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The Kansas Farmer.

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CARPETBAG NOTES.

NO. IV.

Irving, a lively little town of 300 inhabitants, is situated on the Big Blue river, in the midst of a rich agricultural country in the southern part of Marshall county. The people in and around this town are enterprising and they are reaping a rich reward for their labors so far as is possible for a community in Kansas to do.

Three miles north of Irving is the residence of Walter A. Morgan, Esq., the well-known breeder of Hereford cattle and Cotswold sheep. Many of our readers will remember his advertisement in the FARMER, a few months ago. Although I had seen a part of this herd at the Manhattan Fair, in 1876, and again at the Kansas City Exposition in 1878, yet I was glad of an opportunity to examine this stock at their home where I could do so to better advantage.

The principal part of these Herefords were bred from imported animals, whose pedigrees are among the best in England. The Hereford cattle have the peculiar good quality of putting on fat very easily at two years old. In fact, with less than ordinary care the yearlings and calves, even on this farm, are fat enough for beef. I noticed here as I did on the Herefords belonging to Hon. Thos. Cavanaugh, that over the hip bone, (a decided projecting point in Short-horns) was a quivering mass of fat. This I have never seen, at least in like proportion, on any other breed.

The Herefords have short legs, brisket low down, even, in some cases, within twelve inches of the ground. They are all alike as to markings, all having white faces, neck, brisket, and tip of the tail. The only objection that I could see to these cattle was, the large horns, being about double the length of those on the most improved Short-horns. This matter of large horns, however, while it is a great objection in Short-horns, is not a serious objection in Herefords.

To get a clear, accurate idea of this breed by those who have no opportunity to see the animals, it is only necessary to refer the reader to the cut of the Hereford bull in the advertisement of Thos. H. Cavanaugh, in this number of the paper. This cut is as near like the original as is possible to make a cut, and when you have seen the cut of one you have seen all, for they are all alike.

Mr. Morgan received four premiums on these cattle at the Nebraska State Fair, this year, and two at the Kansas City Exposition. He has also a fine flock of pure blooded Cotswolds which have taken a large share of premiums at every state and county fair where they have been exhibited. One sheep was shown me from which over \$400 had been realized in the sale of lambs and wool. She is an imported animal fourteen years old.

Mrs. Morgan, whose articles often grace the columns of the FARMER is an enthusiast on the subject of Hereford cattle and Cotswold sheep, and I gained much valuable information about these breeds, from both of the heads of this hospitable family.

Among the other breeders of Herefords in this vicinity, are Messrs. Ingraham, Preston, Brennan, Harbaugh, and another gentleman who modestly wishes his name withheld from

the public.

There have been over one thousand head of hogs that have died of cholera within ten miles of Irving, in the last few months. One gentleman alone, Mr. Wm. Paul, losing 123 head. No cure has yet been found, although many so-called preventives have been used, and in some cases have proved to be of decided advantage.

Blue Rapids, a town of 1000 inhabitants is situated on the Big Blue river, 5 miles above Irving. The original founders of this town selected this location in 1869, but it was not till 1870 that the colony came here. This colony is mainly composed of people from Genesee county, New York. The town is extensively laid out, and the houses are scattered over an immense tract of land, yet the selection for a town was good, and it will, in time, be a large manufacturing town.

A substantial stone dam is built across the river at this place. Here is one of the finest water powers in the state, equivalent to full 1600 horse power. The fall is nine feet. Over the dam is an iron bridge 217 feet in length. A large flouring mill 40 by 80 feet, with 5 sets of burrs, having a capacity of grinding 700 bushels per day, is in active operation. This mill was built in 1871.

A gypsum mill is also working up a large quantity of stone into plaster of Paris, at this place. This plaster mill is the only one I know of in the state. It is 40 by 60, three stories high. A large paper mill was in operation here a few months ago, but it is not running now. The company have a large stock of brown paper on hand.

An iron foundry also run by this water power, is located near the paper mill. It is 40 by 55 feet, one story high, and is doing a good business.

There is also a very large woolen mill at this place. This mill was built in 1872, and is owned by the Buel Manufacturing Co. It is 40 by 80 feet and four stories high. The machinery cost over \$30,000. There are 850 spindles in active operation. The number of persons employed is 49, (eight of whom are females). The factory uses over 200,000 pounds of unwashed wool per year. The machinery is run by a 240 horse power water wheel. There are two stocking yarn machines running in connection with the cloth machines. This woolen factory runs both summer and winter, and the following articles are manufactured here: Cassimeres, fannels, jeans, satinettes, stocking yarn and blankets. I was greatly interested in examining the work and the manufactured articles made here, and was kindly shown over and through this manufactory by Mr. Wm. Buel, one of the firm. All the articles above mentioned are first-class in every particular, so far as I was able to judge.

It seems to me that here is an enterprise that ought to be liberally patronized by the wool-raisers of the state, and I am sure that the farmers of the state could make it to their interest to raise more sheep. Sheep-raisers know that while everything else in the shape of stock has depreciated since 1875, the price of sheep has remained nearly the same.

And now as to the kind of sheep to raise with the best profit. While sheep-raisers very naturally have their preference as to breeds, yet if the object is to raise wool rather than mutton, the quality of wool that will sell the best is the best to sell, and consequently the best to raise. I was informed that the medium wools could be worked up to the best advantage at these mills. That made by taking the common Missouri sheep and crossing them with pure blooded Merinos, is considered the best. This makes the right quality and grade to sell to the best advantage to the woolen mills in the state.

Wool can always be exchanged at these woolen mills for woolen goods, and thus save the retailer's profits. I believe that if every farmer in the state should keep a few sheep, say about fifty head, that they would save every year on the aggregate, over a million dollars that is now divided among the middle men.

Besides the mills run by this immense water power, the city is well supplied with water which is forced up into every part of it in pipes. In the center of the public square is a magnificent fountain supplied with water from the river by the "Holly system" this is the only one in the state. A trip to this city will well repay the visitor.

W. W. CONE.

Blue Rapids, Kansas.

AN ANGRY PROTEST AGAINST FIRING THE PRAIRIES.

I do not feel as if I should write anything very readable for I have been fighting fire all day and my hands are stiff, and I feel cross. I would like to be judge and have sentence pass on some of the cowboys that are so persistently determined to strip our prairies of their winter clothing. My neighbors and myself have spent some days of valuable time and the major part of some nights when we needed rest, to prevent the land adjoining our homes from being burned over by fires kindled by persons passing along the roads, miles from any habitation. I can't, for the life of me, see what satisfaction there is for a man to deliberately set fire to the dry grass and drive on, unconcerned as to its liability to destroy some one's property. To be sure, every one should be prepared for such an emergency, but, granted that every person in the land has a sufficient fire-guard to prevent direct damage, yet I contend that it is a damage to every farmer to have the prairie so generally burned over in the fall. I could have charity for a man that accidentally let fire get away from him, but when a man wantonly kindles it and lets it go, I feel as though he ought to learn a trade at Leavenworth.

We have had dry weather for some time. Winter wheat looks well, considering the dry weather; late sown wheat like every thing else that is done out of season, indicates a small profit.

Farmers are improving the fine weather gathering corn. There is not a great surplus of corn this year in this section, so much land has been sown in wheat, while the yield of corn is not perhaps quite so large as some times heretofore, the quality is excellent. Cattle are generally looking well, the dry weather being favorable to feeding. No man has a good excuse for feeding hay on the ground for cattle to tramp over and waste. The way I have my feeding arrangements are as follows: my fence is a board fence, posts set eight feet apart. I set in a post between each one in the fence, making them four feet apart; then take off the two top boards of the fence and put on a two by six piece where I took off the top one, leaving the one next to the top off, then double the one below so that the cattle in reaching through the opening will not break it with their breasts. You can have your hay stacked along close, and all you have to do is to pitch your hay along the side of your fence which serves the double purpose of fence and feed rack.

Hogs are very low and farmers are having the blues; but "It's a long lane that has no turn." Keep finer and better and take better care of them. Make a small pasture if it contains nothing more than prairie grass, but try clover; I know it will grow from here to the east and north part of the state, and I believe it will west.

I have been a constant reader of the Kansas FARMER for several years, and I think I appreciate somewhat the efforts of its proprietors to make a first-class agricultural paper. I often drop in to their sanctum and always find them busy as bees. Their AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS is good enough to be in every household in the land. Excelsior is their motto. Its increasing circulation tells its own story.

L. A. KNAPP.

Dover, Kan.

ARE WE GETTING WEALTHY?

Let our hard-money friends do our thinking for us, and prosperity lies just over the line that separates the last day of December from the first day of January. Even some of those who are professedly the people's friends, are now talking about the bottom having been reached. Cheering indications of prosperity they say are cropping out all around. Is the price of corn, quoted at 16 cents in Topeka, an indication of prosperity? Are the continual bankruptcies, going on all around, symptoms of solid advancement? Is the shrinkage of property, even below the mortgage that covers it, a glorious sign of financial progress in the ranks of the laboring masses? All this newspaper blowing is worse than useless, because any man of ordinary sense, having eyes and ears, knows that as long as property is shrinking, and values for what is produced for sale are growing less, there is no bed-rock seen except by those who are already stripped of what was justly their own. But we wished to make a few figures, showing how consummately foolish we are. We will take 10 acres of land and put it in corn, to illustrate.

Ten acres of land at \$20 per acre would be \$200:
 Interest on ten acres..... \$20.00
 Plowing the same..... 12.50
 Draining and marking..... 8.00
 Planting..... 4.00
 Draining after planting..... 8.00
 Working, four times..... 12.00
 Hauling..... 5.50
 Shelling..... 7.70
 Hauling..... 1.10
 Wear and tear of tools, etc..... 1.10
 Total..... \$79.70

Yield of 65 1/2 bushels with the crop, 30 bushels to the acre, making 300 bushels. At present prices you cannot, probably get more than 10 cents per bushel. This would amount to \$30.00, which, taken from \$72.00, would leave you, minus the cost of production, \$42.00. And now suppose you have a mortgage of \$1,000 on 80 acres, when do you think the mortgage will be paid? The mortgage would be doubled in less than six years. You would, in spite of the wonderfully improving times, be bankrupt in less than six years. Even here, within 70 miles of Chicago, corn is only bringing 23 cents, and land is worth at least \$25.00 per acre. If we resort to wheat, oats, hogs, etc., we are in the same fix, and if in debt, which tens of thousands are, bankruptcy will inevitably be the result. To save ourselves from utter ruin and abject slavery, farmers, mechanics, miners, and all sorts of laborers, must unite and hurl from power those whose only object seems to be to enslave the people and fill their own pockets. Just so long as the few can handle the money of this country, just so long we need not expect any permanent relief. Just so long as gold, silver, and a large share of the paper currency that ought to be in circulation is locked up, just so long hard times will continue, and the people approach nearer and nearer to that species of slavery which for ages has cursed the people of Europe. The money magnates are fearful that silver coin will become so plentiful that they will not be able to manage it, and hence every effort will be made to cast off that part of the money of the world, you know, for the gold they are sure they can manage to their own interests and the impoverishment of the many. Curious, is it not, that the intrinsic value of silver is falling out, while a piece of paper, stamped by the government, and which has no intrinsic value, is worth more than the silver, and within a fraction of gold, which miraculously retains all its intrinsic value?

