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The Kansas Farmer.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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LINN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND ME. CHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The 3rd Annual Exposition of this associathion was held on the grounds of the society at Mound City, September 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, and like the two preceding Expositions of this associations, was a grand success in every particular.

Mound City is the oldest living town in Linn county. During the early days of the habitating of the Territory and State of Kansas, the citizens of this truly historic burg took that active and heroic course in support of the rights of man, that endeared it to the old "free state" settlers of Kansss generally, and of this portion of the state in particular, so much so that when an enterprise is set on foot here for the benefit of our people, it brings out the "oldest inhabitant" with all his rolations and neighbors, for they know that what is undertaken by the citizens of the town and vicinity will be well done and worthy of the hearty support of all. Therefore, upon this occasion, the attendance during the entire fair was remarkably good.

The grounds of this association are beautifully located, lying along the banks of Little Sugar, a living stream of pure water full of length of the fair grounds. The buildings of the society are new and commodious. Floral Hall is a fine structure in the form of a Greek cross, 20x60 feet east and west, and of similar dimensions north and south, all neatly painted and appropriately ornamented outwardly, and conveniently arranged inwardly.

The track is first-class, and pronounced by visiting horsemen to be among the very best of half mile tracks in the state. In short, the grounds are second to none in Kansas.

The management of this association is in the hands of our best farmers and mechanics, heartily seconded by the live, go-ahead merchants of the town.

J. B. Broadhead, among the most successful of our farmers, and the thoroughbred stockman, is President of the society, most acceptably assisted by the "artisan," L. Hibbs, as

THE DISPLAY

Secretary.

In all the several departments was most creditable to all. Floral Hall was crowded with all the useful and beautiful things imaginable. The fruits of the farm, loom, the house and garden, the hands of the young miss and master, the middle aged and aged as well, was displayed in greatest profusion. The exhibition of wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, beans (white, back and castor) pumpkins and squashes, turnips, etc., etc., was profuse. The display of fruit was fine. Our crop of apples this year is not so bountiful as last. The exhibition of both apples and pears, though, was most creditable. There are few, if any, counties in our state containing more or better orchards than Linn.

The display in the fine art department was the arrangement of the articles.

HORSES.

that any county might be proud of.

the best blooded cattle in Kansas. Hon. J. B. it would be a pleasure for me to report them, Broadhead, the worthy President of this asso- but not till then. ciation, had upon exhibition his entire herd of thoroughbreds, headed by his Oxford bull No. — two years old, weighing 2090 lbs. fair. The herd of short-horns, owned by There are few men in Kansas who have Mr. A. Casterline, received nine premiums, of truly fine cattle was superb and most encouraging.

Linn county cannot, hereafter, take second place with cattle-growing counties, but claim high rank in this respect with the first countles in the state. Addison Gallup, of Jamestown, N. Y., had here a fine lot of bull and heifer thoroughbred calves, just imported from the best herds of western New York. He found ready sale for his stock at good prices.

The sheep were in numerous attendance, and mostly of the fine wool kind, and pronounced by sheep men to be superior; animals and worthy the blue ribbons so plentifully bestowed among them. Mr. Gallup also had here on exibbition and for sale, a number of fine Cotswold sheep.

The turnout of hogs was the only failure Hon. J. E. Brown, of Harvey county. among the various stock displays, and can be accounted for by the fact that the premiums were not quite so generous as were needed to move such cumbersome animals. But where all have good hogs, as the farmers here gen. breed. erally have, there is not that spirit of rivalry as heretofore prevalent.

The display of farm implements was small, nothing like what should have been. It is a mistake that manufacturers of farm implements do not have large displays at our coun

The speed ring was excellently conducted under the fair and impartial management of Col. B. B. Corbin. The races were both numerous and "for blood," so said. The free for all trotting race for a purse of \$100, was taken by "Dicknailer" of Clinton, Mo. time 2:45.

The baby show was the affair of the last day of this fair, especially so among the ladies The entries for the premiums offered were too numerous to mention. Hon. Joel Moody's counties. The county not being but eight "latest edition" was finally crowned "queen of years old, there was but little fruit on exhismall lakes, one of which banks the entire all." very much to the aforesaid Joel's delight bition. Joel has a special theory on babies; "enclose one three cent stamp."

As before stated, this fair was, as a whole, a grand success. The receipts were ample to meet all demands, with a snug little sum to lay by for another year. Too much credit can not be given to the officers and gentlemanly attendants in providing for the safety, comfort and accommodation of all; for the general good feeling and good management contributing so largely to the success of the E. R. S.

MARION COUNTY AGRICULTURAL 80-CIETY.

The fourth annual fair of this society was held at Peabody, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October. The grounds are located just west of the town and joining the city limits. There is a stream of water running through it sufficient for the use of the stock on exhibition. The main building is situated on a gently sloping knoll in the center of the grounds.

The surface of the land in this vicinity is nearly level, but there is occasionally a little scenery around it.

everything that could be wished. The exceipts were heavy. The officers were courtelaw could reach.

made a criminal offense to wager money or the first head. anything else on these trials of speed, and After sifting all the arguments, ingenious It is a great pleasure to record the fact that if these trials of speed were not allowed to though they be, examining the facts present- wild, native grasses; wherever it exists, it has in a few years.

in this county we have a goodly number of take place during the agricultural fairs, then

There was a superior show of cattle at this made greater efforts for the improvement of amounting to \$25. At Kansas City this herd cattle than Mr. Broadhead. It is to be re- received three premiums, amounting to \$125, membered that this bull of Mr. B.'s was on ex- and at three other fairs since then, twentyhibition at the last Kansas City Exposition, seven premiums, amounting to \$188. At the and took the second premium, all first premishead of this herd is "Plumwood W," a fourums are rewarded to Missouri stock, of course year-old, thorough bred bull, one of the best Hons. John Q. Adams, Charles Campbell, and in the western states. Among the other Wm. Murra y were present with their herds exhibitors were Rev. A. H. Lackey, who of thoroughbreds, and grades. The display received three premiums, and D. D. Perry A fine lot of grades were shown by H. Daniel Pratt, all of which received premiums. HOGS.

Mr. C. Stone's pedigreed Berkshires occupied eight pens. They received seven premiums in all, three of them being sweep stakes. It is difficult to imagine that there could be any better hogs in the state than are to be found in this collection. Rev. A. H. specimens in this breed

The Polands were out in full force. Among Keller, A. A. Wheeler, Jesse Collins, Theo. some superior hogs of this breed exhibited by

Mr. Charles Westbrook exhibited some Suffolks. This breed was highly recommended field. by the owner as being superior to other breeds. They were good simples of this

There were but few sheep shown. The exhibitors were Charles Westbrook, who showed Merinos; Dr. Grinnell, with Southdows, and A. Casterline, of Newton, with a portion tlon of his stock of Cotswold. Mr. Casterthe present season and have taken sixteen

Mr. Westbrook has on his farm, about one ments. mile south of Peabody, about 2,000 Merino sheep. He has been in the business of raisng sheep for the past 25 years, and he agreed to contribute an occasional article for our sheep department.

The show of vegetables was in many re spects nearly equal to that made by older

A wheel-of-fortune was set up on the grounds and was in active operation during the fair. It was, however, conducted so as to evade the law. To illustrate: You paid the proprietor a nickle for a bar of soap. A paddle with numbers on it was given you with the soap. The wheel was set in motion, and if you were lucky enough to have the wheel stop on one of the numbers that was on your paddle, you drew a prize. Being anxious to get a bar of soap as a momento of the occas sion, I invested a nickle. The bar measures one inch long by 14 of an inch in breadth and thickness.

The receipts from the fair were about \$600. Sufficient to pay all the expenses and premiums in full. W. W. CONE.

THE CHESS QUESTION.

We publish in the present number of the Kansas FARMER a lengthy article on this vexed question, which has been a prolific theme alike for learned doctors and superficial observers, for a period of time to which the memory of man runneth not. Our correspondrolling prairie like this in the fair grounds ent, "Orbicular Sunshine" brings much more which helps to relieve the monotony of the learning, research and philosophical deduction to the discussion of the question, than we This fair was a success. The weather was have anywhere before found it treated. He advances a hold, aggressive theory supported penses of the fair were light while the re- by considerable learning and ingenious reasoning. Some of the most earnest advocates ous, active and energetic; the crowd was of this change in the species, claim emphstisober, and there was no gambling that the cally that wheat often degenerates into oats. This our correspondent unhesitatingly denies, The show among the horses was very good, but that the last stage of the metamorphosis particularly with horses "for all-work." The is timothy. And again some assert most society did not patronize the horse jockeys to positively that where cattle bite off the heads splendid, the ladies showing great taste in any great extent, only \$40 being offered by the of wheat or tops of the blades that chess will society in the speed ring. Purses for races be produced. Our "Sunshine" authority says being made up by citizens. If these trials of "a green head of wheat may be cut off repeat-The display of good horses at this fair was speed did not bring the worst elements of edly and its lateral branches—its stools—will the best ever made in this county, and such society together to see them, and if it were make as good seed wheat as would have done out, and leaves no lineal successor.

ed closely, and weighing the deductions cares fully, it will be seen that the whole theory is hypothecated. Nothing is conclusive or proven. All the main facts adduced to prove the position taken, have been advanced many times before in this lengthy Tcontroversy and accounted for as ingeniously by the opposite side. One thing strikes us as singular, which is, that our correspondent, who seems to have made a life study of this question (and he is almost an octogenarian,) should not have employed means which would have solved the problem beyond a doubt. Grain could be planted in boxes of earth, known to be free from chess seed, and cultivated under conditions most favorable to its development into chess. Until the advocates of the chess theo-E. Wood, D. D. Perry, J. Sands, and ry make thorough work, and bring proof inplace of speculation founded on appearances, it is useless for them to repeat the same arguments which carry with them no convictions. On them rests the body of proof. Where wheat is so easily converted into chess as the advocates assure us it is, it would seem not a difficult matter to make a few isolated test cases, where results could not be mistaken or Lackey and others also exhibited some choice doubted. Let us, therefore, have done with speculation and come down to Q. E. D. If the theory contended for of wheat degenerathe exhibitors I noticed John Shunk, Jacob ting be true, the fact can, without doubt, be clearly established, and now is the time to be Cline and Oliver Paddock. I also noticed gin the experiment. One grain of wheat producing a stock of chess under the eye of a careful observer is worth whole bushels of

This question has a run every few years with the same results. California has just got through with one of these periodic discuswhich seems to have crossed the mountains east till it reaches the Atlantic, always with the same unsatisfactory results.

Our correspondent's article was so lengthy that we were compelled for want of room, to line's sheep have been exhibited at five fairs omit the preliminary parts, which were not relevant to the subject and could be left out without prejudicing or weakening his argu-

A TREATISE ON CHESS.

I propose to prosecute the question "Does simpler form, viz., does one specific class of cereals ever produce another specific class ? a good crop of plump wheat, and no chees I take the affirmative; it does; but always of with it. the same genus. (Oats don't turn to wheat nor wheat to cats. "A genus in botany consists of such a group, or assemblage of species. as agree both structurally and physiological ly, as respects the organs of fructification and reproduction; and at the same time have a general resemblance in habit."

This is Webster's definition of genus. Who can deny its application to wheat and cheat, or chess? In the early stages of their growth, it is impossible to detect any difference in structure, color or progress of growth. After they have both made a stem, some experts pretend to be able to distinguish them by a slight variation in the color and size of the upper blades; but I could never detect any certain variation to mark one species from the other until the heads appear.

The structural likeness appears further in their seed formations. Both are oblong, and to above subjects in our county. The average neither of them ovate, or egg shaped. They health of our county is as good as that of any both have an epidermis, or thin skin, over the meat part of the seed. No two different species of plants can have more structural resemblance to one another than wheat and chess.

Both ripen together; and, if resown togethces together.

tions, it will retain its powers for an undeter-

condtions that show that it has been introduced by art and cultivation. In like manner I have found it altogether a fruitless search to look for chess where there has not been a recent crop of wheat. If any of the FARMER's correspondents can show the native home of chess, apart from degenerated wheat, I would like to see an article on the subject in a forth coming number of your journal.

When does the interesting change take place? My observations lead me to the conclusion that it is in the formation of the corons, before the seed stem is formed. After the seminal power in the seed stalk is once fully developed, no injury the plant may receive will prevent its maturing its own speclic seed. A green head of wheat may be cut off repeatedly and its lateral branches, its shoots, will make as good seed wheat as would have done the first head. The degener racy is not always radical, for occasionally a stalk of wheat and a stool of chess are found upon the same root. This is no conjecture, but proven fact.

Once more; what is the cause? In some instances there are to be found single roots of chess sparsely interspersed with a good crop of well-developed wheat, where the seed had been carefully and thoroughly cleansed of all impurities. I conclude that in such case es there were single grains that had not seminal vitality enough to produce perfect specimens of their own kind.

Chess is often found in large quantities in chess seen over the fence growing in a wheat low, flat, pond-like places, without a head of pure wheat among it, while all around these places, on the knolls and the ridges there will be a luxurient growth of full developed wheat, with scarcely a head of cheat among it. In such cases the unavoidable conclusion and entered Kansas. 'It will probably travel is, the cold, saturated ground did not furnish nutriment enough to make a full developed wheat stem.

The same thing occurs where wheat has been badly eaten off, and tramped, in moist winter weather, before the vernal sun has brought forward the corona to its full seed producing forces.

On the other hand, in other conditions I have known a crop of wheat on dry, rolling, lively land, eaten off by sheep in dry winter weather, until a blade could scarcely be found: which, notwithstanding such usage, produced

From all these notable circumstances, I conclude that the seminal powers of the plant are formed in, and with the little bulb, or corons, of the roots; and where the conditions are right at the vernal seasons, the solar forces bring out the fruit-producing stalks requisite for a crop of perfect grain. Where these conditions are wanting, there will be failure.

These observations are respectfully submitted to the Editor, and to the readers of the Kansas FARMER by one who subscribes his nom de plume for this occasion,

ORBICULAR SUNSHINE.

From Wilson County.

