

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 21, 1877.

VOL. XV. NO. 47.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

WINTER HOME.

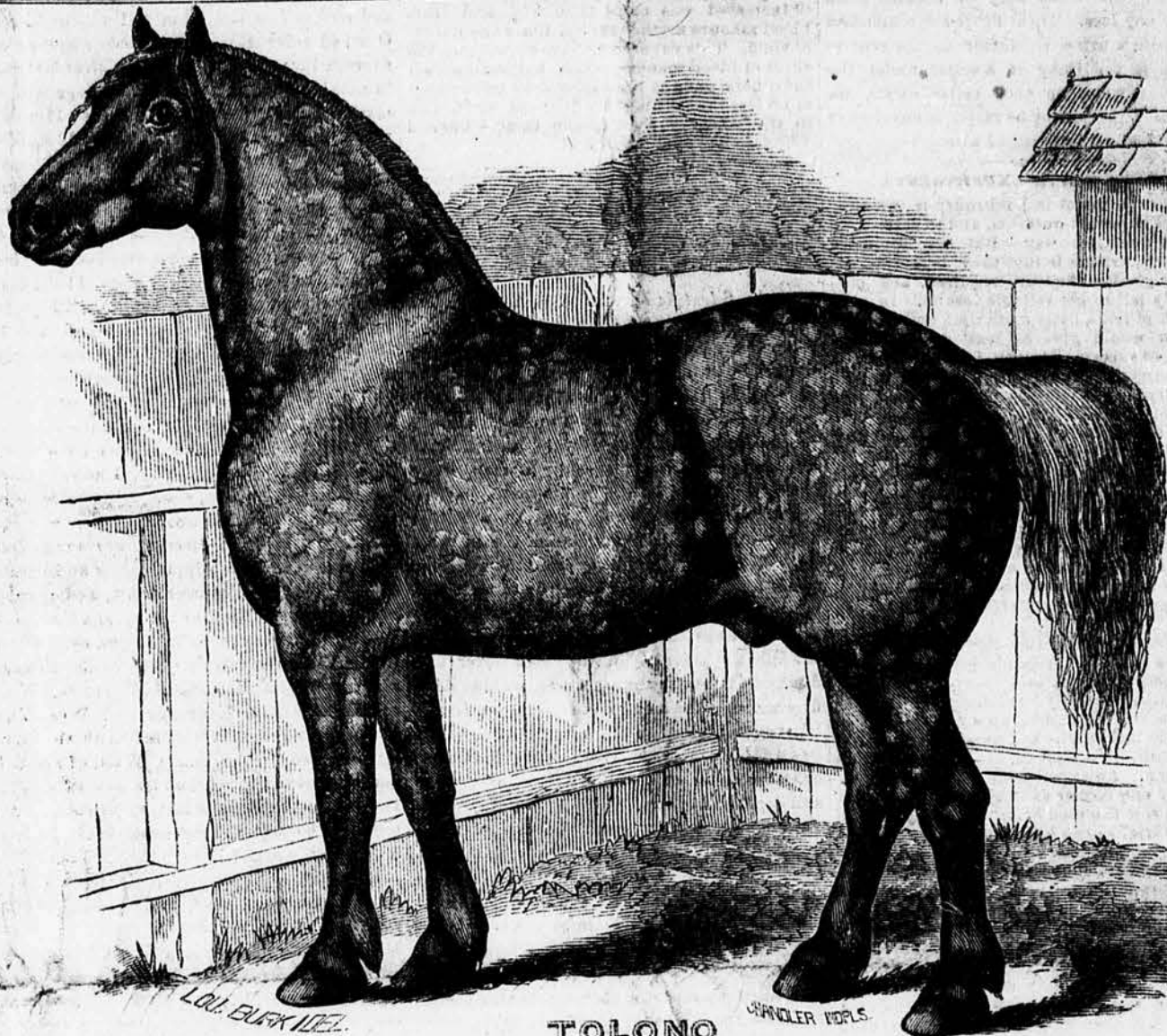
Of articles in relation to the storage of crops and protection of stock during the coming winter months, our rural contemporaries seem to have no end. And we ourselves have seen fit to give our readers various solemn reminders of the approaching season with its consequent duties and cares. But this does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

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

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

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

In preparing for winter, then, do not for an instant forget the home amusements and recreations. You have no need of theaters or public places; but can enliven your own little family circles till, living within yourselves, you can find ample recreation for all your leisure hours. Do not exclude any of the children who are old enough to take part, but include the whole family so far as their capacities will permit. Let your sons and daughters grow up with the idea that the old homestead of their youth was the most beautiful place on earth, and the jolly and enjoyable influences there and then acquired will follow them through life, saving them from many a pitfall and leading them on to many a good and noble deed. Much might be said in favor of home amusements as a preventive of dyspepsia, the farmer's NEMESIS; but we are not a doctor, and do not propose to attack so immense a subject as the stomach of the rural population. We will rest satisfied to deal with the head and heart, being content if we



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

can bring to the knowledge of even one family, the truth of the song,

"Home, home, sweet home,
There is no place like home."

I TAKE THE FLOOR.

EDITOR FARMER: I take the floor for the purpose of saying that I believe wheat can be raised in Shawnee county as well as in any other county; of course, wheat cannot be raised if we have no rain in the fall, but it can be, with very little in the spring. If the hoppers eat it off in the fall, there will be little or none; but if they do not deposit their eggs in the fall, they cannot be here in time to injure it in the spring. If it does not rain in the spring or summer, I think the corn and grass will fail. The most of the prejudice against wheat in this country has arisen from improper cultivation. And upon this point, prepare the ground well by good, early plowing, then harrow two, three or four times, as may be needed, then roll with a good heavy roller, and then drill in your wheat; being careful that the drilling is done between the 26th of August and the 10th of September—not later. If you are to have a wet fall, one bushel to the acre is plenty; if dry, one and a half bushels; and if neither, then a bushel and a peck. Each man must be his own weather-gage. Cut the wheat when all the neighbors say it is not ripe enough. This is not written with the notion that farmers are to make their fortunes out of wheat, or that they shall not raise cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., but with the notion, that it is very convenient for farmers, to be relieved from buying their bread; and it is quite convenient to have a few bushels to sell. In the East, as a rule, the crop has been diminishing in yield, and in many places so much so that wheat culture has been almost abandoned. Good wheat will, most likely, command about \$1 per bushel for the year to come.

A DESTRUCTIVE INSECT.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, attention was called by Dr. Saxe, of San Jose, to a newly discovered parasite that has appeared in Santa Clara valley, and has developed into a most alarming pest, attacking fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. The insect was first discovered in September, October and November, 1876, and at that time it was observed only on the acacia rubra, then on the pendula and latifolia and afterwards on all the acacia; also on rose bushes, and most of the tender shrubs of the garden, except those that have pungent juices.

The doctor exhibited a twig of ficus australis and a twig of rose-tree covered with the pest—a large, white insect by some unknown means of locomotion had taken possession of nearly every acacia in town, and also the rose bushes, locust, mesquit and other shrubs. The ova are mostly deposited on the young, succulent twigs and the under side of leaves. After depositing its ova, and being full grown, being about a half an inch in length, the insect falls to the ground. It is very destructive. In two years it destroys an acacia tree, no matter how large. It also fastens on orange trees, and appears very destructive to them. He had not observed at any stage whether the insect becomes winged; but it spreads over a quarter of a mile a month, and it has not been ascertained how it travels. The ordinary bird that feeds on insects has effected a lodgment. It resembles the coccus. Dr. Saxe says there are localities all along the Santa Clara valley where the orange grows luxuriantly, and the insect is quite as destructive to the orange as to the acacia. He has applied carbolic acid, soap and water, and had kept the insect off the orange tree so far, but it is going to be a very troublesome pest. It is worse than any form of infesting insect that he has seen.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

NEWS ITEMS.

KANSAS.

Atchison, Nov. 19.—The Daily Champion will publish to-morrow morning the official vote of all the counties in the state, except two. The vote foots up: Chief Justice Horton (Rep.), 63,589; Wagstaff (Dem.), 25,398; Riggs (Greenback), 9,638; Horton's plurality over Wagstaff (Dem.), 37,191; his majority over both, 27,553. The vote for Lieutenant Governor is: Humphrey (Rep.), 61,002; Waterson (Dem.), 25,143; Hadley (Greenback), 9,861. The two counties yet to hear from gave a Republican majority of 846 last year. The vote last year was: Hayes, 78,822; Tilden, 37,902; Cooper, 7,776; total, 124,000. The vote this year will be just about 100,000. The Republican majority is fully as large in proportion to the vote cast as that of last year.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 20.—The trotting race between Dictator and Dacotah Maid, which created so much trouble and excitement at the last meeting of the Leavenworth Horse Fair Association, and was declared off by the Board of Managers, to whom the decision of the judges was referred, will be trotted over again by the agreement of the owners, on the same track, on the 27th of this month, for a purse of \$750.