Fiat paper is worth more than fiat silver: ha! ha! ha! The great Bob. Ingersoll, Logan, et al, for political effect and the financial interests of their masters, have blown to atoms their petted theory of intrinsic value, as applied to money. That is the way it works: "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." We believe the old parties, so overflowing with corruption, are nearing their end, and when the day comes, let us in soberness and thankfulness exclaim, "Requiescat in pace."
 R. K. SLOSSON.

(REMARKS BY THE FARMER)

Mr. Slosson writes a good many good things on agriculture and its kindred subjects, but when he attempts to enlighten the people on the management of the government and finance he generally succeeds in perpetrating a lot of stuff and nonsense. It were much better to encourage than to discourage farmers, (by holding up griefs, real or imaginary) and try to teach them to become more intelligent and better farmers. Mr. Slosson's figures may serve to while away a spare hour, but the farmer who can raise only 30 bushels of corn to the acre on the rich prairie soils of the west, will make more by hiring to some neighbor who has learned his business better. Inciting the populace to smash their own government could not possibly result in any advantage, but would doubtless produce anarchy and untold distress.

The farmers, mechanics, miners, and all sorts of laborers unite every fall in "hurling" somebody from power and placing somebody else in, and yet our government-smashers are not happy.

There is no mystery in the fact that the legal tenders are worth almost as much as gold and more than silver. People who use them expect to exchange them for gold, if they wish to. If they believed they could only get silver for them, the notes would be worth no more than silver. Or, if the government determined to pay lead or iron for them, on presentation after January 1st, they would be worth just what the quantity of lead or iron they called for is worth—no less, no more—and if it decided to pay them in nothing, they would be worth just nothing at all. This is

all there is of it. A note is only a voucher, whether made by an individual or by government.

ABOUT THE FARM.

NO. II.

"The hay burning cooking stove" has been on trial. When that extended notice of the Hay Burner appeared in the FARMER some time since, with the claims of its capacities and accomplishments, I was all aglow with expectations of something that would be exceedingly valuable.

Some time since they were introduced in our town, and the sample exhibited and tried for about one hour, seemed to be such a success that every person who saw it was all enthusiasm in its favor, and every person was thinking that the thing for the prairies of the west was found, but it seemed that all were afraid to purchase the first one of those ordered for sale. So one day when I was in town and examining the stove, I was overcome with a desire to possess one, and I agreed to take one on a warrantee that it should give complete satisfaction in all its parts. Now for the result of its trial. The stove burnt hay, but instead of "in less than ten minutes" the oven is at baking heat, and without renewing the supply of fuel, this measure of heat is maintained for a full hour with remarkable steadiness; the fuel in the magazines was exhausted in thirty minutes, and an hour's firing, failed to bring the oven to baking heat, and after the stove was pretty well heated it took about fifteen minutes to bring about two quarts of cold water to boiling, in a covered kettle. I hope that this experiment was an unsuccessful one for the stove, but I should like to see a stove to come up to the capacities claimed for this one, with hay; but I cannot see how a stove built as this one is can do it. The magazines will not hold over three pounds of hay on an average, making six pounds of hay for one firing; any person can at once see that there is not heating capacity in six pounds of hay to maintain a baking heat for a full hour. As at present constructed it would prove to be a very disagreeable encumbrance in a house, as it would be scattering hay and charcoal, or the hay after it is burned, in the house all the time. I did everything I could to give the stove a fair trial, and had the person who had the stoves to sell to come and give it a trial himself, which he did, with the same result. I think the stove is susceptible of much improvement, and may yet become a success. I seem to me the inventor is on the right track.

This is still very nice weather to do up the odd ends of the summer's work; some threshing, some building, and others gathering corn.

I wish some person would give us directions for raising the red cedar from seed; when the seed should be gathered, how prepared, and when planted.

Now before freezing weather sets in, would be a good time to thoroughly plow, and manure the ground which is intended for next year's vegetable garden. This would be welcome work in the spring in various ways. If that season should prove to be wet, it would dry off much quicker from having been plowed in the fall and allowed to remain in the condition the plow leaves it. Another probability is, that your vegetables will be planted much sooner, because you will not have to take your team from the spring seeding, and preparation of the ground for planting.

S. B. KOKANOUR.

Clay Center, Kansas.

We feel quite certain that the Hay Burner had not a fair trial, and shared the fate of most new machines in uneducated hands. We witnessed the stove on exhibition at Topeka, when in charge of the inventor, Mr. Wood brought it to a baking heat in 8 minutes, and we saw pies and biscuits baked nicely in 15 to 18 minutes. We did not believe that the gentleman who undertook the agency and exhibition of it in Kansas, knew enough about stoves to exhibit this one successfully, and this impression appears to have been well founded. Our sole interest in the Hay Burner is the desire for a machine that will utilize the prairie grass as fuel, which would be an inconceivable blessing to the dwellers on the treeless plains, and we believe, our correspondent's failure notwithstanding, that the Hay Burner will do all that is claimed for it.
 [EDS. FARMER.]

A GOLDEN AXIOM—Five hundred years before Christ, Confucius said: "When a word has gone from you, a wagon and six horses cannot bring it back."

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS

Now that our first rains have come, our early flowers start, the little bulbous plants in the field begin to move and many of our native plants all seem to say spring time is near.

The season for garden planting in California is at the time of our early rains, that is our spring time here; it is the time when all our bulbous and tuberous roots should be planted in order that they may grow strong and vigorous and give rich, full bloomings.

Nothing substantial can be done without due preparation. The farmer's own time for this work, peculiarly his time, is during the winter months.

Whatever the export of corn or corn-meal in the future, our main reliance for consumption of the corn surplus is found in beef and mutton, pork and lard, butter and cheese, wool and highwines; and in such forms, in the future as in the past, are we to export the surplus of our greatest crop.—N. Y. Tribune.

The weeding process is now in order. The poorer animals should be disposed of in some manner. Do not expect to get first-class prices for them, nor do not be tempted by the offer of high prices, to dispose of your best animals instead.

The following sensible advice is given by a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer:

"The first step to be taken is to secure a thoroughbred ram with good form and fleece, without which no sane person need expect to succeed. One week, at least, before you commence breeding him he should be kept up and fed grain and choice hay, for he is no more fit for service when on grass, than a horse is to perform heavy work while running out.

An Illinois gentleman interested in sheep, queries, in the Chicago Tribune, why it is that the political orators at agricultural fairs, talk finance for hours at a time when the country is suffering for the want of a practical dog law."

Poultry.

CHANGES IN THE WEATHER.

It is not so much the excessive heat, or the extreme cold, of summer or winter, that occasions trouble and disease among our fowl flocks, as that which is caused by changes in the weather; and particularly at this late season of the year.

If the young stock has been kept, while growing, in the open air—a plan which we deem the more advisable as we realize its benefits, from year to year, in our own experience—the chickens will endure the coming winter weather much better than if they have been mostly cooped up in close houses hitherto, in the night-time.

But the radical changes in the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and the chilling air that frequently, in the late fall months, accompanies the wet or stormy weather we must now encounter, are the occasion of a deal of illness among our birds.

Care should, at the same time, be had that proper ventilation is enjoyed within the houses. Chicks or fowls do better with plenty of fresh air, even if it be cold.

In spite of all precautions your birds may contract the roup. During November the ravages of this scourge to poultry are prone to make their visitations, if ever.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET. Poultry of all kinds intended for market should now be cooped, and an admixture of suet in small quantities be given with other food to quicken the process of fattening;

Poultry should never be allowed to range in the barn-yard or on any run that admits of their picking up unfit food, as this permeates the bird and taints its flesh.

In feeding it should be borne in mind that there are three classes of feed indispensable to the well-being of poultry: grain or seeds, such as corn, wheat, shorts, barley, etc.; green plants, like boiled potatoes, raw cabbage and other vegetables, and insects or meat to take their place.

A circular issued by a firm dealing in country produce, gives the following directions for preparing poultry for market:

"To ensure the best prices, the fowls must be well fattened; crops empty when killed; killed by bleeding, but do not take off the heads; pick nicely without breaking skin; entrails should be removed; cool thoroughly but don't freeze; pack in boxes with clean straw (rye is best) between each layer of poultry, in the same posture in which they roost; mark each box, specifying what it contains; send invoice by mail; ship to reach market about the middle of the week—never so late as Saturday.

Farm Stock.

IMPROVED BREEDS OF SHEEP.

On this subject L. E. Brown read an essay before the Kentucky Wool-growers' Association, in which he specifies the five, following breeds of sheep as the purest bred and most profitable to use in breeding a flock:

1st, The Merino is a breed originally Spanish, but now generally existing over Europe and the United States, and very extensively in Australia. The Merino has large limbs,

the skin of the neck is loose and pendulous, the cheeks and forehead bearing wool. The fleece is fine, long, soft and twisted in silken ringlets, abounding in oil, which attracts dust, gives it a dingy appearance until scoured, after which it is silky and white.

2d, The Leicester sheep is regarded in Europe as one of the most valuable of the long-wools. This breed in the present improved condition is the result of the skill and care of Mr. Bakewell, of England, who, soon after the middle of the last century began to make experiments for the improvement of the old Leicester sheep.

3d, The Lincolnshire is a large, bony animal, takes long to mature, has a long, flat head quite bare of wool, with a good fleece, rather thin, slightly kinky, with some gloss.

4th, The Southdowns is one of the most popular breeds both in England and the United States. They are exceedingly neat in form, both in head and body, with gray face and legs well covered with wool, the fleece short, thick and soft, the outer surface often appearing as smooth as the nicely clipped.

5th, The most important and valuable of all breeds of sheep is the Cotswold or Gloucester, the wool of which has been held in great esteem since the fourteenth century, and has generally commanded a higher price than any other.

EDUCATING YOUNG HORSES. If you have a colt to teach, and have the habit of speaking sharply and loudly, correct yourself of it at once.

Our method of educating a colt to the harness and wagon is to educate him singly, by himself; and this education should begin very early.

He mentions one killed by Mr. Page, that dressed 132 stone at one hundred weeks. This would be equivalent to 1,760 pounds live weight.

CAN THE HORSE WORK WITHOUT SHOES? The question as to whether working horses should be shod or not, is a subject which undergoes periodical resurrection.

EARLY MATURITY. I have strenuously insisted upon the speediest growth consistent with health, showing that early maturity offered the only safe system of profitable beef production; and as these articles are written to teach more by example than precept, I shall often try to illustrate the principles taught, not only by my own practice, but by that of the best feeders in this and other countries.

History tells us that, during the wars of the ancient Greeks and Romans, immense bodies of cavalry were rendered useless, because the hoofs of the horses wore away during long marches, or came off altogether while traversing swamps; and that was the rule, until the metal shoe was invented in Julius Caesar's time.

Watermelons may loom up in the near future as an important American product. It is said that experiments in California have shown that sugar can be extracted from the melons at a cost of two cents per pound less than sugar cane. Besides this, oil is made from the seed and alcohol from the rind.

months in this condition does the feet good. But let the horse be put to hard work, unshod, afterward, and the feet will be injured, unless he is used in ploughing, or other work where no hard roads are encountered.

The tendency of the best English feeders has been, for many years, towards the early maturity of cattle for market. They are fast exploding the old idea that four-year-old beef must necessarily be better than younger beef.