Oct. 6.-In reference to your questions, we are neither a farmer, stock, grass nor fruitgrower, but simply a village physician, and unable to give satisfactory data in reference county we ever resided in, notwithstanding the remittents and intermittents of the autumn months. Our farmers generally raise wheat, corn and oats, with an occasional field of millet or broom.corn, and very rarely a er, will again follow the same season influen- patch of castor beens. The general complaint with them is, that wheat-raising is too expen-If chess be sown by itself, it will produce sive and does not pay. Those who raise corn, its own likeness one or two years; and the hogs and cattle, generally succeed best; but third year will bring timothy grass. This I the fact is, most of them could succeed at have seen substanciated in several unmistak- farming here, were it not true that threeable instances. In some adverse conditions fourths of them have heavy mortgages on it dies the third year; but in favorable condi- their farms, and are paying out nearly all tions, it will bring timothy, i. e. herd's grass; they clear from their farming in interest on this, as is well known, brings a root with a said mortgages. Wherever you find an eners corona, or small bulb, from which spring stem getic man whose farm is clear of mortgage, and stools, as in wheat and chess with blades, that man is making money. Prices are low long, and spea shaped, as in the two first now, both for grain and stock, but so is everyspecies; the most notable difference is in the thing a farmer has to buy. We had an abundseed. It has then reached the utmost limit ance of peaches here, enough grapes, (which of its propagating powers; it has become a do finely) and many of the old settlers are self propagating plant. In favorable condi- raising enough apples for their own use. In a few years we will have plenty of all kinds mined number of years; but if hard run, it dies of northern fruits. A general improvement in hoge, horses, and horned cattle is taking place In all the researches I have been able to here, and we confidently predict better times make, I have never found timothy among the better times for farmers and all others here, J. G. LONG, M. D.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

As an indication of the restoration of confidence we have it from very reliable sources, that during the last three months there has been more demand for money from banks for business enterprise than for the whole twelve months preceding. Merchants are buying goods more largely. They find that there is a good and growing demand and that there is no reason to expect lower prices but rather prospect that future purchases will have to be made at an addition of cost. Manufacturers are no longer fearful of shrinkage of values of manufactured goods, nor of making more than they can sell. Our whole people have been for long years economizing to the utmost, and as fast as they can obtain the means from crops sold or from employment vouchsafed by improving business they will make their purchases of supplies long needed. Improvement in business will help itself. All influences will conspire to build up as they have to tear down, and it now looks as though solid prosperity was dawning upon the American people .-- The Husbandman,

Although gilt-edged and fancy prices have declined, and many "dealers" have been involved in financial ruin, the demand for improved stock of all kinds from common farmers for legitimate breeding purposes is constantly increasing; and there has never been a time within the recollection of the writer when the business of breeding thoroughbred stock, posessing substantial, useful qualities, was on so sound a basis as now. Farmers generally have learned the superiority of good blood. The market reports teach a lesson that comes home to every man's pocket. The best always sell readily and pay a handsome profit on the cost of raising and feeding, while the "scrubs" and "scalawags" are a drug on the market, and must be sold at a loss,-Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

We may very well take the trouble to improve the varieties of wheat we have, and which we know to be good, so as to enlarge the yield and better the quality. The best attainable yield is somewhere about sixty bushels per acre; the best weight per bushel about sixty-six pounds. The best crops now grown in this country yield about forty bushels and the best weight is not more than sixty to sixtytwo pounds per bushel. Where such crops as these are grown it would not be difficult to reach a maximum product if we could add somewhat to the prolificness of the seed and increase its size and weight. But what shall be said as to those ordinary crops which reach but ten bushels per acre, and which have year by year grown less and less by neglecting to improve the seed. Here there is abundant room for the most certain improvement, There can be no doubt that better preparation of the soil and the use of good seed would result in a large and immediate improvement,-Western Farm Iournal.

The Western Rural in commenting on some strictures of the New York Star says:

The agricultural press is a power in this country, and strange as it may sound to the Star, it exerts a greater and more lasting influence than all the balance of the secular press; and there are valid reas sons for this. Agricultural papers circulate among the calmest, coolest and worthiest class of citizenship. They are men who despise glitter, and want solidity in all things-reading included. They are honest and truthful, and will countenance no paper which does not possess the same virtues. The result is that the agricultural press is what its patrons want it to be in the main, and they can rely upon what it says. There is no reason, therefore, that it should not exert a powerful influence. If the staff of an agricultural journal is properly constituted, the issues of the day are as ably-and usually more fairly-treated in its columns than they are in the dailies. And for the last five years it has led the

The practice of using the drill and the cultivato in growing the wheat crop, is evidently and rapidly winning the approbation of practical men, as it may with good reason, for it has all the previous presumptions clearly in its favor, as well as the analogy of other crops, and is also sustained by the sets in. conclusions of science, and the testimony of advanced farmers. There is so much to be said in favor of this plan, that every wheat grower in the country ought at least to give it a fair trial,

It is recommended not merely by the saving of seed, and the uniform depth of planting secured by the drill, (which is a great security against freezing out,) but equally by the trifling cost of cultivation, as compared with the result, and by the surprising increase of yield, when the process is rightly managed,-Rural New-Yorker.

The autumn and winter with their long evenings and the relaxation from constant labor will again give farmers and their families a chance to reorganize neighborhood clubs and lyceums for the discussion of those questions specially interesting to the profession. These may not only be made pleasant, socially, drawing neighborhoods and communities closer together in the bonds of fraternity. but at the same time instructive through the questions discussed.

One of the mistakes too often made in these gatherings is that there is too much formality. The school-house or town hall is selected, and there is an attempt made, often successful, to get some public speaker away from the neighborhood and too often outside the fraternity, and but little in sympathy, to make a set speech. It is in fact a solemn gathering from which all separate more or less dissatisfied with the result. As a matter of course the audience gets smaller and smaller, until at last not a corporal's guard will turn out. To guard against this, let these meetings be entirely informal. Let these meetings be held in rotation, at some farm house, say once a week, and let the sub-Jects take a natural turn, and the discussions be y the women and the nearly-grown boys and girls, Thus subjects will easily suggest themselves, pleasant social evenings will be spent at which much valuable information will be brought out. Your weekly agricultural paper, if it be a live and practical one, will furnish topics enough, and the fruit or other simple refreskment served, will tend to keep all home-like and fraternal, and cause all to look forward to the next meeting with pleasure,--Prairie

Morticulture.

PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

The following plan of preparing the ground and planting fruit trees, is recommended by G. E. Kimball, proprietor of Rose Hill Nursery, Iowa City, Iowa :

When we commenced fruit-growing, in lows, twenty years ago, it was often said to us by our neighbors and friends, "If we could only raise fruit as they do'in Ohio and New York, we would try." To those who think there is nothing to do but plant trees in those states, and then, waiting a reasonable time to gather the fruits, we will say that old trees in the east die just as they do here, and to-day you will find as many dead trees in those eastern orchards as here. The way growers succeed there is by planting a young tree every time an old one dies, and by setting new orchards. If Kansas, Nebrasks and Iowa farmers will only plant orchards and care for them as they do east, they will be as well rewarded for their labor. One great trouble with western people is, they buy trees of irresponsible men and kinds not suited to soil or climate, without inquiring whether they come from the poles or equator, set them out improperly and neglect to mulch or cultivate them but expect to get fruit.

Do such farmers plant corn or potatoes and not give them proper attention or cultivation, and expect a bountiful harvest? No. Then why should they do so with fruit trees and expect apples ?

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

First-The soil must be deeply worked and thoroughly pulverized. This should be done late in the fall, so as to subject the soil to the action of frost. Mark by stakes where you purpose planting your trees in rows. Commence five furrows each way from the center of row, and throw out dirt, keep throwing out the furrows until the soil is broken up two feet deep. As soon as the ground is settled in the spring, plant in this dead furrow, throws ing some top soil in immediately under where the tree is to stand. Plant the trees about six inches deep at first, packing the soil firmly about the roots. As soon as planted cover the ground about the trees with a mulch of long manure or old straw, doing nothing further until the ground is thoroughly warmed up and moistened by spring rains and the trees have started into vigorous growth, then back furrow toward the trees until the trench is

Second-Every tree, shrub and vine should, immediately after planting, be heavily mulched, and of sufficient depth to keep the surface moist and temperate. By this method you secure an early root growth, and consequently early ripening of wood growth, thus thor oughly preparing the tree to stand the climatic changes of our rigorous winters. Always bear in mind that new root growth can only be made at a temperature of about 65°. If a tree is planted and left unmulched, the surface soil soon becomes very dry and hot and root growth is arrested and the tree makes little or no growth, and goes into winter without being sufficiently anchored in the soil to obtain moisture, and, of course, dies, is neglected until late in the season, the tree makes little growth, and is generally destroyed by the succeeding winter. We repeat again, thorough mulching is absolutely necessary to the best success.

Third-Plant early and carefully, so as to get your tree well started before hot weather

Fourth-Protect your young trees from hail bits, and the action of the sun on the southwest side during winter. This can be done cheaply and certainly in the following way Take a piece of tarred paper, cut across the roll sufficiently wide to go around the tree and lap over about one inch. Remove the soil two inches deep around each tree. Now place the paper around the tree, lapping it over until the paper is comfortably loose, slip it down as far as the soil has been removed, tying it at top and bottom. Replace the soil and you now have a perfect protection against all the enemies of the tree. The strings must be loosened each year to allow the tree to grow. This paper will last three years, costing but one-third of a cent per tree a year.

WINTER LETTUCE.

Lettuce is one of the few vegetables that one might have the whole year-and we think it is eaten with a better relish in the winter and early spring than at any other time. The system seems then to demand variety and lengthening, and the warmth increasing. Every family that has a little garden spot can All that is necessary is to build a frame of somewhat protected. In this plant the lettuce-sets, about six inches apart, in good Such as will not only interest the men, but especial- ground, and keep them properly watered. They will grow all winter, and in the early spring will form beautiful large heads to encourage the appetite and grace the table. The earlier in the autumn this operation is begun

the better. The Brown Dutch and Mammersmith

larger heads - American Gardener.

KEEPING GRAFTS THROUGH WINTER.

Nurserymen who cut large quantities of rafts late in autumn, keep them is cellars packed in damp mose; but farmers and others who wish to preserve a few for spring graftng, may not have these appliances at hand. For such, a simple and perfect mode is to bury them in a dry place out of doors, in an inverted, open box. Fill the box partly full with them, nail two or three strips across to hole dug for the purpose, with the open side moisture of the earth keeps them plump and water-soaked. Grafts which have become shriveled by exposure, are thus restored and will grow. It is often advantageous to cut of their vitality being lessened by exposure to intense cold, and it is often more convenient to cut them or procure them at a distance at this time. In marking the labels with a lead pencil, remember that if the wood is wet before writing, the names will last ten times as long as if written dry .- Colman's Rural World.

HONEST FRUIT PACSING.

Diogenes went hunting about the streets, seeking for an honest man in the middle of the day, with a lantern. If we were leoking for an honest fruit-grower, we should seek for him in the middle of his peach-baskets and apple barrels. Notwithstanding the vast amount of preaching on this subject, hardly money profit of honest packing, because they have never tried it.

Men expect to be cheated when they buy fruit in the original packages. But the astonishment and delight they experience on emptying a basket or barrel and finding it of equal quality all through-and especially when, on buying again and again of the same grower, they meet the same experience every time-is such that they will submit to very high rates to get that man's fruit. It is true that there may be a loss on the first shipments of honestly packed fruit, but just as soon as the reputation of a brand is established-and it does not take long-the reward of such hoaesty-or let us call it good business sensebegins to come in abundantly.

The rule of honest assortment should hold good even if, as in some years, not one package can be branded "No. 1." The scarcer such packages are, the bigger the price they will bring. This kind of packing also has a direct tendency to make better fruit-growers. A man who has had the pleasure of receiving an account of sales, in which his No. 1 apples are figured at \$5 and his No. 2's at \$2 will try and increase the quantity of No. 1's by manuring his orchard, pruning his trees, and keeping down the insects that weaken the and to the nurseryman is attached all the trees and disfigure the fruit. It is most emblame for this careless, slip-shod method of phatically true in the fruit business, that honplanting and caring for trees. If mulching esty is the best policy, every way .- Rural

Dairy.

SETTING MILK FOR CREAM. It is not to be wondered at that the average

dairyman of our state is puzzled to know what telligently, is one of the best and most valuastorms, borers, girdling by mice and by rab- to do for the best. Professor Wilkinson tells him plainly that nothing but shallow pans and subearth ducts will do; while Professor Hardin is equally certain that deep pans, (20 inches) sunk to the rim in water, at a tema perature of 50 ° alone will insure the largest large and small. There are, however, cases vield of the best quality of butter; and now both of these are overtopped by the new milk in a deep, narrow can, with a water-

unalterable os those of the Medes and Per- crease of egg production, and its heating tensians, are observed. At a temperature above dency is apt to result in a derangement of the 60° deep cans will not do; the milk will system and thus invite disease. Green food usually sour before all the cream reaches the plays the most important part—or should—in run of a good pasture, as there is no food betsurface. When this temperature is unavoida- the summer food of fowls, though they reble shallow and broad pans will give the best quire some grain to grow well and shell out cise, and no exercise so profitable to young results. When cold water is abundant and the egge. Wheat, wheat screenings, oats, animals as when taken just when they feel the means of keeping it at 50° or lower are rye, buck wheat, &c , is preferable to corn dur. like it. A good warm shelter should be alinches deep, and eight or nine in diameter, change-when the cold is relaxing, the days will save much labor, and at the same time the others, and corn should come in to come the first winter makes a colt more "hardy," is make quite as much butter. Those dairys plete the list of grains used during the summen who situation is covered by the first case enjoy the luxury with very little trouble. should be cautious in the use of deep cans. and cracked corn we like much better than storms and extreme cold, in well ventilated. It is no doubt for the went of a proper ob- feeding the whole corn to the fowle, for it is well lighted stables-National Live-Stock coarse boards, cover it with a closely-fitting servance of these simple rules that we now glass sash, and place it in a sunny spot - have a conflict of sentiment as to the comparative merits of deep and shallow setting .-Humbolt Union.

THE GUERNSEY CATTLE.

The Guernseys are similar in build to the ber, and are so hardy that if planted in a shel- Guernsey is a deep milker, producing the ter and death to the flock follows. If the by the fever in the south at \$200,000,000.

tered situation and protected by a loose cover- yellowest of butter of superior quality. Some young chicks are taught to occupy the fowl ing of straw and evergreen boughs, they will good judges, familiar with both breeds, place houses before October, no very serious trouble stand the winter well. If transplanted in a the Guernseys ahead of the Jerseys as butter results. cold frame, as suggested above, they will do makers; while their size and capability of better and produce more tender, delicate and taking on fat when they cease to be useful for the dairy, render them a desirable breed. One farmer of our acquaintance, who has an excellent herd of both of these breeds, says the admixture of the cream from Guernsey milk with that from Jerseys gives the butter a deeper, richer color, and makes it bring a usually only be necessary to wash the head higher price than from the Jerseys alone. and beak clean, and blow down through the The Guernseys being, as a rule, larger milk. nose into the throat, either with the mouth, ers, consequently yield more butter, but the or by means of a rubber nibble, thus clearing quality of that made exclusively from their the tear tube; and bathe the head and wash milk is not quite equal, as it lacks something the throat with a solution of carbolic acidof its delicate flavor, to the best Jersey butter. one part acid to ten parts water. The birds keep them in place, and then place the box in This experience indicates, that one or two should be kept in a quiet place and allowed good Guernsey cows in any herd kept for nothing but water. The third day they will down, and bury them half a foot or so in butter, would probably improve its product as be quite well. depth. They do not come in contact with the a marketable article. Some of the Guernsey earth, and remain perfectly clean; and the cows that we have seen, are nearer the ideal cow than any others we have met; their rich fresh without any danger of their becoming color, large, fine bodies, handsome proporportions, fully developed udders, and other "milk signs," together with their docility, and their rich and generous milk and butter grafts in autumn, as there is then no danger yield, make them a distinct and characteristic breed of dairy cattle. The Jerseys hold a justly deserved prominence as butter producers, and it is safe to predict that their numbers will greatly increase. The recent numerous sales indicate an increase in the importations, notwithstanding the fact that some of our breeders are now breeding just as good Jerseys as can be found anywhere in the world. The rapid depletion of the herds of the "mother country" under the unnual culling out of 20,000 animals for exportation, renders this state of affairs inevitable. It is a fact, that the best Jersey cows, both on the Island and in this country, closely resemble the Guernseys in size and general appearance-a fact which speaks strongly for the Guerbsey type as one to be regarded by one fruit-grower in ten has yet found out the breeders of dairy stock of any kind .- American Agriculturalist.

Poultru.

GREEN FOOD FOR FOWLS IN WINTER.

It is fully as essential that breeding fowls should have a constant allowance of some sort of green food daily, as it is that they be fed at all, if the owner desires the eggs he gets shall hatch well. This may be set down as a sure

green food shall be. Yet if your fowls are totally deprived of this article during the three or four months they are shut up away from their range, by the coldest weather, they will neither thrive nor lay eggs next spring that will hatch satisfactorily. And please don't forget this!

Now is the time when we should begin to prepare for this. During the month of Octotober the late harvesting of vegetables occurs. The "small" potatoes, the little Swedish turnips-that are not merchantable-the winter cabbages, the carrots and the last growth of grass (rowen), can either or all be stowed away in the loft, barn or house cellar, for use

Any of these vegetables-cooked or chopyou keep any quantity of stock, at the earliest convenient opportunity .- Poultry World.

