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## The Kansas Farmer.

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### WASTE NOT ON THE WASTEFUL.

BY JOHN D. KNOX.

Many would have you believe that the "chief end of man" is to deal out bread and butter, honey, molasses, beefsteak and other good things to the poor, all sorts of poor, and especially the poorest poor, with the devil's poor, and he who comes down to death's door with much more than enough to secure a decent burial will have hard work to escape damnation.

Others think the colleges, nunneries, monasteries and such like must not be forgotten, for all these, they think, should be heavily endowed. To leave much money to wife or husband and children and personal friends, is denying the faith and becoming worse than an infidel. Forget home and kindred, and let distance lend enchantment to the view, is their theory. Work makes more people happy than money, and yet money well earned is likely to be well used. Many persons are curious to make the wills of their rich neighbors. It is not so easy to do some things wisely. Not all are as fortunate as Stephen Girard; he hated the common beggar.

A Mr. Ferguson bequeathed a portion of a large fortune to an immense number of relatives, the most part of the poorest class. The greatest number of them gave up working, some took to drinking, became the nuisance of their respective neighborhoods, and soon drank themselves to death. The others, who did not drink, also gave up work, and were to be seen going about with their hands in their pockets. In short, the bequeathment of Ferguson to his relatives was entirely mischievous.

But there are many worthless and foolish things written of those who die in possession of a goodly share of this world's goods. Here is a sample:

"They told Lord Erskine that a certain man was dead, and that he had left £200,000. His lordship replied, 'that's a poor capital to begin the next world with.' What a failure was that man's life! He got no good of his £200,000 in this world, and did not get himself ready for the next. What did he do? What is the grand result of his life, of his toil, of his anxious days and sleepless nights? He raked together £200,000. What did he do with it? Kept it as long as he could. Why did he not keep it forever? He died. What became of it? He left it! To whom? To those who came after, and to the squabbles of courts. If any good to the world ever came out of this £200,000, no thanks are due to him. He kept it as long as he could; and left it only because he could not carry it with him. There was not room in old Charon's boat for him and his £200,000. If he had only converted it, as the bankers say! And it was convertible into the blessings of the poor; into the sweet consciousness of having done some good while he lived; into the good hope of perpetuating his influence when he was dead and gone. But he did none of these things. He raked it together, kept it, died, left it, and it made his last bed no softer."

What a bunch of nonsense. His life may have been a failure, but not necessarily because he inherited, or accumulated, or conjointly, £200,000. Getting rich wisely is not a sin in itself, nor being rich, for of the good man it is written, "Wealth and riches shall be in his house." Industry is better than idleness, and economy than prodigality. "He got no good of his £200,000 in this world." How do you know that. He had a home, was fed and clothed, had many comforts, and may have given employment to hundreds of persons. It was not wise to wear more clothing than made

him comfortable, and only fools are gluttons. "He did not get ready for the next world." If that is so he made a fatal mistake. Plenty of poor men go to hell; there the rich and the poor meet together. "He died." Yes, and "the beggar died" also. But "he left it." Well, that was right. There was no room to take his lands or money with him into the grave or into eternity. He left all his worldly wealth behind him that others might enjoy it. If he built a good house, or made a fine farm, or wrote a valuable book, or secured a useful patent, or served the public for which he received gold and silver, and then died and left all these things on the earth among the sons of men, that was more praiseworthy than to do but little or nothing in the world, and die to leave nothing behind to bless the world but a useless body. When Abraham and Job died they left their livestock behind them. They might have had them all killed and given their flesh to the poor, and even then the earth would have been the custodian of their bones as well as his own. Had Vanderbilt given the Erie railroad to the poor of New York instead of to his own son, what would they have done with it? Who would they have given it to? Somebody must own and take care of property, and who more fitly than those who created it, or their offspring?

What the poor need is work, wages, clothing, food, education, religion. Not charity, that degrades them, weakens them, unmans them. Is it a crime to accumulate property? Giving away often dissipates it, and makes the community poor indeed. Somebody must own the land and pay taxes on it or we cannot have a government. Many persons would not own care for or pay taxes on the best farm in their county; give them a mansion, and one room would be used for horses and another for the cow, a third for a hen coop, and like the uncivilized, the family would crowd into one room. Suppose a man was to "give all his goods to feed the poor and his body to be burned," and then dream of salvation through the "blessings of the poor," how would he stand at the last? In the judgment day they would have only the music of "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." Love to God and love to man is the gold of God, and the divine Spirit suggests various ways for exhibiting this love.

The poets have mainly been spendthrifts, but one wrote: They may talk as they please about what they call piety, And how one ought never to think of one's self; How pleasures of thought surpasses eating and drinking. My pleasure of thought is the pleasure of thinking. How pleasant it is to have money. Emerson says: "The pulpit and the press have many common places denouncing the thirst for wealth; but if men should take these moralists at their word and leave off aiming to be rich, the moralists would rush to rekindle, at all hazards, the love of power in the people, lest civilization should be undone. Men are urged by their ideas to acquire the command of nature."

The curse of India is no provision for the morrow. Their day of trouble is not the "rainy day," but the "dry day." Did they prepare for a season of drought instead of exhausting each year's toil that same year, they could stand a barren year; as it is they are starving by the thousands. The rich are often defamed, their motives impugned. Samuel Smiles, in writing of the Duke of Marlborough, condemned and apologized in the same sentence. He "often faced death. He became rich, and left a million and a half (\$7,500,000) to his descendants to squander. The Duke was a penurious man; he is said to have scolded his servants for lighting four candles in his tent, when Prince Eugene called upon him to hold a conference before the battle of Blenheim. Swift said of the Duke, 'I dare hold a wager that in all his campaigns he was never known to lose his baggage.' But this merely showed his consummate generalship. When ill and feeble at Bath, he is said to have walked home from the rooms to his lodgings to save expense (12 cents); and yet this may be excused, for he may have walked home for exercise. He is certainly known to have given a thousand pounds to a young and deserving soldier who wished to purchase a commission. When Bolinbroke was reminded of one of the weaknesses of Marlborough, he observed, 'He was so great a man that I forgot that he had that defect.'"

The same writer, dwelling upon the effects of charity, uses these words: "England is celebrated for its charities. M. Guizot declares

that there is nothing that so fills the mind of the stranger with amazement at our resources, and admiration at our use of them, as the noble, free-gift monuments raised on every side for the relief of multiform suffering. The home philanthropist, who looks a little deeper than the foreign visitor, may be disposed to take another view of the effects of money-giving. That charity produces unmixed good is very much questioned. Charity, like man, is sometimes blind, and frequently misguided. Unless money is wisely distributed, it will frequently do more harm than good. If charity could help or elevate the poor, London would now be the happiest city in the world; for about three millions of money (\$15,000,000) are spent on charity, and about one in every three of the London population is relieved by charitable institutions.

It is easy to raise money for charity; subscription lists constantly attest the fact. A rich man is asked by some influential person for money; it is very easy to give it; it saves time to give it. It is considered a religious duty to give, yet to give money unthinkingly, to give it without thinking how it is to be used, instead of being for the good of our fellow-creatures may often prove the greatest injury we could inflict upon them. True benevolence does not consist in giving money; nor charitable donations, given indiscriminately to the poor, have any other effect than to sap the foundations of self-respect, and break down the very out-works of virtue itself. There are many forms of benevolence which create the very evils they intend to cure, and encourage the poorer classes in the habits of dependence upon the charity of others, to the neglect of those far healthier means of social well-being which lie within their own reach. One would think that three millions (15,000,000) a year were sufficient to relieve all the actual distress that exists in London; yet the distress, notwithstanding all the money spent upon it, goes on increasing. May not the money spent in charity create the distress it relieves, besides creating other distress which it fails to relieve? Uneducated and idle people will not exert themselves for a living, when they have a hope of obtaining the living without exertion. Who will be frugal and provident when charity offers all that frugality and providence can confer? Does not the gift of advantages, comforts and rewards of industry, without the necessity of laboring for them, tend to sap the very foundations of energy and self-reliance? Is not the circumstance that poverty is the only requisite qualification on the part of the applicant for charity calculated to tempt the people to self-indulgence, to dissipation, and to those courses of life which keep them poor? See, Thrift, by Samuel Smiles, page 323 and 323.

The same writer affirms: "Men who will not struggle and exert themselves are those who are helped first. The worst sort of persons are made comfortable, while the hard-working, self-supporting man, who disdains to throw himself upon charity, is compelled to pay rates for the maintenance of the idle. Charity stretcheth forth its hand to the rottenest parts of society; it rarely seeks out or helps the struggling and the honest." And further on: "The charity which merely consists in giving, is an idle indulgence, often an idle vice. The mere giving of money will never do the work of philanthropy. As a recent writer has said, 'The crimes of the virtuous, the blasphemies of the pious and the follies of the wise would scarcely fill a larger volume than the cruelties of the humane. In this world a large part of the occupation of the wise has been to neutralize the efforts of the good.'"

Lord Lytton said: "Public charities are too often a mere bonus to public indolence and vice. What a dark lesson of the fallacy of human wisdom does this knowledge strike into the heart! What a waste of the materials of kindly sympathies! What a perversion individual mistakes can cause, even in the virtue of a nation!" The Rev. Mr. Stone says: "He is an unwelcome visitor to the poor who brings the Bible in one hand, without a loaf, a blanket, or a shilling in the other. And no wonder! by the prevailing system of charitable relief, they are nursed in this carnal spirit; they have been justified in these selfish expectations. Instead of being allowed to learn the great and salutary lesson of providence; that there is a necessary connection between their conduct and their condition, they have, by this artificial system, been taught that indulgence is of itself sufficient to constitute a claim to

relief. They have thus been encouraged in improvidence, immorality, fraud and hypocrisy."

Charity often acts against the extension of religion among the poor. Help the poor to help themselves, and thus prevent misery, dependence and destitution. This is true philanthropy.

Topeka, Kansas.

### SADDLE-BAG NOTES.

NO. III.  
The castor bean crop of Franklin county, will not average over eight bushels per acre. This year's crop will not pay the farmers any better than raising and selling corn at twenty cents per bushel. The increased acreage over last year, however, will bring the amount of beans up to the crop of 1876.

The corn of the northeastern part of the county is good and will equal that of last year, in quantity, but on some farms the quality is very inferior. Winter wheat looks well, but there was but little sown this fall.

About five miles east of Ottawa, lives a farmer by the name of Robinson, one of those extreme cold nights of last week I called at his house, introduced myself, and business, and was very cordially invited to remain over night, I accepted the offer and I have seldom enjoyed an evening as well as I did that one. The whole family are singers of a high order. I have seen an occasional tall person, but every member of this family is extraordinarily tall. I give the height of these grangers. The father, Orrin Robinson, is six feet three inches; Mrs. Robinson is five feet nine inches; Ella Robinson is five feet eleven inches, twenty years old; Ella five feet eleven inches, sixteen years old; and Willis six feet five one-half inches, and eighteen years old. Mr. Robinson is a subscriber for THE FARMER, and will, I know, forgive this liberty taken with his name.

At the farm of W. E. Mannen, near the east line of the county, I saw a fine lot of Berkshire hogs, and in fact, the hogs in this part of the county are first-class. They are the mainstay for many farmers here. No corn is sold here, but all fed to stock.

In the eastern part of Miami county, around Stanton and Ossawatimie, the corn crop is twenty per cent. lower than last year. Winter wheat in many places hardly covers the ground and has a very sickly, feeble look.

Near Stanton I endeavored to cross the Marias des Cygne river, there being some ice in the stream and the sun shining brightly, my horse could not be induced to cross until I turned her around and backed her into the water about two rods, when upon turning her head in the right direction she walked through without further trouble, I have since heard that this plan is always successful.

While in this neighborhood I heard of a plan for the extermination of the bee-moth, and as it has been successful in two or three cases, it may benefit other bee-raisers to give it publicity. Take a shallow basin or can, pour it half full of sorghum molasses, and after the bees have gone into their hive at night, place this basin on the ground in front of the hive; remove them in the morning early, and repeat the operation every night. The bee-moth will fly into the molasses, and it is of such a sticky nature that the moth cannot get away. Let bee-raisers try this.

Every reader of THE FARMER has read the series of letters from the pen of Judge James Hanway. These letters, coming as they do from a practical man, contain a large amount of valuable information. I called on the Judge at his residence, near Lane, Franklin county, and spent a few hours very pleasantly, and profitably. He is about sixty-five years old, tall and straight, with silver gray hair and whiskers. The homestead belongs to himself and sons, and consists of 170 acres of land, 70 of which are fenced off for a pasture for hogs. The number of hogs at present on this farm, is 260, Poland-China and Berkshire. The preference, however, is given to the latter. Judge Hanway was one of Old John Brown's most intimate friends, and he gave me a very interesting account of those old times. The sons of this venerable pioneer, are associated together in the marble or tombstone business, under the name of Hanway Brothers. They have lately found a large quarry near their farm containing a very fine strata of gray marble, which receives a finer polish than any kind of marble from the east. It is called "Coralline marble" as it was most undoubtedly made by coral insects. Their shell can be distinctly seen with the naked eye, and by the aid of a microscope, I was enabled to see

what to all appearance was coral eggs, laid very compactly in nests or cases. This discovery of genuine marble is a great event in this neighborhood, and will undoubtedly prove of great service in any business where marble is used.

I called on L. A. Osborn Esq., grange agent at the grange store in Garnett, and found him doing a good business. This store has been running one year, and is in a prosperous condition, Mr. Osborn is one of our agents at Garhett.  
Pleasanton, Linn Co., Kan. December 9th, 1877.  
W. W. C.

### NEW MEXICO.

We have had, during the past week, more snow than usually falls to our lot during a whole winter. "It is an ill wind that blows no one any good" says the old adage, and these storms are just what our miners want. They promise an abundance of water for work in the spring.—Cimarron News.

A young bear weighing about one hundred pounds, killed in the mountains to the east was brought in yesterday and sold to Mr. W. E. M. Army for \$8. Mr. E. A. Fiske got the hide.

The famous wheat-raising valley of Taos is this year desolate. The grasshoppers destroyed the entire crop. Many men have gone to more favored sections to secure a scanty support for their households during the coming winter.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

### COLORADO.

Nine car loads of cattle, eight of them belonging to Mr. J. B. Morehouse, and one to Messrs. Murray & Cooper, were shipped yesterday via the A. T. & S. F. This makes two hundred and forty-five car loads, or four thousand nine hundred head of cattle shipped east from this city during the present month. The first lot of cattle shipped to this point via the Denver and Rio Grande road arrived yesterday. The lot consisted of three narrow gauge car loads belonging to Mr. T. F. Brigham. They were immediately re-shipped on the A. T. & S. F., consigned to Messrs. J. T. Johnson & Co., Kansas City.—Pueblo Chief.