This beef is from steers and heifers brought to market at from eleven to twenty months old. The points made in this article of Mr. Evershed are so important, and have such a material bearing upon the true course to be followed in beef-raising in some parts of the United States, that I shall make sufficient extracts to show the mode of doing it and the results.

Mr. Evershed remarks: "The above figures show that tolerably-bred Short-horns will return 7s. a week from birth on this system, at from thirteen to eighteen months old. Those Short-horns which afforded the least return were bought in the market, and those which gave the highest were by Mr. Stanford's pedigree bull, out of his well-bred, but not pedigreed cows.

WHAT WE DON'T KNOW ABOUT FRUIT-GROWING. NOTICE 1. Some things which we don't know, that we can know.

Thousands of tree and vine planters have spent thousands of dollars and made a failure of fruit-growing, because they were ignorant of the best and most successful varieties; when this dear-bought experience might have been avoided, and the best methods and varieties have been learned by consulting intelligent fruit-growers and nurserymen.

Many don't know how to keep their trees from the depredations of insects, when the "how" may be learned from any standard work on fruit-growing.

That to grow trees and fruit the orchards should be cultivated and fertilized in a similar manner as a field of corn, from which a full crop would be gathered.

How to pick and market fruits in the manner and condition to realize the most money; which knowledge could be learned from intelligent fruit-shippers and commission merchants.

Why certain fruits can be grown successfully in some localities and not in others, or why some varieties are a success for a number of years and then fail, and then afterwards are grown successfully.

The cause or remedy of many of the diseases and blights that destroy our trees, vines and fruits.

With all the investigations with the microscope and the experiments of fruit-growers, we are as much in the dark as ever as to the cause and remedy of blight.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues, 2nd Secretary's Receipts, and 3d, Orders on Treasurers. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

KEEPING APPLES.

Apples should not be put into the cellar until hard freezing arrives. They should be packed in clean, new barrels and stored in some shed or covered with boards, exposed to the atmosphere for several weeks after picking, then remove to the grain barn, away from the smell of stables, and allowed to remain there as long as possible and not be frozen. We throw stalks or straw over the barrels, and often defer placing them in the cellar until late in December. The fruit cellar should be darkened and kept as cool as possible and not freeze. Place the barrels on their sides with strips of wood between them and the cellar bottom, and do not open or move until wanted for use. If the cellar is free from the scent of vegetables when the barrels are open a rich tempting perfume will arise. Most cellars are too warm for the storing of fruit.—Boston Journal.

HORSE RACING AT FAIRS.

Making a specialty of any one department will surely attract attention to that department. If racing is the principal feature of a Fair—constitutes the chief amusement, why it is to racing that people look for their enjoyment. But it generally proves ruinous to the prosperity and beneficial results which are supposed to spring from such meetings. This, at least, has been our observation in several cases. We have known Town Fairs, so called, which included within their limits less than one-fourth the area of the county in which each was held, and properly managed, to eclipse in every way the County Fairs in the same counties, and at which horse racing was made the principal feature. Farmers, their wives, sons and daughters take less interest from year to year in these "jockey club" arrangements and finally remain at home; their places are taken, if at all, by jockeys and sporting men from different parts of the state, and elsewhere, who care nothing for the success of the annual fair, but are present merely to carry off, if possible, by some artifice, the people's money, and as much as possible of that offered by the managers of the Fair for racing. And who knows of any calling wherein more lying, deception and fraud are practiced than in horse racing? At the Napa and Solano District Fair, during its five days' meeting, purses of from two hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars were offered in ten races, also one purse of fifty dollars in another, making eleven races in all. The Napa and Solano District is not an exception, some other Districts do no better. We presume they have all followed the example heretofore set by the managers of the State Fair, at which horse racing is the principal feature—fifteen races taking place at the next meeting, or averaging nearly three each day; and enough to furnish an excess of amusement for the jockeys, for whose benefit more than any other class of people, the Fair is seemingly held. We believe more time should be devoted to that which will benefit the husbandmen and their families, and that the premiums for all articles in the various departments should be increased and a greater amount of interest created among farmers, mechanics, etc., then we will have Fairs instead of Jockey Clubs.—Independent Callistogian.

BORROWERS.

Where one of these nuisances is located in the neighborhood of an industrious farmer, he will cause more loss and annoyance than the Hessian fly or the potato beetle. Probably farmers suffer more from borrowers than any other class of people do. Not only are many farm implements costly, and generally returned in a dilapidated state, but at the very time when the farmer and his men are about to use scythe or horse-rake the article will be missing, his neighbor having forgotten to return it. By the time its owner can lay hands on it and sharpen the dull blade or supply broken teeth serious loss may be caused. Wagons and carriages are borrowed and sent home covered with mud and minus a bolt, or nut, or with possibly a broken spoke.

When a farmer cares enough for his business to take agricultural papers, he generally likes to preserve them, but in steps his borrowing friend and carries off his last copy, which will never be returned. For all this there is but one remedy—be brave enough to refuse. Say honestly that you do not intend to lend. Show that you practice what you preach, and never borrow. The most persistent will soon stop troubling you under such treatment. Of course there are people to whom it is a pleasure to lend, who take good care of what they borrow, but such per-

sons are not habitual borrowers. Almost every one has had some experience with the cheerful, careless, "easy young sort," who will ask for the meat from your table and the bread from your oven to feed unexpected visitors. We have only to call on our memory to prove that the latter instance is not exaggerated, and we blush to confess that we were actually weak enough to give up our Sunday dinner at the demand of an improvident neighbor. It is hard to say so the first time, but say it once and you will never fear to repeat it.—N. Y. Herald.

During late years little has been heard of the Hessian fly, formerly so destructive. However reports from a few western districts indicate its return, and this autumn may develop a renewed attack upon the crops. This insect was unknown in America till the coming of the Hessian troops, in 1776. Hence its name. It was introduced in some straw landed by them on Staten and Long Islands. Then it was only in the form of pupae, or the chrysalis, and the farmers discovered these nestled in the lower joints of the wheat stalks. They called them "flaxseeds." By the next year they had been developed so as to lay their eggs and attract attention in harvest time. In 1778 the brood had become numerous, and the reports of Col. Morgan and Mr. Clark, who went to Long Island for the purpose, show that in 1779 they destroyed the wheat crops there.—North Carolina Farmer.

HOW AN ORCHARD SHOULD BE PLANTED.

Our friend Noing desires to plant an orchard. He chooses an elevated yet sheltered site; well drained, warm soil; and this he prepares as carefully as he would do for his wheat crop. It is well and deeply plowed, and cross-plowed, manured and planted to potatoes, roots or some hoed crop which is kept clean from weeds by constant and regular cultivation. In the summer time a catalogue is procured from some respectable nursery as near to its own locality as possible, and the varieties chosen are ordered in season. A heap of good compost is prepared, sufficient in quantity to give each tree at least two shovelfuls of it about the roots. In the fall the trees are received and are at once put into the ground. The holes are dug to match the size of the roots; these are trimmed wherever they are broken or are not compact, a smooth cut being made with a sharp knife. The tops are shortened one-half and unnecessary branches are cut away. The holes, marked by stakes previously set, are at least six inches larger each way than the roots when fully spread out. The top soil is thrown to one side. The planting is done in a business-like manner. A load of compost is drawn onto the ground, and the trees are placed in the wagon with the roots covered with the compost. One by one the trees are set in the holes upon a few shovelfuls of top soil and one of compost mixed with it. The roots are carefully spread out in a natural position; the upper roots are held up while the lower ones are covered with the top soil shaken carefully over them and well-worked among them with the hand; then a shovelful of compost is thrown in; the upper roots are spread out and covered with care; the soil is punched down compactly with a round-pointed stick and then trodden firmly; the remaining soil is then put into the hole, and left loosely, without treading, being heaped up around the tree for a few inches.

In this way the work is completed. The roots begin to grow at once; new fibers spread from every end and seize upon the food ready for them. During the winter the new root-growth is abundant. In the spring the tree is ready to break into leaf with more vigor than before it was transplanted. The soil is then plowed so as not to disturb the roots or injure the stem. The ground is planted with some cultivated crop that is slow-growing, or it is harrowed and sown to orchard-grass and clover; the trees being mulched for three feet about them with straw or coarse hay; or the surface is hoed once or twice in the season. The future of that orchard is safe. The owner will give it thought, and wherein he is not posted he will study and learn what should be done and—he will do it.—Henry Stewart in Rural News Yorker.

WHAT KINDS OF FRUIT TO PLANT.

In answer to the letters of inquiry just received from the editor, one from Marion Center, Kansas, and the other from Springfield, Mo., I write this hasty article. To the friend in Missouri I would say, that the reports of the Kansas State Horticultural Society can be had by applying to our Secretary, G. C. Brackett, of Lawrence, who will send them if the supply is not exhausted. In these reports are lists of various kinds of fruits adapted to the climate, and much else that is the product of the best brains and experience of the horticulturists of Kansas.

The friend in Marion Center wants to know the best late blooming kinds of apples. Rawles Genet, often called Geneton, etc., is one of the latest bloomers. Although it does sometimes occur that frost cuts short the apple crop in bloom, yet it is not thought sufficiently important to call for a list of late blooming kinds.

The following list of fruit is copied from the list published in the report of the Kansas Horticultural Society, for 1877, and is compiled from the carefully studied votes of seventy-three of the most experienced fruit-growers of the state:

Best five summer apples named in order of worth: Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, Am. Summer Pearmain.

Five best fall varieties.—Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse, Fall Wine.

Ten best winter varieties.—Winesap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Rawle's Genet, W. W. Pearmain, Missouri Pippin, Willottwig, Rome Beauty, Gilpin, Domine.

Ten best peaches in order of ripening.—Alexander, Amsden, Hale's Early, Troth's Early Red, Large Early York, Crawford's Early, Old Mixon Free, Stump the World, Crawford's Late, Heath's Cling.

I do not think there are late blooming peaches to make a list as requested. There is so little difference in time of blooming that it would not pay to try to get late ones.

The curculio destroys the plum here, and there is no use bothering with the old and finer sorts like Damson, Green Gage, etc., but the common wild or Chickasaw family affords the only profitable kinds. Of those generally tested, the Wild Goose and Miner are the two best.

As to pears, set but few and do not enrich them too much. Standards are the most reliable. The best of these are, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Claff's Favorite, Belle Lucrative, Seckel, Sheldon, Lawrence. If dwarfs are wanted plant Duchesse d'Angouleme, Louise Bon de Jersey, Vicar of Winkfield and Buffum.

Early Richmond and all other varieties of the Morello cherry family, will do well here, but failure in a few years is sure to follow the setting of Yellow Spanish, Gov. Wood, Black Tartarian and all of the sweet cherries.

As to grapes, plant ninety-nine Concord, and pay two dollars to some traveling agent for one of some other kind (to make a contrast), it matters not what.

Kittatiny is by far the best blackberry known.

Among raspberries, Mammoth Cluster, and Miami (some claim they are the same) and Doolittle are the best. Spend no time with red raspberries.

Plant a few currants on the north side of a stone fence or other protection and you may succeed, if well mulched. Houghton Seedling is the best and the commonest gooseberry.