Postoffice changes in Kansas during the week ending November 10, 1877, furnished by Wm. VanVleck, of the postoffice department: Discontinued—Sharon, Allen county. Postmasters appointed—Ayr, Butler county,

Wm. L. Osborn; Brantford, Washington county, A. H. Lidal; Cedar Bluffs, Decatur county, Thomas J. Fields; Covert, Osborne county, Miss Regina Ellorrie; Douglass, Butler county, J. B. Ives; Farlington, Crawford county, G. E. Cole; Line, Greenwood county, Leroy Newman; Adin, Barton county, Mrs. Susan Smith; Osage City, Osage county, Alonzo S. Sprague; Ozark, Anderson county, Arthur C. G. Shockey; Silver Dale, Cowley county, Daniel Grant; Stillman, Cherokee county, Gilbert Allen; Wall Street, Linn county, D. T. Allen.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced into Congress by Col. Plumb, to reimburse Kansas in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities:

That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be examined, settled, and paid, any and all proper claims of the state of Kansas for money expended by said state in organizing, arming, equipping, supplying, clothing, subsisting, transporting and paying the volunteer and militia forces of said state, called into active service by the governor thereof after the first day of January, 1863, to aid in repelling invasion and suppressing Indian hostilities in said state and upon its borders.

SEC. 2. That the secretary of the treasury shall cause the proper officers to proceed at once to examine, audit, and pay all claims for money expended and indebtedness assumed, in said state for the purposes herein named, including the claims assumed and paid by the state for horses and other property lost, while in the line of duty by said state forces. Provided, That in determining the claims to be allowed and paid under this act, the same rules and regulations shall be observed by the accounting-officers in auditing and paying such expenses as have been applied to the claims allowed to states under the act approved July twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to indemnify the states for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States."

SEC. 3. That in settling the accounts of said state as herein provided, the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be deducted, out of the aggregate amount allowed, the amount of tax due the United States from said state under the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved August 5th, 1861."

SEC. 4. That the sum of \$470,736 15, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry this act into effect.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Gen. Sherman has issued a general order from the headquarters of the army, in which he says the President is much concerned to find before him for action the proceedings of courts martial in several cases where officers have been tried for violation of the 38th article of war, which provides that any officer found drunk on duty shall be dismissed from the service. The President desires it to be made known to the army that he cannot be led to underestimate the magnitude of the evil which the crime alluded to is likely to produce in the public service. No person addicted to it can expect

to be trusted with any responsible duty, and a person who cannot be trusted would better not be continued in office. It must, therefore, be understood that any clemency which may have been heretofore extended by the mitigation or commutation of the sentence cannot hereafter be relied on as a basis of hope for a like favorable action after this solemn warning. A vigorous execution of sentences imposed in due course by the Court Martial may be expected.

MEXICO.

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

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

FOREIGN WAR.

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

London, Nov. 20.—The *Morrow Gazette* states that the Russian army is advancing on Erzeroum.

A Constantinople telegram reports that the Russians have summoned Mukhtar Pasha to surrender Erzeroum, but that place will be held to the last extremity, by order of the Sultan. All Saib telegrams from Scutari that 40,000 Montenegrins, who attacked the position defending the road from Antevali to Scutari, have been repulsed with a loss of 3,000 killed.

London, Nov. 20.—The Russian forces in Bulgaria and Dobruzscha number up to 280,000 men, the Turkish forces 240,000.

The Russian officials report their losses at the capture of Kars were 2,500, among the officers killed were General Bolinsky and Lieut. Colonel Melnikoff.

London, Nov. 20.—A special from Venakalch contains the following: Seventeen thousand men from the Kars army will be detached to assist at the siege of Plevna. Gen. Melnikoff started suddenly for Erzeroum Sunday. He will take command of the besieging force there. At the council of war Sunday Philippoff, a prominent General, recommended that a corps be left to cover Erzeroum, while the remainder of the army pushed through Asia Minor to Scutari.

FRANCE AND HER TROUBLE.

London, Nov. 20.—The *Times Paris* correspondent, commenting on the latest list of probable French ministers must either resign after the first encounter with the Chamber of Deputies or the Chamber must be again dissolved. In the latter case a virtual *coup d'etat* is inevitable, as another Chamber could not be elected in time to vote the budget, and the government would have to collect taxes without authorization.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The *Official Journal* announces the resignation of the Cabinet, which President MacMahon has accepted. The Ministers will serve until their successors are appointed. The Republican newspapers comment bitterly on the Senate's vote last night. An order of the day was proposed by the Right regarding it as the commencement of a serious conflict between the two Chambers. The Conservative organs considered that the result of yesterday's proceedings leaves the President's position intact, as it places him above party strife. They recommend the government to keep within the prescriptions of the constitution.

Versailles, Nov. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 297 to 210 to-day passed a motion introduced by M. Bethmont in the majority, to the effect that in view of the doctrines enunciated by Duke De Broglie yesterday, the Chamber being resolved to maintain its prerogatives against encroachment, adjournment discussion on the validity of the election of M. Kelle, Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of the Interior until the Election Abuses Committee shall have reported on his doings relative to official candidature.

M. Marion then urged that as the Ministry had resigned and no regular government existed, the Chamber ought to adjourn.

The Chamber, notwithstanding the protest of the Right, agreed by a vote of 283 to 281 to adjourn until Thursday.

Brigham Young appeared to a medium the other day and remarked: "It's pretty hot here, but nothing like it was in Salt Lake when I brought Amelia that sealiskin sack and left the rest to turn their last year's all-paca."

Patrons of Husbandry.

Table listing members of the National Grange, including names, titles, and addresses in various Kansas counties.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Table listing the Executive Committee members of the National Grange, including names and addresses.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange have prepared a memorial to Congress...

If the government would build warehouses for the wheat and other grains of the farmer...

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The National Grange might increase its usefulness by making its reports of the condition...

The first needs of the order are the strengthening of societies, the development of confidence...

A practical measure demanding the attention of the National Grange is the establishment...

The National Grange is a respectable and dignified body and should be provided with...

By its practical workings in the subordinate Granges, will the order stand or fall...

At a meeting of the delegates of Shawnee county, from the different subordinate Granges...

J. PATTERSON, Sec'y. Topeka, November 17, 1877.

THE GRANGE ORGANIZATION.

In times of excitement and even bitterness between the different classes of society...

well for us as good Patrons, to go back to first principles, re-establish the old land-marks...

The Grange is an organization of farmers, with their wives, sons and daughters...

The Grange is a financial institution based upon a cash system of doing business...

The farmers are progressing more rapidly at this time in acquiring a scientific knowledge...

In a certain country town, which we need not name, there was established last year...

One's physical frame—his body—his muscles—his feet—his hands—is only a living machine...

Plainly then, the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking, gives it increased power and efficiency...

Of all men, the farmer, the cultivator needs to read more and think more—to strengthen his reasoning powers...

and with it busy one or two books, especially those treating of your own business...

For some time past the work of sinking the prospecting well at the 'oil regions' just below town...

The drill had struck a layer of slate that good judges believed overlaid another vein of coal...

The coal taken up is hard and glossy and appears to be of very fine quality...

The next thing to be done is to sink a shaft and work the mine. This will likely be done immediately...

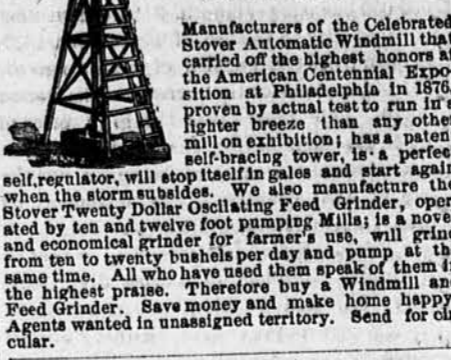
SUGGESTIONS FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS. In a certain country town, which we need not name...

WHY IT PAYS TO READ. One's physical frame—his body—his muscles—his feet—his hands—is only a living machine...

Of all men, the farmer, the cultivator needs to read more and think more—to strengthen his reasoning powers...

The attractions of the New York Aquarium increase. The huge box-constrictor recently astonished his keeper by presenting...

STOVER WIND ENGINE COMPANY, FREEPORT, - ILL. Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill...



'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.' Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH, BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

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

PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

PATRON'S MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRES.

GIDEON BAILEY, Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.

PURE BLOODED Poland-China Hogs.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

BLACK PRINCE 1925.

NOT FAIL TO SEND FOR OUR New Catalogue...

Breeders' Directory.

- List of breeders and their products, including sheep, cattle, hogs, and poultry. Includes names like J. Ives, Samuel Jewett, and others.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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EDITORIAL NOTES. The lack of sociability among many communities of farmers does not arise from a lack of appreciation on the part of the farmers of the value of friendly intercourse and neighborly greetings, but it arises, as we know from experience, from many other causes.