The shipments by the A. T. & S. F., for the week ending with the 29th, from this point, were 29 cars.

Noel Brothers, of Lone Jack, Mo., shipped 15 cars of mixed cattle on Friday.

Foster & Brannock shipped 7 loads of steers and yearlings on Monday.

Thad. Martin, of Iron Springs, sent a load of slaughtered beef this week to F. A. Anderson & Co., of Chicago.

The following lots went out yesterday, consigned to White & Holmes, Kansas City: Furnish, 3 loads; Burns, 1 load; Hurt, 2 loads; Foster & Brannock, 1 load.

Towner Brothers, of Carupaw, N. M., are expected in today with 400 head of mixed cattle.

Thomas James has arrived with 250 head of steers, purchased in New Mexico, which he designs taking to his farm in Missouri to feed.

Johnson Bros., of Red River, will be in today with 100 head of cattle.

Towers & Gudgeon have begun slaughtering 650 head of beef cattle, at the stone slaughter house. Of these 400 head are from their own herd, the remainder were purchased of Furnish & Weaver. These cattle would have been shipped on foot, but for the condition of the yards at Kansas City.—Las Animas Leader.

### KANSAS.

Al. Pruden has an ear of corn grown on his place that measures one foot in length, and has twelve hundred and forty-two grains on. Mr. Hamilton, one of Bolton's prominent farmers, says he is an old man, and has seen large ears, and offers to give one dollar each for every ear brought him that measures one foot in length. This will be the only Arkansas City Traveler.

A wind power hand car is now sailing on the Kansas Pacific. The sail is 15 feet high, 13 feet wide at the bottom, 10 feet at the top. It is controlled precisely as the sail of a boat, and by its means the car is always easily propelled except when the wind is "dead-head." With good wind a speed of 25 miles per hour is easily attained.

The pork dealers estimate the number of fat hogs that will be shipped and killed at this point, at about 150 cars, 60 to the car, making a total of 9,000 head. The average price this year, they believe will be about two cents below that of last season. The average of last season was about 5 1/2 c; this season, 3 1/2 c. The butchering season opens at 3 1/2 c, with the probability that these are the bottom figures, at least we hope so, for the sake of the farmers and hog raisers.—Wichita Beacon.

Alexander McDonald, a Kansas farmer, who lives in Neosho county, was in the city last week and called upon THE PRICE CURRENT. He brought in a large shipment of cattle and hogs which were sold through Kingsbury & Holmes, a firm he highly recommended for its square dealing and excellent manner of conducting business. Mr. McDonald came from Canada ten years ago and now has a fine farm of 500 acres, 100 acres of which is well set in blue grass, and 40 acres planted as an orchard. He is enthusiastic over his land, claiming it to be equal to Kentucky for blue grass. He imported from Canada a car load of short-horn cattle and now has 300 head of fine grade cattle; and also 400 sheep and 300 Berkshire and Poland-China hogs.—Kansas City Price Current.

Farm Stock.

IMPORTANT DISEASES THAT AFFECT SWINE.

The following is one of the Premium Essays issued by the American Berkshire Association. It was written by A. R. Colman, V. S., of Canada, and will be found of great value to our readers:

By hernia is meant the protrusion of any organ or viscus, or part thereof through an opening, either natural or artificial. The term hernia is most commonly applied to rupture or displacement of portions of the intestines, omentum or other abdominal organ.

Hernia in the pig is of little consequence as compared with hernia in the horse; therefore, it will only be necessary to notice two or three of the most frequent forms in which it occurs in swine.

1. Ventral or abdominal hernia is a protrusion through an artificial opening in the abdominal walls. This may be caused by a direct injury, and is easily seen, and most frequently occurs to young animals. If it does not become strangulated, that is, constricted at the opening through which it has passed, there is little danger to be apprehended. Usually, little can or need be done in the way of surgical treatment. Animals thus affected usually do very well, and fatten as readily as others not so injured; the pig not having occasion to undergo any violent exertion, as in the case of the horse. It is advisable that the animal be kept quiet and comfortable, and fattened as speedily as possible, paying attention to the rupture, so that should any obstruction or strangulation of the part occur, it may be slaughtered at once, in preference to trying any remedial measures.

2. Umbilical hernia is a protrusion through the naval opening. This occurs only to young animals at birth or very soon afterwards. It is often congenital. In early life, as the animal grows, it often retracts and disappears naturally. If it be very desirous to keep the animal for stock or show purposes, early bandaging should be adopted.

3. Scrotal hernia is a descent of the intestine into the scrotum. This usually occurs in young animals, and is often not detected until the animal is castrated, when the portion of intestine will protrude through the incision made by the operation. When this is the case, it should be returned as soon as possible, and a few stitches put through the scrotum, allowing a small dependent orifice for the escape of any matter that may form, but not sufficiently large to admit of the passage of the intestine. The animal should be kept quiet, and on rather a low, sloppy diet for a few days, and allowed plenty of clean water to drink.

There are other forms of hernia which, however, seldom occur in the pig, and when present would rarely be discerned, or amenable to treatment, so that it is not necessary to describe them here. The three above mentioned are those most frequently met with in this animal, and these, as a rule, cause very little trouble. When present, the best plan is to keep the animal as much as possible on a laxative diet, not allowing it to become constipated.

PILES—hemorrhoids.

These are the result of the abnormal development of the veins of the rectum—or sometimes also of the skin and mucous membranes—at a junction with the opening of the anus, forming bleeding tumors, and giving rise to much pain and inconvenience. But, luckily for the pig, they are of rare occurrence, but whether this is to be attributed to the short duration of life usually allotted to this animal, or that he is naturally more exempt than other animals, it would be difficult to explain.

Symptoms.—The presence of such tumors form the leading characteristic, often giving rise to great constitutional disturbance, such as stiffness and disinclination to move about, dullness, dejected appearance, breathing stertorous, the bowels become irregular, and emaciation generally follows. At the end of some considerable time, the anus and rectum often present a most loathsome and pitiable appearance, and the animal may sink under great prostration and debility. An examination of the rectum in the earlier stages will often disclose a number of tumors containing blood. These are easily burst by pressure, which frequently take place on the passage of feces.

Treatment.—Use clysters to open the bowels, and administer a laxative drench, such as Epsom salts, 2 to 4 ounces; afterwards give sedatives, as laudanum, 2 to 6 fluid drachms, and let the diet be of a laxative character. The local treatment consists of crushing the tumors, or excising them by means of ligatures, and applying mild astringent or caustic washes, such as nitrate of silver 5 to 10 grains to 1 ounce of water; or, sulphate of zinc 2 drachms, laudanum 1 fluid drachm to 1 pint of water. Apply to the part either with a small syringe or piece of sponge or rag.

PROTRUSION OF THE RECTUM—prolapseus ani. Protrusion of the rectum is not an unfrequent occurrence, especially among young animals.

Causes.—From violent straining when constipation is present, diarrhoea, impaction of hard feces in the intestines, worms, piles, exposure, and injuries to the anus or intestine, or it may occur during difficult parturition, or as a result of straining when stitches are placed across the vulva to prevent the inversion of either the uterus, vagina or bladder. In general it occurs when the system is in a weak and debilitated condition.

Treatment.—When of recent occurrence, the color bright, and of moderate dimensions the operation and treatment is comparatively simple, and generally successful. The parts require to be carefully washed and cleaned with tepid water, and sometimes a few scarifications to the part may be found necessary to reduce the swelling, and then by careful and delicate manipulation and a little patience, the part may generally be successfully returned. A little sweet oil will often greatly facilitate the operation, afterwards a few mild astringent and anodyne injections may be necessary, such as: laudanum, 1 fluid drachm; sulphate of zinc, 3 drachms to 1 pint of water. If there should be much straining afterwards, which is often the case, it may be necessary to administer full doses of opium or chloroform. The doses of opium would be from 10 to 30 grains, or chloroform, 20 to 40 minims or drops. In some cases, the part will be protruded six or seven inches and swollen very considerably; continued fomentations will then be necessary for two or three hours.

It often happens that the inversion has existed for several days before being noticed or anything done for it, in which case it would be of a livid, dark-purple, or black color, and much tumefied. Often it is injured by the movements of the sufferer, or more frequently when there are several together, it is severely lacerated by the teeth of the other pigs, in which case it is often necessary to excise the part. If in a large animal, it is best to secure, by two or four stitches, the edges of the severed rectum to the sides of the anal opening. In most cases free injections are beneficial and necessary. Two cases occurring during the past winter may be mentioned, in which the parts were excised. They were young pigs, about four or five months old. In both cases, exposure and constipation were believed to have been the exciting causes. The first had been inverted some three days before proper attention was given to it, and was badly swollen and lacerated by the other pigs. It was excised at once, and laudanum and tincture of aconite, equal parts to ten parts of water, applied. The other one had been inverted about twenty-four hours, and although considerably tumefied, it was returned, and two stitches put across the sphincter ani; but in the course of the next day, from overstraining, arising from the presence of the stitches, these broke away, and it protruded again, worse than before, so that it was considered necessary to excise this also. Both operations were successful, the pigs doing remarkably well afterwards. In such cases it is well to keep the sufferer on a laxative diet as possible, to obviate constipation; to which end, also, frequent injections are also beneficial. These might consist, of tepid water, to which may be added a little starch in solution, or new milk.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Budd Doble left Chicago for California, November 6th, with his car of trotters. Among the number is the three-year-old stallion, Nephew, for Fred Arnold, Stockton. Nephew was bred by J. G. Talbot and W. H. Wilson, of Kentucky. Nephew was sired by Mambrino, he by Edward Everett (Robert Bonner's \$20,000 stallion, also the sire of Judge Fullerton.) Mambrino's dam was by Mambrino Chief. Nephew's dam was by Alexander's Abdallah and a full sister of Pacing Abdallah. Nephew took first premium for stallions for all purposes at Cynthia, Ky., this season. Among the number was the celebrated three-year-old Kentucky Wilkes, valued at \$7,000. San Joaquin county is keeping pace with other parts of the state.

MAXIMS ON THE HORSE.

- 1. Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from its tenderest age, and when a horse, he will be simple, docile, faithful, and inured to hardship and fatigue.
2. Do not beat your horses, nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning.
3. If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him fret quietly walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please, he will not leave you in difficulty.
4. Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If, in bringing down his head he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.
5. Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loins and limbs; four things long—neck, chest, fore-arm and croup; four things short—pasterns, back, ears and tail.—Tribune.

BLACK LEG.

Hon. A. Gray Secretary State Board of Agriculture, in answer to an inquiry as to the best method of treating Black-leg in Cattle wrote as follows:

The most successful treatment of which I have any knowledge, is to avoid too stimulating diet, and bleed in the neck. Cattle which have been pampered are far more likely to have the disease than those thin in flesh. After the jellied condition of the legs or neck, which is characteristic of the disease, has taken place, I know of no remedy. Whenever it makes its appearance in a given herd, it would be well to bleed all, both well and sick, until they are somewhat weakened. I place more confidence in bleeding as a preventive than a remedy. Local bleeding does not answer the purpose, nor alighting the affected parts. These only add cruelty, without good results. I shall take special pains to consult some of the best veterinary authorities on this subject; and if additional information and treatment is obtained, will at once transmit the same to you.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.—For past few weeks we have been taking some interest in writing up the sheep husbandry of our county, and seeing friend A. J. Uhl, Esq., of Douglas, in town Wednesday, we sent out a special reporter to interview him, as he is known all over this section as the most suc-

cessful sheep grower in the State. He has about 350 head of Spanish merinos, the stock of which was brought here in 1870, by himself, from Illinois. Mr. Uhl has been very successful in improving his flock. He has been breeding to bucks which shear from 20 to 25 pounds. He brought at Kansas City last fall, of Samuel Archer two bucks, which cost him \$350. The clip from the flock has been increasing gradually for years. The last two bucks from Mr. Archer are the best that could be found west of the Mississippi. Mr. Uhl has had charge of this flock for the past seventeen years, and competent judges say that he has the best flock for the size in the west. The clip last spring averaged twelve pounds to the animal, which shows on its face that no herd in this State can make such a showing. Mr. Uhl says it has proven to be a good paying business from the start, and we should advise amateur sheep-raisers to call and see him, at Douglas. He sold \$300 worth of bucks this fall. He has bred 1300 ewes this season. The wool sold at 20 cents per pound, and when we consider the price of wool, the great increase in the flock, and the high prices obtained for the bucks, we cannot see why it should not be a paying business. He is not troubled with diseases of any kind in his flock, and says with constant care and attention it is no trouble whatever to keep sheep in a healthy condition.—Walnut Valley Times.

Belt's Messenger says: It is as the great improver of the ordinary stock of the country that the Short-horn supports its claim to public favor. The legitimate object of breeding "aristocratic" Short-horns is the production of animals of superior form and quality (size not to be forgotten), valuable dairy properties, early maturity, and robust constitution (the last an indispensable element of worth), and having, by virtue of their high breeding—which means simply a long succession of carefully and judiciously assorted alliances—overpowering influence in their union with ordinary stock. The public good, the general improvement of cattle, should be the designed result, and this cannot be quickly effected without the highly-bred herds. There is much fitness in the circumstance that at the farm which was made a model farm by the prince who so indefatigably thought and acted for the people's welfare, a double example should be given, teaching how important it is to maintain the purity of old families and the excellence of established types, while securing, by means of these families, a high degree of usefulness in the common cattle of the farm.

Horticulture.

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES FROM RABBITS. Dr. Howley, the veteran pomologist of Kansas, in reply to an inquiry of a correspondent how to prevent the ravages of rabbits among fruit trees, sent the following answer from his home near Leavenworth:

I would say that in this region I find a wash of soft soap and fresh lime, in the proportion of one-third lime and two-thirds soap, brought to the consistency of common whitewash, and applied to the body of the tree for two or two and a half feet high, will prevent the depredations of rabbits. Mix the lime and soap together and add water enough to make the whitewash thin, boil the whole and while boiling add a little flour to make it adhesive like paste. Apply with a brush of any sort most convenient. I have used the foregoing wash for several years, and since using have not been troubled with rabbits. What it may do for a jack-rabbit, I cannot say as we have none of that kind here.