Try other things, but depend on this list for success in "central and southern Kansas," and all over the state.

H. E. VAN DEMAN, Prof. of Horticulture, Agricultural Col., Manhattan, Ks.

INFORMATION WANTED.

EDITORS FARMER: I came to this state this fall. So far I have been unable to find out what kind of apples, peaches, grapes, plums, cherries, etc., are best adapted to southern Kansas. I want to lose no time in starting a large orchard. Freight is so high on our railroad that I wish to buy near home. Please tell me the nearest reliable place at which I can buy such kinds as you may recommend. Would like to obtain grafted roots if I can.

Yours, S. W. BOYNTON.

Kinsley, Kansas. EDITORS FARMER: I have been much interested in the writings of your traveling correspondent, W. W. Cone, and particularly so in his article on "Northern Apples," in the FARMER of November 6th; but why did he not tell us what to plant, and what apples were a success in Kansas? His observation and experience in Kansas and New York, ought to make him a reliable adviser, and no doubt many readers would be glad to get his idea of what fruit—apples particularly—to raise in southern Kansas, where there is a large immigration now. Honest, reliable advice is what we think we get from friend Cone, through the FARMER. Success to him.

Yours, W. S. CUTHBERT, M. D. Little Rock, Illinois.

Those having experience in orchards in southern Kansas, please answer through the FARMER. Nurserymen will do well to make a note of this and send an advertisement of their stock to the FARMER. We are constantly in receipt of such inquiries.

A Site for a Mill Wanted.

Mr. D. M. Edgerton, of Dayton, Ohio, wishes to find a good opening for a first-class, small flouring mill in Kansas. Can some of our readers answer through the FARMER?

EDITORS FARMER: Can you, or any of your subscribers, inform me through the columns of your paper, if linseed can be grown with average success (for the seed)? if so, would like to put out ten acres next spring. Some farmers around here think it will not ripen. By answering the above you will oblige a new subscriber and a new settler, (also best time to plant same.)

HENRY FULLER.

Barton County, Kansas.

A great deal of flax is cultivated in Kansas for the seed. There need be no apprehension about the seed ripening. Flax will mature its seed where oats, wheat and similar grains succeed.—[EDITORS FARMER.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

PURE Bred Young Brahma Cocks at \$1.50 each. Sent to any address on receipt of price. CLARENCE McDONALD, Quincy St., 2nd Door North of Fifth St., or P. O. Box 566, Topeka, Kansas.

THE COLLEGE FARM,

offers for sale a choice lot of

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

ESSEX PIGS, straight Jos. Harris stock, and a few young SHORT-HORNS of both sexes. A very handsome yearling JERSEY BULL for sale—price \$50. Address, E. M. SHILLTON, Sup't Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

To Stock Raisers.

The Devon is the hardiest and most beautiful breed of Cattle known. As work Cattle and Milkers they rank high. They produce as good and cheaper beef than any other breed. A few choice animals for sale by F. L. BOSS, Avon, Ill. Send for Catalogue.

VERY IMPORTANT To Sheep Farmers.

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1.

(Established 1868.)



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

CREEK VALLEY FARM HERD.



Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of 215 head; 160 summer pigs, mainly the get of the grand imported boar, "Stockwell," brother to the famous 1st prize and Sweepstakes boar, "Royal Hopewell," bred by same party. (Wm. Hower, Gen.) and imported at the same time. Stockwell was awarded 1st premium at the Kaw Valley Fair, Lawrence, Ks. 1873, and 2nd premium in Sweepstakes for best boar of any age or breed at the Kansas City Exposition, 1875, being the only time he has been shown.

My pigs are from Registered sows, and those eligible to registry; are of excellent breeding, and (what is of still greater importance) of excellent form. The number of pigs I have will enable me to ship only choice ones, and at special prices. Parties from a distance desiring to inspect my herd in person, will be conveyed from and to depot free of charge, where notice is given. I have never had a better lot of pigs than now and as formerly, shall guarantee satisfaction to all purchasing on order. Address, SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM,"

Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



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

Central Branch,

Union Pacific R. R. offers for sale

1,280,000 Acres of Land

Less the occupied tracts, at the lowest prices and on more liberal terms, than ever before offered. The lands offered by this company are at an average distance of but 60 miles from the city of Atchison, and have the advantage of competing lines of railroad, with a choice of markets, and in other respects are located in the most favorite section of Kansas. For full information and descriptive circular with sectional map, apply to address W. F. DOWNS, General Office Land Com'r, Atchison, Kansas. The U. S. Government Land Offices are at Concordia, on the G. B. U. P. R. and Kirwin, where parties who are desiring to purchase lands of the settler's privilege, under the Homestead act of Congress should make their application.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshire and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

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

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

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

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., Mo. Breeder and Dealer in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable. Reference furnished.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue Herd of 200 head. Also Berkshires.

R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of Light Brahma Chickens. All Stock warranted first class and Shipped C. O. D.

FOR CHOICE Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

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 card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

H. H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Essex Berkshires and Poland China hogs. Stock for sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer the largest assortment of the most exclusively HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, Apple seedlings, No. 1 and extra, send stamp for samples. A. H. & H. C. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 100 1/2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka Kansas.

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUB & Co., Augusta Maine

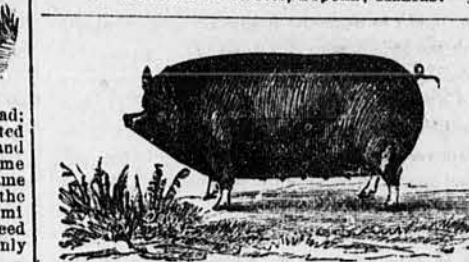
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Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kansas and U. S. Courts. Real Estate & Corporation Law a specialty.

HENTIC & SPERRY,

Attorneys at Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE. Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corner seventh and Fillmore streets, Topeka, Kansas.



I am now offering a choice lot of No. 1 English Berkshire Pigs,

recorded Smithereen and Lord Liverpool Stock, at reasonable figures. Also pure White Leghorn Chickens. Everything warranted first-class, and shipped.

B. H. CROMWELL, Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshire in Kansas. Catalogues Free.

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 13 miles south of Roseville.



\$15 SHOT-GUN! A double-barrel gun, but front action locks; warranted accurate; barrels, a good stock; also, a good stock of shot, powder, and a wide variety of other goods, at low prices. Send for catalogue. Also, a good stock of shot, powder, and a wide variety of other goods, at low prices. Send for catalogue. Also, a good stock of shot, powder, and a wide variety of other goods, at low prices. Send for catalogue.

The Kansas Farmer.

HUBBARD & EWING, Editors & Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

STUDY THE MARKETS.

One very important duty neglected almost wholly by farmers is a study of the markets. The operators in every other business make a careful study of the market price of the commodities which they deal in, a leading feature of their business.

The winter season is the farmer's time for planning the next summer's campaign. All the details may not be worked out, but the main business of the season may and should be carefully planned.

And a matter of scarcely less importance, and one which can be ascertained with greater accuracy, is the price of, and demand for, products of the minor classes, which are needed to supply the neighborhood or home markets.

SMALL FLOCKS OF SHEEP.

On the subject of farmers making sheep a part of their farm stock, we refer to the letter of our "Carpet-bag" staff correspondent, published in the present number of the FARMER.

But there is another class of grade sheep which we think would be equally profitable—possibly more so—for farmers to raise in flocks averaging fifty, and these are crosses of the Cotswold on Missouri ewes.

But the dog depredation is the great bugaboo to the majority of farmers, when sheep husbandry is suggested. And the papers of the country publish sensation statistics of sheep killed by dogs, and the great expense the state is put to to feed tens of thousands of worthless curs.

"Ten thousand, six hundred and ten sheep were killed by dogs in thirty-two counties. He estimates the number of dogs in the state four hundred and sixty thousand—every one of which consumes as much food as would keep in fat condition a hog weighing two hundred pounds when twelve months old; so that what the dogs annually eat, would make ninety-two million pounds of pork: This would load four thousand six hundred carts—ten tons to the cart—and be worth at six cents per pound, five million, five hundred and twenty thousand dollars—nearly twice the value of all the school houses in the state, and more than twice the amount used by the state in 1869 for all school purposes."

The unfortunate state here mentioned is Missouri. In the language of one of Shakespeare's heroes, "All of which we know most potently and powerfully to be true, but we hold it not honesty to have it thus set down."

LAY DOWN THE GRAPE VINES. The grape vines on trellises should be released and laid flat on the ground before hard frosts and the cold winds of winter effect them.

A tart correspondence has occurred between Governor Anthony, of Kansas, and J. A. Martin, of the Atchison Champion, through the Commonwealth, of Topeka, and the former paper. The Champion gave currency to "It is reported in Topeka that Gov. Anthony's purpose is to remove to Chicago and enter the employ of a railroad corporation if he is not elected senator."

SETTING BLUE GRASS.

Jno. A. Blackburn, writing from Great Bend Kansas, inquires "What month in the year is the best to sow Kentucky blue grass seed for this section of the country, and where can reliable seed be secured?"

English blue grass and Kentucky blue grass are both cultivated to some extent in eastern Kansas, and will do well, we believe, in any part of the state when once properly established.

There has been considerable difficulty experienced by the farmers of Kansas in attempts to raise Kentucky blue grass from the seed. The seed should be sown with other grasses to form a good pasture and secure a stand, the young plants deriving shelter and protection from the sun by the shade of more hardy grasses.

A half bushel of seed to the acre will answer, but a thick stand of grass is always best and three pecks of seed is not too much. Kentucky blue grass and English blue grass seed are kept at all good seed houses and in the grocery stores of the country towns.

THANKSGIVING.

This peculiarly American holiday, or rather holiday, has come and gone.

No state had greater cause for thanksgiving for blessings bestowed by a bountiful Providence, than Kansas. Her garners are filled to bursting with the fruits of the earth, while the stream of industrious immigrants has continued to pour with an undiminished volume into her borders, dotting her rolling prairies with peaceful homes, and literally causing the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

With a product of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 100,000,000 bushels of corn, the present year, what stretch of imagination can estimate the possibility of her products, were the present unoccupied lands divided into farms and become the sites of comfortable homes?

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The American Minister to Mexico writes concerning the disastrous effects to that country of the recent decline in the price of silver in the London market. He says, that although the double standard of gold and silver, the latter being an unlimited legal tender for all debts, public and private, prevails there, and although gold is constantly being coined in the mints, it has ceased to be a circulating medium.

The government has commenced purchasing gold from the miners at Denver, Col., paying them in greenbacks. The department expects to buy at least \$20,000 a week for some time, but when the plan becomes known it will extend its purchases to all the gold in the Black Hills country.

Experiments by an agricultural society of Germany, to determine whether it is better to give cows their fodder in its natural condition, as to length, or in small pieces, as when it passes through a cutting machine, resulted in showing that whole fodder is preferable because of the saving it effects without detriment to the yield of milk, or weight, or general health of the animals.

At this season of colds, it may be useful to know that hoarseness is relieved by using the white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A teaspoonful, taken occasionally is the dose.

Robert H. Lambard, Honorary U. S. Commissioner from Colorado to the Paris Exposition, publishes an article in the Colorado Farmer strongly recommending the Thibet ox, or yak, as an animal suited to the more elevated parts of Colorado and the Rocky mountains.