THE LIVING MAY LEARN. Commodore Vanderbilt when he died was the wealthiest man in the United States. His heirs are now quarrelling over his will, and the trial now progressing in New York has proved conclusively that the Commodore was not possessed of all the Christian virtues.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GRAIN MARKET. The following remarks on the grain market are from the circular of the National Board of Trade, of Chicago, as published in Secretary Gray's last monthly report from the office of State Board of Agriculture:

Since then the market has receded, as we anticipated it would, and for the following reasons: 1. The supply of wheat and flour in excess of consumption is rapidly accumulating in British ports, and at the rate of 1,500,000 bushels per week in excess of the demand.

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

Why a paper costing as nearly all that is asked for it as anything manufactured for the market, should have to be forced upon people through some lottery scheme; why a publisher should make a junk-shop and live-stock commission house of his office, giving all manner of merchandise and stock, from a pig to a piano, to secure the sale of his journal, is a mystery which has always been beyond our comprehension.

COMMON SENSE IN ADVERTISING. Advertising is simply telling people who want your goods, where they can buy them. The success of the FARMER as a medium for conveying this information has been so marked the past few years as to give it a large and paying patronage from the best class of business men.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN. The large advertisement of the enterprising house of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., will be found in this week's paper. The splendid trade of this house now reaches all the states and territories west of the Mississippi river.

From Franklin County. Nov. 15.—What a crop in fine condition. Spring wheat is a crop almost unknown and when sown is almost a failure, from chinch bugs and other causes. Stock in good condition. Corn is being gathered rapidly. Franklin county Castor Bean Club contracted their castor beans, not less than 30,000 nor more

Saddlebag Notes.—Our travelling agent, Mr. W. W. Cone, will visit the southeastern counties of the State in the interest of the FARMER. Mr. Cone's "Saddlebag Notes," a year ago, were interesting contributions, which our readers no doubt remember. The same will be resumed during his present trip.

Does It Pay.—Reader, we ask you to go over the fifty columns of reading matter we present you this week, examine the well-prepared articles pertaining to all branches of the farm and household, and say candidly whether, for the two or three cents it costs you each week, you can afford to be without the paper. It does pay to have such a visitor every week.

The success of this firm is due to the fact that all the goods they have manufactured are from the very best materials, and to the great care given in producing wares of the most durable character. The success of their enterprise is merited.

The latest accounts of Smuggler, put him in good condition again, and in good hands. After a private trial at Rochester, a few weeks ago, in which, it is claimed, he showed the remarkable time of 2:11, 2:11 1/2, 2:14, Budd Double took charge of him and went to California for the winter. Unless all indications prove deceptive, the trotting world will yet hear of feats of speed from Smuggler, which will make him the king trotting stallion of the turf.

Mr. John Harper, owner of Ten Broeck, the famous race horse, has refused \$50,000 for him. He considers him even a superior animal to his former horse, Longfellow.

We have always cautioned our young and ambitious friends that the work of making books and papers was not one of ease and pleasure, that in fact the roses which were scattered in the path, so to speak, were provided with very large thorns; but here comes a Kansas editor and spoils all this sage advice.

Secretary Gray, in spite of ill health, has labored very industriously to get out the Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture. When finished, it will be one of the most complete and valuable works of the kind ever published. Few can appreciate the labor connected with this department, in collecting, sifting and correcting the data for the statistics which are published in the yearly and monthly reports. The reports are called for from every part of the United States, and the blanks and forms used in the office have been secured by a number of older States, to be copied in organizing a similar department.

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

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources From Reno County.

Nov. 16. We had a week of cold, rainy weather about the middle of October, and some cold, disagreeable weather last week. Winter wheat generally looks well, but much of it has a yellowish hue, caused by a kind of rust or blight killing the outer or older blades, but the central blades and stalks are green and healthy; so I do not fear any permanent injury to the crop. It was caused, probably, by the warm, wet weather causing a rapid growth and a cold snap coming suddenly upon it.

From Franklin County. Nov. 15.—What a crop in fine condition. Spring wheat is a crop almost unknown and when sown is almost a failure, from chinch bugs and other causes. Stock in good condition. Corn is being gathered rapidly. Franklin county Castor Bean Club contracted their castor beans, not less than 30,000 nor more

than 45,000 bushels, to O. W. Baldwin & Co., of Ottawa, at \$1.15 per bushel, sellers to furnish sacks. F. D. COBURN.

The new corn has been coming in for some weeks. The price paid for it is but eighteen cents. We have more buyers this year than last, and producers may expect to realize in Girard the highest price the market will afford. While the average of corn in Crawford county is much larger than last year, the average yield is less, so the crop will be about the same. As fully twice as many hogs are being fed, there will be less corn for sale.—Girard Press.

If the wheat crop is not a success next year it will not be for a lack of favorable conditions this fall, for never have they, nor could they be, more favorable, up to the present date. The wheat shows evidence too of the happy combination of weather, climate, condition of soil and the labor of man, in its vigorous and healthy appearance. A few weeks ago we were apprehensive that the Hessian fly was working great mischief. Mr. W. A. Martin of Morton township, on the west line of the county, reported the loss of fifty acres of his wheat from this insect. We have heard of no other damage and with this exception, so far as we hear, our farmers feel more than satisfied with the prospects.—Wichita Beacon.

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

THE JUSTICE OF IT.

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

Now, what are the facts? The great bulk of the government bonds were not sold for gold, nor for silver either; they were sold for greenbacks worth, at the time, only 60 to 75 cents on the dollar. Even according to Sherman's reasoning, that they should be redeemed and their interest paid in coin of equal value with that which the government received for them, therefore, they ought to be paid, neither in gold, nor yet in silver, but in greenbacks.

One million, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars of silver, including \$723,000 of fine, were exported on the 29th ult., from San Francisco to Hong Kong. This, with \$1,002,000 exported on the 12th, leaves the San Francisco market almost bare of fine silver; \$2,800,000 were sold and exported during the month.

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

ILLEGITIMATE TRADE.

The practice of gambling in produce has grown up here and in some of the other large centers of trade to alarming proportions. It is in every way pernicious, and merits the severest condemnation. Every now and then there is a "corner" in some commodity, the law of supply and demand is for a time set aside, and the ordinary course of trade is interrupted, in order that one combination of sharp operators may over-reach and get the better of another. This is commonly termed speculation, it cannot be regarded as legitimate. The actual purchase of any commodity which the seller undertakes to deliver at a certain price at some future day is perfectly legitimate, provided the transaction is carried out in good faith, but a large proportion of such sales are merely simulated, and are in reality a wager as to what the market price will be some time in the future. It is not easy to estimate the growing dimensions of this fictitious or illegitimate trade, and impossible to distinguish the few genuine contracts from the multitude of mere gambling operations. The injurious influence of such transactions among speculators, both upon the regular dealers in good faith and upon producers and handlers, is one of wide extent. But there seems to be no remedy—at least none which legislation can supply—unless it be to put produce gambling on the same category with "polley," "haro," and other games of chance. This would probably prove unwise, and become an impediment instead of a help to legitimate business. There is a surer remedy than any law of prevention by legislative enactment. It is for honest men to do their business through legitimate channels and responsible parties. This illegitimate species of speculation may be said to be an outgrowth of the war and inflation period, which turned a good many heads. It was at first frowned upon by prominent business men, but in time, the great majority of leading operators have been drawn into the whirlpool. Speculations in stocks have become so well understood that everybody knows the difference between buying as an investment and buying on a margin. The same thing bids fair to become true of grain also, the sharpers having made

this species of speculation almost as common as stock gambling. The relations between the legitimate dealers and the gamblers in the produce markets ought to become as well understood as they are in Wall street, and the remedy be found in giving the speculative firms their true business position.—Shipping List.

THE GREAT POOL RAILROAD COMPANY. A new railroad company was recently formed, entitled "The New York Central-Pennsylvania-Baltimore & Ohio-Erie-Lake Shore-Michigan Central-Pittsburg & Fort Wayne-Cincinnati & St. Louis-Milwaukee & St. Paul-Burlington & Quincy-Rock Island-Illinois Central-Chicago & Northwestern Rail Road Company."

The articles of incorporation state the objects of this company to be: 1. To more successfully circumvent all common law principles appertaining to railroad companies. 2. To set at defiance the statutes of Illinois which specially prohibit the consolidation of railway lines running in parallel directions. 3. To extort from shippers high rates for freights which legitimate competition would otherwise prevent. 4. To enhance the value of all watered stocks by dividends thus earned.

