

has in a few years. 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 a 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, possessing 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 drag 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 sixty-two 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 Journal.

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 reasons 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 daily press upon some of the most vital questions of the day.

The practice of using the drill and the cultivator 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 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 subjects take a natural turn, and the discussions be such as will not only interest the men, but especially 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 of other simple refreshment served, will tend to keep all home-like and fraternal, and cause all to look forward to the next meeting with pleasure.—Prairie Farmer.

Horticulture.

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 Iowa, 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, Nebraska 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 deep furrow, throwing 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 filled.

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 thoroughly 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, and to the nurseryman is attached all the blame for this careless, slipshod method of planting and caring for trees. If mulching 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 sets in.

Fourth—Protect your young trees from hail storms, borers, girdling by mice and by rabbits, 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 change—when the cold is relaxing, the days lengthening, and the warmth increasing. Every family that has a little garden spot can enjoy the luxury with very little trouble. All that is necessary is to build a frame of coarse boards, cover it with a closely-fitting glass sash, and place it in a sunny spot—somewhat protected. In this plant the lettuce-seeds, about six inches apart, in good 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 Hammersmith Hardy Green are the best varieties for winter use. The seeds should be sown in September, and are so hardy that if planted in a shel-

tered situation and protected by a loose covering of straw and evergreen boughs, they will stand the winter well. If transplanted in a cold frame, as suggested above, they will do better and produce more tender, delicate and larger heads.—American Gardener.

KEEPING GRAFTS THROUGH WINTER.

Nurserymen who cut large quantities of grafts late in autumn, keep them in cellars packed in damp moss; but farmers and others who wish to preserve a few for spring grafting, 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 keep them in place, and then place the box in a hole dug for the purpose, with the open side down, and bury them half a foot or so in depth. They do not come in contact with the earth, and remain perfectly clean; and the moisture of the earth keeps them plump and fresh without any danger of their becoming water-soaked. Grafts which have become shriveled by exposure, are thus restored and will grow. It is often advantageous to cut grafts in autumn, as there is then no danger 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 PACKING.

Diogenes went hunting about the streets, seeking for an honest man in the middle of the day, with a lantern. If we were looking 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 one fruit-grower in ten has yet found out the 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 honesty—or let us call it good business sense—begins 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 \$3, 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 trees and disfigure the fruit. It is most emphatically true in the fruit business, that honesty is the best policy, every way.—Rural New Yorker.

Dairy.

SETTING MILK FOR CREAM.

It is not to be wondered at that the average dairyman of our state is puzzled to know what 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 temperature of 50° alone will insure the largest yield of the best quality of butter; and now both of these are overtopped by the new Cooley system, which purports to enclose the milk in a deep, narrow can, with a watertight lid and sink it under water, which is carefully kept at a low temperature by the use of ice.

Our own experiments satisfy us that both extremes are right, provided, certain rules, as unalterable as those of the Medes and Persians, are observed. At a temperature above 60° deep cans will not do; the milk will usually sour before all the cream reaches the surface. When this temperature is unavoidable, shallow and broad pans will give the best results. When cold water is abundant and the means of keeping it at 50° or lower are at hand, it will be found that cans, twenty inches deep, and eight or nine in diameter, will save much labor, and at the same time make quite as much butter. Those dairymen whose situation is covered by the first case should be cautious in the use of deep cans. It is no doubt for the want of a proper observance of these simple rules that we now 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 Jerseys, though larger and inclined to flesh, and not so stylish. Their color is usually a rich fawn, with much white; the muzzles and eyelids are buff; in fact, all the "points" are light, offering a strong contrast to the black points of a fashionable marked Jersey. The Guernsey is a deep milker, producing the

yellowest of butter of superior quality. Some good judges, familiar with both breeds, place the Guernseys ahead of the Jerseys as butter makers; while their size and capability of 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 higher price than from the Jerseys alone. The Guernseys being, as a rule, larger milkers, consequently yield more butter, but the quality of that made exclusively from their milk is not quite equal, as it lacks something of its delicate flavor, to the best Jersey butter. This experience indicates, that one or two good Guernsey cows in any herd kept for butter, would probably improve its product as a marketable article. Some of the Guernsey cows that we have seen, are nearer the ideal cow than any others we have met; their rich color, large, fine bodies, handsome proportions, fully developed udders, and other "milk signs," together with their docility, and their rich and generous milk and butter 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 imports, 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 annual 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 Guernsey type as one to be regarded by breeders of dairy stock of any kind.—American Agriculturist.

Poultry.

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 thing.

It is not of so much consequence what this 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 October 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 this winter.

Any of these vegetables—cooked or chopped up raw for variety occasionally—are eaten with avidity by the fowls in close confinement; and all of these will do them good. Lay in your winter green feed, therefore, if you keep any quantity of stock, at the earliest convenient opportunity.—Poultry World.

CORN FOR FOWLS.

Corn, in its different forms, when fed intelligently, is one of the best and most valuable stock foods known, and no other grain can approach it in point of cheapness and profit in this connection. This has been our experience with this grain, extending over some ten years, with nearly all kinds of stock, large and small. There are, however, cases in which it is best to use other kinds of food, at least in part. Corn is principally used for fattening, and in this connection is invaluable, while as a winter food it becomes, in cold climates, indispensable to keep up the necessary amount of warmth. During the warm summer months fowls should not be given so much corn, for it has a tendency to induce an undue secretion of fat, to the decrease of egg production, and its heating tendency is apt to result in a derangement of the system and thus invite disease. Green food plays the most important part—or should—in the summer food of fowls, though they require some grain to grow well and shell out the eggs. Wheat, wheat screenings, oats, rye, buckwheat, &c., is preferable to corn during the warm months, though no one kind of grain should be given to the exclusion of all the others, and corn should come in to complete the list of grains used during the summer. Scalded corn meal, corn meal mush and cracked corn we like much better than feeding the whole corn to the fowls, for it is easier digested and better assimilated.—Poultry Bulletin.

HOUSE YOUR POULTRY EARLY.

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

The change from summer to fall, with its warm days and cold nights, has its influence upon poultry. There is a distemper called "muffles" that every chick has as it matures into a cockerel or pullet, though it is often unnoticed, and for want of treatment results in roup, when it becomes contagious, and disaster and death to the flock follows. If the

young chicks are taught to occupy the fowl houses before October, no very serious trouble results.

Symptoms of the Distemper.—Listlessness, 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 usually only be necessary to wash the head and beak clean, and blow down through the nose into the throat, either with the mouth, or by means of a rubber nibble, thus clearing the tear tube; and bathe the head and wash the throat with a solution of carbolic acid—one part acid to ten parts water. The birds should be kept in a quiet place and allowed nothing but water. The third day they will be quite well.

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 teaspoonful 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 drawbacks to success, will be avoided.

Farm Stock.

WEANING COLTS.

Halte 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 uneasiness, 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 accomplished 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 in low flesh, to early supply the deficiency with a good allowance of cow's milk, in addition to what it gets from the dam. New 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 first, the colt will take to it all the more readily, as the milk of the dam is much sweeter than cow's milk.

Oats, ground or unground, constitute the very best grain food for a colt. We prefer to have them ground, and, as cold weather approaches, about one-fourth in weight of cornmeal may profitably be added, as it helps to lay on fat and keeps up the animal heat. A little oil-meal, say a pint a day, may also be profitably given with the oats for some time after weaning. Don't be afraid of feeding too liberally. More colts are injured the first six months after weaning by too scanty a supply of food, than from any other cause.