CORN FOR FOWLS.

Corp. in its different forms, when fed inble stock foods known, and no other grain profit in this connection. This has been our experience with this grain, extending over than cow's milk. some ten years, with nearly all kinds of stock, in which it is best to use other kinds of food. at lesst in part. Corn is principally used for proaches, about one-fourth in weight of corn-Cooley system, which purposes to enclose the fattening, and in this connection is invaluable, while as a winter food it becomes, in lay on fat and keeps up the animal heat. A tight lid and sink it uader water, which is cold climates, indispensible to keep up the little oil-meal, say a pint a day, may also be carefully kept at a low temperature by the necessary amount of warmth. During the warm summer months fowls should not be Our own experiments satisfy us that both given so much corn, for it has a tendency to liberally. More colts are injured the first six extremes are right, procided, certain rules, as induce an undue secretion of fat, to the deat hand, it will be found that cans, twenty ing the warm months, though no one kind of ways accessible, so that they may be protected grain should be given to the exclusion of all from storms. The idea that "roughing it" mer. Scalded corn meal, corn meal mush food, abundant exercise, and protection from easier digested and better assimilated,-Poul- Journal. try Bulletin.

HOUSE YOUR POULTRY EARLY.

L. K. Felch, in the American Agriculture ist, says on this subject :

The change from summer to fall, with its Jerseys, though larger and inclined to flesh, warm days and cold nights, has its influence and not so stylish. Their color is usually a upon poultry. There is a distemper called rich fawn, with much white; the muzzles and "snuffles" that every chick has as it matures eyelids are buff; in fact, all the "points" are into a cockerel or pullet, though it is often un-Hardy Green are the best varieties for winter light, offering a strong contrast to the black noticed, and for want of treatment results in use. The seeds should be sown in Septem. points of a fashionable marked Jersey. The roup, when it becomes contagious, and disas-

Symptoms of the Distemper. - Listlesspess. face and comb quite red, and a puff or fullness of the face under the eye; the second day a white froth in the corner of the eye; a decided loss of appetite.

Treatment .. - If taken in hand before the appearance of the froth in the eye, it will

In aggravated cases when the eyes and face are much swollen, the head and throat should be thoroughly steamed by the use of a large sponge and hot water. The tear tube should be cleared (as above), a desertspoonful of castor oil given, and bathing the face and throat with the carbolic acid solution, continued at short intervals.

The distemper may be called a cold, or the incipient stages of roup. In our opinion it is no more roup than a cold is measles. There is no offensive smell to the breath as in roup, but if neglected will induce that disease. The breeder has the choice of adopting the adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," or by neglecting it, have that scourge of a poultry house, "roup," to contend with. Be sure your fowls are in winter quarters before the frosty nights of October, and this, with other draw backs to success, will be avoided.

farm Stock.

WEANING COLTS.

Halter the colt in a stall adjoining the dam, with a partition so open that they are in plain view of each other. Reduce the food of the mare to a very small ration of dry oats and hay. When her udder becomes so full as to cause her unersiness, draw off a part of the milk, but be careful not to milk her clean. This first milking should be done by the colt itself, but afterward it should be done by hand, as the milk in the drying-off process soon becomes unfit for the colt, and besides, the drying-off will thus be more speedily ac-It is not of so much consequence what this complished than when the colt is permitted to suck occasionally. After the milk has entirely dried up, the mare and her foal may be separated, and she may be safely turned out to grass.

In the meantime great care must be taken with the food of the colt. If it has been properly treated it has already learned to eat heartily, and the food should be of such a character as to supply the place of the milk of the dam. If the foal is young, or in thin flesh, it may be easily taught to drink cow's milk, and nothing can be found that will so completely supply the place of the milk from its own dam, of which it is now deprived Indeed, it will be well in all cases where, from lack of quantity or quality in the milk of the dam, or from lack of good pasture, the foal is ped up raw for variety occasionally-are in low flesh, to early supply the deficiency aten with avidity by the fowls in close con- with a good allowance of cow's milk, in ad finement; and all of these will do them good. dition to what it gets from the dam. New Lay in your winter green feed, therefore, if milk should be used at first, until the foal is accustomed to drinking it, but very soon skimmed milk, which will answer very nearly as well, may be substituted. The effect which such a ration will have upon the growth and condition of the foal, is wonderful. A quart of milk morning and evening will be quite sufficient, and if it be sweetened a little at can approach it in point of cheapness and first, the colt will take to it all the more readily, as the milk of the dam is much sweeter

Oats, ground or unground, constitute the very best grain food for a colt. We prefer to have them ground, and, as cold weather apmeal may profitably be added, as it helps to profitably given with the oats for some time after weaning. Don't be afraid of feeding too months after weaning by too scanty a supply of food, than from any other cause.

As soon as the mare and foal can be senarated, the foal should have, if possible, the ter than grass, no medicine so good as exerall nonsense. The true theory is plenty of

"A farmer of some experience," writes to the Massachusetts Ploughman: Heifers that are kept fat with meal will not breed, while those kept in good growing order on grass, hay and roots, breed readily

Feeding meal to a bull, unless in very small quantities, is very injurious, to say the least, as it makes him ugly and renders him an unsure stock getter.

Captain Eads estimates the loss to business

Some fine French Stallions have been imported; but this business promises to fall off in the future. As with other imported stock, our home-bred animals are surpassing them, and the tide is full, to turn the other way in all probability before long .- American Agriculturist.

The cow that is fleshy gives milk that is richer in butter than the cow that is poor and thin. One that has reached her full maturity gives better milk than she did before she reached that age; a cow that is gaining flesh day by day gives richer milk than a cow that is losing gradually. The condition of the pastures have also much to do with the quality of the production. - Scientific Farmer.

Prof. Collier, late of the Burlington, University, Vermont, now chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, is making analyses of grasses grown in different parts of the country, to determine their relative value as to food for stock. There are about 1,200 species, 200 of which came from New England.

For the easy removal of the unsightly stable-stains on the coats of white and gray horses, a foreign veterinarian recommends the application of a thick paste of finely-powdered charcoal and water: let dry and rub off with with brush or wisp of straw, and the discoloration will be found to have entirely disap-

At a meeting of the West Millbury, Mass. Farmers' Club, several speakers cited experience in pasturing rye. One fed it off continuously for tour years and then let it go to seed, producing a good crop the fifth year. Another had known one sowing to afford succession.

Eleven farms were entered this year for the premiums wisely offered for farm improvement by the Highland Agricultural Society of Massachusetts.

The statement is made that there are brew eries in which the consumption of hops is not 5 per cent. of what it should be to produce pure beer-drugs taking their place.

Harnesses should never be kept in the stable where manure is constantly generating large large quantities of ammonia; this ammonia is rapidly absorbed by the leather, and the effect upon the leather is about the same as would result from saturating it with strong lye. In a word, ammonia rots leather, and hence keeping harnesses in the stable is sure to result in their damage, more or less.

Latrons of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. - Master: Wm. Sims, To-peka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. anover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee.

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. good and true. It extends from the Atlantic matic as to pet erratic notions. It seemed address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

The patrons of husbandry are making steady advances in the objects and purposes of their order, especially in the older states. They seem to be very vigorous and active in central Pennsylvania, and in almost all of the Atlantic states north of Virginia. The order has a great work before it, requiring all the mind and industry, painful perseverance and constantly renewed effort of the best men and women enlisted in the work of organizing and educating the farming class to comprehend and practice a community of interest. We would be pleased to have reports from the active granges in this state. The good work published by one grange would give strength and encouragement to many others.

A good dairyman gives his experience that bran is an excellent food for cows at any time when extra food is required. He has generally been able to get from it more milk than from an equal cost of any other ground feed. It is better suited to warm weather than meal. As the weather becomes cool, if cows are at all thin, meal may be profitably added. At any rate he advises that feed enough of some kind should be given to keep up both milk and strength all the fall. One of the worst errors a dairyman ever commits is to let a cow go into winter quarters drooping .- Dirigo Rural.

SHOULD FARMERS BE POLITICIANS !

This is an appropriate question for discussion in grange meetings or farmers' clubs, Webster defines a politician as "one versed in the science of government." In this sense every intelligent voter should be a politician. Farmers have as great an interest in legislation as any other class of men. They derive as much benefit from good laws and receive as much injury from bad ones, as merchants, mechanics, or manufacturers. Farmers are

only by keeping themselves posted on such matters that they can be prepared to exercise the right of suffrage in an intelligent manner.

As a matter of fact, farmers, as a class, are largely reading and thinking men. They take political papers, attend political meetings, and when they cast their votes on one side or the other of the questions which divide the political parties, they know why they do it. There are exceptions to this rule. There are farmers who do not read and think for themselves, but blindly follow the lead of designing men who have selfish ends to accomplish, and care very little for the public good. In our farming communities this class of men is much smaller than in the large times in the hands of ignorant voters, who are influenced by unworthy motives and used for the accomplishment of base and unworthy ends. The interests of the state and nation are safe in the hands of intelligent farmers.

In the popular sense, a politician is a man who has a hankering after office, who believes in party, right or wrong, and is not at all scrupulous about the nature of the means used, if only the end can be reached. In this sense it is not desirable that a farmer should be a politician. "I know a man," says a to a certain bank and wished to know what farmer in Indiana, "who is a politician in the interest they would pay for money. They ansense that people generally understand the term. He is a man of good mind, social, generous and intelligent. Before he got into politics he was a thrifty farmer, out of debt, and had plenty around him. Now he is intemperate, in debt, his farm mortgaged, and his tamily going to the dogs. Politics ruined him. When he first ran for office he had to good feeding ground for sheep seven years in 'treat' very often, and he thus imbibed a taste for liquor, which has been growing on him ever since until he cannot quit it now if he wanted to. If this is what politician means then may the Lord preserve us all from being politicians. No man can become one in this that when we helped our brother to bear his sense—an office-seeker—without losing his manhood."

> Many of the best people in the land have absented themselves from the primary meeting, and even from the polls on election days, because of this feeling that everything connected with politics must necessarily be of s debasing nature. But this is a mistake. The few who are politicians in a bad sense, should not be left to take upon themselves the whole management of affairs which affect the welfare of the state and all the inhabitants thereof. Farmers, living generally out of the villages, are very much inclined to regard their political duties as not of any special importance, and in their absence, men of far less intelligence and worth do all the business in a way to suit themselves. In the better sense, therefore, farmers should cultivate an interest in political affairs, and an acquaints ance with the science of government, and should always be ready to discharge the duties which their citizenship in a republic requires of them .- Record and Farmer.

THE PRUITS OF THE GRANGE.

The grange was founded upon the wants of the husbandmen of the nation, and its princito the Pacific oceans. It is a fact patent to a matter of pride with some of them to hold the minds of all well-informed men, that the grange is one of the best educators in the land, holding its thousands of schools every week. Thousands of its members are now taking and reading good agricultural papers, who, prior to the organization of the grange. never read papers of any kind, and many of the members, by meeting and speaking in the grange, have become good speakers, who would do credit to halls of Congress .- Dirigo Rural.

DISCUSSION ON MONEY.

A correspondent gives the Ohio Farmer a synopsis of a discussion among the farmers at an "open meeting" of the Canton grange, in and sympathy is being engendered between the Buckeye State, from which we make the following extracts:

Mr. V. was the first one who spoke, and gave very good advice. He deprecated the idea of farmers loaning their money to banks, shops, railroads, etc., which were, in a great many instances, composed of a large part of watered stock, when at the same time some of their brother farmers needed it. They often lost their all in these institutions. Many farmers loan their money to banks at six per cent., and they in turn charge twelve and as high as twenty per cent. He claimed that in doing so we were supporting a class of middlemen far more deleterious to the interests of the community than any others that the grange is now composed. grange sought to do away with. The pre cepts of our order taught us to bear one anyoung, industrious, and hard-working farmer

slong. they had not. He thought that if farmers would do more in the way of improving their places, they would be receiving a greater return than by loaning. He knew of some farmers who had money in banks, yet at the

same time lived in shabby buildings. Mr. S. said that his surplus had all along been on the other side of the fence that he numerous as a class, and especially in an in- had been studying from that side for years, land state like our own they hold the balance and really did not know what advice to give of power. 'It is, therefore, highly important in this respect. He thought that he would that they should be well acquainted with the loan to men of character, and would at the with so many drones and meddlers in the questions which come up for discussion in the same time be safer than to loan to banks, hive ?- Sam'l. R. Downing in the Farmer's sational and state legislatures, and with the shops, etc. He thought that if farmers could Friend.

general principles which lie at the foundation get money at low rates, they could improve of good laws and good government. It is their farms so as to raise twice as much as they do now. He felt certain that he could.

Mr. T. wished to know how this thing could be arranged so that farmers could loan to farmers. He was always told by older persons and his own experience taught him the same that it was seldom good policy for a man to borrow money. He had lost some money and found it very hard to catch up again. He thought that banks did a great deal of their business on farmers' money.

Mr. N. thought that a great majority of farmers could make improvements on their places that would be a better investment than any loan they could make. He thought that if he had money to loan he would want no better security than real estate. He favored cities, where the balance of power is some- the policy of helping their worthy brothers

Mr. S. thought that this question was one of great interest. He often wondered why doctors, merchants, bankers and others could build such fine houses and live in such grand style, when at the same time the farmer would live in miserable habitations. Of late he had come to the conclusion from his own sight, that these men borrowed money from the farmer, at the same time never intending to pay them back. He stated that he had gone swered nothing short of a year. He then told that he was short and wished to borrow some, and wished to know how much they would charge. They answered that they would let him have it at one per cent, a month for 60 or 90 days' time. He thought that it was our duty to help one another, and that by so doing, whatever improvement our neighbors would make would enhance our property, and thus be mutually benefited.

Mr. T. thought fovorably of the policy of loaning to brother farmers; that in this way they would be in sympathy with one another; burden, he in his turn would help another, and so on, and when farmers and workingmen are helped, and if we still had a surplus, we should then aid others.

LOSS OR GAIN.

That the grange is coming out of that chaotic condition that, is inseparable from the infancy of all new movements, and is further becoming a factor in the accomplishment of important results beneficial to the husbandman and householder as well, is proven in the fact among others, that libraries are steadily being purchased and placed in our grange halls. The current opinion that the grange is withering out of existence is false, because based upon the inferences that a stampede cf drones is extinction to the colony. Patrons well acquainted with the drifting of the grange movement, from its inception until now, feel to-day some (regret) that the instinct vouchsafed to the "busy bee" in excluding drones, had not been endowed upon the Patrons, at least so far as to close our portals against them. They were, as a rule, incendiaries and fault-finders; dissatisfied, our granges in a perpetual fret, and thus the movement was robbed of half its design. But was not the loss of the dullard, the politician, the man with an ax to grind, the penny wise and pound foolish, was not this loss our gain ?

It is very absurd to conclude because this element has separated from the grange, that the movement is barred from further progress and development. On the other hand, and as the natural effect of its departure and absence, grange halls are quietly being erected without so much blare of trumpets as formerly; commercial alliance producer and consumer, farmer and citizen: the delights of the social feature are being less disturbed and shocked, and the conviction is becoming general that the grange can be made a school for father and mother. son and daughter.

Those members who were at once susceptible of the beautiful lessons of the grange. those who gradually realized an inspiration of its capacity and tendency towards bringing about an even-handed justice, and they who "came to scoff," were happily transformed into ardent lovers of its purposes and privileges, still remain, and of such the

And now we begin to hear of granges remodeling and reviving agricultural fairs in others burdens; that we should help the the interest of agriculture, excluding by THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH. their voice the jockey club and whiskey booth; we begin to hear of grange insurance Mr. N. said a great many farmers imagined associations successfully managed and savthey had a surplus to loan away, when in fact | ing; of a new and sincere interest upon the part of farmers in state agricultural colleges; of co-operation of committees from state granges with the faculties of these colleges in order to extend and perfect their utility and value to the whole agricultural community. Is not this little leaven of faithful men and women, left to bear the "heat and burden," already within view of a glorious fulfillment of their labors, and could we have reached this fulfillment thus early

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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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 2nd, Gentry's Conqueror and Cardiff'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. SHELTON, Sup't Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

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

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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. ROSS, Avon, Ills.