THE RESULT OF HIGH FREIGHT RATES

The Baltimore Journal of Commerce, of Saturday last: "Our grain business with the far West has received a temporary check by the high cost of railroad transportation. This time last year, when freights were low, Kansas corn was poured into our market, and on account of its excellent quality was much in favor with buyers and shippers. This season is being forwarded, and the reason assigned is the high price of transportation. The figures are 68c per 100 lbs from Kansas City, and 71c from interior points from 50 to 100 miles farther, making, with the charges here for selling and handling, forty-two cents per bushel, which, at the present price of new corn, 80 cents, leaves but eighteen cents for the farmer's product and the Western shipper's profit. These figures prohibit a continuance of this far Western business with the eastern markets, and the trunk lines should look to their interest by keeping in more reasonable bounds, so as not to drive away valuable traffic by over freight charges."

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

New York Money Market.

New York, November 19, 1877. GOLD—Steady at 102 1/2. LOANS—Carrying rates 1 to 2 1/2 per cent; loans were made late. SILVER—Bars, \$1 21 1/2 in greenbacks; \$1 17 1/2 in gold. GOVERNMENTS—Firm. RAILROAD BONDS—Generally firm. STATE BONDS—Quiet. STOCKS—The market was generally weak and lower in the early dealing, and prices declined 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent; subsequently the general list became firm and advanced 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent, for other shares; during the afternoon the market was higher for coal stocks, but weak and lower for Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Western Union; granger shares were steady.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, November 19, 1877. WHEAT—Firm and higher. No. 2, winter, \$1.10 spot; \$1.18 November; \$1.18 1/2 December; No. 3, \$1.05 1/2 to 1.05 3/4 spot; \$1.05 first half of December; \$1.07 1/2 year; \$1.05 1/2 January; No. 4, 92 1/2 to 93 1/2 spot; 92 1/2 to 92 3/4 November; 92c last half of December; 92 1/2 to 93c December; 92 1/2 to 93c January; rejected, 75c spot; No. 2, spring, 85c spot; 85 1/2c November; No. 3, 85c spot. CORN—Stronger. No. 2, mixed 31 1/2 to 31 3/4 spot; 30 1/2 to 30 3/4 November; 29 1/2 to 29 3/4 first half of December; 29 1/2 to 29 3/4 last half of December; 28 1/2 to 29c year; 28c January; 29 1/2 to 29 3/4 May; No. 2, white mixed, 28 1/2 to 29c spot; rejected, 27 1/2 to 28c spot; mixed, mixed, 28 1/2 to 29c spot. OATS—Quiet; No. 2, 17 1/2 to 18c spot. RYE—Dull; No. 2, spot, and November nominal; 41c December; rejected, 39c spot. BARLEY—Nominal. BUTTER—Lower; 10@20c. EGGS—19c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, November 21, 1877. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,150; shipments, 492; driven out, 185; dull and sluggish; sales of butchers' cows, at \$2.30@2.55; common to good stockers and feeders \$2.00@2.10. HOGS—Receipts, 397; firm; sales of packers at \$4.15.

New York Produce Market.

New York, November 19, 1877. FLOUR—Dull and slightly in buyers' favor. WHEAT—Quiet and demand limited; No. 2, Chicago spring, \$1.31@1.32; No. 3, \$1.26; No. 1, Milwaukee, \$1.35; No. 3, red winter, \$1.40; No. 1, white, \$1.50; extra, \$1.55@1.60. RYE—Western, 75@75c. BARLEY—Quiet and firm. CORN—Active; steam mixed, western November, 62@62 1/2c; No. 2, November, 61 1/2 to 62c. OATS—Quiet and steady; mixed, western, 24@29c; white, 37@41c. COPPER—Quiet and unchanged. RUBBER—Fair demand; fair to good refining, 7 1/2c; prime, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; refined firm at 8 1/2 to 10 1/2c. MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged. RICE—Steady. EGGS—Unchanged. PORK—Dull; mess, \$14.15@14.25. BEEF—Quiet. MUTTON—Western long clear, 7 1/2c. LARD—Firm; steam \$3.20@3.30. BUTTER—Western, 10@22c. CHEESE—Unchanged. WHISKY—Quiet.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 19, 1877. FLOUR—Unchanged. WHEAT—Firm; No. 2, red, \$1.24 1/2@1.24 3/4 cash; \$1.25@1.25 1/2 December; \$1.26@1.26 1/2 January. No. 4, red, \$1.10@1.10 1/2. CORN—Better; 43 1/2@43 1/2c November; 44 1/2c December. OATS—Lower; 25 1/2@25 1/2c cash; 26 1/2c December. RYE—Lower; 55 1/2c. BARLEY—Dull and unchanged. BUTTER—Unchanged; best quality salable. EGGS—Easy. PORK—Dull and lower; \$12.30@12.50. DRY SALT MEATS—Lower; 5 1/2c, 6 1/2c, 7c. BACON—Nothing doing. LARD—Quiet. \$7.75@8.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, November 19, 1877. HOGS—Strong; demand exceeds supply; light \$3.90 packing \$4.25@4.55. CATTLE—Shipping grades, very light inquiry; butchers' stock steady with good demand good to choice shipping steers, \$4.00@4.55; fair to good, \$4.40; 4.50; good to choice butchers' steers, \$3.90@4.00; cows and heifers \$3.50@3.75; fair to choice Texans, \$3.37 1/2@3.87 1/2; receipts 1,400. SHEEP—Very quiet butchers \$2.75@2.25; no shipping demand; receipts, 350. Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, November 19, 1877. FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

WHEAT—Active and advanced; No. 3 Chicago spring, \$1.08 1/2 @ \$1.09 1/2 cash and November; \$1.03 1/2 year; \$1.07 1/2 @ \$1.07 3/4 January; No. 3 \$1.04.

BAKES PERFECTLY. THE CHARTER OAK COOK STOVE, now in my kitchen has been used ten years. It bakes perfectly with less fuel than any stove that I know of.

YOUR NAME printed on 50 Mixed Cards for 10c. 25 Fun Cards 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Conn.

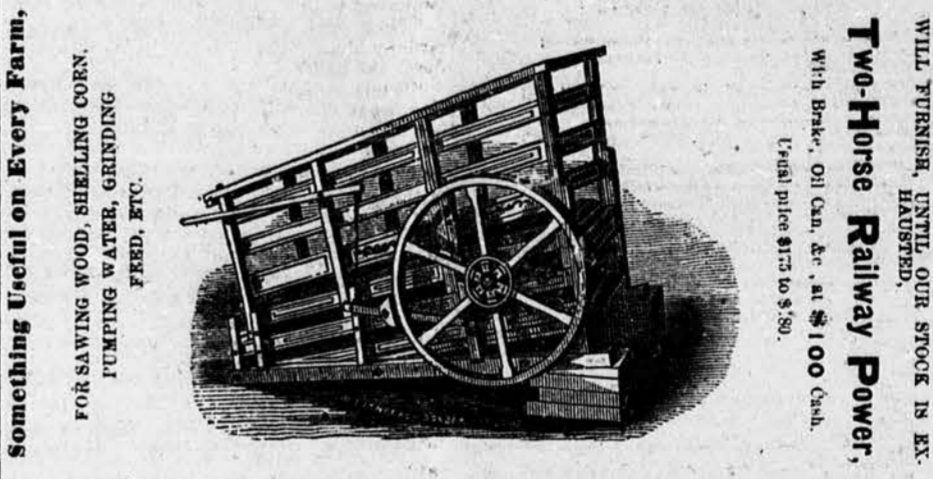
Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen. SOME OF OUR FALL SPECIALTIES.

Chicago Live-Stock Market. Chicago, November 19, 1877. The Drover's Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

A FAVORITE YOUTH'S PAPER.—The Youth's Companion of Boston has steadily grown in public favor for more than fifty years, and is now one of the most admirably conducted papers in the country.

ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME VOL. ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE. XLVI

RAILWAY OR TREAD HORSE POWERS.



We have also for sale, Drag Saws, Slide Table Saws, &c.

Baltimore Grain Market. Baltimore, November 19, 1877.

DISTRESS after eating, one of the most unpleasant results of indigestion, will no longer be experienced if a tablespoonful of Simmons' Liver Regulator is taken after each meal.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. THE advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and all throat and lung affections.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Grocers retail price list, Corn, Potatoes, etc.

On improved farms at a LOWER RATE OF INTEREST and commission than offered by any one. Annual interest. Call on, or address, The State Savings Bank of Topeka.

BRADFORD MILLER, Real Estate Agent. 163 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

The Big Giant Corn Mill!



Send for full Descriptive Price List.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Topeka Lumber Market, Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

NEW 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.

HOW TO Make Hedge Fence. THE ONLY COMMON SENSE HEDGE FENCE MAKER AND ORCHARD CULTURIST.