As soon as the mare and foal can be separated, the foal should have, if possible, the run of a good pasture, as there is no food better than grass, no medicine so good as exercise, and no exercise so profitable to young animals as when taken just when they feel like it. A good warm shelter should be always accessible, so that they may be protected from storms. The idea that "roughing it" the first winter makes a colt more "hardy," is all nonsense. The true theory is plenty of food, abundant exercise, and protection from storms and extreme cold, in well ventilated, well lighted stables.—National Live-Stock Journal.

"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 by the fever in the south at \$200,000,000.

MISCELLANY.

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 brush or wisp of straw, and the discoloration will be found to have entirely disappeared.

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

Patrons of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka; 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, Plattville. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county; Secretary: A. M. Coffee, Knob Noster.

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

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations 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 numerous as a class, and especially in an inland state like our own they hold the balance of power. It is, therefore, highly important that they should be well acquainted with the questions which come up for discussion in the national and state legislatures, and with the

general principles which lie at the foundation of good laws and good government. It is 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 cities, where the balance of power is sometimes 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 farmer in Indiana, "who is a politician in the sense 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 family going to the dogs. Politics ruined him. When he first ran for office he had to '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 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 a 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 acquaintance 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 FRUITS OF THE GRANGE.

The grange was founded upon the wants of the husbandmen of the nation, and its principles are firmly imbedded in the hearts of the good and true. It extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. It is a fact patent to 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 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 sought to do away with. The precepts of our order taught us to bear one another burdens; that we should help the young, industrious, and hard-working farmer along.

Mr. N. said a great many farmers imagined they had a surplus to loan away, when in fact 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 had been studying from that side for years, and really did not know what advice to give in this respect. He thought that he would loan to men of character, and would at the same time be safer than to loan to banks, shops, etc. He thought that if farmers could

get money at low rates, they could improve 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 the policy of helping their worthy brothers first.

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 to a certain bank and wished to know what interest they would pay for money. They answered 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 favorably of the policy of loaning to brother farmers; that in this way they would be in sympathy with one another; that when we helped our brother to bear his burden, he in his turn would help another, and so on, and when farmers and workmen 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 of 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, uncharitable, cynical, always doubtful, dogmatic as to pet erratic notions. It seemed a matter of pride with some of them to hold 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 and sympathy is being engendered between 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 grange is now composed.

And now we begin to hear of granges remodeling and reviving agricultural fairs in the interest of agriculture, excluding by their voice the jockey club and whiskey booth; we begin to hear of grange insurance associations successfully managed and saving; 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 with so many drones and meddlers in the hive?—*Sam'l. R. Downing in the Farmer's Friend*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Merino Sheep For Sale.

For sale, 150 choice Merino ewes, from a flock of more than 30 years standing. Address, WM. M. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

THE COLLEGE FARM,

offers for sale a choice lot of

BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

ESSEX PIGS,

straight Joe Harris stock, and a few young

SHORT-HORNS

of both sexes. A very handsome yearling JERSEY BULL for sale, price \$50. Address, S. M. SHELTON, Sup't Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

To Stock Raisers.

The Devon is the hardest 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, Ill. Send for Catalogue.

Devon Cattle!

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.

IMPORTANT

To Sheep Farmers

Sample's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS SEMPLE, 977 Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky. Agents: who sell at manufacturing prices: John G. Wills, Omaha, Neb.; Pink Fount, Wichita, Kan.; Y. C. A. Rogers, Waco, Texas.

VERY IMPORTANT

To Sheep Farmers.

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1.

(Established 1868.)



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

Silver Lake herd

Berkshires, and Poland-China Hogs.

Meers, 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 sweepstakes prize both at Topeka and Kansas City for best collection of swine. In '78, they received all of the sweepstakes 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 skin. 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 guarantee satisfaction.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Breeder's Directory.

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

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

EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale. "Beauties Sure." Pairs not skin. Circulars free.

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

D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magie, & W. W. Elsworth strains of Poland China hogs; write for circular.

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black & Cuckoo & Brown Leghorns. Stock not sent out in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

D. R. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 2000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale. Send for catalogue. Herd of 300 head. Also Berkshires.

R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahma Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and Shipped C. O. D.

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

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

Dentists.

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

GOLD Any worker can make \$15 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TAYLOR & Co. Augusta Maine

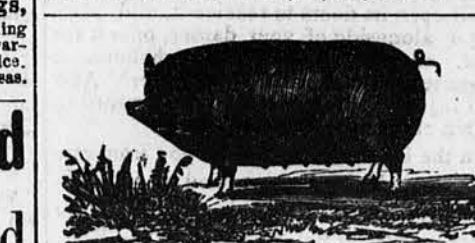
JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kansas and U. S. Courts. Real Estate & Corporation Law a specialty.

HENTIG & SPERRY,

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

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE.

Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNGAN, corner seventh and Fillmore streets, Topeka, Kansas.



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

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

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 15 miles south-west of Topeka, and 15 miles south of Roseville.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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 sell for:

"Since our last report there has been a decline of fully one cent per pound on all grades of butter, while the general market is dull and unsettled. Exporters have bought very little, and are very indifferent, claiming that there is no margin to ship. The local trade the past week has been dull and the weather very unfavorable for the accumulated stocks now on hand seeking an export demand. On the whole, trade is dull, with very little encouragement for the 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 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 surreptitiously sold for butter, it has deceived hundreds who daily consume it. If, 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, and 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 inferior 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."

In spite of the low prices that have ruled this summer, the oleomargarine factories have been constantly busy, and hundreds of tons of it shipped abroad, and consumed at home. This in the face of all the opposition 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 utter 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 stunted 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 should be constantly borne in mind by the small as well as the large farmer and stock-grower on our Kansas Prairies.

PAST AND PRESENT PRICES.

The following prices of provisions extending back fifty-four years, have been compiled by the *American Grocer*. The figures used

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 necessities 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 ruling from 1861 up to 1863, and lower than from 1869 to the close of 1877. The present prices of mess pork is \$9 00 @ \$9 25 per bbl. 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 yearly average rose to \$22 20, rather a high 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 for pork than they did in 1873, when wages were high, and nearly eight dollars more than in 1877, when wages were not as low as in 1857.

Beef at the present time is worth \$9 50 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 \$4 50 above present values. From 1840 to 1850 there was an era of cheap beef, mess selling between \$7 00 and \$8 00 for most of that period.

Since 1851 lard has never touched as low a point as at present, taking a yearly average of prices as a basis of comparison. In 1840 steam rendered sold at 6 1/2c; the present quotation is 6 1/2c. In 1861 the price was 9 1/2c. for steam and 9 1/2c. for kettle rendered. The highest point reached was in 1865, when it touched 27 1/2c; 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 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 when merchandise and breadstuffs were at 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 former years assisted materially in keeping closed against our goods. With heavy export of our products which are sold for cash, 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 surpluses 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. "It's naughty but it's nice."

A great many people use this argument in extenuation of the bad practice of turning agricultural fairs into race courses. If such fairs cannot exist without these exhibitions as the *Kansan* argues, it is very certain, if the signs of the times portend anything, that they will soon cease to exist with them. The better class of farmers are suddenly turning their backs on the fairs and for this reason they say: The exhibitors of agricultural machinery and implements

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 trotting matches and running matches" are bound to kill the agricultural fair in the true sense of that term. The race course may remain but why call it an agricultural fair?

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 recently. The farmer and jockey will not keep company much longer. One or the other must leave the so-called fair ground.

Let agricultural societies, granges, or whatever farmer associations may exist in a section of country where it is proposed to 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, and ask farmers and other industries, directly or indirectly associated with or dependent on agriculture to patronize the 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 RABBIT, 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 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 interfering branches. All trees should be mulched, whether of fall or spring planting. 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 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 twenty-five to thirty-three feet apart and peach trees between the rows north and south, if desired.