A correspondent of the North Topeka Times, gives another method as follows:

Take strips of tin, sheet iron or zinc—any old stuff will do—cut it in strips of sufficient width to fit loosely around the trees, and 12 to 18 inches high. Shape them around a round stick by pressing them with the hands with heavy mittens on, so as not to hurt the hands. It will keep away rabbits, mice, and I think keep off the borers, as they (the protectors) can remain around the trees through the hot weather and shade the trunk of the trees and be a preventative of sap-suck to some extent.

Mr. J. R. Pierce, of Doniphan county, sends the following to the State Board of Agriculture as a preventative against rabbits and other pests of fruit and shade trees. It is of sufficient value to be tested:

As the time will soon come when fruit trees should be protected from that pest, the rabbit, I send you my remedy, which saved my fruit trees in Iowa eight years and it has proved a perfect remedy in Kansas for the last ten years with me. I take a bucket that will hold about 2 1/2 gallons of water, first put in 1 pint of flour (of rye, wheat, or buckwheat), and 2 lbs. of pulverized sulphur and enough water to stir it into a paste, using a flat stick to beat it smooth; then fill the bucket with water, and apply to the tree with a whitewash brush; stir the mixture, say once in ten minutes, when using it; when half used out of the bucket, fill up with water, then use it all up and start anew. The above is sufficient for 300 to 500 trees. The above is sufficient for 300 to 500 trees. The above is sufficient for 300 to 500 trees. I have washed three to five year old trees. I apply the wash from 800 to 1200 in a day. I apply the wash in the fall, when I think danger near; then again in the latter part of February; then again in the first week in May. I make this application of the wash always before the 10th of May, so as to head off that little slut, the mothers of the borers, and have no trouble with them.

EARLY PEACHES IN KANSAS.

Mr. H. F. Van Deman, a well-known practical horticulturist, writes to the Woodson Co. Post, as follows:

Near Humboldt, on the 28th of June last, saw specimens of Anaden, ripe, and of good size and quality. At Chanute I saw the same a few days later; but Mr. Bally, on whose premises the tree stood, said that the first ripe specimens were found on the fourth or fifth of July. From several sources I received like reports. My own trees of this variety were not old enough to bear.

The Alexander, from numerous reports, is equally early and of the same appearance in all respects. Mr. Wickersham, of Parsons, had it ripe on the last days of June, and Mr. Jackson, of Chanute, on the fourth of July. At Fort Scott and Lawrence it ripened about the same time.

Early Beatrice was ripe at my own place on July seventh, and continued until the twentieth. The fruit is not quite as large as Hale's Early, but is much more highly colored, being almost as red as Winesap apples, and very well flavored. Trees set last year (1876), bore in every case not less than six good specimens, and some trees a dozen or more. I sold trees of this variety last spring to many who will read this, and such may be sure that it has proved by this year's experience all I said, viz: two weeks earlier, and as hardy and productive as Hale's Early.

Until this year, we, in Kansas, had only the record of experience with these three new early peaches in Missouri and the more eastern states. In addition to these well-known early peaches, we have here in Kansas at least a dozen of her new seedlings, some of them bearing this year for the first time. It would be useless to give their history, for it would take years of trial to prove their standing. Of one thing we may be sure, that we now have at least two varieties—Anaden and Alexander—that are tested, that ripen four weeks earlier than Hale's Early, and one—Early Beatrice—that is fully two weeks earlier.

Topics for Discussion.

FARMERS AS BANKRUPTS.

An Eastern exchange says that, "financially, the farmer is the safest man in the country. Of eleven hundred and twelve bankrupts in Massachusetts, only fourteen were farmers, and yet the farming community numbers full half the population. The people must live, and while the use of luxuries may be diminished by hard times, there will always be a call for the produce of the farm." This statement would not be true of western farmers. The proportion of farmers among those who take the benefit of the bankrupt act, would average, certainly, more than ten per cent. in the central western states. Twenty per cent. would probably be nearer correct. The reason why our farmers are more in debt than their eastern brethren, is found in their greater opportunities to speculate and buy land. Not one in twenty of the many who are irretrievably in debt, involved themselves in carrying on their legitimate business. Their misfortunes have come upon them in consequence of speculation, and more usually in gratifying an insane desire for more land—land which they were unable to improve and which, therefore, remains unproductive, and a constant burden upon them, in the way of taxes and interest with no return.—Indiana Farmer.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

"He that by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive." This couplet both measures and rhymes, but after all there is as much truth as poetry in it. If a man is to be a farmer, that occupation should be his all-engrossing business. It is honorable, and of sufficient importance to occupy his time, employ his talents, and demand his careful and earnest study. The good farmer not only earns his living and rears his family, but around his farm, his stable, his barn, his home, cluster his dearest associations, and his strongest affections and sympathies. The boundary of his farm limits the little world in which he lives and over which he reigns supreme. No man in civilized society may be more independent; no one should be more happy. And what I maintain is, that the good and successful farmer does attend to his farm; that is his chief business; everything else is secondary to it. The same is true of every other occupation or profession.

The clergyman, lawyer, physician, or teacher who does not feel enough interest in his special work to induce him to devote to it his time and best energies will fail, and he ought to fail. The merchant and manufacturer must pursue their special business with earnestness if they expect to excel or care to succeed. Nor is farming an exception. It cannot be safely neglected or delegated to others who have no special interest in it. The farmer must not only be attentive to his business, and industrious, but he must be studious. Successful crops and improved stock result from improved methods of culture, and these are learned by study. It is true that modern invention has relieved the farmer of much toil which his ancestors were compelled to endure to secure the same results, and consequently he has much more leisure for reading and study, as well as for pleasure. This fact should lead him to improve his opportunities, that he may become a better farmer and a wiser man. His farm, his stock, his crops, his household economy, still demand his chief attention, and his earnest thought and care.

And I maintain that successful farming, which is the result of intelligent and earnest effort pays as well as any other occupation, and often better. I know this is not the general impression. I frequently hear it said by the farmer, "All I can do is to support, clothe, and educate my family." Very well. What other occupation, that requires no more outlay and effort, pays better? The professional men have spent thousands of dollars in preparation for his work, and then if he succeeds he must toil early and late, from the year's beginning to its end. But the farmer's education has cost but little, and he spends hardly half his time in steady work on his farm, and still he lives independently, and in as many instances as in any other employment he accumulates property and lays it up for a "rainy day" or for his children.

The farmer's is not a life of drudging, privation and hardship compared with others in the various pursuits and professions; it is a life of comparative leisure, ease, comfort and independence. This statement is true whoever may undertake to deny it. But I never knew an ignorant man who was really and thoroughly a good farmer. He

may be honest and laborious, and aim to be faithful, but he misapplies his labor like one who beats the air, and can never achieve success in the full round of farm production. The successful farmer is a student of agricultural literature and science. Hence he learns how to apply his labor, enrich his soil, and when and where to put in his seed. This class of farmers not only thrive themselves but they really support the whole community. Farmers, think of these things!—Hiram Orcutt in Home and Farm.

FAIRS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Fault-finding is comparatively easy work, and don't indicate either an undue amount of charity or intelligence; but still grumblers and fault-finders are no doubt beneficial, in a sense, in every community, even though the disposition is a very unenviable one. Just about this time in the year their batteries are directed especially at fair managers and awarding committees. We would recommend a term of service in the capacity of those whom they so mercilessly criticize, as a good remedy, where they are possessed of ordinary good sense. But generally such persons are so egotistical that the remedy would only add fuel to the vicious habit. The grumbler attends the fair. Even if he can't succeed in evading the admittance fee by having a ticket slipped through a crack of the fence, or some equally honorable way, he will actually buy a ticket with the assured feeling that he can get the full value of it by berating the association for charging him for it. And then it wouldn't do to miss such a good opportunity to ply his trade. Yes, he even exhibits, but his exhibition is generally like himself, of inferior quality, and if he don't get the premium, as he is pretty sure not to if he gets justice, woe be to the judges. We have seen them qualling by the half hour beneath the wordy blows of vandals, and the officers of the association standing by without an attempt to protect their hard-worked and poorly-paid servants, until they would forswear ever again serving on a committee. Hence one reason why it is so difficult to obtain efficient judges. There is scarcely any one whose business, be it what it may, is not effected more or less by the good or ill will of their neighbors, and knowing the impossibility of avoiding giving offence to some, they refuse to serve. Another reason—those who are best qualified to judge any kind of stock are the persons engaged in breeding or dealing in such stock, and being either exhibitors or intimate friends of some exhibitors, are disqualified or objectionable as judges; consequently it is not to be wondered at that the attempt to obtain a qualified committee is so often unsatisfactory, not only to exhibitors, but to the managers themselves.

To remedy this evil some have resorted to the expedient of appointing judges at a considerable distance from the place of holding the fair, which is probably a step in the right direction; but they usually fail to attend, either from penurioseness on the part of the Board to provide for their expenses, or to manifest any particular interest in their attendance. Of course, persons from a distance cannot be expected to be much interested in the matter unless, perhaps some shrewd exhibitor takes the pains to interest them in his stock, in which case their attendance is more a curse than a blessing. We would suggest that about the only information on the subject that the exhibitors should have is the assurance that good competent judges will be provided, and then see to it that the pledges are faithfully fulfilled, so as to inspire confidence in the future. Easier said than done, perhaps. We will suggest one way—co-operation between associations, each furnishing the other with good, competent judges in the more important stock departments, each association bearing the travelling expenses of their own men sent out, and the other association making them their guests, and treating them so as to make them enjoy the occasion, as well as in honor bound to do their duties. The advantages are apparent. Associations could send their best practical men, and being strangers to exhibitors, they would be free from the charge of partiality, and being guests of the association, they would feel in honor bound to protect them from the vile tongues of vilifying exhibitors—if they were so unfortunate as to have any who were not gentlemen. Some might object to the expense, but this we think more than over balanced by the increased confidence in, and efficiency of the association. "Anything worth doing at all, is worth doing well."—D. S. Fulton, in Ohio Farmer.

A Virginia farmer states that he sowed timothy seed on a field with his wheat. The wheat came up nicely, but examination shows that the grass seed has been carefully gathered by the ants, and deposited in piles at the front entrances to their subterranean abodes, with a view to a plentiful supply of food during the winter. All over the fields are these little mounds of timothy seed, and a great deal of it has been carried across the public road and deposited in an adjoining field.

A Kentucky paper says: "There appears to be some little demand for farms, a few sales having been made, and we hear of others who desire to purchase. Lands are very low just now, but we imagine the day is not far distant when better figures will have to be paid. The man who has ready money to invest in land should not delay his purchase, unless he conscientiously desires to pay a fair price. The bottom appears to have been reached, and if there is any change it must be upward."

December 19, 1877.

Patrons of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY. Master, W. E. SIMS, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Overseer, J. F. WELLS, Lawrence, Douglas Co. Lecturer, W. D. RUFFY, Lawrence, Douglas Co. Secretary, W. D. RUFFY, Lawrence, Douglas Co. Assistant Secretary, W. D. RUFFY, Lawrence, Douglas Co. Treasurer, W. P. FISHER, Beloit, Mitchell Co. Recording Secretary, W. P. FISHER, Beloit, Mitchell Co. Chaplain, W. E. SIMS, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Gate Keeper, Geo. ANNE, Lyon Co. Ceres, Mrs. H. A. FINE, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Pomona, Mrs. E. A. O'NEIL, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Flora, Mrs. J. S. GIBBS, Lawrence, Douglas Co. Lady Assistant Steward, A. R. RUFFY, Lawrence, Douglas Co.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, NOV. 23. The accounts of the Master and Executive Committee for the past year were presented and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Brother Adams, of the Finance Committee, reported the following resolutions: First—That the voting member, non-salaried officers, chairman and members of any committee previously appointed and required to report in person at this session be paid expenses and mileage at the rate of 5 cents per mile going and returning; the salaried officers to have actual expenses paid. Second—That if mileage for members from the Pacific coast or elsewhere be insufficient to cover actual expenses, the Executive Committee shall be authorized to adjust the same.

Brother Graves, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment that the per diem shall be estimated so as to include the time necessarily spent in traveling to and from the grange. Adopted. On motion of brother Chambers, of Alabama, the report was still further amended to make the per diem allowance \$3 instead of \$4.

At the calling of the roll of states in the afternoon, all the business that came up was in reference to proposed amendments to the digest, constitution and by-laws of the grange, and was referred to the appropriate committees.

Upon the call for essays, Brother Rose, of Delaware, read a paper on "Fruits;" Brother Smedley, of Iowa, one on "Railroad Bonds and Subsidies," and Brother Lang, of Texas, diverted the assembly with a humorous production.

In the evening there was a reception tendered to the members of the National Grange at Thom's Hall.

At the session of this day the constitution was amended, whereby the Court of Appeals was abolished and the master and executive committee constituted such court instead.

Membership fees were fixed at \$3 for male and \$1 for female members.

FIFTH DAY—MONDAY, NOV. 26. The National Grange adopted the following:

The National Grange representing as it does the agricultural element of every part of the United States, without intending to infringe any feature of its organic law, which forbids the discussion of any question of party politics, believes it to be not only its privilege but its duty to give expression to the universal voice of its membership in condemnation of all such legislation, either on the part of the general or state government, as tends to the injury of the great productive industries. In this spirit, and with no purpose to take part in the partisan politics of the country, we do hereby declare our disapprobation of the law demonetizing silver and committing the Government arbitrarily to any fixed day in the future for the resumption of specie payment, and do, therefore, hereby express our sympathy with the effort now being made in Congress for the repeal of these obnoxious measures.