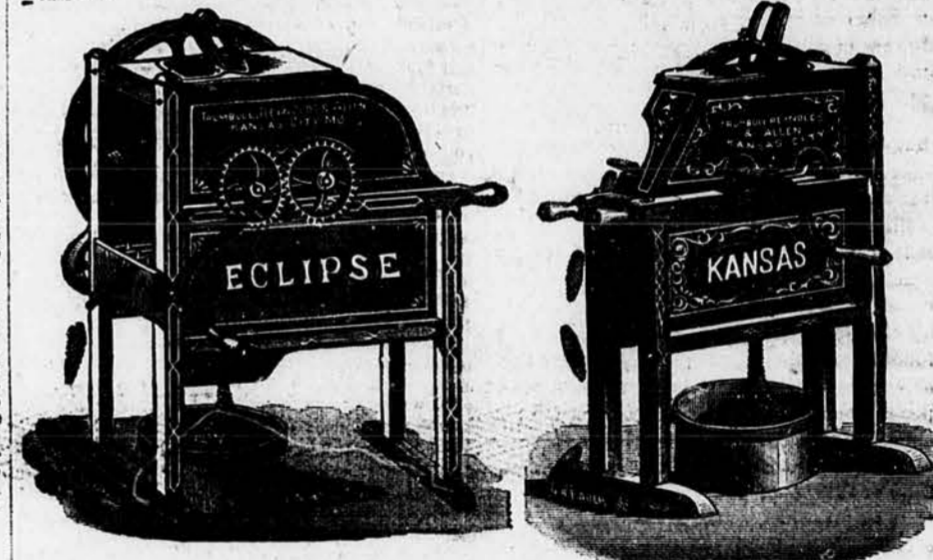
Whitman Double Cylinder Sheller.

ECLIPSE SHELLER. KANSAS SHELLER.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Topeka Retail Grain Market, Farm Machinery Cheap.

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

BY PROF. P. B. ROUCH. All demonstrated by Plates on its Pages. Giving every natural position of the plant, the Book explaining every time, the correct position, and why it is so.



THE BEST HAND SHELLER In the Market. THE BEST CHEAP SHELLER.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Farm Machinery Cheap.

THE UNIVERSAL WASHING MACHINE.—This machine is the first among all the washing machines heretofore patented that keeps the water boiling while the clothes are being washed. It saves two-thirds the hard work of washing. The machine is for sale at the hardware store of D. H. Forbes, 193 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

50 HEAD CLYDESDALE AND NORMAN HORSES. FOR SALE. This Stock is American bred, of equal weight and quality to imported animals, at one-third the price for imported Stock.

Watertown Platform Spring Wagons.

Best Made, Best Finished, Best Proportioned Platform Spring Wagon

AMSTEN'S EARLY PEACH.—Buds of this splendid early peach may be had of Geo. Hentig, 1/2 mile west of Kansas Pacific Depot.

Advertisement for THE YOUTH'S COMPANION AND THE YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FAMILY.

TAKE NOTICE. WE have 10 Envelopes, Pencil, Penholder, Golden Pen, and a piece of valuable jewelry, including a watch, for sale.

500,000 IRON CLAD Apple Root Grafts. Made to order, of 1st class stock, in the best manner, by experienced workmen, and packed to ship safely to all parts of the United States.

Buggies, Carriages, Phatons, &c.

Also a full line of Buggies, Carriages, Phatons, &c.

MONEY! MONEY!! If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka Kansas.

Stories of Adventure, Stories of Home Letters of Travel, and School Life. Editorials upon Current Topics. Selections for Historical Articles, Declamation, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, Puz Religious Articles, zles.

Have You Lost Horses? The undersigned makes a specialty of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never moved from where found until identified by the owner.

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 3 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scapes), printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money.

Have Your Own Way but always weigh on our 5-ton Wagon Scales, which we deliver, freight paid, for \$20. All iron and steel; brass beam. No pay till tested. Free Price List.

IMPORTANT TO Stock Raisers, Feeders & Others, The J. L. Case & Co., Racine, Wis.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR KANSAS AND COLORADO take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atchison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, where direct connection is made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Cannon City and all points of note on the Denver & Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the west, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety.

PERRY MASON & CO., 41 Temple Place, Boston.

CHEAP BOOKS! THE WESTERN FARMER AND STOCK-GROWER—By Milton Briggs of Iowa.

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.

take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atchison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, where direct connection is made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Cannon City and all points of note on the Denver & Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the west, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety.

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WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

\$50 Reward. I will pay Twenty-Five dollars for the recovery of my horse, saddle and bridle, stolen on the night of Nov. 6th, from the hitching post in front of Keith & Billingsley's store Topeka, and Twenty-Five Dollars for the thief. The horse is a dark bay, about 14 1/2 hand-high with a light halter in his face, a scar running nearly around his left hind leg at the gambol joint caused by a lariat; also a small scar on the inside of the left fore foot at the pastern joint.

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.

AGREAT OFFER TO BOYS!

It is handsome illustrated, and has for contributors some of the most attractive writers in the country. Among these are: J. T. Trewbridge, James T. Fields, Rebecca H. Davis, Mrs. A. H. Leonowens, Edward Everett Hale, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Louis M. Alcott, Dinah Mulock Craik, J. G. Whittier, Louis C. Moulton, C. A. Stephens, Harriet P. Spofford, A. D. T. Whitney, Louisa M. Alcott.

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.

GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN only \$20 Cheap.

Have You Lost Horses? The undersigned makes a specialty of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never moved from where found until identified by the owner.

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.

GREAT MEN. We always think of great men as in the act of performing the deeds which give them renown...

HOW HE LIKED IT. "Well, Jim," said one school boy to another, as they met at the noon recess...

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1868, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars...

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 1st day of April...

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days after being notified in writing of the fact...

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting of the description and value of such stray)...

To take up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$1.00. To take up, for each cow, \$1.00. To take up, for each pig, \$1.00.

For the Week Ending November 23, 1877.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H H Hitchcock, Lowell Tp., Oct. 25, 1877, one sorrel horse mule 3 yrs old, 14 hands high...

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A J Garrett, Union Tp., Sept. 29, 1877, one strawberry roan horse supposed to be 7 yrs old...

JOHN D. KNOX & CO., BANKERS, Topeka, Kansas. A General Banking Business Transacted. Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

(CUT THIS OUT) A SURE CURE FOR PILES. No one need suffer. A positive remedy for all kinds of Piles, always the intense itching at once, giving instant relief...

GRAPE VINES. Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Wholesale and Retail. Nurseries, Dealers, and Large Planters. Send stamp for Descriptive List. Price List FREE.

THE TIFFIN Well Boring & Rock Drilling MACHINE! \$40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine!

OPIUM SKIN DISEASE. Cure Guaranteed. Especially those of a squamous or scaly character. Don't fail to write, as I positively cure these obstinate cutaneous diseases...

6000 AGENTS WANTED. Six new Patents, selling everywhere. One Agent made \$52.10 in two days, \$32.10 one day.

THE STEINAU FOR ONE DOLLAR! IMPERIAL JEWELRY CO.'S PATENT. And New Illustrated Catalogue, with instructions how to become Agents.

CARBONATED STONE And Pipe Works. LOCATED NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA. We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing, Flagging and Building Stone and Trimmings.

FARMERS HIDES, FURS AND PELTS HARTSOCK & GOSSETT 125 KANSAS AVENUE. THE LEATHER STORE. Will also furnish you with the best quality of Leather of all kinds...

"The Best Thing in the West." Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad LANDS, In Kansas. 3,000,000 ACRES. Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America...

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES IN Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS. STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES. Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.R. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Topeka, Kansas. Loans negotiated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also County and Township Warrants bought and sold.

CHEAPEST AND BEST! Only 50 cts. per Year, postage paid. American Young Folks. A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly, For Boys and Girls.

Swine Husbandry! A Practical Manual FOR THE BREEDING, REARING, AND THE Management of Swine, AND THE Prevention and Treatment of Their Diseases. BY F. D. COBURN.

In the great corn-growing States of the West, the cultivation of that product into the compact and portable form of pork is a leading industry, and the problem...

CONTENTS. CHAP. I. Introductory.—CHAP. II. Value of the Hog Product. BREEDS OF SWINE, THEIR CHARACTERISTICS AND WORTH.

KANSAS Farmer Printing House. Pamphlets, Circulars, Letter Heads, Cards, Briefs. Blanks of all Kinds. And all classes of FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING Promptly and well done at Reasonable Prices.

KANSAS FARMER. Estimates on book and pamphlet work furnished without charge. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address J. K. HUDSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a great extent, and are attended by many other maladies, and relief is always anxiously sought.

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

Nibble, nibble—and she hurled the other shoe at her invisible tormentor. It was all with-out avail; "the shoeing" was useless. So taking a light in one hand, and a shoe in the other, she made a tour of the room, but no mouse could be found.

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

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

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

Who among our readers has not heard the popular song "The Old Arm-Chair" sung in fashionable style? This is the way it strikes the ear:

"Hi lo-hove it, hi lo-hove it,
And who-oo sha-nail da-hare
To-hoo chl-bide me for lo-hoving
That o-cho-hold ha harm ch-halt!"