Rabbits are terribly destructive to young trees, if the trees are not protected from their depredations. One small, brown rabbit will destroy a hundred trees in a night; and a jack-rabbit will bark a tree as high up as a sheep. Pine tar is used here with universal good results in protecting the trees from the depredations of rabbits, and with no injury to the young trees. Smear the stock of the tree with tar, using a brush or old broom for the purpose. The tarring should be done in the fall. One tarring will last two years. Coal-oil has also been used with success both against rabbits and grasshoppers, and with no injurious effects to the trees.

WINTER APPLES.

Cider and apples were synonymous with hospitality and good cheer in the farm-houses of the grandfathers of the present generation. There was much less sale, then, for the abundant stores of the ample orchards than now, and the cellars of the low-eaved farm-houses were usually filled with bins of apples and tiers of cider barrels, with not unfrequently a few barrels of apple 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 no market for the produce of the orchard in those days, especially at remote points from the larger towns and cities, an abundant supply for family use was all that was cared for, and not much care requisite to provide 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 careful experiment has been bestowed upon the subject. To accomplish this apples for 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 precaution.

One plan, and a good one, is to have barrels in the orchard and fill them as the 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, where the barrels will not be exposed to the 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 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 marketed they will have to be overhauled and repacked.

Another mode of handling winter apples is as follows: After having picked in the manner above described, place each kind in a cool fruit room in separate bins, where they will in two or three weeks, or by the time the temperature of the weather indicates 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 has permanently checked vegetation, trim the grape-vines as they are desired for next year; release the vines from trellis or stakes and lay them flat on the ground. Cover the vines with a few inches of soil and let them remain until spring. When the ground has thawed out in the spring, remove the earth covering from the vines, but do not tie them to the stakes or trellises until the air has warmed up and buds show symptoms of beginning to push; then secure the stalks where they are to stand through the summer. Grape-vines are liable to be injured by a severe winter, requiring much of the following season to regain the vitality they have lost, and thus much of the season for fruit-making is spent in restoring what should never have

been allowed to be wasted. This is the lesson of economy in housing farmer-stock comfortably, applied to vines. Stock protected from cold winds and storms, come out in much better condition in the spring, on less food than cattle that have been exposed to the inclement weather without shelter, and are much more thrifty and profitable to their owner than the winter-pinched animals, and so it is with grape-vines, especially the more tender varieties, but all kinds are benefited 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'Reilly & 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 Samuel Taylor. Gen. Pennyhacker with his carriage horses, made a fine show.

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 Polands and Golden Sebright Bantams. The turkeys gobbled and the ducks quacked for themselves.

In the next department were 100 entries, and the greatest strife was who should make the best butter and bread, but as all could not get the prizes, the awards were made as follows: Butter, Mrs. C. H. Hess; wheat bread, milk-rising, Mrs. A. Smith; wheat bread, hop-yeast, Mrs. D. Heath; rye bread, Miss Annie Reynolds; brown bread, Mrs. C. Trafton.

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 watermelons, which were decided to be No. 1. James Henderson displayed a new variety of wheat (winter) called the Kansas Central, to which was awarded the first premium.

Kansas fruit was next in order, and to say that it was superb would not half cover what should be said. The display was far beyond all that could be expected, and the canned fruits and jellies were too numerous to mention.

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 premium in horse-power threshing machines. Farm machinery was well represented by S. W. Clarke, Blattner & Blakely, and J. C. Scott.

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 permanent 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 entries which under other circumstances would have been made. Taken altogether, however, the recent fair was a success.—*Abilene Gazette*.

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 flavored 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 much is this apple prized in Minnesota, that 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 hardy. Mr. Kimball assures us, enduring a 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 represented 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 fall, 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 marks 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, 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 family 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 month 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 diarrhoea 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 druggists.

"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.

EPILEPSY FITS: A Grand Triumph in Medicine.

We have discovered a certain specific for that Direful Malady, Epilepsy. It has cured cases given up by distinguished Physicians, after known to them had failed. So certain are we that it will give satisfaction, that we will send a trial box free, upon receipt 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 believed to be a natural condition; now, it is known to be a disease. Hundreds who had considered themselves useless for life, by reason of much fat, have, by the use of Allen's Anti-Fat, been reduced to a healthy and natural size. This great remedy for corpulence is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. It cures indigestion and tones up the system. Sold by druggists.

FEELS YOUNG AGAIN.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuritis 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 "Breeder's Manual" contains more useful information and practical hints on breeding and rearing horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and fancy stock, together with their diseases and remedies, than any other book.—Com. Ado. 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 cases of Tertian, or THIRD DAY AGUE, as well as the mildest forms of Chills and Fever, after other remedies fail. Prepared only by MARSH BROS., Pharmacists, Kansas City, Mo.

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

Markets.

(October 21, 1878.)

New York Money Market.
GOLD—Quiet at 100%.
LOANS—Carrying rates, 1/2 to 3 per cent.; borrowing rates flat.
GOVERNMENTS—Steady.
RAILROAD BONDS—Firm.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—The market to-day, opened buoyant and under large purchases prices advanced 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Toward first call the market being weak, and a decline of 1/4 to 3/4 per cent. ensued. In later dealings, however, a firm tone characterized the market, and at close prices showed a recovery of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.