The vote on the silver proposition stood 9 to 34; that on anti-resumption, 14 to 30. Both were carried, the west and south voting for and the east against them. The important acts of the next four days ending with Friday, may be summarized as follows:

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, which, after various amendments, was adopted. There is a uniform reduction all round. The master's salary will be \$1,000, instead of \$1,200; the treasurer's \$500, instead of \$600, and the secretary's \$1,500, instead of \$2,000. The lecturer is to be paid all travelling expenses incurred in the performance of his official duty—as formerly—and at the rate of \$4.00 a day, instead of \$5.00, as heretofore, for time spent in doing the work of his office. Members of the executive committee are subjected to precisely the same reduction as the lecturer; they are to receive \$4.00 a day, instead of \$5.00, for time spent in performing the duties of their office, and their travelling expenses. The secretary is allowed to have his office wherever most convenient for him. A recommendation that the master, secretary, and

treasurer shall receive their actual travelling expenses when engaged in the duties of their offices, was adopted; and so also, was a recommendation that the secretary be allowed no clerical help, except as authorized by executive committee.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel E. Adams, Minnesota; Overseer—J. J. Woodman, Michigan; Lecturer—Mortimer Whitehead, New Jersey; Steward—A. J. Vaughn, Mississippi; Assistant Steward—William Sims, Kansas; Chaplain—A. P. Forsyth, Illinois; Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, New York; Secretary—O. H. Kelly, Kentucky; Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Indiana; Ceres—Mrs. Samuel E. Adams, Minnesota; Pomona—Mrs. J. J. Woodman, Michigan; Flora—Mrs. Joseph T. Moore, Maryland; Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Carrie A. Hall, Kentucky.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. At the evening session the grange proceeded to elect two members of the executive committee, and Brother D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, and Brother S. H. Ellis of Ohio, were duly elected. STATE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE NATIONAL GRANGE. After much discussion it was resolved that the committee be instructed to prepare an amendment to the constitution providing that each state shall have "two votes in National Grange and one additional vote for each 10,000 paying members in excess of 10,000."

Under this arrangement, taking the paying membership of the order as reported by Secretary Kelly, on September 30, 1876, for a basis of calculation, Indiana would be entitled to five votes in the National Grange; Iowa, four; Kansas, three; Kentucky, four; Michigan, three; Mississippi, three; Missouri, five; Ohio, six; Pennsylvania, three; and Texas, four. These ten states, representing 354,902 paying members, would have in the National Grange forty votes; while the thirty-three states which represented the balance of the \$38,537 paying members, reported September 30, 1876, or 233,635 paying members would have sixty-six votes.

DISBURSEMENTS RESTRICTED, ETC. Brother Moore, Md., then moved to adopt that portion of the report providing that "no disbursements of funds of the National Grange be made hereafter, not even excepting salaries, except it has been passed upon by the executive committee." Motion adopted.

REPORT ON THE LECTURE FUND. Each state grange will hereafter, under regulations to be provided by the executive committee, have paid to them \$7.50 for each grange hereafter organized. The grange record, published by the executive committee, was, by vote, discontinued.

REPORT ON EDUCATION. Sister Washburne, of Col., from the committee on education, presented a lengthy and able report.

PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS. The committee on constitution and by-laws reported resolutions providing for printing and sending the proposed amendments to the constitution of the National Grange to the masters and secretaries of state granges as soon as possible, in view of the early meeting of many of the state granges; also providing how the amendments shall be acted upon, reported to the secretary of the National Grange, and when ratified proclaimed to the order.

MEMORIALS AND THE REVENUE LAWS. Brother Aiken, from committee on good of the order, reported upon the resolution of Brother Piollet, Pa., memorializing congress for changes in the revenue laws, that, as the matters were of great importance, and such as the National Grange should carefully consider before committing itself in an expression of opinion, and not having the proper information at hand to thoroughly consider the questions involved, the committee returned the papers and requested to be relieved from the further consideration thereof. Brother Chase, N. H., moved to concur in the report of the committee. Carried.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING THE PROCEEDINGS. Brother Davie introduced a resolution providing for printing the proceedings of the session and distributing them among the subordinate granges.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS AND ADJOURNMENT. Brother Chambers, Alabama, moved the grange now proceed to the installation of officers, and when that ceremony is performed that the master immediately close the grange. Adopted.

Brother John T. Jones then installed the new officers, making some very appropriate and feeling remarks as he installed the new master, which were replied to by Brother Adams in an able manner. After the officers had been duly installed, the minutes of the day read and approved, and a closing song, the eleventh annual session came to

an end. That good has been done all admitted; hope is greatly revived; let the good work go on.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES FOR KANSAS. During the winter the plans for spring planting, the lists of trees and vines are made, and the orders given for delivery in the spring. To aid our readers in making up their lists, we give the following varieties as taken from the Report of the State Board of Agriculture:

GENERAL LIST. Summer Varieties, in the Order of Ripening—Carolina Red June, Early Harvest, June Sweet, Cooper's Early White. Autumn Varieties, in the Order of Ripening—Lowell, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Barley's Sweet, Fameuse. Winter Varieties, in the Order of Ripening—Jonathan, Wagner, Missouri Pippin, Winesap, McAfee's Nonsuch, Rawle's Janet or Geneting, Ben Davis, Gilpin or Little Romanite.

ADDITIONAL LIST. Summer Varieties, in the Order of Ripening—Early Pennock, Golden Sweeting, American Summer Pearmain. Autumn Varieties, in the Order of Ripening—Fall Wine, Gravenstein, Buckingham, Smokehouse, Wine (syn. Pa. Redstreak), Orley. Winter Varieties, in the Order of Ripening—Yellow Belleflower, Red Winter Pearmain, or Red Lady Finger, Smith's Cider, Roman Stem, Swaar.

PEARS. Standards in the Order of Ripening—Bartlett, White Doyenne, Seckel, Lawrence, Beurre Easter. Dwarfs—Bartlett, Louise bon de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre Dell, Ot, Seckel, Beurre Easter.

Pear blight has destroyed most of the pear orchards planted at an early day. No locality, kind of soil or exposure seem to have an immunity from this destructive disease. It is a serious question whether this delicious fruit can be grown successfully in Kansas. No other obstacle seems to be in the way. Trees grow thriftily, and bear immense crops, until overtaken with blight.

PEACHES. Hale's Early, Early Tillotson, Early York, Coolidge's Favorite, Stump the World, Old Mixon, Free, Yellow Alberge, President, Grosse Mignonne, Morris White, Heath's Cling, Ward's Late Free. Good yields of peaches may be relied upon once in three years. A few favored localities will do better than this, but they are exceptional.

CHERRIES. Early Richmond, English Morello. PLUMS. The improved varieties of this fruit do not succeed well in this state on account of the curculio. Occasionally a person will secure partial crops of the Lombard, German Prune, and Blue Damson, by destroying the curculio each day, but it becomes an expensive luxury. Among the wild varieties, however, occasionally one is found that is very good. Selections have been made in Wyandotte county of some three varieties, one red and two amber color, that ripen in succession, the first in July. They are thin-skinned, sweet, and entirely free from that peculiar astringent property that is so peculiar to the wild varieties. We are informed that in the southwestern part of the state, near the Arkansas river, there are some very good varieties that have found their way to the Topeka, Kansas City, and other markets in the eastern portion of the state.

GRAPES. General List—Concord, Ives Seedling. These varieties succeed well in all parts of the state. The Concord is the grape for the million. The Ives has the merit of ripening about ten days earlier than the Concord, and therefore lengthens the season. This, however, can be accomplished with the Concord alone, by planting upon different exposures. A southern or eastern exposure will ripen the fruit from eight to twelve days earlier than a northern or western.

Additional List—Delaware, Martha, Catawba, Goethe, Allen's Hybrid, Dracut Amber. Those mentioned in this list (and many other varieties might be named) succeed well in some localities, but are not reliable throughout the state for general culture.

OTHER SMALL FRUITS. Currants—Large Red Dutch, White Dutch, White Grape, Cherry. Currants do well in Kansas if properly shaded and thoroughly mulched. The north side of an east-and-west fence is a good place. Gooseberries—Houghton's Seedling, American Seedling. Blackberries—Kittatiny. Raspberries—Doolittle's, Miami. Strawberries—Wilson's Albany.

FOREST TREES. This and the succeeding list was furnished by Prof. S. T. Kelsey: For Forest—Black Walnut, Cottonwood, Silver Maple, Osage Orange, Ash and Red Cedar.

Ornamental—Ash, Elm, Catalpa, Box Elder, Osage Orange, Sycamore, Golden and White Willows.

Evergreens—Red Cedar, Austrian, Scotch and White Pines. Hedge—Osage Orange. The following list of twelve varieties of apples best adapted to Kansas was prepared, by request, by W. E. Barnes, a nurseryman of ripe experience, of Vinland, Douglas county. Mr. B. places Jonathan in the fall list. Northern varieties ripen earlier here, and it is hard, sometimes, to make a distinction between late fall and early winter varieties:

Summer—Red June, Cooper's Early White, Lowell. Fall—Maiden's Blush, Jonathan, Pennsylvania Red Streak. Winter—Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Winesap, Willow Twig, Rawle's Genet, McAfee's Nonsuch.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOVER WIND ENGINE COMPANY, FREEPORT, - ILL. Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Anomalous Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. Proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has a patent self-cleaning tower, is a perfect self-regulator, will stop itself in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twenty foot running mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas. BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS. Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

SCOTT'S NON-POISONOUS Sheep Scab and Vermin Destroyer. It destroys Ticks and Vermin, cures Scab, water proof the fleece by preserving and adding to the natural yield, improves and greatly increases the growth of wool, and costs a little over 2 cents per sheep. The compound is warranted to contain no acids or mineral poisons, as arsenic, mercury, &c. Sold by SCOTT & SKEENE, Sole Proprietors, Westminsterland, Kansas. Liberal discount to Agents.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

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



PURE BRED BERKSHIRES.

I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by Imported "King" 1339 and Matchless Liverpool and out of fine sows sired by my famous old Boar Richard 1059. Lord Liverpool 237 and Lord Liverpool 201. Can sell at "let live" prices and will guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address, SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

GIDEON BAILEY,

Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED Poland-China Hogs.

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.



The undersigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINE HOGS, desires to call the attention of farmers and breeders to our fine herd of ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE. BLACK PRINCE 1025, Brod by Heber Humphrey England, at the head of the herd. Our Stock is all Registered in the American Berkshire Record, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. We have sows in pigs, sows with pigs by their side, and also a nice lot of pigs now ready for ship, and we would ask all who desire to procure first class BERKSHIRES to write or call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We have also a few choice Short-Horns for sale. L. W. MICKY, Vinton, Benton County, Iowa.

Breeders' Directory.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17943 at head of herd.

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

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 35 competitors.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep, 300 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

H. M. & W. P. SIBSON, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

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

M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks, Fowls, Cockerals, and White, Guinea, Write to me.

LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS FOWLS, Leavenworth, Kansas. Brahmas, Cockerals, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at \$3.00 per setting. A choice lot of Farbridge Cockerals for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

F. RANK LERCH, Waterville, Marshall Co., Kansas, Breeder of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kan. Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Figs, not kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Alwood and Hammond, Iowa. Emu's Importation in 1852. Also Chester Waxes Hogs, premium stock and later BASKA CROCKERS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$2.00 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep, 300 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri.

G. W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Hogs, 5 tons, and Dark Brahms Fowls; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Figs for sale at \$15 to \$20 per head. Eggs \$3.00 per case, containing three dozen.

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

W. W. ESTILL,

LEXINGTON, KY. PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From Imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

500,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants, &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisiana, Kansas.

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

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

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass, Oct Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Bottom prices. Try us. Price list from MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN, Box 1138, Kansas City, Mo.

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

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE CO., KANS. General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small fruit plants. Address G. F. ESKRIMATH, Box 972, Kansas City, Mo.

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

General Business Directory.

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

Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 129 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

GOLD WATCH and CHAIN only \$20.00.

See in the World's Sample and CHAIN FREE to agents. C. M. LININGTON, 47 Jackson St., Chicago.

AGENTS.

Miner Lamp Reductors, 30c. \$2.00 a Dozen. Nigger Head Hatch Saws, 35c. \$2.00 a Dozen. Patent Pocket Stove \$1.50. Send for Circulars.

C. W. FOSTER & CO.,

62 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

A LITTLE PLAIN TALK ABOUT OUR BOYS.

Three-fourths of all the American boys with whom we are acquainted, would do almost anything rather than work at a trade or some laborious calling for a living. They will clerk at starvation prices, become agents for anything under the sun, wait on tables at hotels, in restaurants, or even hire as bar tenders mixing whiskey and strychnine drinks for bummers, gamblers and guzzlers of all grades and descriptions. Boys from the towns and the cities, from everywhere, are hunting for places to make a living without work. Western towns are more than supplied with this respectable but impetuous class on the lookout for the royal road to wealth. From the college graduate to the young man who carries in his satchel a diploma from some commercial writing school, which says he has taken a "business course," which means, in fact, a smattering of book-keeping; all grades of intelligence, of natural talent and brightness, have the great American mania, to get a living without work. They are lounging about the hotels, the saloons, the street corners, trying to convince themselves that this is a cold, cruel world, when, in fact, they have the "blues," brought on by protracted laziness. We have a most substantial contempt for a lazy man, young or old, and it will somewhat relieve the intensity of our feelings to say plainly, that American homes are turning out at this time a large number of shallow-pated, lazy, professional humbugs, who should have been taught a trade. The fact is, that a smattering of the common branches taught in our schools, and the ability to write a legible hand, is taken for genius, and the fond parents encourage the boy to do something more honorable than to learn a trade, and the boy that would have earned a reputation in his community as a mechanic, ekes out a precarious living at the tag end of some profession. Foreign-born boys, and the sons of foreign-born parents, are taking the places to-day in our shops, as master mechanics, that could be held by American youths, but for their snobbish pride, which their parents have fostered and encouraged. It is high time parents on the farm and in the towns looked this subject square in the face, and undertook to so direct the education of their sons, and daughters too, for that matter, that a trade would not appear to the young man as an indication of inferiority.

THE MORTGAGE SKELETON.

Before you mortgage the homestead, think twice. The speculation contemplated may seem tempting; it may promise an almost certain large return, but go slow on placing your homestead, which shelters the wife and little ones, in the hands of another for the hope of gaining a few extra dollars in a trade, or the purchase of more land. Watch the friend and neighbor who has done this thing, expecting to meet the principal and interest with the returns of certain crops that did not yield as he counted on; see him with his haggard, careworn face, forcing a faint smile to meet your friendly salutation. If you could look through the walls and watch the sleepless man as he vainly tries to shut out the trouble of an overdue mortgage; if you could see the worry and anxious study, after the speculations failed upon which the mortgage has been based; if you could see the troubles these visions of homeless little ones bring; if you could thoroughly realize that not one time in twenty are these mortgages anything else than a curse to a man, day and night, you would let the new machinery, the adjoining 100 acres, the new improvements remain until they could be paid for without a mortgage. It all looks bright and fair before the mortgage is made, and it seems almost impossible to see a single reason against placing the mortgage on the farm, when it is so slight compared with the value of the farm. The future returns are to be counted on with so much certainty, and then the one, two and three year's time, whatever it may be, for its payment, looks to be a long way off, so far indeed, that there is a confidence that the amount can be made up, it is thought, from a half a dozen sources.