A society has been organized by a number of philanthropic ladies of this city for the purpose of relieving wounded soldiers of the Russian and Turkish armies. It is called the Society of the Crescent and Cross, and designs to represent Americans not as partisans of either nation, but merely as friends of humanity.

One Rafferty, who was recently brought before a police justice, said he "couldn't get work." His wife said she could get work which would support the family if her husband would only "mind the baby" while she was away. So the justice told Rafferty he must either "mind the baby," while his wife worked, or go to Blackwell's Island. He preferred the Island, and was committed accordingly. He is one of the men who should be made to work.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, O.

FARM. ORCHARD. PRACTICAL

EDUCATION. SHOP. STORE.

KANSAS STATE **AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**

Four Years' Course. No Tuition or Continued Fees

Students can meet part of their expenses by paid labor. Fall Term opened Aug. 23 and closes Dec. 30, 1877. Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue to J. O. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

All diseases of the Eye and Ear scientifically cured. Cross-eyed, straightened, and all other operations on the Eye and Ear skillfully executed.

Also Chronic and Surgical diseases, deformities &c. a specialty, at the **TOPPER MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.** For further information or consultation, call on or address **DRS. EIDSON & MULVANE,** Physicians and Surgeons in Charge, Topeka, Kansas.

SHEEP LABEL Centennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Samples free. Agents wanted. Address **C. H. DANA,** West Lebanon, N. H.

State Normal School

EMPORIA, KANSAS. The winter term will commence December 12th. Unsurpassed facilities are afforded for a thorough professional or general education. For circulars address the President, **C. R. POMEROY**

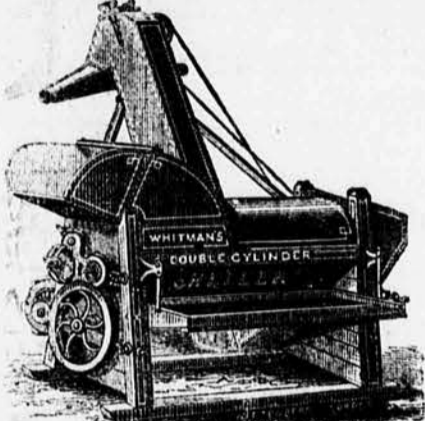
WHITLEY & MORRIS, 10,000 CATTLE
215 WASHINGTON STREET, N. Y.
COMMISSION DEALERS IN WILD GAME.
—LOCATED NEAR—
ELLIS, KANSAS,
ON THE KANSAS PACIFIC ROAD.

I have now For Sale all classes, and want to close them all out in the next ninety days.

Market Opens for Through Texas Cattle, October 1st in Kansas, this year, instead of November, as formerly. Enquire of **W. B. GRIMES, Ellis, Kansas.** September, 8th, 1877.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO., Commission Merchants,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter, Eggs, &c. 102 S. Water St., Chicago.
German National Bank, Chicago.
Hall, Patterson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

WHITMAN'S DOUBLE CYLINDER POWER CORN SHELLER
THE BEST IN AMERICA
OUR WARRANTY:
It will do more work, better work, and with less power, than any sheller in market. Also manufacturers of a full line of smaller shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Wheel-barrows, Cider Mills, Presses, &c., &c. Send for circulars and prices.



Whitman Agricultural Co.
FACTORY AND OFFICE, corner Clark Avenue and Eighth Street ST. LOUIS, MO.
Trumbull Reynolds & Allen, Sole Agents for Kansas.

THE KANSAS QUEEN
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The only Scales with Protected Bearings.
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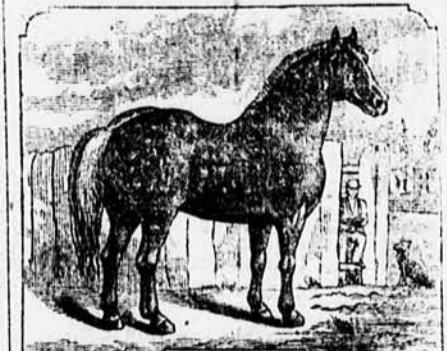
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ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshire in Kansas.

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HAVE made the important and breeding of **NORMAN HORSES** a specialty for the last 30 years. Have imported from Normandy, France, Seventy-Five Stallions and Mares, and have now on hand 100 head of Stallions and Mares, as FIVE 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 2,500 pounds each. Our **AMERICAN CATTLE**, giving description of stock, will be sent, free of charge, to any one sending us his post-office address.
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Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Ford Book Pedigree, bred and for sale.
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BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BEKSHIRE PIGS.
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Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.
None but first-class stock shipped.

PURE BRED Berkshire Pigs.
The best specimens at lowest rates. **CHARLES F. MILLS, Springfield, Ills.**

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Eggs of three breeds of Silk-worms awarded for their fineness, First Premium at the Centennial. Book on Silk Culture: How to make Silk Culture Pay. **PRICE 50 CENTS.**
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The best specimens at lowest rates. **CHARLES F. MILLS, Springfield, Ills.**

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Endorsed by the Press, Physicians, and Afflicted People. Try it! **Allen's Lung Balsam** is Your Hope.

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—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—
Farm Machinery and Wagons,
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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.

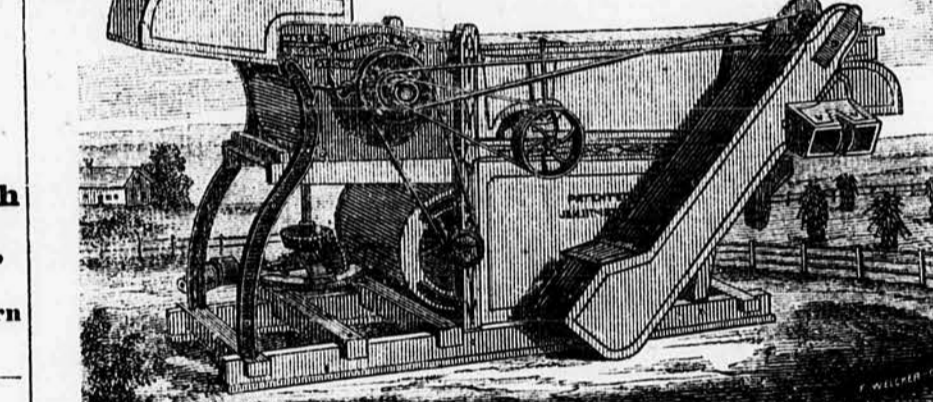
Some of the Reasons why the Mitchell Wagon should be used by Farmers, Teamsters, and Others:
They are made by the best Wagon Mechanics in the world. None but the Best Ohio, Indiana, and Canada hickories are used for Axles, and all other materials are of the best quality. Both Lower and Upper Boxes are ironed on top. Tongue Irons 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 glue and never work loose. Bolsters on heavy Wagons are ironed on top. All the Spokes 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 made. Because they are a safe having had over 40 years' experience in building Wagons, superintend their manufacture, which is a safe guarantee for a perfect Wagon.
All who use Wagons must not forget that first-class work costs more and is worth more than cheap work.



CORTLAND Platform Spring Wagon.

It has come to be acknowledged that the "PLATFORM WAGON" is the best form of all others for general business purposes—particularly for the farmer, it having a greater range from light to heavy 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-draft, 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 Lumley Wagon and the Buggy. The manufacture of the **CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGON** covers over two acres of ground and contains every modern invention and appliance for making the best possible Wagon. Nothing but Platform Spring Wagons are made therein and their unequalled 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.
GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your enquiry in regard to your No. 2 Sheller, would say we find it superior to any we have ever used. We run it three days this week in shuck corn—1, e ear corn with the shuck on, as it grows on the stalk; both corn and shuck dump and wet, and we shelled and sacked 2,630 bushels. It has proven entirely satisfactory to us and all who have seen it, and we heartily recommend the No. 2 to anyone wanting a small Power Sheller.
Yours,
G. W. BRASHER & CO.

QUINCY, ILL., December 13, 1876.
GENTLEMEN:—We are using the No. 1 Sheller purchased of you recently, and it is certainly gratifying to us to be able to say to you that the Sheller is all that we could expect of it. It does its work well and with ease, either in shucked or unshucked corn.
Very respectfully yours,
JOHN S. DAVIS & CO.

A BOY 10 YEARS OLD
—Can shell with it—
AS WELL AS A MAN.
Strong, Compact & Handsome.

NEW Tiffin (RIGHT HAND) Corn Sheller.
HARDWOOD FRAME—ALL GEARING IN-SILE. SHELLS THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST EAR PERFECTLY.
—Such is the—
Ask your dealer to show it to you and give you price, or write to us.

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

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

Dairy.

WINTER BUTTER.