New York Produce Market.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Steady; ungraded spring, 90c; No. 3, spring, 85c; No. 2 spring, 94c; ungraded red, 94c; No. 1, 94c; No. 2, 94c; No. 3, 94c; No. 4, 94c; No. 5, 94c; No. 6, 94c; No. 7, 94c; No. 8, 94c; No. 9, 94c; No. 10, 94c; No. 11, 94c; No. 12, 94c; No. 13, 94c; No. 14, 94c; No. 15, 94c; No. 16, 94c; No. 17, 94c; No. 18, 94c; No. 19, 94c; No. 20, 94c; No. 21, 94c; No. 22, 94c; No. 23, 94c; No. 24, 94c; No. 25, 94c; No. 26, 94c; No. 27, 94c; No. 28, 94c; No. 29, 94c; No. 30, 94c; No. 31, 94c; No. 32, 94c; No. 33, 94c; No. 34, 94c; No. 35, 94c; No. 36, 94c; No. 37, 94c; No. 38, 94c; No. 39, 94c; No. 40, 94c; No. 41, 94c; No. 42, 94c; No. 43, 94c; No. 44, 94c; No. 45, 94c; No. 46, 94c; No. 47, 94c; No. 48, 94c; No. 49, 94c; No. 50, 94c; No. 51, 94c; No. 52, 94c; No. 53, 94c; No. 54, 94c; No. 55, 94c; No. 56, 94c; No. 57, 94c; No. 58, 94c; No. 59, 94c; No. 60, 94c; No. 61, 94c; No. 62, 94c; No. 63, 94c; No. 64, 94c; No. 65, 94c; No. 66, 94c; No. 67, 94c; No. 68, 94c; No. 69, 94c; No. 70, 94c; No. 71, 94c; No. 72, 94c; No. 73, 94c; No. 74, 94c; No. 75, 94c; No. 76, 94c; No. 77, 94c; No. 78, 94c; No. 79, 94c; No. 80, 94c; No. 81, 94c; No. 82, 94c; No. 83, 94c; No. 84, 94c; No. 85, 94c; No. 86, 94c; No. 87, 94c; No. 88, 94c; No. 89, 94c; No. 90, 94c; No. 91, 94c; No. 92, 94c; No. 93, 94c; No. 94, 94c; No. 95, 94c; No. 96, 94c; No. 97, 94c; No. 98, 94c; No. 99, 94c; No. 100, 94c; No. 101, 94c; No. 102, 94c; No. 103, 94c; No. 104, 94c; No. 105, 94c; No. 106, 94c; No. 107, 94c; No. 108, 94c; No. 109, 94c; No. 110, 94c; No. 111, 94c; No. 112, 94c; No. 113, 94c; No. 114, 94c; No. 115, 94c; No. 116, 94c; No. 117, 94c; No. 118, 94c; No. 119, 94c; No. 120, 94c; No. 121, 94c; No. 122, 94c; No. 123, 94c; No. 124, 94c; No. 125, 94c; No. 126, 94c; No. 127, 94c; No. 128, 94c; No. 129, 94c; No. 130, 94c; No. 131, 94c; No. 132, 94c; No. 133, 94c; No. 134, 94c; No. 135, 94c; No. 136, 94c; No. 137, 94c; No. 138, 94c; No. 139, 94c; No. 140, 94c; No. 141, 94c; No. 142, 94c; No. 143, 94c; No. 144, 94c; No. 145, 94c; No. 146, 94c; No. 147, 94c; No. 148, 94c; No. 149, 94c; No. 150, 94c; No. 151, 94c; No. 152, 94c; No. 153, 94c; No. 154, 94c; No. 155, 94c; No. 156, 94c; No. 157, 94c; No. 158, 94c; No. 159, 94c; No. 160, 94c; No. 161, 94c; No. 162, 94c; No. 163, 94c; No. 164, 94c; No. 165, 94c; No. 166, 94c; No. 167, 94c; No. 168, 94c; No. 169, 94c; No. 170, 94c; No. 171, 94c; No. 172, 94c; No. 173, 94c; No. 174, 94c; No. 175, 94c; No. 176, 94c; No. 177, 94c; No. 178, 94c; No. 179, 94c; No. 180, 94c; No. 181, 94c; No. 182, 94c; No. 183, 94c; No. 184, 94c; No. 185, 94c; No. 186, 94c; No. 187, 94c; No. 188, 94c; No. 189, 94c; No. 190, 94c; No. 191, 94c; No. 192, 94c; No. 193, 94c; No. 194, 94c; No. 195, 94c; No. 196, 94c; No. 197, 94c; No. 198, 94c; No. 199, 94c; No. 200, 94c; No. 201, 94c; No. 202, 94c; No. 203, 94c; No. 204, 94c; No. 205, 94c; No. 206, 94c; No. 207, 94c; No. 208, 94c; No. 209, 94c; No. 210, 94c; No. 211, 94c; No. 212, 94c; No. 213, 94c; No. 214, 94c; No. 215, 94c; No. 216, 94c; No. 217, 94c; No. 218, 94c; No. 219, 94c; No. 220, 94c; No. 221, 94c; No. 222, 94c; No. 223, 94c; No. 224, 94c; No. 225, 94c; No. 226, 94c; No. 227, 94c; No. 228, 94c; No. 229, 94c; No. 230, 94c; No. 231, 94c; No. 232, 94c; No. 233, 94c; No. 234, 94c; No. 235, 94c; No. 236, 94c; No. 237, 94c; No. 238, 94c; No. 239, 94c; No. 240, 94c; No. 241, 94c; No. 242, 94c; No. 243, 94c; No. 244, 94c; No. 245, 94c; No. 246, 94c; No. 247, 94c; No. 248, 94c; No. 249, 94c; No. 250, 94c; No. 251, 94c; No. 252, 94c; No. 253, 94c; No. 254, 94c; No. 255, 94c; No. 256, 94c; No. 257, 94c; No. 258, 94c; No. 259, 94c; No. 260, 94c; No. 261, 94c; No. 262, 94c; No. 263, 94c; No. 264, 94c; No. 265, 94c; No. 266, 94c; No. 267, 94c; No. 268, 94c; No. 269, 94c; No. 270, 94c; No. 271, 94c; No. 272, 94c; No. 273, 94c; No. 274, 94c; No. 275, 94c; No. 276, 94c; No. 277, 94c; No. 278, 94c; No. 279, 94c; No. 280, 94c; No. 281, 94c; No. 282, 94c; No. 283, 94c; No. 284, 94c; No. 285, 94c; No. 286, 94c; No. 287, 94c; No. 288, 94c; No. 289, 94c; No. 290, 94c; No. 291, 94c; No. 292, 94c; No. 293, 94c; No. 294, 94c; No. 295, 94c; No. 296, 94c; No. 297, 94c; No. 298, 94c; No. 299, 94c; No. 300, 94c; No. 301, 94c; No. 302, 94c; No. 303, 94c; No. 304, 94c; No. 305, 94c; No. 306, 94c; No. 307, 94c; No. 308, 94c; No. 309, 94c; No. 310, 94c; No. 311, 94c; No. 312, 94c; No. 313, 94c; No. 314, 94c; No. 315, 94c; No. 316, 94c; No. 317, 94c; No. 318, 94c; No. 319, 94c; No. 320, 94c; No. 321, 94c; No. 322, 94c; No. 323, 94c; No. 324, 94c; No. 325, 94c; No. 326, 94c; No. 327, 94c; No. 328, 94c; No. 329, 94c; No. 330, 94c; No. 331, 94c; No. 332, 94c; No. 333, 94c; No. 334, 94c; No. 335, 94c; No. 336, 94c; No. 337, 94c; No. 338, 94c; No. 339, 94c; No. 340, 94c; No. 341, 94c; No. 342, 94c; No. 343, 94c; No. 344, 94c; No. 345, 94c; No. 346, 94c; No. 347, 94c; No. 348, 94c; No. 349, 94c; No. 350, 94c; No. 351, 94c; No. 352, 94c; No. 353, 94c; No. 354, 94c; No. 355, 94c; No. 356, 94c; No. 357, 94c; No. 358, 94c; No. 359, 94c; No. 360, 94c; No. 361, 94c; No. 362, 94c; No. 363, 94c; No. 364, 94c; No. 365, 94c; No. 366, 94c; No. 367, 94c; No. 368, 94c; No. 369, 94c; No. 370, 94c; No. 371, 94c; No. 372, 94c; No. 373, 94c; No. 374, 94c; No. 375, 94c; No. 376, 94c; No. 377, 