A SORGHUM CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS. A timely suggestion, under the above caption, Coleman's Rural publishes a call for a meeting of sorghum-growers, and as Kansas produces a large amount of sorghum, and the cultivation of that plant seems to be on the increase, we hope this suggestion of the Rural will meet a hearty response from Kansas sorghum-raisers.

The culture of sorghum is on the increase yearly in this country. Every grower, however, has his own method of culture, time and plan of cutting, grinding, evaporating and clarifying. If an improvement is made by any process, it is rarely made public. There is no meeting of sorghum men to compare experiences, to make known valuable discoveries, to ascertain best processes.

As some one will have to name a time and place of meeting, we suggest that a sorghum convention be held in St. Louis, on the first Tuesday of February next. We shall be glad to hear from our readers on the subject.

CEMENT FOR SHOES.

A correspondent in the Country Gentleman sends this formula of a cement for invisible patches, which he says may be relied on:—Gutta percha, half ounce; bi sulphuret carbon, two ounces. In a wide mouth bottle put the two together, and shake occasionally until the gutta percha is dissolved and it is read for use.

DIRECTIONS.—When the patch is to be applied scrape the boot or shoe until the blacking is off and the leather is a little rough. On this dust with fine rosin, minutest quantity; serve the patch the same way. Then spread a little of the cement on both the shoe and the patch, first having shaved the edges of the patch. Apply like court plaster, and smooth with a warm spoon or iron and the shoe will soon be ready to wear.

BALKY HORSES.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals put forth the following rules for the treatment of balky horses, which will bear reproduction:

- 1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey.
2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort does not cure him, the second will.
3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind till he wants to go, and then let him go.
4. The brain of the horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg; just below the knee tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.
5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth.
6. Tie a string around the horse's ear close to his head.

SHELTER FOR THE STOCK.

With the risk of being considered trite, we again urge upon farmers on the prairies, the profit, as well as the humanity, of providing shelter for all stock, from the storms and cold of winter.

providing shelter for all stock, from the storms and cold of winter. With the warning of last Saturday's snow-storm, every farmer who has not complete shelter for his stock, should make it his first business to supply it. Set a double row of posts in the ground, cover them with poles and brush, and pile on a good, thick roof of straw or hay, which secure against being blown off by the wind. Make the back tight by brush and straw, and run wings on the end most exposed to cold winds. This shelter is not so good as well constructed sheds or stables, but is the best many farmers can at present afford, and is a thousand times preferable to the open prairie and the sky for a roof.

Sheep must have shelter from rain and snow-storms, and be provided with dry beds, or it is worse than useless to attempt to keep them. In cold, dry weather they are comfortable in open lots, and will remain healthy and thrifty, but the place soaked with cold rain or snow-water is an icy blanket which will reduce their vitality rapidly.

There would be less complaint of mortality among hogs if this stock did not have a mud-hole to tramp around in the greater part of the feeding season. Whatever rough treatment they may meet with through the day, hogs should have dry, warm quarters in which to sleep, and the man who is wise to his own profit, will see to it that his stock-hogs and pigs are kept dry and warm through the entire winter and the inclement season of spring.

Farmers who have not proper pens for the accommodation of their hogs, may construct very comfortable quarters for them by selecting a southern exposure on the side of a ravine or hill. Plant two stout forks in front, and pin or otherwise fasten their tops together securely. Run a stout pole horizontally from the forks to the bank, and plant a row of stakes on each side, with their tops resting on this roof-pole. Throw brush and straw on the stakes, and cover the whole with earth and sods. Cut a small trench behind and on either side to carry away the water in wet weather. Lay a log sill across the front of your cave and fasten it securely down by cross-stakes driven well into the ground, to prevent the hogs from rooting the sill out of place. This will prevent the bedding from working out and mud and wet from getting in. If a number of hogs are to be provided for, these cheap accommodations can be multiplied until all have ample shelter. Keep plenty of clean hay or straw in these bunks and your hogs will not thank you for more luxurious bed-rooms. Any farmer can build one of these shelters with the assistance of his hired hands in half a day, without expending a dollar for material, and his gain in the spring will amount to many dollars in healthy, thrifty hogs and pigs, over accommodations of mud and exposure to storms and cold.

Many farmers are poor by reason of unthrift in neglecting to take proper care of what they have already acquired. What the bounteous hand of summer has passed into their lap, they allow winter to snatch from them, which, like a prowling wolf, steals nightly from their flocks and herds. Stock, comfortably housed, require less food, and will continue to grow and thrive.

PROF. TICE'S WEATHER PREDICTIONS FOR DECEMBER.

December will be a rough month, according to Prof. Tice's prophecy: "1st, cloudy and threatening, with rain or snow in places; 2d to 3d, r. b. f. t., clear or fair; 4th to 8th, f. b. r. t., ending in cloudy, threatening weather, with heavy rain and snow storms in places; 8th and 9th, r. b. f. t., clear or fair and very cold; 10th to 14th, f. b. r. t., cloudy, threatening weather, with rain or snowfalls in places; 14th and 15th, r. b. f. t., clear or fair and cold; 15th to 19th, f. b. r. t., cloudy, threatening weather, with heavy rain and snow storms in places, according to latitude. Probably a severe norther in Texas about 23d; 25th to 27th, r. b. f. t., generally clear or fair, but cold; 27th to 31st, f. b. r. t., ending in cloudy, threatening weather, with severe rain and snow storms in places; 31st, r. b. f. t., clear or fair and cold. The comparatively warmer days will be about the 1st, 6th, 12th, 17th, 22d and 29th. The comparatively colder days will be about the 2d, 8th, 14th, 18th, 24th and 31st. Auroras, if any, will be seen about the 3d, 9th, 14th, 15th, 20th and 25th."

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

KANSAS WINDS.

Hollan harps are Kansas winds. That sigh, and moan, on silver strings, When winter locks her creeks and streams In icy glare.

The forest sadly mourns, and grieves, The trees bereft of all their leaves Bend, and sway in the northern breeze, With branches bare.

The grassy plains are brown and dry, Their fairest blossoms withered lie, Alas! that they should fade, and die That were so sweet.

Sweeps o'er the plains the prairie fire, And blackens all, with ruin dire; While wail the winds in wraithful ire, In tones so bleak.

It leaps the bluffs in chains of light, The winds give chase till out of sight, Till, distant skies in murky night Are in a glow.

Like Arctic lights in northern clime, Where grows the tall and stately pine, And where bright stars reflecting shine On glistening snow.

Merrily blow the Kansas winds, And softly play on golden strings, Again unlocked, her creeks and streams In freedom glide.

The first to hear their joyous tones, Are Carolina's anemones, Wind-flowers of our western homes; Spring's fairy bride.

But soon the plains are decked with green, Armorial bearings then are seen, Crimson and gold in field of green, Are pendant then.

Missouri's evening primrose grows, On rocky hills the cactus blows, *Schrankia's leaves at the touch will close, And quickly bend.

When Autumn comes to claim her leaves, And bear away her golden sheaves; The golden-rod in beauty gleams, And asters blow.

But all these floral treasures die, And soon the Kansas winds will sigh A requiem while passing by, Solemn and low. M. H. PANTON, Junction City, Kan.

*Commonly called "sensitive plant" in Kansas. We never before heard the praises of Kansas winds sung; truly there are souls to appreciate every boon mother Nature bestows, even when given in the form of chastisement.

THE SISTERS OF BETHANY COLLEGE.

In a state so large and so new as Kansas, where the immigration amounts to one hundred thousand a year, it is not only possible but highly probable that a great many people know nothing of an educational institution located at the capital, even so large and complete a one as the College of the Sisters of Bethany. By invitation of the president, Bishop Vail, we accompanied a very pleasant party, recently, in thoroughly examining the handsome college building and inspecting the admirable details of arrangement.

The design of the structure could only have been conceived by an architect who had practical knowledge of the needs of such a school, and such knowledge the president and founder brought to this work, and from basement to attic it is most conveniently adapted, conscientiously constructed, and skillfully finished.

Beneath the massive walls and solid floors there are air-tight, stone and cement-bound tunnels, four feet square, running the entire length of the building both north and south, directly over which are placed the four great furnaces that heat and send to every apartment the fresh out-door air from the tunnels. In the gymnasium, which is on the lower floor, is an extra furnace that the Bishop said was only needed when we have a real norther and the mercury drops to zero, and over the whole of the west and north sides there are double windows for winter, so that there can be no danger of cold, and yet the atmosphere is pure and fresh from top to bottom.

On the second floor is the main school-room extending the whole length of the south wing, except that a classroom is divided from it at one end by sliding doors, making it possible to throw both together, and thus, when occasion requires have three immense rooms, one directly over another—the gymnasium, the study-room and the chapel.

The Bishop's study, the living rooms and parlors occupied by himself and family, and the general dining-room, are all on this floor, and here, too, we were shown the excellent water arrangements which extend to the uppermost story, and keep all constantly supplied with an abundance of both hot and cold water; it is raised by a windmill into large tanks in the top of the house, and carried out again through waste-pipes from each story to the sewers, so that there is no such thing as carrying water by hand either up or down stairs, nor carrying of any other heavy burdens, for an elevator large enough to hold a grand piano does all such work, and dumb-waiters take everything back and forth from the dining-room to the kitchen.

A lady in the party, who was a stranger in Kansas, expressed her surprise that this far western country should afford a college building embracing so many modern improvements, whereupon it occurred to us that doubtless because of its newness and the enterprising, ambitious, western spirit of its foster father and its patrons, it contained many advantages not afforded by older and wealthier institutions in eastern states.

On the third floor we find the dormitories, not the long, low, hospital-like rooms filled with rows of beds, so common in boarding-schools, but cheerful, home-like chambers, large enough to accommodate four pupils each. There are smaller rooms for those who prefer to be alone, but we were told that girls were social beings and enjoyed each other's society; we had not forgotten it, but were glad to be assured that girls were girls as of

old, we hear so much of their frivolity; now-a-days, but if they could all graduate in such a school as Bishop Vail's heart is filled with, they would realize that being educated means to learn something, and a Christian life to do something.

From these cozy and orderly rooms we proceeded to the beautiful chapel, one of the most elegant in the west. The furniture is of exquisitely finished, unpainted black walnut, and the paneled ceiling is composed of several kinds of wood, polished and arranged with equal skill and taste; the brilliantly stained glass and symbolical windows light the whole with pleasing and artistic effect. In the front of the room is a memorial window to Mrs. Wolf, the wife of the gentleman who gave twenty-five thousand dollars for the erection of this wing of the college building.

Going up another story we found the music-rooms, a teacher's room connected by speaking tubes with four others, all containing pianos, and all so arranged that they may be shut off from and leave the rest of the house undisturbed. In the extreme north end is the art-room, lighted by large plate-glass, dormer windows, so that every part of it is flooded with a strong, north light. All the way up, the main partition walls from twenty to thirty inches thick, crossed and recessed the large building, and made it look as if it was put up to endure through time.

Not a drop of paint covers the handsome wood-work anywhere, and the smooth, hard walls are laid directly on the stone, making them fire-proof.

In the rear of the main building are two large and picturesque out-buildings, a barn and a laundry, built of the same white stone in a similar substantial manner. Underneath the laundry is the cellar in which fruits and vegetables are stored for use in the large family, and this we think is the most admirable of all the sanitary precautions observed by the designer. No noxious vapors can permeate the living rooms, for there is no foul, dark region from whence they can emanate.