The New York Times in an article on the above subject says: The feed that produces the best butter is early cut hay. Clover, blue grass and timothy cut early and well cured in the cock, with little exposure to the sun, is certainly the best fodder. Mixed with this may be given a daily feed of three or four quarts of meal consisting of yellow corn and wheat bran in equal parts, or wheat bran and barley. When oats are mixed in the feed the butter loses color, and sometimes the cream is long in churning. Buckwheat produces white and tasteless butter and no dairyman except a milkman should use it for feed. Sugar beets and carrots are excellent roots for butter; mangles, turnips, and rutabagas are objectionable on account of the flavor. We have found steaming the feed to be an economy where the requisite help is at hand without extra cost, and if the feed is given slightly warm it adds much to the compost of the cows, aids digestion, and increases the milk product. In our own practice we have found that carefully grown and well-cured, sweet corn fodder is equal to the best hay. The daily rations for cows that were giving one pound of butter daily during the depth of winter in our dairy were two bushel baskets of cut corn fodder, with three and one-half quarts of ground feed of corn and wheat bran in equal parts. Half of this was given in the morning and half in the evening. At noon ten pounds of hay were given in the racks, and just before milking in the afternoon each cow received a pailful of cut roots, sprinkled with corn meal or bran. Each feed, except the hay, was sprinkled with salt, at the rate of a handful to each cow. The butter produced was of a good color, and a pail which was kept over a year was as sweet and well-flavored when opened as when packed. The cut feed was sometimes moistened with hot water, and covered to steep until it was nearly cool, and was sometimes steamed, as might be convenient at the time. No difference in results could be noticed, excepting when the food was steamed the cows left some of the hay and nosed over their roots considerably, as if either satisfied or devoid of appetite. The dairy accommodations may now be greatly simplified since the method of cold setting has come into practice. This system is copied from the Swedish dairy, and consists in setting the milk in closely covered, deep pans, which are either bodily submerged in a tank of cold water or are placed in a close ice closet, where they are in either case kept at a temperature but little above freezing. The former system is the Cooley plan, and the latter the Hardin method, both being patented, or at least the necessary pans, tanks and coolers are covered by patents. They are, however, so desirable as to their results that one can well afford to pay the small cost charged for their use. The churning and preparing of the butter, however, are in no way different in a winter dairy from the methods of a summer dairy of the first class, excepting, perhaps, in regard to coloring. This may sometimes be needed. When necessary, it should be done skillfully and by no means overdone. The color used is a preparation of annatto, in liquid form, which is mixed with cream; generally a teaspoonful is sufficient for 20 quarts of cream. This is to be mixed thoroughly with a bowlful of cream and the mixture is stirred with the rest in the churn until a slight golden tint is observable. This is sufficient. If more is given the color is redish and the butter is never naturally red. A clear, full lumen tint is the proper color.

CRUEL FEEDING OF COWS

I consider swill, says Prof. Arnold, in the New York Tribune, objectionable as food for milk cows, and that derived from distilleries to be the most unfit for such use. I know but little personally of this variety of swill, but I know enough of it to know that milk derived from it is unfit for human food, although it contains considerable nutritive matter. With the refuse of breweries I am more familiar, having used the milk of cows consuming it, and having analyzed it and examined it under a powerful microscope. The refuse of breweries contains a large percentage of albuminous matter, and the cows feed upon it give large messes of milk, as it is usual for cows feeding upon any food in which albuminoids are in abundance. The result upon the health of the cow is not favorable, when much of the refuse is fed. The blood of the animal soon gets out of order, and all the secretions become changed, increasing liabilities to disease and aggravating all the ailments which befall cows living upon other and more wholesome food. Post-mortem examination has shown that the acidity in the swill dissolves off the lining membrane of the stomach, leaving bare patches of the fibers in the walls of the stomach. The leaves of the osmun (manifolds) I have found so corroded with acid as to be riddled with holes, from the edges of which pus exuded and dropped into the cavity of the stomach, making its contents very offensive. This was when the refuse was largely used—the cows living principally upon it. A more moderate use produces milder effects, but in the same direction. The milk of cows to which it is fed soon assumes an abnormal condition. First, it becomes thin and watery, and the proportion of cream and dry solids is greatly reduced, the solids sometimes running down as low as 9.5 per cent. 13 per cent. being the usual proportion of dry solids in healthy milk. The milk globules, which are usually made up of very delicate membranous sacks, filled with fat become materially changed in their character. The sacks, according to the extent the refuse is used, become filled with water instead of fat, so that the globules, when dried down on a glass under the microscope, have been observed to show only a flattened surface, instead of a round form, as in natural milk. The cream upon such milk rises slowly and scarcely, and churns to butter with increased difficulty. When much of the refuse is fed, the milk becomes so unnatural that it will not make butter at all. Every analysis has shown it to be defective in fat and casein, but having an excess of albumen, a state of things common in the milk of diseased animals. The milk is defective in flavor, and thickens more easily than milk from healthy food. It is so wanting in peculiar flavor derived from food on which cows are usually fed, as to appear insipid when compared with other milk. Used in my family, milk from the refuse of breweries has always been found, not only unpalatable, but unsatisfactory as food, and although in only a few instances has disease been traced to the direct and immediate result of its use, it has always been regarded as inferior and finally as unfavorable to health, and has only been tolerated when other milk could not be obtained, and at last rejected entirely. The use of brewers' grains to much extent deteriorates the quality and diminishes the quality of butter from the milk of the cows using it, and it so fills the milk with foreign ferments as to spoil it entirely for making cheese. No swill can, with impunity, be fed to cows from whose milk cheese is to be made. Even the refuse of cheese factories, at one time so highly prized and deemed so innocent as food for cows, has proved so harmful that it is now entirely discarded as cattle-food in cheese and butter dairies; but it is mild indeed in comparison with the refuse from the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors.

DUCHESSES FOR ENGLAND.

Under the head of "American Thousand-Guinea Duchesses for England," the North British Agriculturist of Oct. 17th, has the following: The sensation produced by the sale of two American Duchesses heifers in England the other week at 4900 and 4100 guineas respectively, had scarcely subsided when the intelligence comes to us that another pair of similar blood, one of them indeed being full sister to Lord Beattie's 4900 guinea heifer, have been purchased from an American breeder by Mr. Holford of Templeton Hall, Leicestershire, at prices quite in keeping with the current rates for Duchesses blood. This important purchase has been effected through the agency of Mr. Simon Beattie. The animal have been bought from Mr. Albert Crane, Kansas, and are the daughters of the 4200 guinea and the 4720 guinea cows purchased by Mr. Crane at Mr. Cochran's sale in Canada, in June 1876. Mr. Beattie informs us that when he saw the heifer calves in July last in America they had a very promising appearance. Their names are "Airdrie Duchessa 6th" and "Airdrie Duchessa 7th." The latter is full sister to Lord Beattie's 4900 guinea Bowness purchase, and is a ten-months old roan, showing great hair, good loins, nice quarters, graceful carriage, and high-bred appearance. Her sire was 2d Duke of Hillhurst, now Mr. A. H. Longman's property, and her dam is by "4th Duke of Thorndale." The other young heifer is a red of great promise, calved on the 26th of August, 1876, and sired by "4th Duke of Hillhurst," a young Duchessa bull bred by Cochran, and now in Kentucky. The heifers will sail to England from Canada early in November, and we hope Mr. Holford's plucky purchase may be attended with good luck. We understand that Mr. Crane considers his recently acquired property in Kansas not yet quite suitable for the breeding and rearing of such valuable animals as those inheriting Duchessa blood. In these circumstances we learn that Mr. Crane is not unlikely to send the pair of beautiful "Airdrie Duchessa" cows—dams of the heifers just bought—to England for sale, the market being better in this country than on the other side of the water. Then, of course, for animals of such breeding, the British market is very tempting.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

These are unmistakable indications that this, one of the worst insect remedies of wheat is steadily moving south, and to put farmers on the watch for him, we copy the following from a late number of the Prairie Farmer. Late seeding seems to be about the only feasible and at the same time effectual remedy, and the wheat growers of the south, say south of 36°, are fortunate in being able, if they need to, to put off fall wheat seeding into the month of November, or later, and escape all danger from him: (Cecidomyia destructor, Say.) Without stopping to describe what is already too well known to our farmers, where it has been, to need description, I will give so much of the habits of the Hessian fly as will enable us to understand the reasons for the methods that should be adopted for its extermination. There are two broods of flies during the year, the last brood appearing from August to October, or even later, though the numbers that appear later than the early frosts are not considerable. The eggs are laid on the blades of young wheat as it comes up, where they hatch out in a few days and proceed down the blade to the tiny stalk where they feed upon the plant till the maggots are full grown, when they change to the pupa or flaxseed state, as it is commonly called, and pass the winter. The warm days of April and May that start the growth of the young wheat, also complete the transformation of the flies, and they come forth as perfect insects. These deposit their

eggs on the blades as before, and when hatched, the young maggots find their way to the stalk, follow it down till they reach the joint, when they stop and begin their work. If, as is sometimes the case, only one maggot is on a plant, there is little or no damage done, but when several are imbedded in a joint, they so weaken the plant that it withers and dies. The flies from this brood come forth, perhaps, some of them as early as some time in July, but as stated above, the most of them hatch later in the season. From the above we see that the most of the insects are in the pupa or flaxseed state when the grain is out, and if this could be threshed as soon as dry enough, the straw spread over the stubble, and the straw and stubble both burnt, most of them would be destroyed. This would do but little good unless all of a community were thus burning not only the straw and stubble of the wheat after cutting, but also the straw and stubble of rye and barley, as it works in them enough to continue the pest. But it is too late now to apply this remedy this year. In lieu of that, if farmers would put off sowing their wheat till after a good frost, this will doubtless do much good, as my observation is that late sown wheat (in this I am speaking of winter wheat) escapes with but little injury even when near an early sown field that is badly injured.