94c; No. 378, 94c; No. 379, 94c; No. 380, 94c; No. 381, 94c; No. 382, 94c; No. 383, 94c; No. 384, 94c; No. 385, 94c; No. 386, 94c; No. 387, 94c; No. 388, 94c; No. 389, 94c; No. 390, 94c; No. 391, 94c; No. 392, 94c; No. 393, 94c; No. 394, 94c; No. 395, 94c; No. 396, 94c; No. 397, 94c; No. 398, 94c; No. 399, 94c; No. 400, 94c; No. 401, 94c; No. 402, 94c; No. 403, 94c; No. 404, 94c; No. 405, 94c; No. 406, 94c; No. 407, 94c; No. 408, 94c; No. 409, 94c; No. 410, 94c; No. 411, 94c; No. 412, 94c; No. 413, 94c; No. 414, 94c; No. 415, 94c; No. 416, 94c; No. 417, 94c; No. 418, 94c; No. 419, 94c; No. 420, 94c; No. 421, 94c; No. 422, 94c; No. 423, 94c; No. 424, 94c; No. 425, 94c; No. 426, 94c; No. 427, 94c; No. 428, 94c; No. 429, 94c; No. 430, 94c; No. 431, 94c; No. 432, 94c; No. 433, 94c; No. 434, 94c; No. 435, 94c; No. 436, 94c; No. 437, 94c; No. 438, 94c; No. 439, 94c; No. 440, 94c; No. 441, 94c; No. 442, 94c; No. 443, 94c; No. 444, 94c; No. 445, 94c; No. 446, 94c; No. 447, 94c; No. 448, 94c; No. 449, 94c; No. 450, 94c; No. 451, 94c; No. 452, 94c; No. 453, 94c; No. 454, 94c; No. 455, 94c; No. 456, 94c; No. 457, 94c; No. 458, 94c; No. 459, 94c; No. 460, 94c; No. 461, 94c; No. 462, 94c; No. 463, 94c; No. 464, 94c; No. 465, 94c; No. 466, 94c; No. 467, 94c; No. 468, 94c; No. 469, 94c; No. 470, 94c; No. 471, 94c; No. 472, 94c; No. 473, 94c; No. 474, 94c; No. 475, 94c; No. 476, 94c; No. 477, 94c; No. 478, 94c; No. 479, 94c; No. 480, 94c; No. 481, 94c; No. 482, 94c; No. 483, 94c; No. 484, 94c; No. 485, 94c; No. 486, 94c; No. 487, 94c; No. 488, 94c; No. 489, 94c; No. 490, 94c; No. 491, 94c; No. 492, 94c; No. 493, 94c; No. 494, 94c; No. 495, 94c; No. 496, 94c; No. 497, 94c; No. 498, 94c; No. 499, 94c; No. 500, 94c; No. 501, 94c; No. 502, 94c; No. 503, 94c; No. 504, 94c; No. 505, 94c; No. 506, 94c; No. 507, 94c; No. 508, 94c; No. 509, 94c; No. 510, 94c; No. 511, 94c; No. 512, 94c; No. 513, 94c; No. 514, 94c; No. 515, 94c; No. 516, 94c; No. 517, 94c; No. 518, 94c; No. 519, 94c; No. 520, 94c; No. 521, 94c; No. 522, 94c; No. 523, 94c; No. 524, 94c; No. 525, 94c; No. 526, 94c; No. 527, 94c; No. 528, 94c; No. 529, 94c; No. 530, 94c; No. 531, 94c; No. 532, 94c; No. 533, 94c; No. 534, 94c; No. 535, 94c; No. 536, 94c; No. 537, 94c; No. 538, 94c; No. 539, 94c; No. 540, 94c; No. 541, 94c; No. 542, 94c; No. 543, 94c; No. 544, 94c; No. 545, 94c; No. 546, 94c; No. 547, 94c; No. 548, 94c; No. 549, 94c; No. 550, 94c; No. 551, 94c; No. 552, 94c; No. 553, 94c; No. 554, 94c; No. 555, 94c; No. 556, 94c; No. 557, 94c; No. 558, 94c; No. 559, 94c; No. 560, 94c; No. 561, 94c; No. 562, 94c; No. 563, 94c; No. 564, 94c; No. 565, 94c; No. 566, 94c; No. 567, 94c; No. 568, 94c; No. 569, 94c; No. 570, 94c; No. 571, 94c; No. 572, 94c; No. 573, 94c; No. 574, 94c; No. 575, 94c; No. 576, 94c; No. 577, 94c; No. 578, 94c; No. 579, 94c; No. 580, 94c; No. 581, 94c; No. 582, 94c; No. 583, 94c; No. 584, 94c; No. 585, 94c; No. 586, 94c; No. 587, 94c; No. 588, 94c; No. 589, 94c; No. 590, 94c; No. 591, 94c; No. 592, 94c; No. 593, 94c; No. 594, 94c; No. 595, 94c; No. 596, 94c; No. 597, 94c; No. 598, 94c; No. 599, 94c; No. 600, 94c; No. 601, 94c; No. 602, 94c; No. 603, 94c; No. 604, 94c; No. 605, 94c; No. 606, 94c; No. 607, 94c; No. 608, 94c; No. 609, 94c; No. 610, 94c; No. 611, 94c; No. 612, 94c; No. 613, 94c; No. 614, 94c; No. 615, 94c; No. 616, 94c; No. 617, 94c; No. 618, 94c; No. 619, 94c; No. 620, 94c; No. 621, 94c; No. 622, 94c; No. 623, 94c; No. 624, 94c; No. 625, 94c; No. 626, 94c; No. 627, 94c; No. 628, 94c; No. 629, 94c; No. 630, 94c; No. 631, 94c; No. 632, 94c; No. 633, 94c; No. 634, 94c; No. 635, 94c; No. 636, 94c; No. 637, 94c; No. 638, 94c; No. 639, 94c; No. 640, 94c; No. 641, 94c; No. 642, 94c; No. 643, 94c; No. 644, 94c; No. 645, 94c; No. 646, 94c; No. 647, 94c; No. 648, 94c; No. 649, 94c; No. 650, 94c; No. 651, 94c; No. 652, 94c; No. 653, 94c; No. 654, 94c; No. 655, 94c; No. 656, 94c; No. 657, 94c; No. 658, 94c; No. 659, 94c; No. 660, 94c; No. 661, 94c; No. 662, 94c; No. 663, 94c; No. 664, 94c; No. 665, 94c; No. 666, 94c; No. 667, 94c; No. 668, 94c; No. 669, 94c; No. 670, 94c; No. 671, 94c; No. 672, 94c; No. 673, 94c; No. 674, 94c; No. 675, 94c; No. 676, 94c; No. 677, 94c; No. 678, 94c; No. 679, 94c; No. 680, 94c; No. 681, 94c; No. 682, 94c; No. 683, 94c; No. 684, 94c; No. 685, 94c; No. 686, 94c; No. 687, 94c; No. 688, 94c; No. 689, 94c; No. 690, 94c; No. 691, 94c; No. 692, 94c; No. 693, 94c; No. 694, 94c; No. 695, 94c; No. 696, 94c; No. 697, 94c; No. 698, 94c; No. 699, 94c; No. 700, 94c; No. 701, 94c; No. 702, 94c; No. 703, 94c; No. 704, 94c; No. 705, 94c; No. 706, 94c; No. 707, 94c; No. 708, 94c; No. 709, 94c; No. 710, 94c; No. 711, 94c; No. 712, 94c; No. 713, 94c; No. 714, 94c; No. 715, 94c; No. 716, 94c; No. 717, 94c; No. 718, 94c; No. 719, 94c; No. 720, 94c; No. 721, 94c; No. 722, 94c; No. 723, 94c; No. 724, 94c; No. 725, 94c; No. 726, 94c; No. 727, 94c; No. 728, 94c; No. 729, 94c; No. 730, 94c; No. 731, 94c; No. 732, 94c; No. 733, 94c; No. 734, 94c; No. 735, 94c; No. 736, 94c; No. 737, 94c; No. 738, 94c; No. 739, 94c; No. 740, 94c; No. 741, 94c; No. 742, 94c; No. 743, 94c; No. 744, 94c; No. 745, 94c; No. 746, 94c; No. 747, 94c; No. 748, 94c; No. 749, 94c; No. 750, 94c; No. 751, 94c; No. 752, 94c; No. 753, 94c; No. 754, 94c; No. 755, 94c; No. 756, 94c; No. 757, 94c; No. 758