After the loan is made, time rushes along with increased speed, and there arises difficulties in securing even annual interest, and taxes that were not contemplated. As the time draws near for the payment of the principal, everything seems to conspire to make the payment impossible. Everybody wants every dollar due them; nobody pays who owes, the bottom falls out of the markets, down goes the price of land, and everything else has to sell. Instead of paying the principal, a renewal is asked for, and property is often sacrificed to meet even the interest, besides untold loss of time and strength is given to worry.

This is not all that comes with a mortgage. Neighbors and friends begin to shake their heads wisely, like owls, and talk over the affairs and credit and character of the mortgaged man, and although his integrity and honesty may be without a blemish, his failure to pay brings him under a cloud, and his every act is liable to misconstruction. Improvements which were to advance the interests of the neighborhood become, in the changed and altered circumstances of the man, foolish and dishonest speculations, in the light of his failure. Acquaintances who would have ap-

plauded had he succeeded, sneer with contempt at a failure that may have almost reached the door of success. The small mortgage of \$500 or \$1000 has often been, at the end of five years, with its accumulated interest, taxes and consequent losses, the load which has sunk the farm and the farmer, and so broken him in health, enterprise and spirit that he went to his premature grave a poor man, giving to his family only the inheritance of a broken, embittered life. What is true of mortgages on farms is equally so in all other business callings, with this difference, that the number of failures and mortgaged men are largely increased. All over the land this curse and dreaded skeleton of debt finds a place in three-fourths of all our homes. We say to our readers who are largely farmers, if there is no mortgage on the homestead, keep it free.

OUR REGRETS TO PETER AND JUBAL.

We have received from the Louisiana State Lottery officials, an invitation—in fact two of them, in big envelopes—to be present at the drawing of that huge, gambling, thieving concern; and it is stated on the handsome lithograph card, that Gen. P. T. Beauregard and Gen. Jubal Early are the commissioners who will superintend the drawing. No, gentlemen, we can't go. We were down through the sunny south with a number of comrades, for a little over four years, looking after Beauregard and Early, when they were engaged in a bigger fraud than they are now, and our time at present is so entirely taken up in making the money to pay our share of the taxes of that trip that we shall probably not be there. No, the more we think about your invitation, the more we are convinced that we can't go, not even in the interest of pacification; your prizes are too few, and your swamp fevers and other things too numerous.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"That Girl of Mine," which the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Bros., Phila., advertise as a true story of real life, in the best and most fashionable society in Washington, is a very readable book, if one wants to disengage one's mind from all distracting and troublesome things, and rally around something light and pleasant. What man, be he bachelor or pater, does not look back to the days when that girl of his was the charm of existence; and if he has left her far behind, he will delight to visit the dreamland again in company with this lovely girl; if, happily, she is still at his side, so much pleasanter the perusal for both. "Theo," a real love story, also published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., 306 Chestnut St., Phila., is by the author of "That Lass of Lowrie's," a serial recently published in Scribner's Monthly. It is full of romantic sentiment, and will undoubtedly just suit the majority of story readers. Mrs. Burnett has some native graces of style, and "Theo" is a good specimen of them. The book contains no unwholesome doctrine, and is indeed a picture of tender, womanly self-sacrifice and sweet reward.

WEATHER REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1877.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

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

Mean temperature 39°22 which is 0°46 above the average November temperature for the nine preceding years. Highest temperature 64°, on the 17th; lowest, 9°, on the 29th; range of temperature, 55°. Mean at 7 a. m., 36°07; at 2 p. m., 46°22; at 9 p. m., 38°45.

The first severe frost of the season occurred on the 5th, on which date the air above the ground was first cooled to freezing point. Until this date tender vegetation remained entirely uninjured in the gardens. The last severe frost of the spring was on April 24, which gives an interval of fully seven months, or 217 days, without severe frost.

Rain, 1.47 inches, which is 0.35 inches below the November average for the nine preceding years. Either rain or snow fell on nine days. The first snow of the season occurred on the 7th. There were also snow flurries on the 8th and 27th. In no instance was there snow enough to whiten the ground.

Mean cloudiness, 48.89 per cent, of the sky, the month being 0.83 per cent, cloudier than usual. Number of clear days, 13; (entirely clear, 5); half-clear, 6; cloudy, 11 (entirely cloudy, 6). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 49.67 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 58.38 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 43.67 per cent.

Wind—N. W., 41 times; S. W., 19 times; N. E., 11 times; S. E., 10 times; N., 3 times E., 3 times; S., twice; calm, once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 9,494 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 316 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 13.15 miles. The highest velocity was 55 miles an hour at 2 a. m., on the 5th.

Mean height of barometer, 29.169 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.189 in.; at 2 p. m., 29.132 in.; at 9 p. m., 29.186 in.; maximum, 29.643 in. on the 6th; minimum, 28.797 in.; range, 0.845 in. Relative humidity—Mean for the month, 73.79; at 7 a. m., 83.50; at 2 p. m., 58.68; at 9 p. m., 79.23; highest 100, on the 15th; lowest, 35.9 on the 9th. There was one fog.

TICE FOR DECEMBER.

1-3—Clouding and threatening, with severe rain or snow storms.  
4-6—Clear and cold.  
7-8—Clouding and threatening, with rain

or snow storms in places.  
9-10—Clear or fair and cold.  
11-14—Variable, generally clouding and threatening, with heavy rains and snow falls in places, accompanied by severe gales,  
15-17—Clear and cold.  
18-20—Clouding and threatening, with rain or snow.  
21-23—Clear, or fair and cold.  
24-25—Clouding and threatening, with heavy rain or snow storms and high winds.  
26-29—Clear and cold.  
30-31—Clouding and threatening, with rain or snow.

The warmer periods will be about the 2d, 8th, 12th, 19th, 25th, and 31st.  
The colder periods will be about the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th and 26th.

A BOOK OF 236 PAGES FOR TEN CENTS.

HAND-BOOK OF FINANCE.—A work of extended research and much study upon the greenback side of the question, by Dr. Jos. P. Root, formerly Lieut. Gov. of Kansas, and also late minister of the United States to Chili. This book will very much aid those who wish to study the money side of the question, and the facts and figures, presented will be found useful. The price of this work, in paper covers, 236 pages, when first issued, was placed at seventy-five cents per volume.

It will be sent free to every applicant sending 10 cents to pay cost of postage, mailing, etc. Dr. Root has generously placed 1000 copies of his work in our hands to be thus distributed to the people of the west, as a contribution from him upon this very important question. The gift of Dr. Root can be better appreciated when the fact is known that the first cost of this work is about 40 cents per volume.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The Kansas State Grange convened today, Tuesday, Dec. 11th, at Emporia, Kansas. A report of the proceedings will appear in next week's FARMER. It is to be sincerely hoped that the work of the Grange now in session will do something towards giving the order new life and vigor throughout the state.

EVERY COMMUNITY CAN SEND A CLUB.

Our Hard-Pan Club offer, which has been so successful in years past, will be continued for 1878 list. It is as follows:

10 names, to any number of postoffices in United States or Canada, accompanied with \$10, entitles the person sending the club to an extra copy of the paper for one year.

For each additional name add \$1.00 to the amount. All names must be sent at once, and money must accompany the order by draft, registered letter, express or postoffice order. Any person who will secure the names and money and forward the same, is empowered to act as agent. Commence your club at once and begin with the new year.

Now is the Time.—Start your clubs, friends, and get them in at once, commencing with the first paper of the year. During the past four years we have given our readers a larger paper than we promised every year, that is we have given by our supplement a larger number of pages. Give the old FARMER a few hours' work in your community. The Hard-Pan club, which gives you ten papers for \$10 for one year, besides an extra copy to the person making up the club, is giving every man a large weekly paper at almost cost. There are no humbug premiums to be paid for, no unpaid subscriptions that the cash paying subscribers must help to carry. Every man gets the paper in a club for the least possible money it can be made for. Remember, 10 names to any postoffice for \$10.

Our Paper.—We present our readers a 12-page paper this week, with a large variety of reading matter. The premium essay on Diseases of Swine, will be found worth, to every farmer, a dozen times what he has paid for this paper. It will be continued through several issues. We shall publish next week, information frequently inquired for by letter, in and out of the state: How to pre-empt land; How to get a homestead; and How to get a soldier's claim; with a list of the land districts, their boundaries and officers. The garden, the orchard, the flocks and herds and the grain crops will not be forgotten.

Two More Issues.—Two more issues complete volume 15. By February 1st, the FARMER will appear in a new dress, clear, bright and handsome. Volume 16 we shall make the most interesting and useful yet presented our readers.

A Farm Journal is a farmer's newspaper, bearing the same relation to him that the trade papers do to mechanics, the law magazines to lawyers, and the medical journals to doctors; and all through the various callings there are papers and magazines specially devoted to the work of presenting the latest discoveries, the most useful and practical information in which their readers are interested. A paper like the FARMER is the newspaper for those engaged in the various branches of Agriculture. A man can no more keep pace with the progress of the times without reading, than plants can grow without the aid of light. The old and foolish prejudice against agricultural papers because they lead to making book farmers, has almost disappeared; as every man who has a grain of common-sense knows that farmers' papers are made up by farmers themselves, and that these discussions about farm affairs are just what are wanted.

THE SILVER QUESTION.  
The leading political journals of the west as well as the agricultural press are almost a unit upon the justice of remonetizing silver. The severe censure of the position assumed by the President in his message, leads to very strong hope that the bill will pass over his veto—should that be necessary. The representatives from Kansas in both houses of Congress would not represent one-twentieth of their constituents if they failed to vote for the silver bill. The following extracts present the almost unanimous feeling of the west.

Hayes' plea that a part of the bonds sold since silver was demonetized were paid for in gold coin, and therefore should be paid in gold coin by the government, is a lie on the facts. These sales have been an exchange simply of the new for the old bond, and not a dollar of gold coin has been paid in.—Indianapolis Sun.

The President encourages the false pretenses of the gold sharps, and if he will have it that the silver compromise shall fail, the result is more likely to be rag money than the triumph of the single standard. The next President will be a man who will sign the Bland bill.—Cincinnati Commercial.

In discussing the silver feature of this topic Mr. Hayes shows that he is a crafty reasoner, and cannot avoid a display of extraordinary partiality towards the bondholders. He would have silver remonetized provided the silver dollar is made heavy enough to bring it up to the present value of gold! How magnanimous! Should anything happen to reduce silver to a lower standard than the present, or to raise the merchantable value of gold, the next thing in order would be to add a few more grains to the silver dollar! Don't tinker with the currency, has been the cry of the bullionists, and yet they propose to open the door to an abundance of that sort of thing. In the discussion of the whole subject of finance, Mr. Hayes displays a wonderful amount of ignorance or downright deception.—New Haven Union.

We must conclude that the President has fallen into a very strange error. He insists in one place that the public debt now outstanding shall be paid in nothing but gold, and in another place that silver may be employed to bring about specie payments, presumably by redeeming greenbacks in that kind of coin. Are not our greenbacks part of the public debt, and is it fair to pay them off in silver when the latter coin is not good enough for the holders of other forms of indebtedness? In other words are we to have one kind of money for the people who hold greenbacks and another for the nabobs who hold the bonds? Is the debt on which we pay interest more sacred than that on which we pay nothing at all?—Inter-Ocean.

The message is long and interesting. It contains the passage given to the country a few days ago by the New York Sun, and the President goes farther and fares worse as to the silver question, which we regard as a great mistake on his part, and a misfortune to the country. The President's message gives evidence that he has not been able to master the silver question. It is possible that he may be better informed by the time the silver bill, which will pass both houses of Congress, is before him. The demonetizers have depreciated that metal, and make its depreciation the objection to its restoration.—Cincinnati Commercial.

President Hayes is not disposed to favor remonetization of the old silver dollar, except for a very limited service. In this he antagonizes the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of the United States, and lays himself liable to being justly censured for trying to play into the hands of the Wall street sharks and bondholder's ring.—Omaha Bee.

The strength developed by the advocates of the silver bill was unexpectedly large. It had been feared that the President's message would have a tendency to modify sentiment somewhat, but the vote demonstrated the gratifying fact that it had no effect whatever. Senator Jones and other friends of the measure say this vote is a fair indication of the sentiment of the Senate on the silver question and that there is strength enough to pass the bill over the President's veto.—Atchison Champion.

The west is solid—very solid—on the silver question; it will remain so until the silver question is decided as the west desires it shall be decided. Every state, every Congressional district, every county, every township, every school district, is of the same way of thinking on this question. Every Congressman from the west must support it, or prepare to retire to private life. There will be no place for anti-silver men in the next Congress.—Chicago Tribune.

Markets.

Leavenworth Produce Market.  
LEAVENWORTH, December 10, 1877.  
WHEAT—No. 2, \$1.12 1/2; No. 3, \$1.06 1/2; No. 4, \$0.98 1/2.  
CORN—Market price for choice white 25¢; yellow, 23¢; shippers paid 23¢.  
POTATOES—Early Rose, 35¢; Peach Blows, 30¢.

Leavenworth Live-Stock Market.  
LEAVENWORTH, December 10, 1877.  
CATTLE—3 1/2¢ for shipping; butchers are paying 24¢; demand light.  
HOGS—The prices paid were 3 1/2¢; by packers, market steady with a good demand and receipts good.

Atchison Produce Market.  
ATCHISON, December 10, 1877.  
WHEAT—No. 2, fall, \$1.05, No. 4, do., 92¢; No. 2, spring, 88¢; No. 3, do., 82¢; rejected, do., 76¢.  
RYE—No. 2, 86¢.  
OATS—No. 2, 1 1/2¢; white, 17¢.  
BARLEY—No. 2, 25¢; No. 3, 20¢; rejected, —c.  
CORN—In the ear, 20¢; shelled, 23¢; new corn, 24¢.  
FLAXSEED—\$1.60.