FAILURES OF THE LAST NINE MONTHS.

Dun, Barlow & Co's figures for the first three quarters of 1877 are even more encouraging than those for the first and second quarters. In 1875 and 1876 the failures for the third quarters considerably exceeded those for the second, but this year they have decreased in the third quarter. In the first and second quarters of the past three years the number has risen year by year; but for the third quarter of 1877 the failures were six hundred less than in the third quarter of 1876. While the amount for has in the second quarter of each of these three years steadily risen, in the third quarter of each has fallen; and for the quarter last closed it was twelve million dollars less than in the third quarter of 1877. The total of failures for nine months past is five hundred less than for the same part of 1876, and total liabilities are fourteen millions less.

TEXAS FEVER IN CATTLE.

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

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.

GREAT BARGAINS

MILLINERY. FELTS AND STRAW HATS in all the latest styles, only 25c each; former prices 75c and \$1.00. SOFT FELTS only \$1.00; former price, \$1.50. EXTRA FINE FRENCH FELTS with French fur rims, real nobby, only \$1.75; former prices, \$3.50 and \$4.00. SILK VELVET, handsome for hats or dress trimmings, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.75, and \$5.00 per yard; former prices, \$2.75, \$3.75, \$4.00 and \$5.00. TURQUOISE SILK only 75c. per yard, in all colors. ELEGANT PLUMES in all the new shades. SATIN in all colors from \$1.50 upwards. Elegant double faced satin ribbon, No. 16, only 75c. per yard. REAL OSTRICH TIPS 50 cts. 75 cts., \$1.00 and upwards. Extraordinary bargains in long plumes. Elegant line of French flowers at very low figures. Do not fail to address or call on MRS. E. C. METCALF, Opposite Farmer Office, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Do you wish to engage in a Business that is both light and profitable, suitable for Lady and Gentleman? For full particulars, address, N. S. Johnson, Secretary, Box 344, Bloomfield, Iowa. American Secretaries, new and useful, just out. Large inducements are offered; a pleasant employment. Send \$1 and get sample and full instructions. Mention No. of Stove you want sample for. Special arrangements made with Stove Dealers. It saves wood, saves your stove from burning out, it keeps your room from being so heated, thereby saving health and keeps your rooms clear; it is made of iron and brass and every lady wants one; it will pay. Give the name of the paper you saw this in. B. WOOLSEY, Patentee, Box 208, Bloomfield, Iowa.

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THE ONLY COMMON-SENSE HEDGE FENCE MAKER AND ORCHARD CULTURIST. BY PROF. P. B. ROUCH.

All demonstrated by Plates on its Pages. Giving every natural position of the plant, the Book explaining, every time, the correct position, and why it is so. The Only Book of the kind in America. Price 50 cents, only. The book will be mailed to any address on the receipt of the price. Now is the time to learn the practical experience given in this book. Be ready for your spring plantings. Address, Prof. P. B. ROUCH, Topeka, Kansas.

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CHAMPION HOG RINGER Rings and Holders. Eagle Bill CORN HUSKER. BROWN'S HOG AND PIG Ringer and Rings. Only Single Ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore. CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ills.

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SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, COFFEE ALL GRADES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PICKLES, CAPERS, ETC. OLIVES, ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI, FRESH CANNED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, CANNED MEATS & FISH, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC PRESERVES & JELLIES, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Dried and Preserved Fruits, Currants, Raisins, Oranges, Nuts, &c. A General Assortment of Spices, Pickles, Essences, Extracts, &c. Also a variety of Household Novelties, Lamps and Chimneys of all Kinds, Glass and Crockeryware. Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, &c., always fresh and in quantities to suit purchasers. The best brands of Flour, Ham and Bacon, Pickled Pork and Fish. Orders by Mail promptly filled and goods delivered on the cars. COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, or their market value paid in cash. 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

1877. Fall and Winter. 1878.

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COMPARE OUR PRICE LIST WITH ANY HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY.

GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL THE SAME AS AT WHOLESALE. 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 8 1/2 worth 12 1/2. 5 Cases Bleached Muslin at 8 1/2 worth 10 and 12 1/2. 10 Bales extra heavy Brown Sheetting at 8 1/2 worth 12 1/2. 2000 Yards Overall Duck at 12 1/2 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, All ac at 25, worth 40c. Dress Goods, latest novelties, 10, 15, 20 and 25c. 10 pieces Table Cloth, 20, 35 and 50c., worth 25 per cent. more. 16 Yards Toweling 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.

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The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

THE DIFFERENCE OF A COW.

He was mother's factotum, big Tim Hargaton. I do not know how she could have managed the farm without his clear head and sound judgment to guide her.

I think Tim must have been about forty at this time; but he looked many years younger, being fair, tall and well made, and a bachelor.

Another unusual thing amongst men of his class, he was well to do, and having successfully speculated in cattle on his own account, he had money in the bank and a snug cottage.

"Oh, master Tim!" I thought, "are we to hear news of you this Shrove-tide?"

As I came forward, the girls fell back, Tim hastening on to meet me. He looked shy and sheepish enough as he advanced; and the prettiest lass, whom I at once recognized as Mary Doherty, the acknowledged belle of the barony, hung her shapely head in blushing confusion as she passed me.

Tim was all business and stolidity once the girls were out of sight. He had lodged money for me at the county bank; settled my own and mother's accounts with butcher, baker and grocer, with care and correctness; and having given up his accounts to my hands, he hurried on, whilst I continued my walk.

"But," she said, "poor little Mary has no fortune. Tim will look for one with any girl he marries."

"A few days afterwards Tim took me into his confidence. We were making our winter arrangements in the greenhouse, putting away summer plants whose flowering days were done, and filling up gaps in our shelves with bright chrysanthemums and other winter blooming plants.

"She is young, then?" "Young enough, and settled enough," he responded. "There's too 'em thinking of it."

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

"Well, suppose she has known what it is to want, she will know better how to take care of plenty when she gets it."

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

"And the other, Tim?" I asked, intensely amused.

"Troth, I don't know but I have her on my hands too."

"No, is that fair to either?" I asked, rather indignantly.

"You seem to think more of the cow than of the girl, Tim!" I retorted.

"Troth, it's the purtiest av' the two. But miss, what would you advise me?"

"Marry the girl you like best, Tim; never mind the cow. A young, sweet tempered girl like Mary, who has been so good to her father and mother, so gentle and loving to those wild brothers, cannot fail to make a good wife. You will never be sorry, if you marry the girl you like best."

"True for you, ma'am—true for you. She is a good girl, an' I'm nigh-hand sure I'd like her beyant any woman in the world; but, Miss Ellen, I'd wish she had the cow."

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

"Thank you, Tim. No I have to wish you joy."

Tim looked sheepish, but speedily recovered himself. "Yes ma'am, if joy it be."

"Oh, there can be no doubt upon that score, Tim. I hope Mary is well!"

THE STRAY LIST.

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

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 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up, who may take up strays.

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

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advise the same by posting a written notice in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten 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 by 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, and he shall give full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

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

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

MARE—Taken up by Lindsay J. Hicks in Spring Tp., one bay mare, mule, branded (T. H.) on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.

Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

COLE—Taken up by John Dolquist of Millerton Tp., Sept 23rd, one mare, black, 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 milk cow of Shawnee Tp., one year old, black, white face, white legs, branded on right hip, about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

MIAMI COUNTY—G. H. Giller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Milton B. Carnes, Richland Tp., Sept. 15th, 1877, one bay mare, 3 yrs old, 13 hands high, light bay, white spots on right leg, same in right shoulder, moon-eyed, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

SHAWNEE COUNTY—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

HOISE—Taken up by Wm. E. Corbett, Mission Tp., Oct. 26th, 1877, one light sorrel horse, 3 yrs old, 13 hands high, white stripe in face, right hind foot white about six inches above pastern joint, collar marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

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INGERSOLL ON INTemperance.

In a recent letter to an Indian paper, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll says that the only "temperance speech" he ever made was in what was known as the Munn trial in Chicago, when he made these few remarks on alcohol; I believe, gentlemen, that alcohol, to a certain degree, demoralizes those who make it, those who sell it, and those who drink it.

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