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 rhyme;
They are not young, nor gay, nor sad,
Yet something makes them always glad.
The hills and valleys and sheltering sky,
The far-spreading plains and brooklets nigh,
The lowing herds, the farmer's thrift,
In all they have the happy gift
Of seeing, blessing; in disguise
Too often to our younger eyes.
Their rosy days of youth and mirth
Have long since passed, like flowers, from earth,
But in their stead, with ripened years,
They have still 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,
"Nath 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 twin.
The slower step, the kindlier eye,
Bespeak their spring-time long past by.
They're gleaming now 'neath a mellow sun,
Their ripe October days have come.

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

A VISIT TO FT. RILEY, AND THE JUNCTION CITY FAIR.

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 be more delicious than an autumn day here when there is no boisterous wind. And as soon as we were seated in the hospitable carriage and started over the high prairie towards the Fort, we felt, as we always do 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 mountain heights; more restful, without the awe and trembling one feels there. And here, if any where, the husbandman may thrive; rich meadow lands and winding streams on every side so that the country looks generous as well as beautiful and is only waiting for brave young men with 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 house.

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 a few miles farther east was named.

Besides the interest attaching to that honored officer, this monument is said to mark the center of the United States, both north and south and east and west. Standing beside it one is overpowered in trying to idealize the immensity of this vast country, for we know that the far-reaching plains and 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 Kansas, and we were told that we looked into three counties: Riley, Davis and Dickinson.

The conjunction of these two rivers forming the Kansas and the devious windings of the Smoky Hill makes a wide irregular stretch of wooded bottom land that adds 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 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, four loads of us, and enjoyed the day immensely notwithstanding there was not a horse race on the grounds. The Kansas Central Agricultural Society have successfully tried the experiment of doing what the title of all such societies suggests they should do, namely give the people a good, strictly agricultural exhibition, and it is to be hoped that other communities will follow 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 agriculturists everywhere as well as the always interested student of agricultural science and practice should be given the credit of making it an agricultural instead of a sporting society.

In the afternoon, by previous invitation of the officers of the society, Mr. Hudson of the FARMER, addressed the numerous visitors at the fair on the subject of agricultural 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 hostess, a mother who says that her daughters shall have the benefit of all the practical knowledge she can give them. There are few daughters who would not be greatly helped when they come to the stony places in life if such a rule was adhered to. We too often think we are saving them when we fail to teach them house and home 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 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 Kansas. Our visit to Ft. Riley, will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest we ever made in the state.

RECIPES.

RICE PUDDING—Take 1 cupful of rice, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of raisins, and 1 teaspoonful of salt; put this in a two-quart basin, and fill up with sweet milk. Bake in a slow oven.

BREAD PUDDING—Take stale baker's bread, a good handful to a pint of milk, pour on it boiling water to just cover it; cover with a tin lid tight; when almost cold beat out all the lumps; add a small piece of butter, one pint of milk, one or two eggs, one quarter pound of sugar and some grated nutmeg or cinnamon; currants or raisins may be added; bake until slightly browned.

LUMPS IN STARCH OR GRAVY—How true it 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 salt added to the flour before the water on stirring paste for starch or gravy, would prevent the flour from forming in lumps. Of course I used to salt both gravy and starch, but I never observed the good results of adding 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, or, use its equivalent in any good yeast. In the latter case the sponge may be set over night. When light, work in flour until the dough does not stick to the hands or board, then cover and let it rise until it is double the original size, after which a quarter of a pound of butter must be thoroughly incorporated with the risen mass. Use as little flour as possible in handling; let it stand in the 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 it to fit the tin, or, use the rolling-pin with the lightest possible stroke; half an inch is the proper thickness. Brush the surface of each cake with beaten egg, and dust it with powdered sugar and cinnamon mixed together. Let rise until very light and bake in a hot oven. Serve cold with coffee.

SPICED HALIBUT—Boil two or three pounds of halibut in salt and water about half an hour; then put into a stone pot, with half a tea-spoonful each of cinnamon, cloves,

nutmegs and allspice. Cover with vinegar and shut it up. When cold it is a nice relish for luncheon or tea, or to take to a picnic.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

ROSE CHERILL—AN EXILE'S LOVE STORY.

CHAPTER III.

At about the time when Rose Cherill 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 be practically applied. They formed the central lodge of one of the numerous branches of the "Marianne," and were met together at the house of the "head centre," a Frenchman named Cramoiseau, to concert measures for one of those political crimes which periodically startle the continent, but which, to their minds, seemed philanthropic enterprises, 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 significance. 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 to a code of laws besides which the tyranny of despots is mildness. He must render account of his thoughts as well as his acts; he must give not cold fidelity, but burning zeal in support of a cause which he has sworn to serve to the exclusion of all other interests; and if he ceases to do this he becomes suspected of treachery. Men who carry their heads in their hands, and who know that their strength depends wholly on their union, cannot 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 the company of the brethren, he had once or twice ignored orders which had been given him for the service of the propaganda, and all this time when the designs of the society were ripe for action. It looked like cowardice, but it might be something worse, and the members of the lodge, who were of needs on their 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 window, talked out of his turn, and yet always spoke to the point, bringing down his remarks like pins, as it were, to stick the conversation on its proper issues. Beside him sat a bony, hard-faced German, who smoked a pipe and emitted his observations with dogmatic wordiness clouded in long gusts of tobacco; then came a well-dressed Pole, whose linen and teeth were equally white, but who had the wrinkled face of an ape; then two Italians, a Russian with soft eyes and a sad smile, another German with a sharp chin and sandy-grey hair flowing over his collar, and the rest were Frenchmen. Most of these brethren smoked, but they were sober, and no refreshment besides cold water, which they drank when their throats were dry from talking.

The room in which they sat was one of those poor, tawdry places peculiar to semi-genteel lodging-houses, and which bring home so forcibly 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 muslin, to keep flies off; and the walls were decked with a few cheap, bad prints from illustrated newspapers. But through the open window the conspirators had a fine view of the Thames, sweeping by with its traffic of steamers, barges, and wherries. The summer sunlight made the grey waters shine like molten metal, and lent a crystal sparkle to the foam tossed up by the ploughing of keels. Now and then a steam launch glided by like a swan, with a crew of holiday-makers who had been picnicing on the upper reaches of the river, and sang as they were coming home; and the careless voices of boys learning to row in gigs could be heard laughing as oars were plied and crabs were caught. English life in its busiest, gayest aspects could be seen by these foreigners, who were plotting under cover of English liberty to do dark deeds in the vain, fantastic, foolish hope of making a new world according to their own strange dreams.

The conference of the assembly lasted long, but on the main point—that of the crime to be committed—they were all agreed. The only question was whether they could venture to act so long as they were uncertain of Paul Brun's loyalty. He possessed all their secrets; by the statutes of their society he was bound to participate in the drawing of lots which was to determine whose hand was to deal the

blow that must be struck for the common good; but if Brun was a traitor, then the brethren were in danger, and it behooved them to put their black sheep out of the way before they embarked on an enterprise of which he was cognizant, and which he might disclose to their enemies. The small Frenchman, Cramoiseau, was Paul's most vehement denunciator, and he maintained that no mercy should be shown. "And him yet," added he, as he nibbled his nails, "I have had him watched, and found nothing suspicious in him. He gives lessons; he writes books; he spends much of his time at a Richmond girls' school. He chums with no enemies of our cause."

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

"There is a pretty governess, I believe—a Miss Cherill," answered Cramoiseau, fidgeting.

"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 not all sworn to renounce woman's love along with other joys which might make us weak and attach us to life? We are soldiers in the army of progress, and must be ready to sacrifice our lives without being concerned by the tears of women or children. He among us who breaks this covenant is no true member of our brotherhood, but an obstacle, and he should die."

"Thou art right, Racski," quietly said Hardreich. "Do monks and Romish priests marry? and yet they rule half the world. Can man keep a secret when woman's lips try to coax it from him? Hercules was a fool in the hands of Omphale, and Samson was no man when he had met Dallah."

"In my country," remarked the Russian with the soft eyes and sad smile, "we have women who would give a man the strength he lacked, and show him how to strike a blow if his own courage blenched. There are no such men for bravery as our female nihilists. But can you expect these virile virtues of gentle English maidens, who do not know what it is to be oppressed?"