Send for Catalogue.

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C. C. MOXLEY, Madison, Greenwood County, Kansas, breeder of Devon Cattle and Poland-China Hogs, has young stock for sale. Will exhibit at Lyon and Greenwood County Fairs,

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Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of nustained wool that commands the highest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS SEMPLE, 977 Pertland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

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

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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 warrauted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on recipt or price J. V. HANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas

Silver Lake herd

Berkshires, Hogs. Poland-China

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

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas.



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Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pige for sale. respondence solicited.

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

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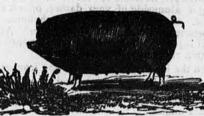
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The Kansas Farmer.

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BUTTER OR CALVES.

The Kansas FARMER, in previous articles has advised the rearing of calves in almost every instance as preferable to manufacturing milk into butter, and we are having confirmation of the soundness of this advice .constantly repeated in reports of the butter market. In the American Grocer of October 17th, the following are the quotations for butter, in the city of New York. These are the wholesale prices, which are the prices butter shipped from the west must

"Since our last report there has been a decline of fully one cent per pound on all grades of butter, while the general market yearly average rose to \$22 20, rather a high is dull and unsettled. Exporters have price for a year of financial distress, and bought very little, and are very indifferent, claiming that there is no margin to shipl The local trade the past week has been dul and the weather very unfavorable for the for pork than they did in 1873, when wages accumulated stocks now on hand seeking an export demand. On the whole, trade is than in 1877, when wages were not as low an export demand. On the water the dull, with very little encouragement for the dull, with very little encouragement for the Beef at the present time is worth \$9.50.

Beef at the present time is lower than future. We quote fine fall made creamery at 25c. Entire dairies when fine move slowly at 19@21c. Western dairy and ladle packed butter is entirely neglected, the fine quality of the "margarines" now being manufactured attracting buyers in preference, being destined to supply the 1850 there was an era of cheap beef, mess trade entirely for the good, medium and ordinary grades."

On the subject of "margarines," here mentioned, we are supplied with the following information, by T. Mortimer Seaver, Secretary of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, in an address delivered before the Susquehanna Agricultural Society, of the State of New York, on the manufacture and use of oleomargarine. Mr. Seaver said:

"As a product, it has already taken its place among the commodities of commerce, and is destined at no distant day to prove no mean competitor against a certain class of butter. It has not, as yet, risen to the rank of a first class table product, though in many instances where it has been serreptitiously sold for butter, it has deceived hundreds who daily consume it. It, then, its abettors have managed to produce an article so clearly resembling butter that persons in the daily habit of eating butter do not perceive the difference, it needs no great stretch of the imagination to foresee how formidable an opponent it may become, when, by constant manipulation and improvement the defects which now enable good judges to detect it are eradicated, the prejudice of consumers removed, and the product given a fair opportunity, on its merits, which, until a very recent period, has been denied it.

Next to the dairy resources of the west, there is no competition from which New York state has so much to apprehend as oleomargarine; and it is even a greater competitor against the west, for the bulk of western butter, outside of creamery, being of interior grade, off color and flavor, compares very unfavorably with the bright, rosy, uniform appearance of oleomargarine, not to mention the fact that it can be produced at figures cheaper than ordinary

western, and fresh every day. have been constantly busy, and hundreds of tons of it shipped abroad, and consumed at home. This in the face of all the oppo-sition that has been brought to bear against it. What, then, has the future in store for it when every commission house in the city shall open its doors to receive it, and, placing it alongside of your dairies, offer it for sale, advocating its merits whenever it promises a better profit than butter? And this is just what you may look forward to within another year.'

In the light of this declaration from one who is undoubtedly qualified to form a sound opinion on the subject of the future butter market, is not the advice of the Kansas FARMER a warning which farmers in the west who attempt to produce butter as an article to sell, should heed? And in place of the indifferent article which is bartered at the village stores all over our vast prairies, at 5 to 7 cents a pound, for goods, let the calves do the work of milking and converting the products of the cow into the uture beef which is always in demand and which runs no risk of imitation and an overstocked market.

Every farmer who has four or five cows, may raise as many calves every year, and still have as much butter and milk as his family will use. The calves will grow into profitable steers and heifers with little cost and trouble, and always command cash and ready sale from three months to three years old. A calf that is allowed to have the milk of its mother through the summer, is worth double as much as one that is stinted in an attempt to raise by hand; and no year in the life of an animal is so important as the first year of its existence, when it should be supplied with that food which keeps it constantly growing and healthy. A "back set" at this tender age will seldom be recovered. Calves in place of butter grower on our Kansas Prairies.

PAST AND PRESENT PRICES. The following prices of provisions extendng back fifty-four years, have been compiled

are taken from the New York Produce Exchange, and are the prices ruling at that place. It will be seen that the wages paid to hired laborers at present will purchase more of the necessaries of life than at some of the periods quoted as the most prosperous in our history :

An examination of the record, says the Grocer, of prices for different sorts of provisions shows that present values are below those raling from 1851 up to 1862, and lower than from 1869 to the close of 1877. The present prices of mess pork is \$9 00 @ \$9 25 per bbi. As we look back over the average yearly prices for fifty four years we find not a single instance where mess pork sold as low as at present. In 1842 the average for the year was \$9 27. From 1823 to 1835 the price ruled from \$11 55 to \$14 97. In 1836 it rose to \$23 13, ruling at nearly \$22 00 for the next two years, making a rapid decline during the next four years, as the following figures show: 1839, \$19 32; 1840, \$15 07; 1841, \$11 36; 1842, \$9 27. From 1842 to 1851 the range is recorded within \$10 31 and \$12 93. Prices ruled high from 1851, when it sold at \$14 00 up to 1857, when the price for a year of financial distress, and showing that the laboring men lying idle in that year of panic and low wages were obliged to pay six dollars per barrel more were high, and nearly eight dollars more

for plain mess, which price is lower than any recorded since 1862, but not as low as it was sold for during 1859-60-61. From 1851 to 1857 prices ruled from fifty cents to pendent on agriculture to patronize the \$4 50 above present values. From 1840 to selling between \$7 00 and \$8 00 for most of

that period. Since 1851 lard has never touched as low point as at present, taking a yearly average of prices as a basis of comparison. In 1849 steam rendered sold at 6 c.; the present quotation is 63c. In 1861 the price was 9 5-12c. for steam and 97-12c. for kettle rendered. The highest point reached was in 1865, when it touched 27½c.; averaging for the year 21c. When present values are considered in connection with the rapid and immense development of the export trade in provisions, prices are wonderfully low. In 1868-69-70 about 25,000,000 pounds of pork were exported annually. For the past five years it will average over 60,000,000 pounds annually. In 1868-69-70 the average yearly export of lard was 40,000,000 pounds, against 207,000,000 lbs. average for the last three years. The exports of beef average about double in comparison with ten years ago.

It is safe to say that never at any time within the last fifty years has the laboring man been enabled to purchase staple provisions of the class we have enumerated as cheap as at present. When the question of wages and opportunities for labor are considered, the man of toil is better able to save to-day than ever before.

If he had steady work the laboring man would undoubtedly fare better to-day than their highest figures and wages had touched their highest point.

This period of depression and low prices for products of American growth and manufacture is not altogether an unmixed evil. It has served to increase our exports and open markets which the high prices of for-In spite of the low prices that have ruled this summer, the oleomargarine factories the tide of prosperity is surely, if quietly, rising and its impulse will be felt more perceptibly a year hence, when the timidity which sore reverses and shrinkage in values has chilled every enterprise with, will gradually have passed away and business men begin to venture more as they, by degrees, feel the ground beneath them safe. Then the increased demand for labor will stimulate all classes, and the produce of the farm will be strengthened in tone, and firmness is always suggestive of better prices. Our foreign markets will be greatly enlarged, and an outlet provided for a large volume of produce better than we have ever enjoyed in the past, which will prove a reliable safety-valve against surplusses and gluts in the home market. Every cloud has a silver lining, it is claimed, and the one which has enveloped with despondency and gloom, so many hearts and homes since 1873, we have every reason to believe will not prove an exception.

RACING AT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The Independence Kansan discourses in the following plain blunt manner about horse racing at the agricultural fairs:

There is no use in denying the fact, trotting matches and running races are the life of any fair, and it is useless to say that fairs can be made a success without them. The most strenuous opposer of horse racing and trotting at fairs must admit that no fair can be successful without it. It is one of the necessary evils that people will patronize even on the sly and it is a well-known fact that the fairs on trotting days are always more fully attended than those upon which there is no trotting and that too, by a class of people who strongly object to racing.
"Its naughty but its nice."

A great many people use this argument in extenuation of the bad practice of turning agricultural fairs into race courses. If small as well as the large farmer and stock- bitions as the Kansan argues, it is very certain, if the signs of the times portend by the American Grocer. The figures used agricultural machinery and implements to the trees.

speedily follow, and the inducement to exhibit improved farm stock being absent with the absence of the natural purchasers of such stock, will find that it does not pay to transport valuable animals long distances, if the prospective customers are found wanting at such places.

"There is no use denying the fact trot bound to kill the agricultural fair in the true sense of that term. The race course may remain but why call it an agricultural

A certain class of people would flock as eagerly to witness a prize fight and make the exhibit a "financial success," but this would not benefit agriculture, although the prize ring might be named Agricultural Fair, as the racing ring is come to be re-

Let agricultural societies, granges, or whatever farmer associations may exist in hold an agricultural fair, concert together and raise sufficient funds among them to defray the expenses of the exhibition, publish the fact to the world, exclude all swindling, gambling and professional racing, exhibition, and they will do it. The premiums need not be large; place the entrance fees and price of tickets at the minimum, and the fair will prove a success, if the location is such as to warrant the attempt. What is of equal importance, exhibitors and spectators will all be pleased. Display the requisite pluck with judgment in the management, and in the words of Lady Macbeth "you'll not fail !"

HINTS FOR PLANTING FRUIT TREES AND PROTECTING THEM FROM RAB-BITS, ETC.

We find the substance of the following directions for planting and caring for fruit trees in a circular by Robert Watson, proprietor of "Lee's Summit Eastern Nurseries," Jackson county, Missouri:

Trees may be planted in the latitude of these nurseries in either fall or spring, and with little or no difference in the result. Select for an orchard a piece of good, dry soil, plow deeply and harrow well. Dig wide holes for the trees, and loosen up the subsoil in the bottom of the holes. Cut off all long and bruised roots before setting the young tree. Set with leafy side to the southwest, and incline the tree slightly in when merchandise and breadstuffs were at the same direction, which will be sure to shade and protect the trunk of the tree from the sun, and balance it against prevailing winds. Set about the depth the tree grew, or a little deeper; divide the roots and fill in soil (the top soil first) and tramp firmly until the hole is full. Prune the tree to balance, and cut away none but intermer years assisted materially in keeping fering branches. All trees should be closed against our goods. With heavy ex- mulched, whether of fall or spring plantport of our products which are sold for cash, ing. This will protect the ground in the winter from thawing and freezing about the roots, and in summer the mulch will prevent evaporation and retain moisture. Be they will in two or three weeks, or by the canned fruits and jellies were too numerous careful to allow no surface water to stand about or near the trees. The mulch may be coarse manure, litter, straw, potato tops, chips, weeds, or anything that will obstruct the sun's rays and the wind. The mulch should be six inches in depth and three feet distant from the stem. Remove the mulch in the spring, dig about the roots of the trees and replace the mulch, which will prevent the growth of weeds while preventing moisture from escaping. All small fruits are benefited by shading and mulching, except grapes, which delight in plenty of sunshine. [We have found coal ashes spread two or three inches in depth on the surface of the ground under grape-vines, of much benefit to the vines, in keeping the ground moist and preventing grass and weeds from taking possession.—EDS. FARMER

Evergreens and shade trees are best planted in early spring. Mulch them also: a few potatoes thrown in when planting evergreens, is a help to the young tree; the potatoes supplying moisture and the tops shade to the body and roots.

For windbreaks osage orange is as good as anything. Corn and potatoes are good crops to grow in an orchard for five years; then sow in clover. Plant apples twentyfive to thirty-three feet apart and peach

WINTER APPLES

Cider and apples were synonymous with hospitality and good cheer in the farm- comfortably, applied to vines. Stock prohouses of the grandfathers of the present tected from cold winds and storms, come generation. There was much less sale, out in much better condition in the spring then, for the abundant stores of the ample on less food than cattle that have been exorchards than now, and the cellars of the posed to the inclement weather without low-eaved farm-houses were usually filled shelter, and are much more thrifty and profting matches and running matches" are with bins of apples and tiers of cider bar- itable to their owner than the winterrels, with not unfrequently a few barrels of pinched animals, and so it is with grapeapple and peach brandy; and when a neighbor called on a winter evening to discuss the glory of General Washington, or the heroism of "Old Hickory," and anathematize the universal British nation, a basket of choice apples, flanked by an ample pitcher of hard cider, was indispensable to complete the old-time family picture and hospitality. There being little or cently. The farmer and jocky will not no market for the produce of the orchard in keep company much longer. One or the those days, especially at remote points from other must leave the so-called fair ground. the larger towns and cities, an abundant supply for family use was all that was cared for, and not much care requisite to provide a section of country where it is proposed to this; the balance went to the pigs or rotted.

This happy state of affairs has all changed, however, and the product of the orchard is now classed among the most valued money crops of the farm. To preserve apples in their best condition is a highly important object, and much thought and the subject. To accomplish this apples for his carriage horses, made a fine show. winter keeping must be picked before severe frosts have set in, and to this end it is necessary to use ladders and hand-pick the fruit from the trees, handling every apple with care to avoid breaking the skin or bruising the flesh. The best and most perfect fruit only should be selected from the branches, in this process, and the small, knotty specimens shaken down and gathered for cider. It does not pay to market poor fruit. If mixed with choice fruit the price is reduced to the standard of the poorer grade, and the extra freight charges generally leave the producer no better off than he would have been if he had sent to market only the choice, and converted the culls into cider and vinegar.

It is best to pick apples on a dry day; and always avoid mixing varieties. The shipper sustains much loss by neglecting this latter

One plan, and a good one, is to have apples are taken from the trees, head up and mark each variety, then store them on the north side of a building in the open air, the north side of a building in the open air, and the greatest strife was who should where the barrels will not be exposed to the make the best butter and bread, but as all sun's rays. Raise the first row of barrels from the ground by laying them on their sides on two rows of scantling laid on the ground, and pile in rows one upon another until a convenient height to handle is bread, Mrs. C. Trafton. reached, and cover the top with some boards to protect from rain. If the apples are to be stored for the winter, shift them into a cool, dry cellar. If they have to be termelons, which were decided to be No. 1. marketed they will have to be overhauled and repacked.

Another mode of handling winter apples mium. is as follows: After having picked in the manner above described, place each kind time the temperature of the weather indi- to mention. cates the near approach of a hard frost, have evaporated the surplus water they contain when taken from the trees. Then carefully assort them into uniform sizes, and place in new barrels holding three bushels when pressed in. Begin by placing a layer of apples stem down on the bottom of the barrel, then fill up without bruising the fruit; shake down thoroughly, and fill the barrel so full that the head must be pressed in with a lever (or screw-press made for this purpose), flattening the last tier of apples. The fruit must be pressed so firmly that it will not move in handling. After heading up, place the barrels in some cool, shaded position, there to remain until in danger of freezing; finally remove to a dry cellar or fruit-room, where a temperature just above freezing is maintained. Apples stored in open bins in cellars soon

become wilted, and lose, to a great extent, their fine flavor and juicy crispness, and deteriorate in value either for market or home use, in addition to decaying much more rapidly.