Kansas City Produce Market.  
KANSAS CITY, December 10, 1877.  
WHEAT—Steady and firm; No. 2, \$1.19 1/2; No. 3, \$1.07 1/2; No. 4, 91 1/2¢; rejected, 77¢; No. 2 spring, 90¢; No. 3, 83¢.  
CORN—Firm; spot, higher, No. 2, 23 1/2¢; rejected, 25 1/2¢.  
OATS—Quiet; No. 1, 19 1/2¢.  
RYE—Quiet; No. 2, 42 1/2¢; rejected, 39¢.  
BUTTER—Nominal.  
EGGS—20¢.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.  
KANSAS CITY, December 10, 1877.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 148; shipments, 350; very quiet; choice cattle a little firmer, sale Colorado steers, \$2.80; 34¢; native shippers, extra, \$1.50; bid.  
HOGS—Receipts, 1,850; steady; range of sales \$3.95; 4 1/2¢.

New York Produce Market.  
NEW YORK, December 10, 1877.  
GOLD—Opened at 129 1/2, and advanced to 130 1/2, at which it closed. The strength of the market on the prospective silver legislation at Washington.  
CARRYING RATES—2 1/2¢ per cent.  
SILVER—Bare, \$1.20 1/2; greenbacks; \$1.17, gold; silver coin, 1/2¢ per cent. discount.  
GOVERNMENT BONDS—Quiet.  
RAILROAD BONDS—Irrregular.  
STATE BONDS—Quiet.

STOCKS—The market opened firm and a fraction higher, but soon became weak and under a pressure to sell the price declined 1/4 per cent. Towards one o'clock there was a recovery of 1/8 per cent., but the market was heavy with a declining tendency and shortly before the close, when there was a recovery of 1/4 per cent., from the lowest point of the day, and at the close there was a general reaction of 1/4 per cent.

New York Produce Market.  
NEW YORK, December 10, 1877.  
FLOUR—Shipping grades higher, others dull and heavy; superfine western, and state, \$5.00; 65¢; common to good, \$5.50; 75¢; good to choice, \$5.80; 80¢; white wheat extra, \$6.00; 85¢; St. Louis, \$5.50; 85¢. WHEAT—In fair demand, No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.34 1/2; No. 2, do., No. 1, 40¢; No. 1, Milwaukee spring, \$1.56; 136¢.  
RYE—Western, unchanged; 73¢/74¢.  
BARLEY—Firm.  
CORN—In less demand and firm; mixed 64¢, mixed, steamer, 63¢; new white western, 60¢.  
OATS—Higher; mixed western, and state, 35¢; 41¢; white, do., 38¢; 44¢.  
COFFEE—16¢.  
SUGAR—Dull and unchanged.  
MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans, new, 35¢; 48¢.  
RICE—Quiet and firm.  
PORK—New mess, \$13.87 1/2; 13.63 1/2.  
BEEF—Middles, 63¢.  
LARD—Steam, \$5.50; 53¢.  
BUTTER—Western, 96¢; 1 1/2¢.  
EGGS—Western, 21¢; 24¢.  
WHISKY—\$1.10.

Chicago Produce Market.  
CHICAGO, December 10, 1877.  
FLOUR—Steady.  
WHEAT—Active; No. 1 spring \$1.10; 111 1/2¢; No. 2, spring, \$1.05; cash or December, No. 2, \$1.04 1/2; 104 1/2¢.  
CORN—35¢, cash or December.  
OATS—23 1/2¢; 25 1/2¢, cash.  
RYE—55¢.  
BARLEY—61¢; 61 1/2¢.  
PORK—Irregular; generally lower; \$12.60, cash.  
LARD—\$7.35, cash or December; readily un-  
BULK MEATS—\$4.30; 4.25; 6.50.  
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.05.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.  
CHICAGO, December 10, 1877.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300. Choice sold at \$4.00; 3.00, with stronger feeling; native breeders and stockers, \$3.10; 3.00; native butchers, selling readily un-  
changed; cows, \$2.25; 2.00; bulls, \$1.50; 1.40; corn fed Texans, \$4.00; Colorado cows, \$3.00; 3.25; steers \$4.50; 3.65.  
HOGS—Receipts, 43,000. \$4.40; 4.45, mixed packing; 4.35; light, \$4.10; 4.35; all sold.  
SHEEP—Receipts, 950. Steady, \$3.30; 4.12 1/2¢.

St. Louis Produce Market.  
ST. LOUIS, December 10, 1877.  
FLOUR—In fair demand; fall extra, \$4.65; 4.85; XX \$5.15; 5.20; XXX, \$5.65; 5.75.  
WHEAT—Dull; No. 2, red, \$1.23 1/2; 1.23 1/2, No. 4 do. \$1.10 bid.  
CORN—Firm; 46 1/2¢; 47¢.  
OATS—Better; 27 1/2¢; 27 1/2¢.  
RYE—Lower; 55¢; 55 1/2¢.  
BARLEY—Dull; medium western; 55¢; 57 1/2¢; sales of sample lots of Kansas, 65¢.  
WHISKY—Quiet; \$1.05.  
BUTTER—Good demand for best grades, prime to selected dairy, 17¢; 25¢; prime to choice country, 16¢; 30¢ EGGs—Dull; fresh, 18¢.  
PORK—Unsettled; \$13.10; 12 1/2¢.  
DRY SALT MEATS—Very quiet; 4¢, 6¢, 6 1/2¢, salted on cars.  
LARD—Dull; clear sides, 8 1/2¢.  
BACON—Higher; \$7.90.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.  
ST. LOUIS, December 10, 1877.  
HOGS—Active and stronger; demand exceeds supply; light, \$3.75; 4.00; packing, \$4.20; 4.45; butchers' to extra, \$4.30; 5.50. Steady, 10.40.  
CATTLE—Moderate demand for fat shipping steers good butchers' stock firm; other grades slow; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.75; 5.00; fair to good, \$4.25; 4.50; fair to choice butchers' steers \$3.25; 4.00; do. cows and heifers, \$3.00; 4.00; good grass Texans, \$3.30; 3.50; good to choice corn fed Texans, \$3.65; 4.00; feeding steers, \$3.50; 3.65; stockers, \$4.50; 4.00. Receipts, 2,000.  
SHEEP—In good demand; good to choice \$3.75; 50¢ common to fair, \$2.75; 3.65. Receipts, 350.

Baltimore Corn Market.  
BALTIMORE, December 10, 1877.  
CORN—Western, quiet and easier; old western mixed, spot, and December, 65¢; new western mixed spot 63¢; December, 63 1/2¢; January, 67¢; February, 62¢; western, steamer, 56 1/2¢.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.  
WHEAT—Per bu. spring..... 50  
Fall No. 2..... 1.10  
No. 3..... 1.00  
No. 4..... .90  
CORN—Per bu. New..... 40  
White Old..... 22  
Yellow..... 22  
OATS—Per bu..... 16  
OATS—Per bu..... 12  
BARLEY—Per 100 lbs..... 25  
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs..... 3.75  
No. 2..... 3.25  
No. 3..... 3.00  
No. 4..... 2.75  
CORN MEAL..... 1.09  
CORN CHOP..... .75  
RYE CHOP..... .60  
COGN & OATS..... .60  
BRAN..... .60  
SHORT..... .75

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Shin Steak per lb..... 12 1/2  
Round..... 10  
Roasts..... 10  
Fore Quarter Dressed, "..... 6  
Hind "..... 6  
By the carcass "..... 7  
MUTTON—Chops per lb..... 12 1/2  
Roast..... 10  
By the carcass per lb..... 10  
VEAL—Steaks per lb..... 15  
Roasts..... 12 1/2  
By the carcass per lb..... 8  
PORK—Steaks per lb..... 10  
Roast..... 10  
By the carcass per lb..... 6  
SAUSAGE—Per lb..... 12 1/2

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee  
Country produce quoted at buying prices.  
APPLES—Per bushel..... 40  
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy..... 2.50  
Medium..... 2.50  
Common..... 1.25  
Caster..... 1.25  
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice..... 12  
Medium..... 12  
CHEESE—Per lb..... 10 to 12 1/2  
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh..... 25 to 30  
LARD—Per 100 lbs..... 5.25 to 5.50  
VINEGAR—Per gal..... 30 to 40  
POTATOES—Per bushel..... 1.50 to 1.75  
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz..... 1.50 to 1.75  
Chickens, Dressed, per lb..... .07  
Turkeys..... .09  
Geese..... .10  
ONIONS—Per bu..... 40 to 50  
CABBAGE—Per dozen..... 40 to 75  
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu..... 75 to 90

Topeka Lumber Market.

Joist and Scantling..... \$ 23.00  
Rough boards..... 23.00  
No. 1..... 21.00  
Fencing..... No. 2..... 23.00  
No. 3..... 21.00  
Common boards, surface..... 25.00  
Stock..... D..... 35.00  
"..... A..... 42.50  
"..... B..... 45.00  
Finishing Lumber..... 35.00 to 55.00  
Flooring..... 25.00 to 35.00  
Shingles..... 3.00 to 4.00  
Lath..... 4.60

Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.  
HIDES—Green..... .06 to .64  
Dry Flat..... .12 to .14  
Dry Salt..... .10  
Calif. Green..... .08  
Kip, Green..... .05 to .60  
Sheep Pelts, green..... .05 to .60  
Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price.  
TALLOW in Cakes..... .06

December 12, 1877.

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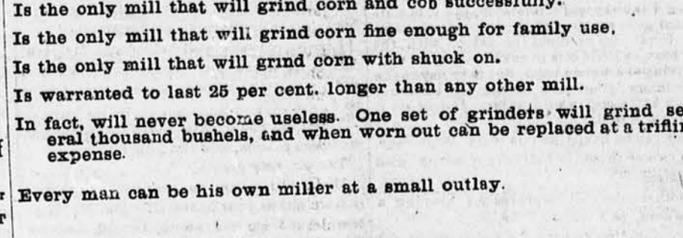
The Big Giant Meets a Want Long Felt.

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In fact, will never become useless. One set of grinders will grind several thousand bushels, and when worn out can be replaced at a trifling expense.

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The above are all sweep mills and are complete, and can be driven only with horse-power.

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WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

Kansas City, Mo.



THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending December 12, 1877

Anderson County—J. W. Coltra, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by S. Davenport, Walker Tp., Nov. 10, 1877, one horse colt 2 yrs old, bay, both right feet white, no mark on forehead, no marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John P. Oswald, Walker Tp., Nov. 23, 1877, one yearling steer, medium size, white face, hind legs, underbit in right ear. Valued at \$16.

FILLY—Taken up by Robert Sutherland, Walker Tp., Nov. 23, 1877, one small bay filly 3 yrs old, no marks on brands. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Agnew, Reeder Tp., Nov. 23, 1877, one yearling steer, no marks on brands visible. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Christ Hartest, Monroe Tp., one yearling heifer, medium size, no marks on brands visible. Valued at \$15.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm H. Platt, Pottawatomie Tp., (Capitola P. O.) November 18, 1877, one small heifer, white face, white hind legs, no marks on forehead, no marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

BULL—Taken up by George G. Winkles, Hiawatha Tp., (Hiawatha P. O.) November 19, 1877, one roan bull 2 yrs old, underbit on left ear. Valued at \$12.

Cherokee County—Ed McPherson, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Hubbard, Lowell Tp., November 19, 1877, one red heifer 2 yrs old, under half crop in each ear. No value stated.

COW—Taken up by J. C. Hubbard, Lowell Tp., November 20, 1877, one red cow, large white spot in forehead, crop of left ear, underbit in right ear, 4 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

Douglas County—Charles Rappely, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by John Kilkenny, Severance, November 19, 1877, one iron gray filly about 2 yrs old, 14 hands high, white face, white hind legs, no marks on forehead, no marks on brands. Valued at \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Porter Sprague, Wayne Tp., October 5, 1877, one white steer, no marks on brands. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by B. D. Williams, Iowa Tp., November 22, 1877, one dark mare, 2 yrs old, 15 hands high, collar and saddle marks. Valued at \$35.

Also, one light bay pony, valued at \$15 hands high, supposed to be 2 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Schmidt, Wolf River Tp., November 22, 1877, one light gray horse about 14 yrs old, hind in right eye, mane, light gray tail, 14 marks on brands, 15 or 16 hands high. Valued at \$25.

CALF—Taken up by A. W. Taylor, Taylor Tp., November 27, 1877, one light red brand, stag steer calf, scar on left hip, no marks on brands. Valued at \$10.

Douglas County—E. H. Diggs, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Daniel Covey, Lawrence, December 1, 1877, one small-sized, bay, 2-year old filly, no marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by M. Sanders, Lawrence, September 20, 1877, one bay horse 15 hands high, mane, hind legs on left side, hind in right eye, mane, light gray tail, 14 marks on brands, 15 or 16 hands high. Valued at \$25.

BULL—Taken up by C. W. Ingie, Willow Springs Tp., October 18, 1877, one bull 2 or 3 years old, red and white, no marks on brands. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Winkler, Wakarusa, November 18, 1877, one bay mare 3 yrs old, 15 hands high, branded M on right shoulder, small spots in face. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Winkler, Wakarusa, November 18, 1877, one bay mare 3 yrs old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded M on right shoulder, small spots in face. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by John C. Gray, Willow Springs Tp., November 15, 1877, one black horse, 2 yrs old, 15 hands high, no marks on brands. Valued at \$35.

Also, one bay horse 3 yrs old, right hind foot white, blaze in face. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by O. Eudora, Taylor Tp., November 18, 1877, one dark bay mare 2 yrs old, light spring, no marks on brands. Valued at \$25.

Also, one iron gray mare, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by E. H. Vanhusen, Willow Springs Tp., October 4, 1877, one bay horse, 3 yrs old, hind foot white, no other marks on brands. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by N. Simon, Marion Tp., November 15, 1877, one red and white spotted steer 2 yrs old, no marks on brands. Valued at \$20.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. D. Jones, Cedar Tp., Nov. 1, 1877, one light, no red filly, blaze in face, painting out before it comes to nose, right hind foot, white above pastern, hind legs, white hind legs, white tail. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by E. J. Doyle, Franklin Tp., Nov. 20, 1877, one black and white yearling steer, forehead and neck partly white, some white on hind quarters, white spotted on belly, small white spot on tail, no other marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by John W. Omer, Netawaka Tp., Nov. 29, 1877, one red and white cow, 4 yrs old, crop of both ears, hump on left hind leg. Valued at \$20.

Also, one white cow with red neck and head, 6 yrs old, crop of right ear, no other marks. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

SHOATS—Taken up by Mary M. Artley and E. G. Conkling, Kentucky Tp., November 22, 1877, one spotted pig, weight about 110 lbs. Also, six shoats same color and size as above, crop of each ear.