"The mouths of the English are choked with liberty, and they are surfeited," ejaculated one of the Italians bitterly. "As well seek to touch a fat man who has dined with a tale of hunger, as hope to enlist the sympathies of this people in our cause. Even their workmen do not understand us; how should their women do so?"

"Women have been the perdition of conspiracies a hundred times over," ejaculated Cramoiseau, rumpling his hair and then twitching feverishly at his beard. "But perhaps we are taking it for granted too soon that Paul Brun is in love. I have heard of the pretty governess, but it was not told me that Paul was paying his court to her. Perhaps his lukewarmness arises from his improved circumstances; they say he is beginning to make money."

"He fought bravely on our side during the Commune, and ruined himself by doing so," remarked another of the Frenchmen, whose manners were tranquil as a doctor's in a sick-room. "I should have thought his disinterestedness beyond question."

"He was young when he made those sacrifices," observed the gloomy Hardreich knocking some ashes out of his pipe. "Now that years have elapsed his ardor may have cooled. Men first despise fortune and then woo her. It is harder to persevere in self-denial than to begin it, and easier to be generous upon impulse than after reflection."

"Yet Brun is no child, and knew to what he pledged himself when he took our oath," cried the Pole Racski.

"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 dagger-hilt, and he is no mate for us," purred the soft, sad Russian.

"Well, the long and short of it is, we must put him to the proof," ejaculated Cramoiseau, impatiently. "If he can justify himself, if he will work with us to the end, well and good; if not, he knows what to expect."

It was resolved that Paul Brun should be put to the proof. As to what would happen if he failed to pass the ordeal to which the brethren would subject him no allusion was made. None of these present would have made any fuss about executing justice on a treacherous comrade, and they knew that they could rely on one another's eternal secrecy in such a conjunction. Their very silence was significant.

"To-morrow at noon we will meet again," said Cramoiseau, wriggling on his chair, "I will send Brun orders to be here, and we will draw our lots in his presence. He shall draw with us."

"If he objects or quibbles, he must not leave this house alive," said the Pole Racski. "No. The house is empty," said Cramoiseau. "I have no servants here to spy on us."

"And yonder river tells no tales," chimed in Hardreich, as he re-filled his pipe. "See how it rolls, the fitting symbol of a mighty doctrine which gathers strength in its course, and is not to be checked by obstacles—at least not by such as one man can put in its way. Courage, friends; our doctrines will outlive us all, even as that river will. But I think it is time for us to be going."

Dusk had come on by this time, and the Thames was dotted with the red lights on barges. Overhead a full harvest moon shed mellow beams through the sky and streaked the waters with ripples of silver. The conspirators left the house by twos, and disappeared noiselessly to their different lodgings in this great city of their refuge. The last to go was Cramoiseau, who locked the front door as he went; for he did not live in the house where the lodge held their meetings. No one lived there. Cramoiseau's residence was in Soho; and having repaired thither in an omnibus, he presently sent out his landlady's 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 Cherill 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 down parties of diners to the different hotels; the four-in-hand, the barouche, and the mail phaeton spin along the main streets towards the "Star and Garter" and "Castle," and oarsmen in lively boating costumes loaf about the pavements, whiling away the interval before dinner in smoking and criticising the teams of the various equipages.

Miss Smalway's junior governess was not a little stared at by some of these amateurs; but she passed along quickly, like one able to take care of herself, yet not so quickly as to seem in a hurry. There is, even in walking, an art which distinguishes the pure-minded girl from those at whom men are not afraid to smile. But Rose Cherill's heart sank as she advanced, for she saw no signs of Paul Brun. She reached the confectioner's and executed her commission, which related to some dainties which were to be supplied for the annual feast held at Acacia House when the relatives of the pupils came to see the prizes distributed; then she went to the florist's, and her errands were finished, so that she might have returned home. But she remembered that she wanted a pair of gloves, and she proceeded further down the street, almost as far as the railway station. Did she really want those gloves, or was it merely that she could not bear to go home so long as there was a chance of her meeting the Frenchman? She was beginning to think it unkind of him not to have staid to meet her. Dejection and weariness came upon her soul, making her footsteps lag, so that she was glad to sit down upon entering the hostess's shop.

But Paul Brun was close at hand. While paying for her gloves Rose saw a tall form hovering near the doorway, and a flush, half of delight, half of timidity, kindled at once on her cheek. As she came out she accosted her, raising his hat and looking very smart in his white waistcoat and spotted blue neckerchief. But he seemed melancholy too, and there was a perceptible quaver in his voice as he addressed her.

"Good evening, Miss Cherill. It is my good star that has brought you out."

"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 happy."

"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 I 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 same subjects, may be, as Rose and Paul. But the place was not thronged as it is on Sundays, and the French exile could imagine himself alone with the English girl who loved him as they stood beside the bridge together, looking 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 upon seasons. The seeds show conspicuously when they fall on the ground. It is better sown 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 a half an 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 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 approach 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, followed by President 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. Farmer.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

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

Any person taking up an stray, 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 time a 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 in double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from 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 and place, 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 notice to the taker up, to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects observe the said law, and the Justice before whom sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the expenses of the taker up may have, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay to the County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to the KANSAS FARMER, the sum of \$1.00.

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00.

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, .25

Appraisal and all his services in connection therewith .35

Strays For Week Ending October 23, 1878.

Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up in Jackson Tp., Oct. 1, 1878, by Julius Horne, one dark bay horse, 12 years old, about 165 hands high, and about four years old. Valued at \$40.00.

Doniphan County—D. W. Morse, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Hiram S. Close of Iowa Tp., and posted here for sale, on Oct. 17th of 1878, one dark bay colt, 2 years old, right hind foot white, and valued at \$12.00.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Allen of Iowa Tp., and posted here for sale, on Oct. 17th of 1878, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, 155 hands high, both hind feet white, branded "T" on left shoulder, and valued at \$25.00.

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up on the 12th day of October, 1878, by John Pearson, 1 chestnut sorrel horse pony, 12 years old, blaze face, left hind foot white, and a small or Mexican brand, right hind foot white, some saddle marks, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.00.

Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

MALE—Taken up by G. W. Duffy, in Noble Tp., on the 2nd day of October, 1878, one dark brown mare, left knee large, branded letter "M" on left shoulder, 12 years old and value of the cash value of \$15.00.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Everson Whitfield living 34 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 small 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.

MULE—Taken up by J. McLeister in Walnut Grove Tp., in said county, on the 2nd day of October, 1878, one 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. B. Stover, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Phillip Clark, Marmaton Tp., one bay horse, star in forehead, about 14 years old. Valued at \$40.

MALE—Also one bay mare with three white feet, about 14 years old. Valued at \$45.

COLT—Taken up by Thos. Catlin, Cottage Grove Tp., one colt, 1 yr. old, black or dark bay, forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Also one mare mule 13 yrs old, marked with black stars or mules cross on both hind shoulders, and saddle marks, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

MULE—Also one sorrel horse mule, 13 years old, branded with "T" on left shoulder and hind, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Samuel Breckinridge, one dark mouse-colored horse pony, harness and saddle marks, about 10 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Anderson County—G. W. Goltz, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Moses B. Solvay, Reeder Tp., Sept. 12, 1878, one sorrel filly 2 yrs old, some white hairs on forehead, no medium size, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Owen Mooney, Reeder Tp., Sept. 21, 1878, one black pony mare, three white feet, white star in face, saddle marks on back, and shoes on forefeet. Valued at \$10.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

MALE—Taken up by Albert J. McCandless, Rosalia Tp., Sept. 18, 1878, one light bay mare 3 yrs old, 15 hands high, one white foot, star in forehead, no brands. Valued at \$30.