LOOK AFTER THE GRAPE-VINES.

As soon as the cold weather of autumn trees between the rows north and south, if has permanently checked vegetation, trim the grape-vines as they are desired for next Rabbits are terribly destructive to young year; release the vines from trellis or stakes trees, if the trees are not protected from and lay them flat on the ground. Cover their depredations. One small, brown rab- the vines with a few inches of soil and let bit will destroy a hundred trees in a night; them remain until spring. When the and a jack-rabbit will bark a tree as high ground has thawed out in the spring, reup as a sheep. Pine tar is used here with move the earth covering from the vines, but universal good results in protecting the trees do not tie them to the stakes or trellises unfrom the depredations of rabbits, and with til the air has warmed up and buds show should be constantly borne in mind by the such fairs cannot exist without these exhi- no injury to the young trees. Smear the symptoms of beginning to push; then sestock of the tree with tar, using a brush or cure the stalks where they are to stand old broom for the purpose. The tarring through the summer. Grape-vines are lianything, that they will soon cease to exist should be done in the fall. One tarring able to be injured by a severe winter, rewith them. The better class of farmers are will last two years. Coal-oil has also been quiring much of the following season to resullenly turning their backs on the fairs and used with success both against rabbits and gain the vitality they have lost, and thus entries which under other circumstances for this reason they say: The exhibitors of grasshoppers, and with no injurious effects much of the season for fruit-making is however, the recent fair was a success. spent in restoring what should never have Abilene Gazette.

been allowed to be wasted. This is the lesson of economy in housing farmer-stock vines, especially the more tender varieties, but all kinds are benefitted by being protected from hard frosts and drying winds through the winter and early spring.

THE KANSAS CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The third annual fair of the Kansas Central Agricultural Society, was held at Junction City October 9th, 10th and 11th, and has proved a decided success. There were nearly one thousand entries. Although the entry of stock was not large it was of the best quality. The display of Norman horses was hard to beat.

Messrs. O'Riley & Wright took four premiums on their fine stallions. Henry Avery and T. A. Quinn made an excellent show of brood mares and colts; J. L. Wingfield, mules and jack. John Miller and Herman Mann had some choice mares. A powerful draft team was exhibited by careful experiment has been bestowed upon Samuel Taylor. Gen. Pennyhacker with

The Short-horn stock was well represented by Miller Bros., Geo. Heidel and John Wallace, they being the principal ones that entered herds.' Geo. Heidel carried off the silver cup offered by Maj. D. W. Crane, of Durham Park, for the best herd of Short-horns, the bull standing at the head of his herd, three years old, weighing over two thousand pounds.

A good show of hogs, mostly Berkshire and Poland-Chinas, was made. Wm. Cutter, J. B. Reynolds, and A. W. Callan, led off with the first prizes.

The sheep department was well represented by Shropshire and Oxford Downs and Cotswolds. The lucky ones with the blue ribbon were Ed. Jones, Robt. Sparrowhawk, Wm. Ward, and John Bard.

There were twenty-six entries in poultry. Among the most attractive were Partridge Cochins, Game Bantams, Light and Dark Brahmas, Heathwood Game, Golden barrels in the orchard and fill them as the Polands and Golden Sebright Bantams. The turkeys gobbled and the ducks quacked for themselves.

In the next department were 109 entries, could not get the prizes, the awards were made as follows: Butter, Mrs. G. H. Hess; wheat bread, milk-rising, Mrs. A. Smith; wheat bread, hop-yeast, Mrs. D. Heath; rye bread, Miss Annie Reynolds; brown

There was a fine show of vegetables and grain, among which was noticed Alfalfa clover seed, raised by Wm. Ward. Wm. Cutter produced some monster wa-

James Henderson displayed a new vaiety of wheat (winter) called the Kansas Central, to which was awarded the first pre-

Kansas fruit was next in order, and to what should be said. The display was far in a cool fruit room in separate bins, where beyond all that could be expected, and the

S. W. Pierce & Co. made an elegant show of pianos, organs, and stringed instruments, which would do credit to a much older place. Bee-hives, bees, and honey were exhibited by A. W. Callan. Samuel Taylor & Bro. took the first pre-

mium in horse-power threshing machines. Farm machinery was well represented by S. W. Clarke, Blattner & Blakely, and J. There was not a very large display of

textile fabrics, but it was first-class. Trap shooting was quite an exciting feature in the afternoon of the second day; also a very interesting and instructive address by Maj. Hudson, was listened to by a large number of people.

The baby show, of course, was one of the leading features of the fair, particularly to the mothers, all of whom should have received the premiums. As'the awards were made, (perhaps owing to the heaviness of the hearts of the less fortunate) the floor of the building gave way, but as it had but a few inches before reaching terra firma, no damage was done.

The weather, during the fair, was all that could be desired. A little Kansas zephyr on the second day must have been part of the programme. Our president, Dr. Reynolds, is a faithful, earnest leader, and with him at the bows, and Gen'l Supt. W. B. Finley at the wheel,

we are bound to sail in deep water, and come to anchor in a safe harbor. There are many others who should have been mentioned that have been among the faithful, but I fear I am drawing this too long, and will conclude by wishing that we may see your smiling faces at our next.

A. P. T. DICKINSON COUNTY FAIR.

The Dickinson county fair was largely attended by the people, but the number of entries, especially of farm products, and in some other departments, was not as large as we hope to see at the next fair. It was known, until a few days prior to the fair, that the society would be able to erect a perma-nent building; this, together with the fact that too often children and almost everybody handle and soil articles that are placed on exhibition, induced many to withhold would have been made. Taken altogether,

THE NEW HYBRID APPLE—WEALTHY,

We have received from Mr. G. E. Kimball, proprietor of Rose Hill Nursery, Iowa City, Iowa, by express, a small box of the new hybrid apples, named Wealthy, which is one of the most luscious, tender-fleshed and best fla- that we will send a trial box free, upon rewored apples we have ever met with. The Wealthy is a deep red-the streaks of red running through the apple to the core-tart and mellow, and in size about like the Ben Davis or Missouri Pippin, fully as fine in appearance, but in quality vastly superior.

This superior apple was originated by Peter Gideon, of Minnesota, and is a cross between the Red Siberian and Benino, and so lieved to be a natural condition; now, it is much is this apple prised in Minnesota, that known to be a disease. Hundreds who had the legislature of that state has pensioned Mr. Gideon for life, allowing him three thousand dollars annually.

The specimens sent us were gathered from trees five years from the graft, which proves the apple an early bearer, and the tree is very tion and tones up the system. Sold by drughardy, Mr. Kimball assures us, enduring a gists. temperature 40° below zero without injury.

Mr. Kimball will distribute several thousand apple trees to parties in Kansas, this fall, which he claims will be the best stock ever delivered in Kansas.

Rice County.

The fair, though not on the whole as good as I expected, was, in a great measure, a success. The display of home and farm products was excellent in every respect, and of superior quality in each department. The display of fruits in particular, the collection of the Fort Scott and Godfrey nurseries, was, I dare say, unexcelled by any county fair in the state. The fact of its being native grown fruit, speaks highly in favor of Kansas as a fruit producing country.

The art department was sufficient to convince every one of the talent and superior workmanship of those contributing to that part of the exhibition. The ladies of Rice county are to be congratulated on their artistic skill in arranging the articles to be displayed, for it certainly reflects great credit on those connected with that branch of the fair.

Manufacturers' products were well repres sented through Sterling's most energetic and wide awake business men, and the manner in which they were arranged speaks well indeed for the patrons of that department.

The races were a failure, both running and trotting, although there seemed to be a surplus of "running timber" in the field .-Hutchinson News.

As the pastures begin to fail, stock, to keep them up to a thriving condition, should have a little grain. For milk-cows pumpkins make an excellent feed at this season of the year. Give calves special attention, as the change from green to dry food is particularly trying. on young animals. Give them a lick of meal, daily, and keep them up to the growing point. A check in their growth is injurious to all young stock and a loss to the owner.

Common colds neglected are the cause of one-half the deaths. Consumption lurks in every cough, often using as masks the ruddy cheek, quickened pulse and sparkling eye, until it deeply plants its dreaded deadly seeds in the system. Every home should contain Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry which prevents serious sickness if taken in time, and will surely cure colds, coughs, cent. croup, catarrh, consumption and all bronchial complaints. Don't wait for sickness to come, but this day take home a bottle of Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry for it may save the life of a loved one, when delay would be death. Sold by all druggists.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick fami-ly and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one menth we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it.

A WORKINGMAN."

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

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

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

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is a balm for every wound. Sold by all drug-

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

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

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

68%.

CORN—Receipts. 1,141 bushels; shipments, 10,101 frm; No. 2, 24%c; rejected, 22%c.

OATS—Steady; No. 2, 18c.

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

HOW FAT CAN A PERSON BECOME? Mirabeau, alluding to a very corpulent person, said: "He has only been created to show to what extent the human skin would stretch without bursting." Then, corpulence was beconsidered themselves useless for life, by resson of too much fat, have, by the use of Alalan's Anti-Fat, been reduced to a healthy and natural size. This great remedy for corpulency is purely vegetable and periectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. It cures indiges:

FEELS YOUNG AGAIN.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A lady, Providence, R. I.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. This is to certify that the "Breeders' Manthe stocertry that the breats have useful information and practical hints on breeding and rearing horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and fancy stock, together with their diseases and reme-

dies, than any other book.—Com. Adv.
Price 50c. Send for Circular. AMERICAN
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. Office 211 Vermont St.

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

loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

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

For sale by Swift & Holliday, Topeka, Kas and DRUGGISTS and MEDICINE DEAL ERS everywhere.

Markets.

(October 21, 1878.)

New York Money Market.

GOLD—Quiet at 100%. LOANS—Carrying rates, % to 3 per cent.; borrow.

LOANS—Carrying rates, % to 3 per cent.; borrowing rates flat.

GOVERNMENTS—Steady.

RAILROAD BONDS—Firm.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STCCKS—The market to-day, opened buoyant, and under large pur chases prices advanced % to 1% per cent. Toward first call the market being weak, and a decline of % to 2% per cent, ensued. In later dealings, however, a firm tone characterized the market, and at close prices showed a recovery of % to 1% per cent.

New York Produce Market.

New YORK Froduce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Steady; ungraded spring, 80c; No. 3, spring, 85c; No. 2 spring, 94c; ungraded red, 94c@1 03

No. 3 do., 97%c; No. 2 do., \$1 01%@1 03; No. 1 do, \$1 101%@1 03; ungraded amber, 97@1 03; ungraded white, 99c@1 04; No. 2 do., 99%@1 01.

RYE—Quiet and steady; western, 54 to 56.

BARLEY—Steady.

CORN—Quiet; ungraded, 45 to 47%c; round yellow, 53 to 56.

3 to 54c. OATS—Quiet and unchanged; mixed western, 27—

OATS—Quiet and uuchanged; mixed western, 27—31c; white; western, 28 to 34c.
COFFEE—Quiet and unsettled.
SUGAR—Heavy.
MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.
RICE—Steady.
EGGS—Steady; western, 19% to 29c.
FORK—Mees, 28 45 @ 9 00.
BEEF—Quiet; \$10 50.
CUT MEATS—Steady; western long clear middles, \$5 40@5 50; short clear, \$5 75.
LARD—Depressed: prime steam, \$6 22%@6 60.
BUTTER—Quiet.
CHEESE—Dull.
WHISKY—\$1 09.

St. Louis Wool Market. WOOL—Weak and inactive. We quote: Tub-washed—choice, 34c; medium, 30c; dungy and low 25 237c. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium, 21 221%c; coarse 16@18c; light fine 18@20; heavy do 16 @17c, Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c @ 15 less.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Higher; 83)&c cash; 83@84%c; closing at 83%c November; 84%@86c; closing at 85c December; No. 3 do., 77% to 78c.
CORN—Dull; 30%c cash; 32%c November.
OATS—Steady: 20c cash; 20%@20%c December.
RYE—Dull; 30%c bid.
DARLEY—Dull: medium to choice, 65 to 85c; fance, 90c@81.

cy, 90c@\$1.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 08.
PORK—Lower; \$8 15; tree on board.
DRY SALT MEATS—Nominally unchang
BACON—Easier; \$5; \$5 85@5 90; \$6 12½.
LARD—Lower; 8@6 05.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

HOGS—Lower; light shipping and Yorkers, \$2 90@
3 10; packing and Bostons, \$3@3 15; butchers to extra
\$8 10@3 25; receipts, 5 000; shipments, 1,400.
CATTLE—Supply light and of poor quality; butchers firmer, but unchanged; other grades dull; receipts
1,400; shipments, 1,400.
SHEEP—Steady; fair to good mutton, \$2 90@3 25; receipts 200; shipments, 600.

Kansas City Wool Market. WOOL—Ruling quotations: Fine unwashed, 15@ 18c; medium, 20@22; tub-washed, 23@225; Colorado and Mexican, 12@15c. Combing fine, 23@27.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,077; shipments, 250; market quiet; native shipping, \$3 15@4, native stockers and feeders, \$2@3 20; native cows, \$1 50@2 50; wintered Texas steers, \$2@2 60; Colorados, \$2 25@3 00. HOGS—Receipts, 241; easier; good to choice, \$2 80 @2 90; light shipping; \$2 90@3 75. SHEEL—Quiet; good to choice, \$1 50@2 85.

Kansas City Produce Market, WHEAT—Receipts. 34,635 bushels; shipments, 15, 615 bushels; higher; No. 2, 71½c; No. 3, 69½c; No. 4,

HAY—Quiet; \$6 50@7 00.

FLOUR—Demand fair; country brand, XXXX, to fancy, \$1 70@2 75.

PROVISIONS—Demand good; clear bacon sides, 6%c; long sides, 6c; sugar cured and canvased hams, 10%c.

LARD—In tierces, \$7 00.

Chicago Woot Market,	
New fleece-washed	28@81 30@8 19@25 15@16 23@26
Colorado coarse	150019

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.
WHEAT—Moderate demand and a shade higher for inter; spring unsettled and generally higher; closed asier; No. 2 red winter, 86c cash and November; No. 5 pring, 73% to 80c cash; 80c asked October; 81c, id November; No. 3, spring, 68@70%c; rejected,51% ass

@53.
CORN—Dull and a shade lower; 34@34%c cash;
1%c bid November; rejected, 32%@33c.
OATS—Demand light; holders firm; a shade lower;
18c (sic) cash; \$1 00 (sic) December.
PORK—Steady and in fair demand; \$7 55 November; \$7 62%@7 65 December.
LARD—Steady and in fair demand; \$6 12% cash;
16 16 November and December.
BULK MEATS—Unchanged and steady.
WHISKEY—\$1 08.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol lows: Street Solitation this attention tepts as an incident of the lower of the low

Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2. winter wheat, 67c; No. 3, do., 3c; No. 4 do. 60c; No. 2 spring, 60c; No. 3 do., 48c. RYE—No. 2, 18c; rejected, 25c. OATS—No. 2, 18c; rejected, 11c. BARLEY—25,660c. CORN—No. 2, 22c; rejected, 21c. FLAXSEEO—1 10@1 20.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

м	
	RYE—30c.
	WHEAT—No. 2. Extra, 72@73c, No. 3, Extra, 70 No. 4, 65c; rejected, 60c.
	EOATS—Wholesale, 18%,

POTATOES-25; Sweet Potatoes, \$1 50	per	bbl
Leavenworth Wool Market.		
HEAVY FINE, per pound LIGHT, per pound MEDIUM, per pound COMBING AND DELAINE, per pound	16	@17

Leavenworth Stock Market.