The grounds comprise twenty acres, and year by year are being modeled into a beautiful park.

In this grand school-house there is employed a corps of eight to ten competent teachers, and the curriculum embraces everything from kindergarten diversions up to the classics, the languages and the fine arts, thus furnishing, at home, to Kansas and other western states, a school and college equal to any young ladies seminary.

To all parents who desire to secure such advantages for their daughters, we would say, furthermore, that the best of all the recommendations we can give them for this school, is the assurance that every pupil will receive a sincere fatherly and motherly care from the Bishop and Mrs. Vail.

OAT-MEAL CAKES.

Mix fine oat-meal with water and salt precisely the same as a flour dough; knead well and roll out on a baking board to one-third of an inch thick for hard or turned cakes, and rather thicker for soft. Bake on a "griddle" over a hot fire, cut and turn when done on one side, when the other side is done toast before the fire till the corners of the cakes turn up, or with soft cakes get slightly browned, and you have "genuine oat-meal cakes."

For cream cakes, use good milk instead of water, and before taking spread some cream on the surface of the cake to give a glossy look.

There now see that cloud of disappointment bathing "Floyd's" handsome face, as she realizes the depth of the quandary in the above.

Will you pardon my coming to the rescue with a brief chat on a subject than which I consider few more important.

First, enter an ordinary Kansas farm house and note well that everlasting frying pan, greasy gravies, and hot biscuits. Does it not flash upon your mind that there is the solution of our being a nation of dyspeptics, with three-fourths of our men walking about like so many yards of pump water, and women made old and toothless before their time.

You say you know all about it, only every body is not quite so bad as that. Just so. Well then, come with me to a genuine Scotch farm house. As you enter the hearty welcome seems to rush all through you, like the flush and ruddy glow of robust health and heat of the fire on the goodwife's face, for it is baking morning. The household bread for three days claims exclusive attention for the hour. Quickly the two or three steps from table to open fire-place are made, to and fro. Deftly the practiced hands mix the proper quantities for one cake—or griddle full, generally about 18 inches diameter—round and round the neat wooden basin goes the hand, and the dough is compact on the kneading board.

Now, while your eyes follow, one cake is cut crossways and turned, looking back, the dough is soon kneaded and knuckled out under those strong, quick arms. The rolling pin finishes, and the cake is placed on the griddle. The one baked before the fire and that toasted in the neat wire and hoop rack, carefully laid on yonder beautiful pile of the staff of life.

Ah! I thought so. You wish to taste some of it. So thought my own beloved mother, for it is her form the memory can never forget—already on a snowy table cloth are some cakes, flour scones and butter churned before breakfast; your admiration of the free and easy Scotch manners is added to the enjoyment of food fit for a queen.

Light dawn, but you are in darkness still. This is not the cake usually found in bakeries. No, it is the "genuine" I am asked about. Like making good yeast flour bread, it is not every one who can attain to my mother's standard of gold medal bread and butter at every meal, but can it be done here? is what you long to know. Yes, certainly. With our stoves? Yes. And no griddle? (or if you prefer it, griddle, to un-Scotch the word) Why, yes. Now you doubtless feel as I did on my arrival here, as the pioneer of our English colony, and being younger and perhaps more ardent than the others, I, who never cooked a meal in my life, nor saw a frying-pan used except for fish, sometimes was detailed to "Lonesome Ben" then, when ours was the only half-way house between civilization and the jumping off place, our capacious table was for many weeks filled by from sixteen to thirty-three, this only, one day, thank fortune.

Even yet it is refreshing to hear one and another speak in grateful praise of the roast beef and plum pudding, tea and coffee, and the plain bread and butter, including oat cakes. Always of an experimental turn, I had many grievous failures ere I could please myself. The successes won me praises, but the failures, tell them not in Gath nor publish them in the FARMER.

There is a knack in baking oat-meal cakes, as in every thing else. I succeeded best by baking on the "spider," not in the oven, and toasting before a clear fire with stove doors open; the supply never equalled the demand. Finally, I found the rough meal here made the best cakes, as "pottage" with good milk.

In our family of six, one pound of oat-meal at 6 cents, with the milk, has often made the breakfast. The old folks admire the usual "tea breakfast," but the bairns "No, thank you," and if any family has better health and constitution, or is required to spend less for medicine and doctor's bills, I have yet to find them.

My talk is already too long, but I cannot close it without my unqualified condemnation of the custom of so much food served swimming in fat, and advocating a freer use of Graham bread and oat-meal pottage and cakes for children, with plain milk and butter.

During one of those memorable evening fireside chats with my mother, on my recent visit, I asked her if her father, whom I remember well, ever said how he accounted for such powerful men in his and his father's days?

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "just the oat-meal and home-brewed beer." A. M. Wakeland, Kansas.

Dr. John H. Philbrick, of Boston, placed in charge of the American Educational Exhibit at Paris, states that out of a total of 750 awards to American exhibitors, this exhibit secured 121 awards, including 27 gold and 42 silver medals. The Government Exhibit, forwarded by the Bureau of Education, received three gold medals from three different juries, the highest, in each case, that they were authorized to give. M. Buisson, Chairman of the French Commission sent to this country to report upon educational exhibits at the Centennial, has been directed by the French Minister of Public Instruction to organize a Bureau of Instruction on the model of ours, and is now at work collecting appliances from the American display at Paris.

MISS GREY'S THANKSGIVING.

BY VIOLET HASTINGS.

Miss Theodora Grey lived in a big white house on a bleak hill-top overlooking the small village of Elverton. She lived alone, with the exception of her servants. And such servants! A small negro boy and a stout, middle-aged woman with an immense hump on her back, and so unutterably ugly that her presence on the premises seemed sufficient protection against outside molestation.

But I despair of describing this negro boy. He might have been about eight years of age, but he was far too small for that age, and as for looks, he looked as if the snows of innumerable winters had passed over his head—without whitening it, however. His face was wrinkled and cadaverous. One eye was lost, presenting only a staring white ball, which so far outshone and eclipsed the other that no one ever thought of regarding it. His body and limbs were attenuated to a degree, and no amount of feeding availed to fatten him; and he seemed to hang together so loosely that it was a wonder he did not lose some of his component parts.

His name was Nicodemus. Had any one else been named that, it would doubtless have been shortened to "Nick," or "Demus," but no one ever thought of doing this kindness for him, and he bore the unhappy burden of the entire name about with him.

What his office was in the establishment, it would be hard to say; he seemed to live only to be miserable.

As for Joanna, she did almost everything that a man or maid-servant could be required to do. Occasionally, Peter Brook, from an adjoining farm, came over to do such jobs as his employer found for him to do, at all other times Joanna was the factotum.

Years before, Miss Grey had been young and beautiful. She had had a lover, too; but they had quarreled and parted, and since then no suitor had dared to face the pitiless flash of the cold eyes, that looked as if they had never known the softening dew of tears.

One Thanksgiving morning, Joanna, after kindling the fires, sent Nicodemus to clear the snow from the front steps. The world was all in white that morning. The first snow of the season had fallen in the night, swiftly, silently, softly, as the plumage of

angels' wings, dropped down from heaven to cover the earth with spotless drapery for the birthday of the Christ. In Miss Grey's house was no wreathing of evergreens, nor garlanding with flowers, to repeat the message of peace and goodwill among men. Only Joanna had gathered some sprays of cedar and arbor-vitæ, from the stately shrubs in the front yard, and mingling with them some scarlet berries of the holly, had grouped them in one of the old vases over the parlor hearth.

Well, when Nicodemus came to clean the steps, he found a basket sitting on them, closely covered. He contemplated it for some time in a vacant sort of way, scratching his head, and occasionally looking off into space, as if to summon some invisible agency to help him solve the overwhelming problem—what to do with it. At last an idea seemed to penetrate his woolly head; he shuffled himself back to the kitchen where Joanna was, and standing skeleton-like in the doorway, mumbled out: "What do wid de basket?"

"What basket?"

"On de steps."

Joanna never wasted time nor breath conferring with Nicodemus. So she thrust more wood into the stove, where the breakfast was cooking, and went out to investigate.

"I wonder who has brought Miss Theodora a present?" was her astonished reflection as she beheld the neat covered basket. But to betray surprise in the presence of Nicodemus was not to be thought of, so she quietly lifted it into the hall and bade him get to his work. At that moment Miss Theodora herself opened the door of her room and looked out.

"What is it you are bringing in, Joanna?" she asked.

"I don't know, ma'am," answered Joanna. "I found it on the steps."

Miss Theodora walked up to it, and lifted the cover without ceremony. Two blinking blue eyes peeped up at her, from a nest of downy flannel and cambric.

"Lord preserve us!" she cried, retreating so suddenly as nearly to upset Joanna in the rear. Then she leaned against the wall, looking white and breathless.

Joanna ventured near enough to take a peep into the basket, when she likewise staggered back with a shriek of consternation, and the two women stood and looked at each other in dumb dismay. Nicodemus stood with open mouth, staring into their faces; but for once Joanna failed to observe him, and he was permitted to stare on.

Joanna found her voice first. "It's a baby!" she gasped, in a hushed whisper.

Miss Grey lifted her head, "Joanna," she said sternly, "were you at home all night?"

"At home? To be sure I was, ma'am!"

"Then how came this here?"

"Oh, Miss Theodora, how can I tell?" It's like as if a spirit had brought it. I never slept so soundly before that something wouldn't have told me, if any human thing had come inside the gate. NICODEMUS!"

Nicodemus gathered himself together, and began to work with as much alacrity as he was capable of.

"Get your bonnet and shawl, Joanna," said her mistress, "and take this child to the village poor house."

Joanna disappeared and Miss Grey went to the basket and looked in it again. Curiosity got the better of her principles, and she stopped and drew aside the blanket that enveloped the rosy bundle, and gazed curiously at the dainty embroidery that covered the infant's robes. Up came the tiny hand—a small fist full of fingers came out and grasped one of hers, and a bird-like note gurgled from the perfect mouth. She drew back half frightened; the little one opened its blue eyes wider, seeking hers with a wondering wounded look, and burst into a low, grieved cry. Something in the look of those blue orbs thrilled her with a tender pain, she knew not why, a dead memory awoke in her breast, and stabbed her like a knife.

Joanna came back with her wrappings on. "The little one's piteous cry went to her heart."

"Poor baby!" she murmured, stooping and rocking the basket gently to and fro.

There was something motherly in the very touch of her hand upon the basket, and in the strangely softened tone of her voice, that awoke a fierce jealousy in her companion's breast. She almost pushed her aside, as though she could not bear the sight.

"What do you know of children, Joanna?" she said; "give it to me."

Then she took up basket and all, and marched into her own room. Joanna going back to the kitchen and to her cooking, heard her tell Nicodemus to put more wood on the fire. Presently she came into the kitchen, got some milk from the cupboard and warmed it in a cup on the stove, saying never a word; and after a little, Nicodemus brought the cup back from her room, empty.

When Miss Grey was called to breakfast, she came out looking as serene as could be. She left Nicodemus in the room with the baby, during her absence.