MALE—Also, Sept. 23rd, 1878, one bay mare 5 yrs old, 14 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, no brands. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Walter W. Clark, Rosalia Tp., Sept. 23, 1878, one sorrel colt 1 yr. old, 12 hands high, one white foot, strip in forehead, no brands. Valued at \$15.

MALE & COLT—Taken up by Joseph T. Clark, Rosalia Tp., September 23, 1878, one bay mare 14 hands high, 1 yr. old, branded "G" on right shoulder. Valued at \$20. Also, one black 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, sup. posed to be 12 yrs old, one white mark on spot on under side of right side of belly. Appraised at \$60.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.

MALE COLT—Taken up by C. W. Staats, Liberty Tp., September 18, 1878, one light bay mare colt, star in forehead, about 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$40.

MALE COLT—Also, one light bay yearling mare colt, no marks. Valued at \$40.

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

HORSE COLT—Also, one brown horse, medium size, 9 yrs old collar and saddle marks.

Sedgewick County—E. A. Dorsey, Clerk.

MALE—Taken up by Joseph Chippis, Lincoln Tp., Aug. 14, 1878, one chestnut mare, 8 yrs old, medium size, branded "M" on left shoulder.

HORSE—Also, one brown horse, medium size, 9 yrs old collar and saddle marks.

\$35 Reward!!

Strayed or Stolen from my premises, six miles north west of Council Grove, on the night of October 5th, one dark bay horse 7 years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, brand "G" on left shoulder, mane cropped short in front, cheeks 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 CORLEY, Council Grove, Kansas.

STRAYED!

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, on the 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.

60 Chrome and Perfumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold & Jet, 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Ct.

60 PERFUMED CARDS, no 2 alike, name in Crismon. Gold and Jet, 10c. DIMICK CO., Clintonville, Ct.

18 ELEGANT New Style Chrome Cards, with name 10c. post-paid. Geo. I. REED & Co., Nassau New York.

\$66 week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

\$52 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$7 a DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. GAYLORD & Co., Chicago, Ill.

\$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest in the world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address: A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED to sell DR. CHASE'S 2000 double your money. Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

\$125. A MONTH AND EXPENSES to Agents. Send stamp for terms. S. C. POSTER & Co., Cincinnati, O.

\$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. Send stamp for terms. Address: COE & YONKIS, St. Louis, Mo.

\$1200 Bazaar. Selection wanted to sell our Bazaar Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Permanent employment. Address: S. A. GRANT & Co., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

and MORPHINE habit abominable and deadly. Send stamp for full particulars. Dr. Carlton, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

THIS NEW Elastic Truss. Has a Pad differing from all others, to supple, with Self-Adjusting Belt in center, adapts itself to all sections of the body, while the GAIT in the truss presses back the protruding organs. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure effected. It is the best remedy for Hernia free. Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

The short line to free homes the

Central Branch,

Union Pacific R. R. offers for sale

1,280,000 Acres of Land

Less the occupied tracts, at the lowest prices and on more liberal terms, than ever before offered. The lands offered by this company are at an average distance of 60 miles from the city of Atchison, and have the advantage of competing lines of railroad, with a choice of markets, and in other respects are located in the most favorite section of Kansas. For full information and descriptive circular with sectional map, apply to address W. E. DOWNS, General Office Land Com'r., Atchison, Kansas.

The U. S. Government Land Offices are at Concordia, on the G. & W. P. R. R. and Kirwin, where parties who are desirous of availing themselves of the settler's privilege, under the Homestead act of Congress should make their application.

Coming to Kansas?

Coming to KANSAS, say to Fort Scott or Parsons, Oweego or Chetopa, Humboldt, Chautau, Burlington, Emporia, or Junction City, try the

Missouri, Kansas, & Texas R'y,

It passes by daylight through the beautiful valley of the Neosho.

Coming to TEXAS, say to Denison or Sherman, Dallas or Fort Worth, Waco or Austin, Houston or Galveston, or to San Antonio, Texas, try the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y,

It is the famous Route through the Beautiful Indian Territory. With two passenger trains every day in the week, which enter Texas at its rate, the wonderful city of Denison. Sleeping cars on every train.

If you wish a beautiful Illustrated Guide book describing Texas and Kansas, and containing articles on sheep and cattle raising, and where the best cheap lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by K. & T. R. V. Sedalia, Mo.

THE FAMOUS

Pottawatomie Lands,

of A. T. & S. F. R. R., in close proximity to the Capital of the State. Very desirable and cheap.

Long time. Sole Local Agents

Parmalee & Haywood.

We have also Improved Farms and Desirable City Property to suit the Homeless or Speculators.

Office 89 Sixth Ave.,

Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's,

KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf

Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT

20 Per cent. DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark,

LAND COMMISSIONER.

Fort Scott, Kas.

IF YOU Want a FARM or HOME, with Independence and plenty in your old age,

"The Best Thing in the West."

—IS THE—

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years credit with 7 per cent interest.

33% PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Fare over A. T. & S. F. R. R., refunded to purchasers of Land.

Circulars giving full information sent FREE.

Address, A. S. Johnson, Act'g Land Com. Topeka, Kas.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale this fall, and spring of 1879. Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, Cherry and other stock at as low rates as can be bought elsewhere. Hedge plants, \$1.00 per thousand. E. H. HARROP, Topeka, Kansas.

Are you going to paint?

—THEN USE THE—

Averill Paint,

WHITE AND ALL COLORS.

MIXED READY FOR USE.

References: H. A. Foulke, Esq., Pres. Knox Co. Fair, Vincennes, Ind.; Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, Riverside, Ill.; S. L. Bardwell, Esq., (Banker), Belle Plaine Iowa; J. D. Rexford, Esq., Pres. First National Bank, Jacksonville, Wis.

USE CALCICAKE!

or prepared calcimine, friends and sample cards, showing beautiful colors of both PAINT and CALCICAKE furnished free by the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., 171 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

GRAPE VINES.

No. 1, only \$12.00 per thousand.

Apple seedlings. Apple Root Grafts. Very cheap.

SILAS WILSON,

Box 15, Atlantic, Iowa.

The Market Prices in Cash

FOR

HIDES, TALLOW

AND PELTS,

AT THE

Hide & Leather Store,

135, KANSAS AVENUE,

H. D. CLARK, Proprietor.

DR. ROOT'S

Hand Book of Finance.

This work which contains 326 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Greenback side of the money question. Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka Kansas.

COVERT & GREENHOOD,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

MOSLER'S

Cincinnati Fire and Burglar-Proof

SAFES,

79 RANDOLPH STREET,

CHICAGO.

D. S. COVERT, General Agents for Kansas, for

J. GREENHOOD, Sargents & Yale Time Locks.

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Only 60 cts. per Year, postage paid.

A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly,

For Boys and Girls.

Sample Copies sent for two 3 ct. stamps.

Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS

Farmer Printing House.

KANSAS FARMER.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Letter Heads, Cards, Briefs,

And all classes of FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

Promptly and well done at Reasonable Prices.

Estimates on card and pamphlet work furnished without charge. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address

HUDSON & EWING,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.

By Horace Greeley.

There has been no more helpful and useful book written for young men than this autobiography of Mr. Greeley. It gives his early struggles and his later successes, and shows through all one of the grandest self-made men of modern times. The book is one of the very best for parents to place in the hands of their children. It is a volume of over 600 pages, well bound in cloth. The publisher's retail price is \$3.00. It will be sent, postage paid, from this office to any address for \$2.00.

DIARY OF THE AMERICAN