STEER—Taken up by A. Hosler, Delaware Tp., November 9, 1877, one small red, yearling steer, white strip across shoulders, belly, dim figure 1 on left hip. Valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Gregg, Delaware Tp., November 12, 1877, one sorrel mare, 3 yrs old, 14 hands high, no marks on brands. Valued at \$35.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Harris, J. P. Sherman, November 18, 1877, one brown cow, 4 yrs old, hind legs, white hind legs, white tail. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by John H. Scott, and posted before Wm. Kellar, Taylor Tp., November 28, 1877, one bright bay filly, 1 year old, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Harris, J. P. Sherman, November 18, 1877, one brown cow, 4 yrs old, hind legs, white hind legs, white tail. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Harris, J. P. Sherman, November 18, 1877, one light gray pony mare, about 13 1/2 hands high, for 10 years old, branded X on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Also, one brown mare colt, 2 yrs old, hind foot white, star in forehead, no marks on brands. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by James R. Johnson, Kentucky Tp., November 18, 1877, one light gray pony mare, about 13 1/2 hands high, for 10 years old, branded X on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. Gobhart, of Burlington Tp., one bay mare pony, hind legs, white face, hind legs spotted, hind legs, 3 years old. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J. K. Rogers, of Burlington Tp., one yearling steer, medium size, white face, hind legs, underbit in right ear, mark of one would on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. P. Crowl, Blue Tp., one dark brown mare, both hind feet white, white spot on forehead, 3 years old, branded "E" on left shoulder, mark of one would on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Neugebauer, Emmet Tp., July 27, 1877, one bay mare, supposed to be 6 years old, lame in left hind foot, scar on right hip, no brands. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by James Conkling, Bellevue Tp., September 10th, 1877, one sorrel horse, 3 years old, hind legs high, white face, feet and ankles, small white spot on left shoulder, scar on left shoulder, branded "C" on right ear. Taken up by J. B. Kersey, Center Tp., November 10th, 1877, one red steer calf, 6 months old, right ear underbit, hind legs, crop and underbit of tail. Valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by J. E. Crowl, St. George Tp., November 3, 1877, one black mare, about 14 hands high, no marks on brands. Valued at \$20.

BULL CALF—Taken up by Otto Carlson, Blue Valley Tp., November 1st, 1877, one dark brown bull calf, white hind legs, underbit on left ear, supposed to be 7 months old. Valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by John O'Farrell, Emmet Tp., November 12th, 1877, one white heifer, red ears, split in right ear, underbit on left ear, supposed to be one year old. Valued at \$10.

MULE—Taken up by James Marks, Emmet Tp., November 3, 1877, one mule, 13 1/2 or 14 hands high, supposed to be 2 years old, no marks on brands. Valued at \$10.

STEER CALF—Taken up by August Swanson, Blue Valley Tp., November 22d, 1877, one deep red steer calf, white spot in forehead, supposed to be seven months old. Taken up by Theodore Leinbach, Vienna Tp., November 17th, 1877, one brindie yearling heifer, right hind foot white, a hump punched in forehead. Valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Arnold, Louisville Tp., November 18th, 1877, one bay mare, hind feet white, no marks on brands. Also, one brown mare 1 year old, star in forehead. Also, one black pony mare, 2 yrs old, forehead, branded with "F" on left shoulder, supposed to be 2 years old. Also, 1 roan mare, 2 years old, no marks on brands.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Riley W. Motter, November 2d, A. D. 1877, one pony, hind legs, bay color, branded "D" on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Solomon Secrest, Jackson Tp., November 1st, 1877, one 2-year-old steer, color red, no marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by C. Day, Ashland Tp., November 28th, 1877, one red steer, 2 years old, white spots in forehead, lower end of tail white. Valued at \$15.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. B. Kinnor, Soldier Tp., November 21st, one white heifer, with white in left ear, no other marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by N. Stanley, Soldier Tp., November 21st, one red yearling steer, with white in the letter "D" on the left hip. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by A. M. Garrison, Auburn Tp., November 21st, one bay mare, hind feet white, no marks on brands; about 2 years old. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by E. Wherry, of Auburn Tp., November 10th, one bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, no marks on brands. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by J. B. Taylor, Silver Lake Tp., November 18th, one black horse colt, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Moffitt, of Auburn Tp., November 23d, 1877, one bay mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the left shoulder "H E", no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by G. W. Moffitt, of Auburn Tp., December 6th, one red cow, about 14 years old, no marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

ROUSE—Taken up by T. J. Byres, of Colfax Tp., November 12th, 1877, a small bay horse colt, supposed to be 4 years old, white stripe in face, hind foot white, no other marks on brands; posted before F. J. Cooper, J. P.

MARE—Taken up by T. J. Byres, of Colfax Tp., November 12th, 1877, one bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, no marks on brands. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by T. J. Byres, of Colfax Tp., November 12th, 1877, one bay cow, 3 years old, star in forehead, no marks on brands. Valued at \$25.

WYANDOTT COUNTY—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by R. H. Brown, Quindaro Tp., November 11th, 1877, one roan horse, about 5 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, tall build, rubbed. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Acquilla Purcell, in Wyandott Tp., November 11th, one red heifer, 3 years old, under bit and over bit in left ear, swallow fork in right ear. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by J. W. Wheat, in Wyandott Tp., November 11th, 1877, one pale red cow, some white on back, white face, underbit on left ear, and white in right ear, belly and forehead, crop of left ear, and white in right ear. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by A. S. Conly, Quindaro Tp., one cow, white face, underbit on left ear, and white in right ear, belly and forehead, crop of left ear, and white in right ear. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Thomas, Wyandott Tp., November 20th, one red and white heifer, 1 year old, no marks on brands. Valued at \$10.

Also, one red steer about 3 years old, branded "E" on left hip and "A B" on right hip. Valued at \$20.

Waubesa County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. S. Plummer, Mission Creek Tp., November 20th, 1877, one 2-year-old heifer, white, with red spots on the sides, no other marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

CALF—Taken up by Leonard Rounse, Kaw Tp., December 3d, 1877, the following strays, to-wit: one black bull calf, valued at \$10.

Also, one heifer calf, white and red stripes on, red head and neck. Valued at \$10.

Also, one dark-brown horse, 10 hands high, 1 year old, posted before F. J. Cooper, J. P.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Bell, Mt. Creek Tp., on the 23rd day of August, one dark bay pony mare, saddle and collar marks, about 15 hands high, hind feet white, no marks on brands. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Charles Sheppard, Waubesa County Tp., November 21st, one red and white spotted steer, about 2 years old, no marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Blasey, Waubesa County Tp., November 21st, one black horse, small size, about 14 hands high, from 6 to 9 years old, with some collar marks, no white brand on left shoulder resembling a letter "O". Valued at \$25.

Strays for the Week ending December 5th, 1877.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Willott, Elm Tp., a brown horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the left shoulder "H B", some white on the left hind foot, a few white hairs in forehead, saddle marks, shod in front. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Mrs. Lane H. Kime, of Greenwood Tp., November 9th, 1877, one yearling red steer, white stripe between horns. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. G. Bayne, of Rural Tp., (Ottawa P. O.) November 4th, 1877, one red and white spotted yearling steer. Valued at \$15.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Leona Nell, of Jefferson Tp., one roan steer, 1 year old, branded on left hip with letters "E H" or "F H", small size. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. G. Bayne, of Rural Tp., one spotted yearling steer, marked with two silts on the left ear. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by A. W. Myers, of Delaware Tp., one bay mare pony, 3 years old, white mark on back, supposed to have been caused by saddle, white spot in face, branded on left hip with letter "J". Valued at \$20.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Hamilton Howard, Jackson Tp., (one and one-half mile west of Neosho Rapids) November 18th, 1877, one cow, 3 years old, white and red, white spots in face, white under belly, white and red legs, no marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by C. H. Winkington, living in Agnes City Tp., (Allen P. O.) one sorrel mare, 3 years old, white stripe in face, hind in right eye, lame in right shoulder, white on right hind foot, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$25.

Also, one dark bay horse colt, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, supposed to be 7 months old. Valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by Hugh Vandorfer, living in Center Tp., November 12th, 1877, posted before L. O. Priest, J. P., one 2-year-old bay horse colt, right hind foot white, no other marks on brands. Valued at \$25.

Also, one dark bay horse colt, small white spot in face, no marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

Also, one dark bay mare colt, supposed to be 1 year old, light spring, about medium size, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$15.

Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. Bendorf, West Tp., November 18th, 1877, one red and white Texas steer, 4 years old, swallow fork in right ear, split in left ear, branded "C D" on right hip, point of right horn broken off. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Isiah Green, Stanton Tp., Nov. 19, one red yearling heifer, white under belly, no other marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by C. H. Fennelich, Stanton Tp., one iron-gray horse, 2 years old, 12 hands high, blaze on light colored mane and tail, left hind foot white, no other marks on brands. Valued at \$37 1/2.

Also, one sorrel mare colt, 1 year old, with silver mane and tail, white star in forehead. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Thos. Crawford, near Middle Creek Tp., November 18th, one red and white spotted yearling steer with swallow fork in the point of each ear, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

Also, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, brand of some kind on the right hip, letter not known, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

McPherson County—John H. Wright, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. Hempstead, of Groveland Tp., one black and white spotted steer, both ears notched "H", branded "H" on left hip. Valued at \$15.

Also, one brown steer, branded "H" on left side and hip, both ears notched. Valued at \$10.

Both small in size and 3 and 4 years old.

Neosho County—Walter J. Ingram, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Elias Woodburn, Wetmore Tp., one 1-year-old dark iron gray filly, white spot in forehead, no marks on brands. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by S. B. Rucker, Harrison Tp., one light red 5-year-old cow, white in forehead, and white along the flanks. Valued at \$25.

Rush County—A. McCann, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Deltz, of Banner Tp., November 26th, 1877, one dark brown mare, both hind feet white, star in forehead, and white nose, weighs about nine hundred pounds. Valued at \$25.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up on November 14, 1877, by O. W. Sidwell, of Mission Tp., one Texas steer about 4 years old, a brand "H H" on left side, and is colored red and white; also a brand "H H" on left hip. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up on November 18, 1877, by Eugene Argo, of Auburn Tp., one dark iron gray mare, about 4 years old, white stripe in face, hind foot white. Valued at \$40.

Also, one dark bay horse, about 3 years old, white spot on end of nose, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, no marks on brands. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Robert Mitchell, of Williamsport Tp., one black filly mare, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, white on right shoulder with the letter "X", or a Texas brand. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by James Swan, of Mission Tp., November 10th, one gray mare, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a dim brand on left shoulder supposed to be "H", no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by D. C. Hamilton, of Mission Tp., November 6th, one bay mare 3 years old, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.

Also, one sorrel yearling mare, star in forehead, white ring around left fore foot, no marks on brands to be seen. Valued at \$25.

Woodson County—H. N. Holloway, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jackson Dumond, Eminence Tp., November 13th, 1877, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Macdonald, of Belmont Tp., one red and white steer, branded with the letter "C" on left hip, and "D" on right hip. Valued at \$15.

Wyandott County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by F. E. Robinson, Shawnee Tp., October 27th, one brindie cow, 1 year old, white spot on back, 6 or 8 years old, no marks on brands.

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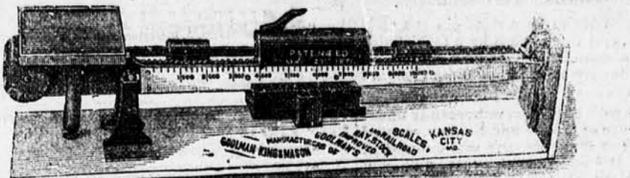
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December 12, 1877.

tion to the following recommendations of secretary of war: 1. That provision be made for supplying to the army a more abundant and better supply of...

NAVY DEPARTMENT. Report of secretary of the navy showed that we have six squadrons now engaged in the protection of our foreign commerce and other duties pertaining to the navy service...

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. The report of the postmaster-general contains in full the condition of the postoffice department. The ordinary revenue of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, including receipts for the money of the order business, official stamps, and stamped envelopes, amounted to the sum of \$27,351,553.23.

THE REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. continues general suggestions as to the administration of justice, to which I invite your attention. The members of the circuit courts of the United States is now such that serious delays to the great injury and expense of suitors by causing a remedy should be...

THE INDIAN TRIBES. The present condition of the Indian tribes on the territory of the United States, and our relations with them, are fully set forth in the reports of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs.

I cannot too urgently recommend to congress that prompt and liberal provision be made for the conscientious fulfillment of all engagements entered into by the government with the Indian tribes.

I invite the attention of congress to the importance of statements made by the secretary of the interior, concerning depositions committed upon timber lands of the United States and the necessity of the preservation of the forest.

I would also call the attention of congress to the statement made by the secretary of the interior, concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands not surveyed west of the one hundredth meridian.

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tenure, would make a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time legalizing the business of cattle raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

AGRICULTURE. The report of the commissioner of agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has prevailed in the agricultural industry of the country for the past year.

The report shows our agricultural progress during the year, and contains a statement of the work done by this department for the advancement of agricultural industry upon which the prosperity of our people so largely depends.

The efforts of the department to increase the production of important articles of consumption will, it is hoped, improve the demand for labor and advance the business of the country, and eventually result in saving some of the many millions that are annually paid to foreign nations for sugar and other products, which habitual use has made necessary in our domestic every day life.

THE LIFE BOARD. on behalf of the United States executive department, at the international exposition of 1876, has conceived its labor. The final report of the board was transmitted to congress at its last session.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Congress is empowered by the constitution with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, in which the seat of government of the nation is located.

Congress is empowered by the constitution with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, in which the seat of government of the nation is located. The interests of the district, having a direct representative in congress, are entitled to special consideration and care at the hands of the general government.

The commissioners also ask attention to the importance of the marshes bordering the city of Washington, and their views upon this subject are concurred in by the members of the board of health, whose report is also herewith transmitted.

I wish also to ask your special attention to the need of additional facilities for the education of the children of the employees of the government.

I earnestly commend to your care the interests of the people of the district. They are so intimately associated with the government established, to whose enterprise, good order and the attractiveness of the capital are largely due, that I ask your attention to the request of the commissioners for legislative aid on behalf of the interests entrusted to their care.

The appropriations asked for the care of the reservations belonging to the government within the city, by the commission for the buildings and grounds, are also commended to your favorable consideration.

The report of the joint commission created by the act approved August 24, 1876, and providing for the completion of the Washington monument, is herewith presented, with accompanying documents.