During the morning, Joanna contrived an errand into the sitting-room, and found her mistress busily working on a small garment of delicate texture, while the infant lay soundly sleeping in its strange cradle—the basket.

"Joanna," said Miss Grey, "I have named this child Emily Grey, after my mother."

"It is a girl, then?" said Joanna.

"Certainly. Did you suppose I wanted to raise up a boy, to break my heart in my old age?"

"No ma'am."

"Bring me the Bible, and pen and ink."

Joanna lifted the heavy, richly-bound volume from its cushion on the table, and carried it to her, then brought pen and ink from a small writing-desk by the window. Miss Grey turned to the family record, and under the head of "Births," wrote on the clean page, in a fair, clerical hand: "Emily Grey, December 25th, 18—"

All that morning, while the bells called the people to worship in the little white church under the hill, and the choir sang the Thanksgiving anthems, Miss Theodora

sat and wrought patiently on a slip for little Emily. Peter Brook came over to eat his Thanksgiving dinner as usual—the only Thanksgiving hospitality she ever dispensed—and received orders to bring up a neat crib from the village.

"So she's going to keep the little one," observed he to Joanna over his pudding. "Curious creatures these women are."

"It's a blessed mercy there are women in the world," retorted Joanna. "I dare say you'd have sent it to the poor house, or the sylum."

"That's the place for 'em," returned Peter.

"Get out you hard-hearted brute. It's my opinion that baby came straight from heaven. I can't believe any human being brought it here, and me never to know it."

"Shaw! that shows how much you know."

In naming the child Miss Theodora totally ignored the fact that certain articles of its wardrobe—which was of the finest material—were marked with the letters "L. W." What these letters signified was no concern of hers, apparently.

The little white draped crib stood always in Miss Grey's room, close by her own bed. There little Emily lived, watched and tended by a love that never grew weary. But there was always a rivalry between Joanna and her mistress in the affections of the child. Miss Grey could not conceive why the little one should smile on Joanna, Joanna! was she not ugly? Was she not huge, and ungainly, and deformed, and altogether uncomely to behold? But little Emily shouted with delight at sight of her. She would watch her across the room, lying in her crib before she could sit alone, and her bonny blue eyes would sparkle with joy if Joanna but looked at her.

Nicodemus likewise shared the favor of the little maid, and seemed to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever in her eyes.

And how the little one grew! It seemed but a very little while ere the old house, so grim and austere in its former state, grew musical with laughter and patter of little feet, and sunny with a winsome presence of white robes and golden curls and rosy cheeks.

Thanksgiving was kept as Emily's birthday. On the first of these anniversaries, Peter Brook brought up from the village a pretty baby carriage. He and Joanna, at daggers' points usually, had united their funds and bought the thing at auction. Nicodemus was harnessed in and Miss Emily—the weather being mild—took that day her first airing in it, making a tour of the grounds around the house, with Miss Theodora, Joanna, and Peter following in procession behind. Afterward Nicodemus and the carriage, with its pretty occupant, often accompanied Joanna on her marketing expeditions to the village, where every one soon knew "the little Grey."

It was when returning from one of these expeditions, in the dusk of an autumn evening, when little Emily was nearly four years old, that they encountered a stranger just outside the village—a sunburned, wayworn woman dressed in faded black, and on foot. She was hurrying by, as if wishing to escape observation, when a glance at the occupant of the little carriage seemed to root her to the spot.

"Good evening ma'am," said Joanna, civilly, seeing her stop, and supposing that she might wish to inquire for some shelter for the night.

Her salutation was returned in a slightly broken accent, but the stranger making no further speech, Joanna hurried on with her charge, leaving her standing on the road.

She reached home, where Miss Grey, giving Joanna a reprimand for keeping Emily out so late, took the child, gave her her supper of bread and milk in her own room, and put her to bed.

It is now quite dark; but Nicodemus, who generally lay around loose at all times and seasons, came ambling into the kitchen, saying:

"Dar's a 'oman at de gate."

"At the gate?" repeated Joanna, who guarded gates and doors at night, as though the place were a fortress in the midst of an enemy's country.

"At de big gate," answered Nicodemus. Joanna went to see. The full moon had just risen over the tall eastward hills, and by its light she saw, standing by the gate, the same strange looking woman whom she had met near the village.

"What do you want?" she asked sharply.

"I want to stay in a house all night."

"Then, why don't you go to the village?"

"They won't take me—I have no money."

Joanna surveyed the forlorn figure in perplexed silence.

"Can't you give me a corner where I can rest?" asked the stranger, pitiouly. "I will not trouble you for anything, except a floor to sleep on."

By the exercise of some diplomacy in behalf of the "tramp," as Miss Grey styled the traveler, Joanna succeeded in gaining permission for her to sleep on a pallet in the kitchen.

"Give her some supper, Joanna," added the mistress. "No doubt she is half starved."

And Joanna went back to the kitchen, leaving her knitting peacefully by the small bed where the child slept.

After the "tramp" had had her supper, and Joanna had prepared her bed on the floor, she stood up by the fire, and looking Joanna in the face with her large, black eyes, said suddenly:

"Whose child is it you had with you?"

"My mistress's child?"

"Not her own child?"

"No;" and Joanna shut her lips tightly, as if to prevent the escape of further information.

"Do you know whose child it is?"

"No."

"Did you find her at your door one Thanksgiving morning?"

Joanna nodded, looking up in surprise and beginning to tremble with strange agitation.

"Then I can tell you whose child she is."

"We don't want to know," said Joanna shortly.

"But I will tell you, for you should know that she is of honest birth."

(TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

December 4, 1878.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray of any kind...

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April...

If such a stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township...

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the date of taking up prove the same by affidavit before any Justice of the Peace...

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders of the Peace...

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the Justice of the Peace...

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him...

Fees as follows: To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$5.00; for each head of cattle, \$2.50...

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer, for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$100.00...

Strays for Week Ending December 4, 1878.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by E. M. Brown, of Walnut Tp. (Sawyer P. O.) Nov. 23, one black pony, 2 years old, left eye blind, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Polk County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. McDonald, of Marmaton Tp. 1 bay mare, 3 years old, small white streak of white in the forehead, also some white on both hind feet, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Coffey County—Wm. P. Throckmorton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Elijah Crofts, Lelley Tp. one sorrel, 2-year-old mare, white strip in forehead, branded with letter S on left hip. Valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Nichols, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. B. Crane, of Easton Tp. Nov. 1, 1878, one yearling heifer color light roan, red neck head and legs, no marks or brands. Valued \$15.

Lincoln County—J. H. Connor, Lincoln Tp. Sept. 10, 1878, one roan horse, 9 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, small scar on right shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Marion County—E. R. Trenner, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Wendell Sheffer, Riley Tp. Oct. 10, 1878, one yearling pony mare, 10 months old, 14 hands high, branded with G. C. No flesh marks whatever. Valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Nichols, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Amos Edwards, of Alexandria Tp. Nov. 25, one yearling cow, small star in forehead, 14 hands high, color black. Valued at \$20.

Morris County—A. Moser, Jr., Clerk. COW—Taken up by M. A. Stewart, in Diamond Valley Tp. Oct. 29, one pale red cow, small star in forehead, 14 hands high. Valued at \$20.

CALF—Taken up by same, same date, one red calf, white belly, and white in face. Cow and calf valued at \$18.

Neosho County—C. T. Stahler, Clerk. COW—Taken up by B. F. Estes, Lincoln Tp. Nov. 8, 1878, one yearling heifer color light roan, red neck head and legs, no marks or brands. Valued \$14.

Wabasha County—T. N. Watts, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by George Avery, Madison Tp. Nov. 9, 1878, one yearling heifer color light roan, red neck head and legs, no marks or brands. Value \$15.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by James E. Logan, Center Tp. (Farmington P. O.) Nov. 1st, 1878, one light gray horse pony, 14 hands high, branded with letter C on left hip. Valued at \$20.

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm. Hutchinson, Palmyra Tp. Oct. 17th, one cow, red and white, spotted, about 10 years old. Valued at \$12.

Johnson County—Joseph Martin, Clerk. COW—Taken up by G. W. Glenn, living five miles southeast of Shawnee, one cow with white on both sides of the neck, branded with right hip R. and J. W. on left shoulder, about 7 years old. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—I. N. Insley, Clerk. COW—Taken up by C. H. Young, Delaware Tp. Nov. 1st, 1878, one dark chestnut sorrel horse, 2 1/2 years old, blaze face, a little white on left hind foot. No other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Nichols, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. B. Crane, of Easton Tp. Nov. 1, 1878, and posted before Wm. Kelsey, J. P. of said Tp. one steer, 2 years old past, color roan, some white on back and hind feet. Valued at \$20.

Lyons County—W. F. Ewing, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Daniel Butler, in Center Tp. one white roan steer with red ears and some red on legs. STEER—Taken up by John Leaton, of Marmaton Tp. one roan steer, 14 hands high, branded with letter S on left hip. Valued at \$20.

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Morris County—A. Moser, Jr., Clerk. COW—Taken up by M. A. Stewart, in Diamond Valley Tp. Oct. 29, one pale red cow, small star in forehead, 14 hands high. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up Nov. 9th, by Thomas Haskell, of Mission Tp. one gray mare, about 14 1/2 hands high, right fore leg dimpled, age unknown to taker-up, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$25.

Wabasha County—T. N. Watts, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Clark Ward, in Maple Hill Tp. and posted before W. F. Johnson, J. P., Nov. 11th, one dark brown mare mule, has crooked upper lip, about 2 years old. Valued at \$20.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by James E. Logan, Center Tp. (Farmington P. O.) Nov. 1st, 1878, one light gray horse pony, 14 hands high, branded with letter C on left hip. Valued at \$20.

