer, it having a greater range from light to neavy load, carrying it with greater ease and safety, being distributed over a greater number of springs, and supporting the load nearer the wheels. To THE FARMER, to whom a light-diaft, easy-riding wagon, capable of carrying from one to ten hundred pounds, is a necessity, the "Platform Spring" is peculiarly suited, carrying the Family to Church and to Town, Grain to Mill, Produce to Market, etc., taking the place of the cumbersome Lumber Wagon and the Buggy, . . The manufactory of THE CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGON covers over 1 wo Acres of ground and contains every modern invention and appliance for making the best possible Wagon. Nothing but Platform Spring Wagons are made therein and their unequaled reputation proves their superior excellence. Do not be induced to buy shoddy work at any price, but

BUY THE CORTLAND.



## The Kingsland Sheller!

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

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

The following testimonials speak for themselves:

CARROLLTON, Mo., August 17th, 1870

The following testimonials speak for themselves:

\*\*Carrollton, Mo., August 17th, 1870.

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

\*\*Yours.\*\*

\*\*Carrollton, Mo., August 17th, 1870.

\*\*Carrollton,

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



A'BOY 10 YEARS OLD -Can shell with it-

AS WELL AS A MAN. Strong, Compact & Handsome.

HARDWOOD FRAME-ALL GEARING IN-SIDE, SHELLS THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST EAR PERFECTLY.

-Such is the-

HAND) COM Sheller.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.