The wisdom of legislation upon the part of congress in aid of the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country is no longer a question.

The intelligent judgment of the country goes still farther, regarding it as also both constitutional and expedient for the general government to extend technical and high education such aid as is deemed essential to the general welfare and our due prominence among the enlightened and cultivated nations of the earth.

The present unfinished condition of the monument, begun so long ago, is a reproach to the nation. It cannot be doubted that the patriotic sense of the country will multiply the efforts for its prompt completion as may be made for its completion at an early day, and I urge upon congress the propriety and necessity of immediate legislation for this purpose.

Having already invited your attention to the needs of the District of Columbia with respect to its public school system, I here add that I believe it desirable, not so much with reference to the local wants of the district, but to the great and lasting benefit to be derived from the great university in keeping with the national capital, and thereby realize the cherished hope of Washington on this subject.

I also earnestly commend the request of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute that an adequate appropriation be made for the establishment of a national museum under their supervision.

The request of providing for the preservation and growth of the library of congress is also of national importance, as the depository of all our copyright publications and records. This library has outgrown the provisions for its accommodation, and the selection of a site as the erection of a fire proof library building to preserve the treasures and enlarge the usefulness of this valuable collection are recommended.

I recommend also such legislation as will render available and efficient for the purpose of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service, the cabinets or museums of inventions, of surgery, of education, and of agriculture, and other collections, the property of the national government.

The capital of the nation should be something more than a mere political center. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which providence has here thrown at our command, to commit the general intelligence of the people, and to increase the condition most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1877.

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HEART (we didn't know which to put, so we thought we'd better put both). "I take my pen in hand to say that these few lines leave me well, and hope that they find you the same" (that was out of one of Nora's letters). "My sister Nelly and me presents our compliments, and are very sorry about a mistake we made" (it was all Nelly's mistake, you know, but I put myself in, because I did not want to hurt her feelings). "We told you that our sister Ethel was engaged to Mr. Frank Gresham. But she isn't. She was only engaged for the opera. She's been peaking and pining ever since you stopped coming here, and ain't jolly a bit. So we hope you'll come back and make love to her again, if you don't mind, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Our pen is poor, our ink is pale, Our love for you will never fail. And so no more to present from Your obedient servants to command, "ROBBY" LAWRENCE, NELLY

Then we wrote on the outside "Mr. Roger Grey," and Nora took it, and said she'd get her cousin to find out where he lived and take it to him.

You'd better believe Nelly and me watched the door-bell after that; but we didn't have long to wait, for Roger Grey came the very next night. Ethel was in the nursery when Nora came to tell her he was in the parlor. Nora grinned, and we grinned; but Ethel she just turned pink and looked sort of flustered, but pleased—you bet! Don't you think it was a shame that Nelly and me couldn't go down to see the fun, when there wouldn't have been any fun at all only for us? But we didn't dare.

Well, there isn't much more to tell, for of course every thing came right after that. When papa heard about our letter he laughed till he cried. But I don't see anything in it to laugh at; do you? Roger and Ethel didn't either, and they wouldn't let us be teased about it.

We had fun at the wedding, I tell you. There was lots of oysters and chicken-salad and ice-cream and jellies and all sorts of goodies. Nelly and me were bridesmaid and groomsmen. There were two or three others, but they didn't count. Miss Bessie Armitage was one. But Mr. Frank Gresham wasn't there at all, and I think that was queer, when he'd always made out he liked Ethel so much. I think weddings are prime, and Nelly and me's going to have another just as soon as ever we can.—Harper's Magazine.

HORSE AND TURF NOTES.

The following items are taken from Dunton's Spirit of the Turf:

Upon Mr. Robert Bonner's large stock farm near Poughkeepsie, there are now 101 horses. It is stated that he made recently a trial of speed with one of his three-year-old colts, who showed a mile in 2:17. Goldsmith Maid will soon be on the outside, at this rate.

At the recent fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, at Lexington, Ky., Keen Jim made the best and fastest four-year-old performance, beating the following excellent trotters of the same age—Katie Jackson, Waveland Chief and Romance, in three straight heats, in the astonishing time of 2:26 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:26 1/2.

The bay mare Lady Hoag, brought from California by John Splan, some time since, and for some weeks laid up sick at Omaha, was given a trial recently between the heats of a trot at Seneca Falls, N. Y., when she trotted a quarter in 33 seconds and a half in 1:10. It is thought that, when fully recovered, this mare will knock 2:20 into smithereens.

Mr. Edwin Thorn, the owner of the fast and stout stallion Thorndale, by Alexander's Abdallah, out of a mare by Mambrino Chief, and who won the stallion race at Fleetwood Park last month, has received the handsome vase emblematical of the stallion championship of 1877. It is of solid silver, twelve inches in height, a horse's head on each side forming the handles, while on the reverse is a horseshoe surrounded by a wreath. The inscription is as follows: "Prize won by the stallion Thorndale, in the contest for the Champion Stallion Purse, trotted at Fleetwood Park, October 19, 1877, Nil Desperandum, Blackwood Jr., Thomas Jefferson and Young Sentinel being his competitors. Time, 2:26 1/2, 2:27 1/2, 2:26 1/2." It is mounted on a pedestal of ebony, and is a prize to be highly valued for the important event it commemorates.

Col. R. S. Strader, Lexington, Ky., has bought for Mr. Robert Bonner, New York City, the four-year-old roan gelding, Keen Jim. Keen Jim is a plain looking roan gelding about 15 1/2 hands, with ragged hips, but what he lacks in looks he makes up in action, being a smooth, level-gaited youngster. He was bred by George F. Keene, Shelbyville, Ky., of whom he was purchased, and is by Keene's Lookout, out of Laura Fair, by Rattler, grandam by President (thoroughbred son of Kosciusko), great grandam a pacing mare owned by Mr. John Curd, Fayette county, Ky. Look-out was by Bourbon Chief, (son of Mambrino Chief) dam Lady Scott, by Woodford, (thoroughbred son of Kosciusko) grandam by Downing's Bay Messenger. Rattler was by Stockbridge Chief, dam a Morgan mare. Keen Jim has a double cross of thoroughbred blood, on sire and dam's side, through the own brothers Woodford and President, both by Kosciusko, dam Melissa, by Hancock's Hambletonian.

It is said of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, that he was lavish of his money on his stables and horses. The entrance to his heart, as many of his favorites who were wise in their generation found out, was through his stable door. All his life long he loved horses. In his stable he always had half a dozen of the fastest roadsters in the country. After Mr. Bonner he was perhaps the greatest horse fancier on the island. Among his best horses have been Post Boy, Plow Boy, Mountaineer, Mountain Boy, Mountain Girl, Doctor and Flying Dutchman. In his present stable are Mountain Maid, The Boy, Princess and Rob Roy. Mountain Boy was his favorite horse. One of his last purchases was Small Hopes, a horse which gave promise of great speed. He was frequently seen driving through the park and through Harlem Lane. On trotting days at Fleetwood Park he liked to appear on the course with his finest team, between heats. He passed much of his time in his stable among his horses, grooms and stablemen. When he was unable to drive out he would order his men to tie his favorite horses outside of the stalls and would sit by the half hour watching them. It is gratifying to know that this same generous regard for good horses has descended upon his eldest son and principal heir, Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, who is making his father's stable even better than it was while the commodore was alive.

The Spirit of the Times says: Mr. J. N. Williams, Jr., of Franklin county, Ky., has sold to Messrs. J. C. McFerran & Son the trotting mare Nora, by Blackwood, dam by Alexander's Norman (sire of Blackwood); second dam by a son of Highlander. This mare, in her three-year-old form, was one of the fastest of her age that had ever appeared, trotting quarters in 35 1/2, a 2:20 gait. Going amiss, she was bred and is now in foal to Col. West's highly-bred young horse Contractor. Mr. McFerran has bought this inbred Norman mare to breed to his Hambletonian stallion Cuyler, the fast three-year-old Cuyler—by him out of a Norman mare—having trotted a trial mile over Col. West's track in 2:28 1/2, seems to justify further attempts at uniting these two noted trotting strains.

MORE BLUE BLOOD FOR KENTUCKY.—Mr. F. A. F. Adams, of Readville, Mass., on November 10th, sold and shipped to Mr. Dan Swigert, of Spring Station, Ky., the richly-bred and highly-formed imported horse Brigadier, foaled 1869, by Monarque (the sire of Gladiator), out of Sweet Lucy, by Sweetmeat, second dam Coquette, by Launcelot; Abaft, by Sheet Anchor; Emeline, by Young Phantom, etc. Brigadier is a horse of fine size, high form, very rich blood, and is one of the most valuable acquisitions made by the Kentucky breeders for a great while. He could be in no safer hands than Mr. Swigert's, and we expect to hear favorably from his produce in due time.

THE THOROUGHBRED MARKET AT BALTIMORE.—On November 15th, Mr. Hugh Gaffney, the well-known jockey and trainer, sold at public auction a lot of thoroughbreds at Baltimore, Mollie Carew, a bay mare, four years old, by Narragansett, dam Chignon, by imported Balownie, brought \$105; the bay horse Culepepper, six years, by Revolver, dam Gentle Annie, brought \$55; the Hoaxer, aged, \$40, and Thunderbolt, by Leamington, out of Flash of Lightning, \$40. The stock is said to have been in good condition, and, if so, these figures are certainly far from encouraging.

TEN BROECK, VERA CRUZ, AND KING FARO.—This trio of Kentucky cracks reached their respective homes in Kentucky, after being East four weeks, on the 9th instant. Ten Broeck is reported to be much depleted, and has suffered very severely from the effects of his travel, but the colt and the gelding are said to be doing well. If Vera Cruz gets through the winter all right, we should like to see some named four-year-old that will be able to beat him four miles out. Better racehorses than Vera Cruz come only at intervals, never in droves.

SALE OF TROTTERS.—A sale of Eastern-bred trotters took place Wednesday, at Baker's City Auction Mart and New York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. The following prices were realized: Eastern Chief, by Godfrey's Patchen, \$645; Kingston, by Fearnaught, \$575; Ula, by Flying Eaton, \$305; Eldorado, by Daniel Lambert, \$200; Milford Girl, by Walkill Chief, \$260; Morrill Star, by Champion Morrill, withdrawn at \$400; Osrick, by John Dillard, \$300; J. H. Warren, by General Lyon, \$140; Rosetta, by General Knox, \$325; George Ripley, by Gideon, \$147; Fanny Ransdon, by Jules Jurgensen, \$300; Barryman, by Knox, Jr., \$303; Victor, by Young Columbus, \$205; Rio, by Phil Sheridan, \$250, and Austin, by Ethan Allen, \$500.

The Chicago Field says: THE FOREIGN LIVE-STOCK INTEREST AND ITS RISKS.—The extent of the havoc caused by the recent disastrous weather on the At-

lantic is gradually coming to light, the meat in the Marathon being much damaged by salt water. The total quantity of fresh meat landed last week at Liverpool was 4,233 quarters of beef, and 299 carcasses of mutton. In live stock only one consignment arrived, by the Mississippi and Dominion Line steamer Dominion, from Montreal. She had on board 145 head of cattle and 700 sheep. During the passage this vessel experienced the full fury of the storm with the result that twenty-two fine oxen died from exhaustion, and were thrown overboard; while sixteen others were found to have succumbed to the same cause when the vessel reached the Mersey, and another had to be killed on the way. The total loss on these cattle is estimated at about £1,000.—London Live-Stock Journal.

THE HORSE OF THE RUSSIAN STEPPES.—In the steppes of Russia it is not rare to see a two-year-old colt rush singly to attack a band of four or five wolves, kill one or two of them, lame the rest, and spread the terror of his name throughout the country. The wild horse strikes with his fore feet, like the stag, and not with his hind legs, as is popularly believed. He draws himself up to his full height against his enemy, and pounds him beneath his murderous pestles; then seizes him between the shoulders with his formidable incisors, and tosses him to his mares, to make sport for themselves and their offspring.

The Kentucky Live-Stock Record reports DEATH OF CREEDMOOR.—We regret to learn that Mr. J. T. Williams, Spring Station, Ky., has lost his valuable and richly bred young stallion Creedmoor. He died Tuesday, November 6th, of colic. He was foaled in 1873, bred at Woodburn Farm, by Asteroid, out of imported Target by Rifleman, her dam Melrose by Melbourne, out of Clarkia by Muley Moloch, etc., and bought by Messrs. Williams & Owings at a year old for \$230. He was a chestnut, four white stockings, and blaze face, standing sixteen hands high. He had a neat, blood-like head, stout neck running into well-inclined shoulders, excellent middle piece, with a slight defect in his standing ribs. He had excellent legs, broad, flat knees, with immense bones and great substance. His racing career was extremely good.

He started five times at two-years-old, won two—the Young America stake, half-mile, at Nashville, in 1875, in 53 1/2, over a heavy track, beating Mediator second, Woodland third, Ceylon, Calomel, Harry Hill, and Dave Saxon unplaced. At Louisville he won the Tennessee stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:22 1/2, beating Tecalco second, Vagrant third, and eleven others unplaced. Track heavy.

At three years old he started seven times; won four and finished second in three. At Nashville won the Cumberland stakes, mile heats, in three heats, beating Bombay and Plenty, who ran a dead heat for the first, Malmistic, Woodland and Heretog, in 1:46 1/2, 1:45, 1:46 1/2. At Louisville he ran second to Vagrant for the Kentucky Derby, 2:38 1/2; Harry Hill third, Red Coat, Bombay, Lizzie Stone, Leamingtonian, Maria Michon, Bullton, Parole and Germantown unplaced. Same meeting won the Clark stakes, two miles, beating Vagrant, Henry Owens and Leamington, in 3:34 1/2. At Lexington he won a sweepstakes, a mile and a quarter in 2:14 1/2, beating Bombay, Lizzie Stone, Easter Planet and Katrina in the order named. Same meeting ran second to Nocy Hale for sweepstakes, 1 1/2 miles, 3:07 1/2, Maria Michon third, Bombay and Katrina unplaced. At Louisville he won the Kentucky, St. Leger, two miles, beating Heretog second; Bombay third, Leamingtonian, Tecalco and Henry Owens unplaced. At Nashville broke down in the Sewanee stakes, two-mile heats, won by Jack Sheppard in 3:37 1/2, 2:42 1/2. This ended his racing career, and he made the season of 1877 near Spring Station, and covered some twenty or twenty-five mares.

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.

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

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