Beef Steers; at 3@8%c; cows, 2@2%c. VEAL—2@3c. MUTTON—214@31/c. HOGS—214@31/c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected w by W. Edson.	ee
	WHEAT—Per bu. spring Fall No. 2.	
18	" No.8	
ı	CORN—Per bu White Old.	
H	" Yellow	
8.	OATS—Per bu old.	
<u></u>	RYE—Per buBARLEY—Per bu	20
	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	
	" No. 8.	

CORN MEAL—
CORN CHOP—
RYE CHOP—
CORN & OATS—

8HORT	
Topeka Produce Market.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly be Country produce quoted at buying price	y J. A 6.
APPLES—Per bushel	.40
Medium	
Castor	
CHRESE—Per lb	•
GRAPES—Per pound HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25
VINEGAR—Per gal E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	
P. B. POTATOES	

 SWEET POTATORS.
 50@60

 POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.
 2.00@2,25

 Chickens, Dressed, per 1b.
 07

 Turkeys.
 "
 09

 Geese.
 10

 ONIONS—Per bu.
 40

 CABBAGE—Per dozen.
 25@.35

 Spring—Chickens.
 1.50@.200
 Topeka Leather Market. weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market, -Sirloin Steak per lb..... Round Roasts " " "

| Roasts | 10 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Artichokes. erusalem

As food for Hogs, nothing better nor cheaper can be found., From 1,000 to 1,500 bushels to the acre are easily raised. Circulars giving full information sentere. JOHN. C. HENNESY, La Salle, La Salle Co., Ills.

P.O. Box, 122.

SPALDING'S KANSAS TOWN AND TOWNSHIP LAW CUIDE
The Original Text of all the Laws in Force.
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Est Recommended by the Auditor of State...23 EF Recommended by the Auditor of State. El AGENTS WANTED to canvass the State. \$50 to \$150 a month. Send for Circular & Terus. P. W. Ziegler & Co., \$20 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

Walnut and Peach Pits FOR SEED.

As long as our stock lasts we will fill orders at the following prices accompanied by cash in P. O. Order. Registered Letter, or Draft. Walnuts 1 to 5 bu. 85cts per bu. 5 to 20 bu. 75cts per bu. 90 to 59 bu. 65cts per bu. 50 bu. and over, 60 cts per bu. Packages included. Peach Pits 1 to 10 bu. \$1.25° per bu. 10 bu. and over \$1 10 per bu. Packages included. All tresh, We have in stock all kinds of New Crop Field Seeds. Address, TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Wholesale Seed and Implement House, Kansas City, Mo.

25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name loc postpaid. GEO. I. REED & Co., Nassas, New York.

APPLE TREES, two - year old, \$30 to trees, Grape vines, &c. Evergreens by the carload very cheap. PRESTON REED, Valley Falls, Kas.

MADE EVERY DAY 40 MADE EVERY DAY with our WELL AUGUR and DRILLS

53 feet per hour bored in tough earth We defy competition, and can prove that our augur will do more work with less labor than any other. CATALOGUES FREE. Send for one. Address, C. A. BROCKETT & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

CREEK VALLEY

Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of 1215 head: 160 summer pigs, mainly the get of the grand imported boar, "Stockwell," brother to the famous 1st prize and Sweepstake boar, 'Royal Hopewell," bred by same party, (Wm. Hewer, Eng.) and imported at the same time. Stockwell was awarded 1st premium at the Kaw Valley Fair, Lawrence, Ks. 1878, and 2nd premium in Sweepstakes for best boar of any age or breed at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878, 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 1 have will enable me to ship only choice ones, and at Specie Basis 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.

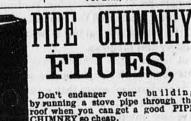
On Improved Farms

TO

LOAN.

-IN-

In sums of \$3,000 to \$10,000.



all sizes from 3 top24 inches in diameter

Square Chim-ney Pipe with inlet for Stove Wholesale Western AGENTS FOR

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If you are a man of business; weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

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a man of letters, tolling over your mid-ork, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

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are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

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n are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS. Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleaning, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

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HOP BITTERS. t are simply alling, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds,

Thompson's Great Invention.

THE LITTLE GIANT

Pocket Scales.

A GREAT [CURIOSITY!

Only scale of the kind Manufuctured.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

IT! TAKES THE LEAD.

Terms very reasonable, tate of Interest, 8, 9 and 10.

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APPLY TO THE—
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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Don't endanger your building by wunning a stove pipe through the roof when you can get a good PIPE CHIMNEY Senders.

Don't endanger your building by wunning a stove pipe through the roof when you can get a good PIPE CHIMNEY Senders.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS.

DRAIN PIPE.

In sums of \$3,000 to \$10,000.

Weighs in the dark as well as in the Daytime. Weighs from one ounce to 8 pounds. The most ingenious Little Wonder ever invented. Something for everybody, nothing like it.

This scale is so constructed, that you can tell exactly how much the matter weighs after taking it from the scales. It works Automatically, and needs no adjustment, as it resets itself. Don't be bothered with the old fashioned Scales, buy one of the "Little Giant Scales" and BE HAPPY.

It can be easily carried in the pocket Knife, they will last a life time with ordinary care, and are warranted accurate or money refunded. You can catch dishonest meight, and save ten times its cost in a single year, the only low price Scale in the world; what's the use of paying from three to five dollars for scales, when you can buy one better for 50 cents; this is no idle boast, we can back up our statements every time. Please receilect that this is the only scale of the kind fin the world that registers the weight of the matter after taken from the scales, and resets itself when you choose to have it, not before the wind of the world that registers the weight of the matter after taken from the scales, and resets itself when you choose to have it, not before the kind fin the world that registers the weight of the kind fin the world that registers the weight of the kind fin the world that registers the weight of the kind fin the world that registers the weight of the kind fin the world that registers the weight of the kind fin the world that registers the weight of the kind fin the world that registers the weig

C. B. THOMPSON.

Bridgewater, Conn.

\$57.60 AGENT'S profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 218 Fulton St.N.Y.

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North Topeka, Kansas. Lock Box, 27.

Sheep For Sale.

80 Spanish Merino Bucks from 1 to 2 year old, pure Hammond Stock. Address M.C. BARBOR, Bancroft, Lyon Co., Kansas, or CHAS, STOELTZING, Leroy, Coffey Co., Kansas.



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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

OCTOBER DAYS. BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

The sighing wind, the falling leaves, The bare brown fields and garnered sheaves, The flight of birds, the fading vine Proclaim the death of summer time. The gathered store of ripened fruit, The katydid's shrill, sharpened lute, The harvest-home, the low-hung sun, Tell us October days have come. Adown the path of life and time, Two lovers walk, for whom this rayme; They are not young, nor gay, nor sad, Yet something makes them always glad. The hills and vales and sheltering sky, The far-spread plains and brooklets nigh, The lowing herds, the farmer's thrift, In all th y have the happy gift Of seeing blessings; in disguise Too often to our younger eyes. Their roseate days of youth and mirth Have long since passed, like flowers, from earth But in their stead, with ripened years, They have stilled doubts and know no fears Hand in hand with each other and love, They trust in the Father who sees from above Whether our paths be straight and true And whether we give to our neighbor his due. From the bloom that decks the russet sod He plucks a spike of golden rod, And tenderly in her whitening hair He places it with a lover's care. The youth and maiden, fond and gay, Thoughtlessly trip along their way, And dream that happiness just begun Is the sweetest known beneath the sun But this tried pair, as they walk together. 'Neath the naked trees, o'er the drying heather Could tell them of joys so deep and pure, That they'd stop and vow to be truer and truer. Though youth cannot know the tempering touch That time and sorrow give to such, Nor that the alloys of grief and pain Strengthen the love of any twain. The slower step, the kindler eye, Bespeak their spring-time long past by. They're gleaning now 'neath a mellow sun, Their ripe October days have come.

A VISIT TO FT. RILEY, AND THE JUNC-TION CITY FAIR.

Topeka, Kan., October 21st., 1878.

On the evening of a calm, clear, Kansas autumn day, we were met at the Ft. Riley station, by Rev. Dr. Reynolds and wife, on their way home after the first day of the Junction City fair. Everybody knows what kind of a day that was. No climate can when there is no boisterous wind. And as on the prairie, that there is a something one feels or gets there that cannot be found any place, an elixir inhaled in the atmosphere, and a sense of freedom inspired by the far-reaching sight, that nothing but the wide prairie gives. It is a different sensation from that caused by a view from the awe and trembling one feels there. And here, if any where, the husbandman may thrive; rich meadow lands and winding only waiting for brave young men with ever made in the state. braver wives to take hold of it and make a garden of it and a home for themselves; not a sumptuous one the first few years, but a better one by far than their fathers and mothers began in, and a far better one for their own children than a city boarding

It always stirs the blood of a soldier's wife to see a blue coat, especially if her soldier is beside her, and"we"always means two of us when we go any place, so that the sight of the sentinel pacing back and forth with his measured tread and erect bearing sent us back to "war times" and some ambulance rides we took in Kansas then when our heads bumped on both sides every time the wheels turned around.

Just beyond the Fort buildings, we passed the Dr's. chapel, and crossed a little wooded ravine to his house. In all of Kansas we do not believe there could be found a prettier spot to live; a gently sloping hill-side looking south, on which the house stands is almost surrounded by the picturesque ravine, in front of the house and beyond the ravine are the green sward and cream stone buildings of the Fort, behind and above on the hill top stands the monument to Major Ogden, who established Fort Riley and for whom the town of Ogden or, use its equivalent in any good yeast. In a few miles farther east was named.

honored officer, this monument is said to dough does not stick to the hands or board north and south and east and west. Stand- the original size, after which a quarter of a ing beside it one is overpowered in trying to pound of butter must be thoroughly incorpoand valleys and waving uplands in view are but a dot in one great state.

We overlooked many bends and turnings of three rivers, a rare sight in Kansas, the Republican, the Smoky Hill and the the proper thickness. Brush the surface of Kansas, and we were told that we looked into three counties: Riley, Davis and Dick-

The conjunction of these two rivers form- hot oven. Serve cold with coffee. ing the Kansas and the devious windings greatly to the beauty of the country.

But what a long time we are entering that charming home! Just as we reached the high, vine-covered piazza the evening for luncheon or tea, or to take to a piculc. gun boomed a welcome and we turned to look once more at the fading landscape. Within we met visitors from Wabaunsee county, from the English settlement in Clay county, and from Douglas county, so that when we gathered at dinner we made a large, and truly an enthusiastic Kansas party. Some idea of the house and the household may be formed when we tell you that fifteen guests, besides the Dr's. family, spent the night there, and that they were not packed away Kansas fashion either but had large airy rooms, each county to itself.

The next morning we went to the fair, fully tried the expiriment of doing what should do, namely give the people a good, their example with equal success. For a fair that tolerates horse racing at all is set down as a failure if the horses are not stars and the racing not exceptionally good, so that sooner or later that must be made the leading feature or the fair must die.

To Dr. Reynolds, who is the president of that association and the staunch friend of always interested student of agricultural of a sporting society.

history and progress.

A report of the exhibits may be found elsewhere in this paper but we want to tell Kansas farmers' wives that we saw the blue ribbon tied on to the best rye bread we ever saw any place, and that it was made by one of the good daughters of our hostbe more delicious than an autumn day here knowledge she can give them. There are him for the service of the propaganda, and all soon as we were scated in the hospitable helped when they come to the stony places ripe for action. It looked like cowardice, but carriage and started over the high prairie in life if such a rule was adhered to. We it might be something worse, and the memtowards the Fort, we felt, as we always do too often think we are saving them when bers of the lodge, who were of needs on their work, when we are in fact only procrastinating a task that nearly everyone of them must learn under less kindly tutelage than ours might be.

Our ride home next day was through the same warm sun and balmy air, and far and mountain heights; more restful, without near on either side we saw groups of grain stacks, and herds of cattle, lines of immigrant wagons and new buildings, all proclaiming the comfort and content of Kanlooks generous as well as beautiful and is remembered as one of the pleasantest we

RECIPES.

RICE PUDDING-Take 1 cupful of rice, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of raisins, and 1 teaand fill up with sweet milk. Bake in a slow

a good handful to a pint of milk, pour on it lumps; add a small piece of butter, one pint of milk, one or two eggs, one quarter pound of currents or raisins may be added; bake until talking. slightly browned.

LUMPS IN STARCH OR GRAVY-How true i is that if we observe and remember, we can learn something of every one we meet. A few days ago I learned from the poorest housekeeper I know, something new to me; that sait added to the flour before the water on stirring paste for starch or gravy, would Of course I used to salt both gravy and starch, but I never observed the good results of add

ing the salt first. GERMAN COFFEE CAKE-Make a sponge with a pint of warm milk, a cup of white sugar, two eggs and a quarter of a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little tepid milk. the latter case the sponge may be set over bread bowl until again light, then flour the board and turn the bowl upside down on it. Cut off a portion of the dough, pat it and pull the lightest possible stroke; half an inch is strange dreams. powdered sugar and cinnamon mixed together. Let rise until very light and bake in a

SPICED HALIBUT .- Boil two or half a tea-spoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, was to determine whose hand was to deal the is time for us to be going."

and shut it up. When cold it is a nice relish good; but if Brun was a traitor, then the

From the Cornhill Magazine. ROSE CHERRIL-AN EXILE'S LOVE STORY.

At about the time when Rose Cherril set out on her walk, a mysterious meeting of foreigners was being held at a riverside house some miles from Richmond-near Chelsea.

The dozen persons who composed this assembly were all well known to Paul Brun, and equally so to the police of the different countries to which they belonged. They were remarkable men every one-bearded thinkers, writers, plotters; professed friends of mankind, so far as theories went, but ruthless as to the means by which their theories were to four loads of us, and enjoyed the day be practically applied. They formed the cenimmensly notwithstanding there was not a tral lodge of one of the numerous branches of horse race on the grounds. The Kansas the "Marianne," and were met together at Miss Cherrill," answered Cramoiseau, fidg-Central Agricultural Society 'have success- the house of the "head centre," a French- eting. man named Cramoiseau, to concert measures the title of all such societies suggests they for one of those political crimes which periodically startle the continent, but which, to strictly agricultural exhibition, and it is to their minds, seemed philanthropic enterbe hoped that other communities will follow prises, as tending to the emancipation of the human race. They had a secondary object, however, which was to "judge" Paul Brun, who was a member of their association. In the language of secret societies that

word "judge" has a terrible signification. When a man has been inveigled into joining a society whose aims are revolutionary, whose weapons are craft, mystery, and murder, and whose bond is obedience, he becomes subject should die." agriculturists everywhere as well as the to a code of laws besides which the tyranny of despots is mildness. He must render acscience and practice should be given the count of his thoughts as well as his acts: he credit of making it an agricultural instead must give not cold fidelity, but burning zeal in support of a cause which he has sworn to In the afternoon, by previous invitation of serva to the exclusion of all other interests: the officers of the society, Mr. Hudson of the and if he ceases to do this he becomes sus-FARMER, addressed the numerous visitors pected of treachery. Men who carry their at the fair on the subject of agricultural heads in their hands, and who know that their strength depends wholly on their union, can' not afford to have a laggard among them. Now of late it had been noticed that Paul Brun, who had not thrown himself into the revolutionary movement with apparently unquenchable enthusiasm, had become tepid in the good cause. He gave excuses for not attending the meetings of the lodge, he shunned ess, a mother who says that her daughters the company of the brethren, he had once or shall have the benefit of all the practical twice ignored orders which had been given few daughters who would not be greatly this time when the designs of the society were we fail to teach them house and home guard, were resolved to punish him unless he mended his manners.