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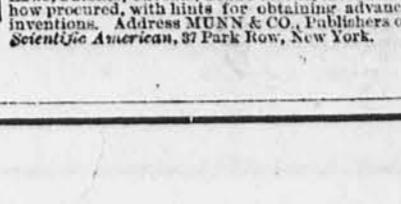
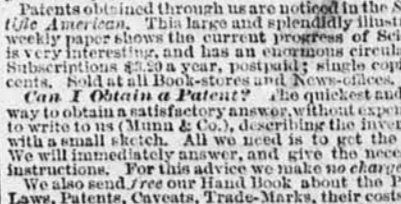
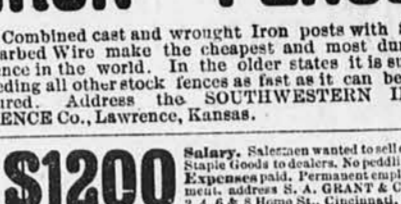
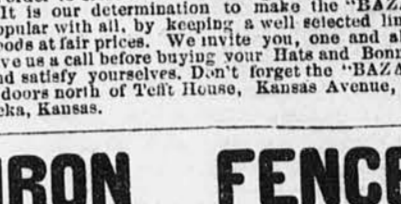
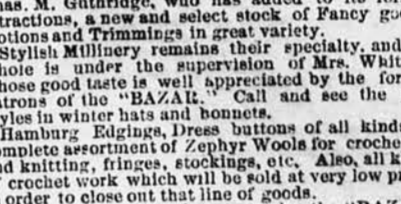
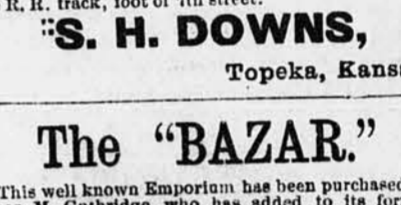
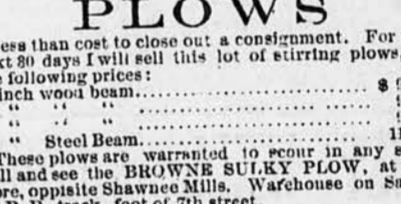
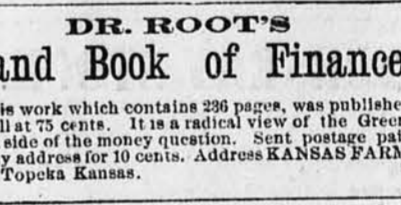
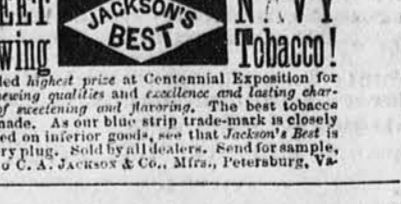
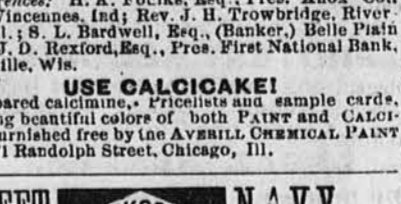
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produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be applied, or better applied by means of the Catarrh Discharge, which is a form of instrument invented with which fluid medicine can be carried upon or through the most delicate parts of the system, and applied to the seat of the disease, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the Catarrh Discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions accompanying the medicine. It is a mild and pleasant remedy, and is perfectly safe for the most delicate. It is a mild and pleasant remedy, and is perfectly safe for the most delicate. It is a mild and pleasant remedy, and is perfectly safe for the most delicate.



From Doniphan County.
 We have had a very beautiful fall, and farmers are making good use of time. Corn is about all gathered and we are still plowing for spring crops. Fall wheat looks well; about the same amount sown as last year. Prices are low: oats, 12 1/2 cts per bushel; corn 15 to 20 cts and wheat 60 to 70 cts. These prices will hardly keep the farmer out of the poorhouse.

I see by the FARMER that hog cholera is very prevalent in some localities, and as some of the farmers in this county have lost their hogs from the same disease, I shall suggest a preventive which is better than cure, and that is a plenty of red clover for your hogs to run on. I once thought there was something in the breed of hogs, which would exempt them from cholera, but as some of my neighbors lost hogs of the same breed, I think now, yea, I am sure, my hogs escaped only because of the red clover. For the last eight years my hogs have had free access to clover, winter and summer, and no signs of cholera; and yet diseased hogs have been among them from time to time, and I can but think it is the red clover which gives this immunity from disease. Some of my neighbors, thinking the same, have commenced clovering for hogs. I give also salt and ashes, and occasionally stone coal. I should like to hear from others who have tried clover pastures for hogs.
 Hogs are worth in this market \$2 50; no other evidence there is plenty of money when you have something to give for it.
 B. O. DRISCOLL.

From Ellsworth County
 Nov. 23.—As the season for making sorghum syrup has just closed, I would like to ask of those who know—those who have had some experience—what they consider the best method of making syrup; the best kind of evaporator; kind of pans used; and the best method of using the pressed cane stalks for food, and the kind of cane that is considered the best.

Also the cost of boiling by steam as compared with direct heat from the furnace to the pan or evaporator. It seems to me that the question of a positive good quality of syrup from cane—home manufacture—should occupy a position in some Kansan's mind who will thoroughly ventilate the subject, or get it in some shape to be utilized, and in such shape that our home-made syrup will command a better price and have an average better appearance than that usually seen in our markets. One thing at a time well done is said to lead to excellence; so, Messrs. Editors, can't we—I mean the great State of Kansas—solve the problem of successfully making a first quality of syrup from some of the various canes that are now being set up into inferior molasses? Why, our Ag' College not solve the problem for the people? Farmers, in a rush to make good, had and indifference to do it, but lack the means, time or space to do it, make sugar.

I hope that as you, Messrs. Editors, the head of the Kansas Agricultural Society, that you stir this "Kansas sugar" question until we get a state organization, and one of your helpers shall be
 W. E. FOSNOT.

[We would like to hear the experience of farmers who grow sorghum, and invite them to communicate through the Kansas FARMER for the benefit of brother farmers. There is a good deal published on the subject by the papers of the country, but very little information given that is available for farmers.—Eds FARMER.]

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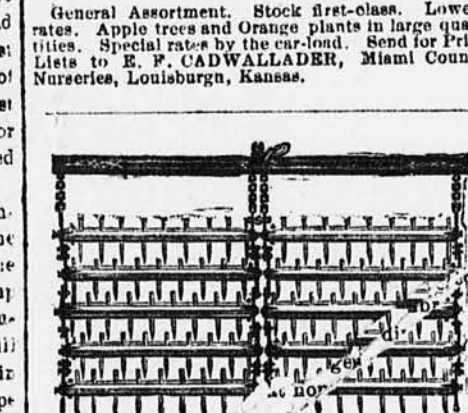
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Don't endanger your building by running a stove pipe through the roof when you can get a good PIPE CHIMNEY so cheap. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS
 all sizes from 3 to 21 inches in diameter
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Wholesale Western AGENTS FOR
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Have REMOVED to their New Store,
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 To which place they most cordially invite all their patrons to call and examine one of the best selected stocks to be found in the West.

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PREPARE FOR A DRY WINTER,

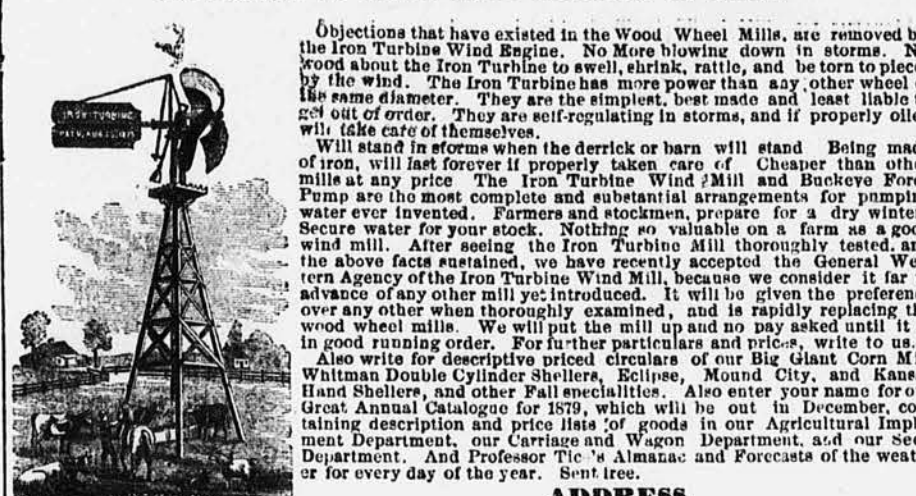
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IRON TURBINE WIND MILL

Over a good Well there will be no more dried and frozen up streams, hauling of water for your Stock, or slow pumping by hand. But you can have a stream of Running Water in your Barn Yard.

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Perfection in Wind Mills Reached at Last!



Objections that have existed in the Wood Wheel Mills, are removed by the Iron Turbine Wind Engine. No more blowing down in storms. No wood about the Iron Turbine to swell, shrink, rattle, and be torn to pieces by the wind. The Iron Turbine has more power than any other wheel of the same diameter. They are the simplest, best made and least liable to get out of order. They are self-regulating in storms, and if properly oiled will take care of themselves. Will stand in storms when the derrick or barn will stand. Being made of iron, will last forever if properly taken care of. Cheaper than other mills at any price. The Iron Turbine Wind Mill and Buckeye Force Pump are the most complete and substantial arrangements for pumping water ever invented. Farmers and stockmen, prepare for a dry winter. Secure water for your stock. Nothing so valuable on a farm as a good wind mill. After seeing the Iron Turbine Mill thoroughly tested, and the above facts sustained, we have recently accepted the General Western Agency of the Iron Turbine Wind Mill, because we consider it far in advance of any other mill yet introduced. It will be given the preference over any other when thoroughly examined, and is rapidly replacing the wood wheel mills. We will put the mill up and no pay asked until it is in good running order. For further particulars and prices, write to us. Also write for descriptive priced circulars of our Big Giant Corn Mill Whitman Double Cylinder Shellers, Sclipses, Mound City, and Kansas Hand Shellers, and other Fall specialties. Also enter your name for our Great Annual Catalogue for 1879, which will be out in December, containing description and price lists of goods in our Agricultural Implement Department, our Carriage and Wagon Department, and our Seed Department. And Professor T. W. Almanac and Forecasts of the weather for every day of the year. Sent free.
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 MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF

Chimney Flues, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and Well Tubing,
 Also Stone for Building Purposes, and Side Walks.

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CEMENTS, PLASTER, LIME AND HAIR.

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ONE DOLLAR ONE DOLLAR



Levee Ring, \$1. Set of Studs, \$1. (The Snake) Stud, \$1. Levee Ear Drops, \$1.
THE ONLY PERFECT FAC-SIMILE OF THE REAL DIAMOND IN THE WORLD.

Pronounced by the Academy of France that M. Levee has really obtained artificially the true diamond. The basis of these gems are pure crystals found in the Sierra Nevada, from whence they are exported to the Levee Laboratory in Paris, France, where they are submitted to a chemical and voltaic process, BY WHICH THEIR SURFACES ARE COVERED WITH A COATING OF PURE DIAMONDS, imparting to them all the Brilliance, Hardness, and refractive qualities of the natural diamond, and making them as desirable for Wear, Brilliance, and Beauty, as the valuable gems themselves. The Ring, Studs, and Ear Drops, as displayed in this announcement, are accurate engravings of the real diamonds, containing the wonderful Levee Diamond, warranted by certificate U. S. Mint assay; ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR we will send free, by REGISTERED MAIL, to any address "Book on Diamonds," with illustrations of artistic Diamond Jewelry in solid (14 k.) gold, mailed free. I have seen many imitations of diamonds, but never any that could equal the Levee Brilliant—M. KELROY, Stamford, Conn. I am in receipt of a pair of the Wonderful Levee Ear Drops, for one dollar, to say that I am pleased with them hardly till the Mill, they are simply elegant—ANTHONY MORRIS, Hartford, Conn. The Wonderful Levee Diamond Ring, for one dollar, came to hand this morning. It is really elegant, giving entire satisfaction, and eliciting wonder and admiration from all who see it—W. H. KELROY, Hartford, Conn. The Levee Diamonds, mounted in solid gold, are truly marvelous—J. AVERY & SONS, Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky. The eminently successful experiments of M. Levee silence all doubt of the artificial reproduction of the true diamond—M. DU FENNY, the great French Scientist. The Levee Diamond most effectually disturbs the slumbers of the possessors of costly gems.—Journal of Science. We guarantee the Wonderful Levee Diamonds for One Dollar to be mounted in Solid Gold, and will cheerfully refund the money if found unsatisfactory. Address all orders to the AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY, 5 Arcade, CINCINNATI, O. The American Jewelry Company is a prompt and reliable house.