Twelve seemingly inoffensive men they were who sat around the table in M. Cramoiseau's ground-floor parlor, but they all of them had that restless look in the eyes which belongs to conspirators and to hunted animals. Cramoiseau himself, whose ostensible profession was that of commission merchant. was a swarthy little man who fidgeted incessantly. He took things up and laid them down, bit his nails, glanced out of the winstreams on every side so that the country sas. Our visit to Ft. Riley, will long be dow, talked out of his turn, and yet always spoke to the point, bringing down his re- remarked another of the Frenchmen, whose marks like pins, as it were, to stick the con- manners were tranquil as a doctor's in a sick- good star that has brought you out." versation on its proper issues. Beside him room. "I should have thought his disintersat a bony, hard-faced German, who smoked a estedness beyond question." pipe and emitted his observations with dogmatical wordiness clouded in long gusts of to- fices," observed the gloomy Hardreich knockspeonful of salt; put this in a two-quart basin, bacco; then came a well-dressed Pole, whose ing some ashes out of his pipe.""Now that linen and teeth were equally white, but who years have elapsed his ardor may have cooled. had the wrinkled face of an ape; then two Men first despise fortune and then woo her. Bread Pudding-Take stale baker's bread, Italians, a Russian with soft eyes and a sad It is harder to persevere in self-denial than to smile, another German with a sharp chin and begin it, and easier to be generous upon imboiling water to just cover it: cover with a tin sandy grey hair flowing over his collar, and pulse than after reflection." lid tight; when almost cold beat out all the the rest were Frenchmen. Most of these brethren smoked, but they were sober, and pledged himself when he took our oath," cried no refreshment besides cold water, which they sugar and some grated nutmeg or cinnamon; drank when their throats were dry from

The room in which they sat was one of those poor, tawdry places peculiar to semi-genteel lodging-houses, and which bring home so for- hilt, and he is no mate for us," purred the cibly to exiles the absence of home comforts. It was furnished with hard, angular chairs of horse-hair; the frame of the low pier-glass over the mantle-shelf was swathed in yellow impatiently. "If he can justify himself, if he prevent the flour from forming in lumps. muslin, to keep flies off; and the walls were decked with a few cheap, bad prints from il. if not, he knows what to expect." lustrated newspapers. But through the open It was resolved that Paul Brun should be window the conspirators had a fine view of put to the proof. As to what would happen if the Thames, sweeping by with its traffic of he failed to pass the ordeal to which the steamers, barges, and wherries. The summer brethren would subject him no allusion was sunlight made the grey waters shine like made. None of those present would have molten metal, and lent a crystal sparkle to the made any fuss about executing justice on a foam tossed up by the ploughing of keels. treacherous comrade, and they knew that Now and then a steam launch glided by like they could rely on one another's eternal se-Besides the interest attaching to that night. When light, work in flour until the a swan, with a crew of holiday-makers who crecy in such a conjunction. Their very sin had been picnicing on the upper reaches of lence was significant. mark the center of the United States, both then cover and let it rise until it is double the river, and sang as they were coming "To-morrow at noon we will meet again." home; and the careless voices of boys learn- said Cramoiseau, wriggling on his chair, "I ing to row in gigs could be heard laughing as will send Brun orders to be here, and we will rated with the risen mass. Use as little flour oars were plied and crabs were caught. Eng- draw our lots in his presence. He shall draw for we know that the far-reaching plains as possible in handling; let it stand in the lish life in its busiest, gayest aspects could be with us." seen by these foreigners, who were plotting under cover of English liberty to do dark leave this house alive," said the Pole Raczki. deeds in the vain, fantastic, foolish hope of "No. The house is empty," said Crait to fit the tin, or, use the rolling-pin with making a new world according to their own moiseau. "I have no servants here to spy on

nutmege and allspice. Cover with vinegar | blow that must be struck for the common them to put their black sheep out of the way disclose to their enemies. The small French-

"Are there any pretty girls at this Richmond academy?" inquired the bony German, whose name was Hardreich, speaking in gut-

"There is a pretty governess, I believe-

"Ah, that is it, then," remarked Hardreich, puffing solemnly at his long pipe, "If Paul Brun be not a traitor, he is in love.'

"It comes to the same thing," exclaimed the Pole with a face like an ape's. "Have we down parties of diners to the different hotels; not all sworn to renounce woman's love along the four-in-hand, the barouche, and the mail with other joy's which might make us weak phaeton spin along the main streets towards and attach us to life? We are soldiers in the the "Star and Garter" and "Castle;" and army of progress, and must be ready to eacrifice our lives without, being concerned by the the pavements, whiling away the interval betears of women or children. He among us fore dinner in smoking and criticising the who breaks this covenant is no true member teams of the various equipages. of our brotherhood, but an obstacle, and he

marry? and yet they rule half the world. man when he had met Dalilah."

what it is to be oppressed?"

"The mouths of the English are chokeworkingmen do not understand us; how should their women do so?"

Cramoiseau, rumpling his hair and then twitching feverishly at his beard. "But perhaps we are taking it for granted too soon that paying for her gloves Rose saw a tall form Paul Brun is in love. I have heard of the pretty governess, but it was not told me that of delight, half of timidity, kindled at once Paul was paying his court to her. Perhaps on her cheek. As she came out he accosted his lukewarmness arises from his improved her, raising his hat and looking very smart in circumstances; they say he is beginning to his white waistcoat and spotted blue neckermake money.'

"He fought bravely on our side during the Commune, and ruined himself by doing so," he addressed her.

"He was young when he made those sacri-

"Yet Brun is no child, and knew to what he the Pole Raczki.

"He was hot enough in our cause some months ago," exclaimed one of the Italians, "If he have the itch for gold on his palm his hand will never close tightly on a daggersoft, sad Russian.

"Well, the long and short of it is, we must put him to the proof," ejaculated Cramoiseau. will work with us to the end, well and good;

"If he objects or quibbles, he must' not ns."

The conference of the assembly lasted long, "And yonder river tells no tales," chimed each cake with beaten egg, and dust it with but on the main point-that of the crime to in Hardreich, as he re-filled his pipe. "See be committed—they were all agreed. The how it rolls, the fitting symbol of a mighty the place was not thronged as it is on Sundays, only question was whether they could venture doctrine which gathers strength in its course, to act so long as they were uncertain of Paul and is not to be checked by obstacles—at least Brun's loyalty. He possessed all their secrets; not by such as one man can put in its way. they stood beside the hedge together, looking of the Smoky Hill makes a wide irregular pounds of halibut in salt and water about by the statutes of their society he was bound Courage, friends; our doctrines will outlive stretch of wooded bottom land that adds half on hour; then put into a stone pot, with to participate in the drawing of lots which us all, even as that river will. But I think it

Dusk had come on by this time, and the Thames was dotted with the red lights on brethren were in danger, and it behoved barges. Overhead a full harvest moon shed mellow beams through the sky and streaked before they embarked on an enterprise of the waters with ripples of silver. The conwhich he was cognizant, and which he might spirators left the house by twos, and disappeared noiselessly to their different lodgings man, Cramoiseau, was Paul's most vehement in this great city of their refuge. The last to denunciator, and he maintained that no mercy go was Cramoiseau, who locked the front door should be shown. "And him yet," added he, as he went; for he did not live in the house as he nibbled his nails, "I have had him where the lodge held their meetings. No watched, and found nothing suspicious in one lived there. Cramoiseau's residence was in him. He gives lessons; he writes books; he Soho; and having repaired thither in an omspends much of his time at a Richmond girls' nibus, he presently sent out his landlady's school. He chums with no enemies of our boy with an envelope directed to Paul Brun, who had apartments in Bloomsbury. This was safer than trusting the post.

There was no letter in this envelope, but only a small piece of knotted string. The receiver would know what it meant.

CHAPTER IV.

We left Rose Cherril making her way through Richmond. At that season of the year this attractive suburb is always gay of an evening. Road, rail, and steam bring oarsmen in lively boating costumes loaf about

Miss Smalway's junior governess was not a little stared at by some of these amateurs; but "Thou art right, Raczki," quietly said she passed along quickly, like one able to Hardreich. "Do monks and Romish priests take care of herself, yet not so quickly as to seem in a hurry. There is, even in walking, Can man keep a secret when woman's lips try an art which distinguishes the pure-minded to coax it from him? Hercules was a fool in girl from those at whom men are not afraid the hands of Omphale, and Samson was no to smile. But Rose Cherril's heart sank as she advanced, for she saw no signs of Paul "In my country," remarked the Russian Brun. She reached the confectioner's and with the soft eyes and sad smile, "we have executed her commission, which related to women who would give a man the strength some dainties which were to be supplied for he lacked, and show him how to strike a blow the annual feast held at Acacia House when if his own courage blenched. There are no the relatives of the pupils came to see the such men for bravery as our female nihilists. prizes distributed; then she went to the But can you expect these virile virtues of florist's, and her errands were finished, so that gentle English maidens, who do not know she might have returned home. But she remembered that she wanted a pair of gloves, and she proceeded further down the street, al. full of liberty, and they are surfeited," ejac- most as far as the railway station. Did she ulated one of the Italians bitterly. "As well really want those gloves, or was it merely seek to touch a fat man who has dined with a that she could not bear to go home so long as tale of hunger, as hope to enlist the sympa- there was a chance of her meeting the Frenchthies of this people in our cause. Even their man? She was beginning to think it unkind of him not to have staid to meet her. Dejec. tion and weariness came upon her soul, "Women have been the perdition of con- making her footsteps lag, so that she was spiracies a hundred times over," ejaculated glad to sit down upon entering the hosier's

But Paul Brun was close at hand. While hovering near the doorway, and a flush, half chief. But he seemed melancholy too, and there was a perceptible quaver in his voice as

"Good evening, Miss Cherril. It is my

"Miss Smalway sent me out on an errand," faltered Rose, shaking hands with him.

"I bless her for that," exclaimed Paul, and also for something which she told me to-day, and which has made me indescribably

"She told me-I think-you are not coming to Acacia House again?" said Rose, coloring. "No; and that is why I wished to see you this evening. I have been waiting on the chance that you would come out."

"I am very seldom out alone at this hour, as you know." This was said a little archly.

"I had a presentiment I should meet you, though; but had it been otherwise I should have tried to see you elsewhere, for I must speak to you."

No answer from Rose. She had an excuse for not replying, as the street was crowded. and they could scarcely touch on confidential matters walking thus side by side on the pavement. Paul Brun continued to speak alone, more cheerfully than at first.

"What a beautiful evening it is! I have been admiring the view from the terrace. I saw you coming across the field by the river, and followed you at a long distance. Forgive me for doing so; but can you guess why so much desired this interview?"

"Yes," answered Rose, who could not tell an untruth; "I have heard what passed between you and Miss Smalway; and, oh, Monsieur Brun, I was so grieved to learn that you were in affliction."

"My sorrow is such as you can partially dispel, if you will trust me, Rose, my darling," said the Frenchman in a low tone. "Let us go to the Terrace; it will be almost an hour before dusk comes on, and we can talk better there than in the streets."

He called her his darling, but she was not flurried, it seemed so natural now. They walked for the next hundred yards, without speaking, and passed on to Richmond Terrace. It was not deserted; it never is; there were couples sauntering there, and intent on the and the Franch exile could imagine himself alone with the English girl who loved him as out over the peerless landscape.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOREST TREES FROM SEED.

W. H. White writes to the Country Gentleman from Worcester county, Mass:

The blossom buds usually are the first things to show themselves on the common elms in the spring, and the seeds begin to fall soon after the leaves put forth. In this climate, usually the seed is fully ripe the first half of June, or earlier, depending upfirst half of June, or earlier, depending upon seasons. The seeds show conspicuous- How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties ly when they fall on the ground. It is better sow the seeds at once, but they may be preserved to the following season by covering them in sand a little moist, just enough to prevent the seed from drying out. Planted at once in good, fair soil, covered about ed at once in good, fair soil, covered about a halfan inch deep, and kept suitably moist they germinate soon, and make good plants the first season. The seeds are light and delicate in their structure, and need to be treated accordingly.

Different varieties of the maple ripen their seeds at different seasons. The silver and red maples ripen their seeds soon after the trees come fully in leaf, usually during the month of June. Being very delicate it is very difficult, almost impossible, to keep them sound for even a few months, consequently it is essential that they be sown as soon as they are ripe. Sown in good, mellow soil, they will germinate within a week usually, and the young trees will make a good growth the first season. The sugar, English, Norway, negundo, and other species of maples, native or introduced, ripen their seeds in autumn, and these may be sown at once, or mixed with sand and kept where they will not dry out till the following spring. Perhaps this last would be the better way in northern localities, as the severity of winter sometimes injures the vitality of the seed if left in the open ground The young plants will also grow more rapidly in freshly prepared soil than in such Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up.

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. as has been rendered compact by the storms of winter. The ash ripens its seeds in the fall, and these are best sown in good, deep and rather moist soil. Scatter the seeds thinly; they grow readily, and are not difficult of preservation for months, if not allowed to get dried out. Keep them in sand suitably moist.

The seeds of oak trees, well known as acorns, ripen and fall in the autumn, and should be immediately gathered and sown, or mixed with sand and kept in cool place till spring. As good a way as any is to plant immediately, scattering the acorns in a shallow drill, and then barely cover with leaf mould or other light soil, and at the opproach of winter, add an inch or two more of covering. We are all supposed to know when chestnuts are ripe, as all boys are fond of chestnutting after the frost has opened the burrs. These may be treated the same as acorns, but as field mice are very fond of them, precautions should be used to keep the mice from destroying them. The chestnuts may be preserved till spring by mixing them in moist sand in a box and burying them in the ground during winter, when they will come out in spring fresh and sound. Many other tree seeds may be preserved similarly, the object being to keep vitality intact until planted.

THE FUTURE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Vermont has just set an example which ought to be followed to a greater or less extent by every agricultural society of the land. The present week, the Vermont State Board of Agriculture join with the Grand Isle Agricultural Society in holding a joint meeting and exhibition, where apples will not only be shown, but will be talked about; where cattle will not only draw premiums, but will draw out discussions concerning the best methods of breeding, feeding and treating when sick. The programme received from Mr. Seely, Secretary of the Board, announces for the evening of the first day, an address by a lady, Miss Macomber, tollowed by President Tp. Buckham of the Agricultural College. On Wednesday, three sessions are provided for with some of the most prominent men in the state for speakers, who will tell what they actually know about apples, from practical experience or untiring study. On the third day, the live-stock is brought in for exhibition and for discussion, two sessions being held for that purpose. Now, is it not plain to see that a farmer who spends two or three days at a fair will learn a great deal more that will be of use to him at such a meeting as this, than where all his leisure time is spent at the side shows, or in lazily walking from one part of the grounds to another, or even in sitting for hours on the steps of the grand stand, waiting for a half dozen horse jockeys to decide which of their horses it is best to let win, before they will allow them to make a start? We feel like thanking the Vermont Board for setting this good example to other societies.

The signs of the times certainly indicate an improvement in our methods of holding agricultural exhibitions-an improvement which, if adhered to, must ere long place agriculture where it belongs, in the front rank among our national industries .- N. E.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

for not posting.

householder may take up the same.

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from

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

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three such the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall rise determine cost of keeping and the b envites that the taker up may have had, and report the same on their spraisement.

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

Any person who shall sell ord the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Foes as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, 50 twenty dollars.

To Kansas Farmer (or publication as above me

Strays For Week Ending October 23, 1878

appraisement and all his services in connection

Davis County-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up in Jackson Tp. Oct. 4, 1873, by Julius Presse, one dun horse with dark stripe down the back, white star in forehead, tall "bobbed off" about 16½ hands high, and about four years old. Valued at \$80.00.

Doniphan County-D. W. Morse, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Hiram S, Close of Iowa Tp. and posted before Fred J. Close, J. P. on the 27th day of Sept. 1578, one dark bay colt, 2 years old, right hind 100t white, and valued at \$12.00.

and valued at \$12.00.

HORSE—Faken up by E. Allen of Iowa Tp. and posted before Fred J. Close, J. P., on the 7th day of October, 1878 one sorrel horse, 10 years old, 15% hands high, both hind feet white, branded T on left shoulder, and valued at \$25.00.

Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk. PONY-Taken upon the 12th day of October, 1878, by John Pearsons, 1 chestnut sorrel horse pony, 12 years old, blaze face, lett hind foot white nearly to hoof, branded O on right shoulder, saddle marks. Valued at \$30.00.

Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. W. Duffy, in Noble Tp. on the and day of October, 1878 one dark brown mare, left knee arge, branded letter "B" on left shoulder, is 12 years old and of the cash value of \$15.00,

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell. Clerk. PONY-Taken up by Everson Whited living 3% miles N. W. of Wetmore,in Granada Tp. Sept. 20, 1878, one bay horse pony supposed to be 16 years old, branded on both shoulders with what is supposed to be a spanish or mexican brand, right hind foot white, some saddle marks, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.00,

Neosho County-C. T. Stauber, Clerk. MULK—Taken up by J. McLeister in Walnut Grove, Tp. in said county, on the 7th day of October, 1878, one dark colored mule, with a wart on left ear, supposed to be about 12 years old. Valued at \$12.00.

Strays For Week Ending October 16, 1878.

Allen County-T. S. Stoyer, Clerk. one bay horse, star in forehead, about 14 years old. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Also one bay mare with three white feet, about 14 years old. Valued at \$40.

MULE—Also one mare male 13 yrs old, marked with black stripe or maitese cross on back and shoulder, har these sand saddle marks, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

MULE—Also one sorrel horse mule, 13 years old, branded with triangle brand on left forearm and high, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

MULE—Also one sorrel horse mule, 13 years old, branded with triangle brand on left forearm and high, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

MOULE—Also one sorrel horse mule, 13 years old, branded with triangle brand on left forearm and high, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

MOULE—Also one bay mare with three white feet, about 10 yrs old. We have also Improved Farms and Desirable City Property to suit the Homeless or Speculators.

Office 89 Sixth Ave. HORSE-Taken up by Phillip Clark, Marmaton ne hay horse, star in forchead, about 14 years old.

Anderson County-G. W Goltra, Clerk. Fill. Y—Taken up by Moses B, Snively, Reeder Tp, Sept. 12, 1373, one sorrel filly 2 yrs old, some white hairs in forehead, medium size, no other marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Owen Mooney, Reeder Tp, Sept. 21, 1573, one black pony mare, three white feet, white strip in face, saddle marks on back, and shoes on forefeet. Valued at \$10.

Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Albert J. McCandless, Rosalia, Tr Sept. 15th, 1878, one light bay mare 3 yrs old, 15 hands high, one white foot, star in forchead, no brands, Valued at \$30. MARE—Also, Sept. 23th, 1878, one bay mare 5 yrs old, 14½ hands high, star in forchead, no brands. Valued at \$30. \$30. COLT—Taken up by Walter W. Clark, Rosalia Tp, Sept. 23, 1878, one sorrel colt 1 yr old, 12 hands nigh, one white foot, strip in forehead, no brands. Valued at \$15. MARE & COLT—Taken up by Joseph T. Clark, Rosalia Tp., September 22, 1878, one bay mare 14 hands high, 7 yrs old, branded G on right shoulder. Valued at \$20. Also, one brown colt 1 yr old, 12 hands high, no brands. Valued at \$15.

Cherokee County .- C. A. Saunders, Clerk, MULE—Taken up by W. B. House, Sheridan Tp. Sept. 18, 1878, (Sherman City P. O.) one black mare mule, supposed to be 7yrs old, 14 hands high, one white spoton under side of right side of belly. Appraised at \$60.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolly, Clerk. MARE COLT-Taken up by C. W. Staatz, Liberty Tp. September 18, 1878, one light bay mare colt, star in forehead, about 2 yrs old. no marks nor brands. Valued at *15.

MARE COL'A - Also, one light bay yearling mare colt, no marks. Valued at \$5.

HORSE COLT - Also, one brown horse colt about 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

HORSE COLT - Also, one brown, yearling horse colt, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$10.

Sedgwick County-E. A. Dorsey, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Josiah Chipps, Lincoln Tp., Aug. 14, 1878, one chestuut mare, 8 yrs old, medium size, branded is M on lett shoulder.
HOISBE—Also, one brown horse, medium size, 9 yrs old collar and saddle marks.

Strayed or Stolen from my premises, six miles north west of Conneil Grove, on the night of October 5th, one dark bay horse 7 years old, about 15% hands high brand Eon left shoulder, mane cropped snort in front, cheek bones high and large. Above reward will be paid as follows: Ten dollars for recovery of horse, twenty-five dollars for arrest of thief. JOEL COKLEY, Conneil Grove, Kansas.

Strayed from the subscriber, about the first of May, 1878, one bay mare colt, two years old, with two white feet, both on the same side, one fore foot and one hind foot. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the same will be liberally rewarded. Address H. PHILIPS, Diamond Springs, Kansas.

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BY H. C. SPEER.

Read before the Kansas State Teachers' Association, June 26th, 1878.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.] in graded schools. This teacher is entirely feasible and without it there would be no efficiency in school work. The examination is the vitality of all schools The promotion from division to division would then be systematic, based upon uniform requirements at least in each county. It is the system or written examina tions that gives that character to school work, which change of teachers, immense evils at any time could not destroy. The district school would be taken out of the vest pocket of "Professor" Johnson, and rescued from Miss Prim's apron strings.

4. Another attendant feature should be the placing of teachers' examinations into the hands of a State Board. Under the present system of examinations "Professor" Johnson is not sufficiently glorified in certain counties, nor sufficiently limited in others. The second grade certificate in this county may be worthless in the next, or equal to an "A" grade in the third. In city schools teachers are examined with reference to the particular work they are to do; it should be so in

the common schools. 5. An outline manual of instruction in standard methods should accompany the course as a guide to teachers in preparation and teaching. We are fond of enlarging in teachers' institutes on the importance of methods as well as of matter; and yet outside of textbooks that vary from method A to method Izzard in an interminable jumble, there is no absolutely formal outline available to teachers. Teachers need definite and full suggestion from a source that is at once intelligent and authoritative.

Let us measure the influences of the times and weigh the considerations that call for changes in our school system. It devolves upon teachers to keep educational work abreast of the progress of American society. It devolves upon us to prepare for the work of a generation whose influence for good or evil shall be outlined In the schools of to-day. Shall we be equal to the task?

GRADE 1., OR FIRST TEN MONTHS. READING.—1. From Blackboard. Words must be developed as follows, and kept neatly printed on the blackboard for reference :

- (1) Develop idea of object, quality or action.
- (2) Teach use of sound-word in sentences (3) Give printed word.
- (4) Analyze by sound.
- (5) Analyze by letter. (6) Print the word.

The first thirty words should contain all the letters. Form phrases and sentences from the words taught, as early as possible. In this, as in all primary grades, no reading lesson should contain a word with which the pupils are not familiar.

2. A First Reader will be used. Every word of a reading lesson must be known by the class before the reading exercise. The following is the order of development: (1) Give idea of the word. (2) Give use of word in oral sentence. (3) Give printed word. (4) Analyze the sound-word. (5) Analyze the printed word. Phrases will be taught as to use, idea and form. For every lesson of the reader, at least two should be made on the board, involving the same words and words learned before. Every reading lesson must be copied neatly in writing by each pupil before recitation. The teacher will see that the copying is exact in avoided, since experience teaches that at the spelling, capitals and punctuation.

NUMBERS.-1. Pupils are taught the value of numbers by objects to 20, with the names; to write numbers to 20; to count by objects to 20; to add and subtract by objects, no sum nor minuend to exceed five; to add and subtract by tables, to the same extent, using the signs plus and minus.

2. (1) The addition of numbers by objects, addends jess than ten. (2) The addition of the same numbers abstractly. (3) Fixing in the memory the sum of any two digits. (4) The subtraction of any digit from any number less than nineteen by objects. (5) The same subtractions abstractly. (6) Fixing in the memory the difference between any such numbers. The additions and subtractions by objects are all oral exercises: (1) By the use of objects, (2) by oral problems. The abstract work will consist of exercises copied from the board and completed by pupils, exercises written from dictation and completed, taken at the rate of six miles an hour, which and oral abstract questions. To cultivate the memory: use oral abstract grestions requiring instant anpard (3 plus 2 are 5), (4) and require the sum of any two numbers to be given instantly. Pupils will be expected to be accurate and rapid in each of the above

3. Numbers to 100 developed, and names given; counting and writing numbers to 100; addition of all the digits to every number less than 92; subtraction of all the digits from every number less than 100. The steps in developing numbers to 100 are: (1) To show that each successive number is formed by the addition of one to the preceding number; (2) to give the name of the number; (3) to teach the counting of ob jects in consecutive numbers; (4) to give the number in figures and teach pupils to read and write it; (5) to compare numbers as to their general magnitude, (a) by objects, (b) by concrete questions, (c) by abstract questions, (d) by problems. Roman notation taught as far as the numbers of reading lessons.

LANGUAGE EXERCISES .- 1. Pupils taught to use in oral and printed sentences all words and phrases occurring in reading lessons; to begin sentences with capitals and close them with periods, and to close questions with question marks.

2. Pupils taught to write from plain models. Reading lessons copied every day, and pupils use in written sentences all words and phrases known to them. New forms: Capitals for names of persons, months, days, lines of poetry, the word I. Dictation exercises for drill. .Conversational lessons to develop language.

GENERAL LESSONS.—At least one new song should be taught every two weeks. Physical exercises with the school. Pupils taught to distinguish and draw straight crooked, curved, vertical, horizontal, oblique and parallel lines; to compare objects as to size, shape and color; to name six colors; to compare objects as to

length, breadth, thickness. MANAGEMENT.-Recitations, ten minutes. To keep this grade of pupils busy is the secret of good manage-

ment. GRADE II., OR SECOND TEN MONTHS.

READING.—A Second Reader will be commenced and completed this year. The general plan of word development noted in Grade I., should be continued in all primary grades. Every lesson should be correctly copied by pupils, attention being paid to paragraphing, spacing, capitals and punctuation. Preparation for reading exercise should always involve drill in calling words at sight, spelling by sound and by letter, and use of every word

ARITHMETIC.—Formation of addition and subtraction tables; drills on addition or subtraction of digits to or from numbers less than 100; drills on addition of long columns whose sums are less than 100. Concrete problems applying the tables. Combination exercises in addition and subtraction. Multiplication developed (1) by objects, (2) by concrete questions, (3) by problems. To teach the product of any two digits, follow the same order as in subtraction exercises. Formation of multiplication table. Division developed objectively. (1) as the separation of a number into a given number of equal parts, (2) as a method of continued subtraction. This work must be thorough-every pupil should be able to take beans or pebbles and show what divison is, not merely to see what it is. Division numbers

less than 19, by 2. less than 28, by 3; less than 37 by 4; less than 46 by 5; less than 55, by 6, etc. Forma tion of division tables. Combination exercises in the four tables. Objective illustrations and concrete problems should always precede abstract work. Excellent teaching here means simply well-graded exercises.

LANGUAGE EXERCISES.—Preceding grade reviewed. Compound words, (if found in reading lesson) developed: rule for hyphen. Apostrophe to mark omitted letters; to mark ownership. Exercises in writing two de scriptive sentences about objects. Commas to mark off name of address and words of a series. Four descriptive sentences. The short quotation: (1) to set off, (2) to enclose, (3) to begin, (4) to set off dividing words. Five descriptive sentences. Sentences classified as declarative, imperative and interrogative. To write titles of respect and honor.

GENERAL LESSONS.-Singing and physical exercises as before. Spelling lessons are based on readers and other books used by pupils. Writing by copy on black-

MANAGEMENT .- Recitations not to exceed 15 minutes. Give pupils plenty of progressive work, and always examine results.

GRADE III., OR THIRD TEN MONTHS READING .- A Third Reader will serve for the year. Careful drills must be had in developing, calling at sight, analyzing by sound and by letter, and using, every new word before the reading exercise. Elementary sounds will be taught: pupils to master diacritical marks for use in consulting dictionary. Expression demands increased attention in this grade.

ARTHMETIC.—The new work should be the develop ment of notation to, say 100,000,000; addition and subtraction with carrying; multiplication and division by digits, with carrying. This is a good year's work in any school. The teacher should not be satisfied until pupils are rapid and accurate in reading and writing numbers, and in the fundamental rules.

LANGUAGE EXERCISES.-Composing with six sentences Combining several statements into one. Abbreviations. Composing with seven, with eight, with nine, with ten, sentences. Dictation exercises for drill on punctuation learned. Construction of original sentences illustrating punctuation learned. These exercises should be required daily, and carefully examined. The secret of success is exercise. Teach in one lesson; drill in nine lessons. Composing, (1) reproducing stories told or read to the class, (2) from objects by means of leading questions, (3) from pictures in the same way, (4) from objects and pictures without aid.

PLACE.-Map of school-room; of school block. From this experience, teach use of maps. Geography of neighborhood.

WRITING.—This and higher grades may be taught in one class and one book, as in preceding grades pupils are supposed to have learned to write from models a good, plain hand. The principles of penmanship remain to be taught. After this, exercises in practice for movement, slant, rapidity, etc., are all that are needed SPELLING.—From all books used.

MANAGEMENT.—Recitations, 15 minutes. Every child in this and higher grades should follow a definite programme of study, as the teacher follows programme of

FEEDING HORSES.

Owing to the small size of the horse's stom. ach, this animal should never be allowed to fast for any long period if it can possibly be end of a few hours his stomach is empty, and the whole frame becomes exhausted, while the appetite is frequently so impaired, if he is kept fasting for a long period, that, when food is presented to him, it will not be taken.

If a horse is required to travel a long distance, and the journey must be 'accomplished without stopping to bait, it exhausts the horse less to increase the pace up to his best average gait than to permit a slow gait, conpupils, exercises written from dictation and completed, taken at the rate of six miles an hour, which will keep him fasting from eight to ten hours, WIROM IPDORY MIDCEDIEC swers, (2) dictate tables to be completed instantly, (3) while the other has travelled fast enough to require concert recitations of tables prepared on the do it in six or seven hours, the latter will be less exhausted than the former . though, even in this latter case, the horse would be all the better for a feed in the middle of the journey. the time devoted to such baiting being easily made up by the increased energy that would be supplied by the grain.

The human stomach will bear hunger far better than that of the horse, and if the driver feels his appetite pretty keen, he may rest assured that the animal before him is still more in want of food. The proper feeding of horses necessitates the careful study of the peculiar constitution of each animal, to ascertain whether the average quantity and quality of food, which will suit the majority of horses doing similar work, will be enough or too much for him. As in the human subject, no inflexible rule can be followed in all cases. The requirements of horses vary, not only in constitutional differences, but also in the work for which they are designed. Again some washy animals pass their food through them so quickly that they do not absorb from it one-half the nutritive element contained in

it. Such horses, however, must be fed largely, if they are kept at work, while those articles of food must be selected for them which have a tendency rather to confine the bowels, than to relax them. Care and watchfulness are absolutely necessary in the economical management of horses, and to the acquires ment of such remunerative results as will alone make their ownership profitable. The shrewd, keen owner of horses, who depends upon his own investigations, soon learns that \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 85 free some animals will perform an amount of labor far greater than others, while driving under a far less quantity of food : hence he soon determines which to retain, and which to dispose of, leaving to the careless and indifferent individual the ownership and feeding of the unprofitable specimens .- New England Cultivator.

HOG CHOLERA.

A correspondent writes, "Hog cholera is most prevalent in the months of June and July. Pigs suffer most from the disease when running on grass. I never turn hogs out until they are well. I have never had the disease among hogs when fattening in the fall, or after penning up to fatten."

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75 TRANSPARENT visiting card. (Hidden Scenes,) 15cts. A. D. SLADE, Readville, Mass.

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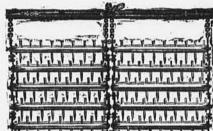
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