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TAME GRASSES.

EDITORS FARMER: Many enquiries have appeared in the FARMER respecting tame grasses; "How to manage to get tame grasses started;" "What kinds do best and when to sow," etc. I have one before me now in the FARMER of Feb. 20th Ult. from Saline Co., Kansas, signed L. F. P. Such inquirers are entitled to a courteous answer, not only on their own account, but also for the best interests of the people of the state. I will venture to give L. F. P. and all other honest inquirers, what little knowledge I have acquired by observation and experience during the last 45 years, beginning in Washington Co. Pa. (my native state and county) 28 years in Licking Co. Ohio, and 8 years, last past, in Leave enworth Co., Kansas.

best tilth, just as you would for wheat or any alone. The next best way is to sow it with wheat, rye or barley-never with buckwheat, oats, millet or hungarian, for reasons which I cannot now stop to explain.

2nd. The "kinds that do best" and are the best, are Kentucky blue grass, timothy, red clover, red top, orchard grass and white clover.

3rd. "When to sow." The law of Nature teaches the very best lesson on this topic i c. when the seeds get ripe and fall to the ground is the time when Nature sows them; but we have learned that all these seeds will germitate and do well when sown at other times. My experience has been that blue grass, timothy, orchard grass and red top do best when sown from the 20th of August till the 20th. of September. I have always sown these seeds with wheat, rye and barley. Red clover does best when sown in the latter part of March, or first part of April, just late enough to escape hard spring frosts when it first comes up, for when it is nipped by a hard frost it will die and cannot sprout again from and then pronounced the seed worthless or still, "that it was sown in the wrong sign." My experience in growing timothy may be worth knowing and remembering by other which takes on a large quantity of hydrogen which protects it from heat and drought.

otherwise frequently lodges and rots before I have the former on my grounds ten years that this was the great event of the day, and during the last half, but he went to the threecutting time; besides, this grass will be ripe old, but they bear late and are not remarks that which had drawn together so enormous quarter pole in 1.4014, and finished the mile is this year.—Republic Co. Telescope.

4th. "How to sow." When sown alone, follow it with a roller or brush—not with a the Alexander in other orthards has not borne an incomparable trotter before him. No runcast (by hand) then sow after the grain is Tetofsky are the most precocious, there is not great feat before him. After a liberal warmharrowed in, and follow with roller or brush. a very productive class in the Russian list, and ing up, he was sent on his journey, and trotbushels; timothy, 6 quarts; red clover, 8 show they knew not what they pretended, and ried at the start, going to the quarter pole in 4 quarts; white clover, 4 quarts. These of their intentional dishonesty. A. H. G. quantities should be increased rather than diminished, especially orchard grass, for if it is set thin it will grow too much in bunches. Grass seeds are usually sown too sparingly.

No stock should be permitted to run on land sown with grass seed any more than on a grain field; especially when it is just coming up: let it get a good start.

I have no experience in growing tame grasses on unbroken prairie lands, but I have notic ed many places where grass fields lie adjacent to prairies and where the winds have blown the tame grass seeds on such prairies, that the tame grasses are taking the place of the prairie grass; hence I judge that a prairie pasture, well eaten down and tramped by stock could easily be set with tame grasses without breaking the land. I think however, it should be well harrowed with sharp teeth, both ways, before sowing with grass seed. If the foregoing experience and suggestions shall do any good and help on L. F. P. or any one else, I shall feel amply rewarded for this JACOB WINTER.

little labor. Salt Creek Valley, Leavenworth Co., Kan.

RUSSIAN APPLES ONCE MORE.

I did not intend to write any more on the Russian apple swindle, as the statements of nurseymen whom the agents pretended to represent, and their patrons, as published in the FARMER of August 7th , is sufficient evidence of intentional fraud on the part of the agents. But in-as-much as G. W. K. said: "one more effort will make it necessary for him to wear a straight jacket," I have ventured the trial, and the trial will prove that 1st. The best way to get tame grasses start- G. W. K. as before, is lacking in evidence ed, is to plow the land well and get it in the whereof he writes. I can use plainer lauguage if he fails to understand. other grain crop; then sow your grass seed that G. W. K. is a resident of Dickinson Co. Kan, nor that there is such a difference as he mentions between the Russian and native varieties in their growth, in that county, for there is no difference in Douglas and adjoining counties; nor that D. R. Pillsbury is a disinterested party nor that the Russian apple is the most promising variety in Canada, nor as J. B, in the same number of the farmer says that they are the only apple that finds a ready market in Crawford Co. Pa., I will say more of the J B. in question,-that his testimony is like that of D. R. Pillsbury and G. W. K. He claims like the others entire innocence of interest, or fraud; the initials J. B. stood for James Brennen in the article to the FARMER, according to the farmers of Harveyville as published in the FARMER of August 7th. (In the article where they notify him that they will not take his trees, because of fraudulent representation.) His name is James Brennen who sold the trees. He gave his P. O address as Springs, Crawford Co. Penn. Can it be the town had two James Brennens? One that came to Kansas to sell trees for a the root. Many farmers have lost their young living from a nursery out of existence, the clover in this way without knowing the fact, other a disinterested party growing choice fruit for a living? Hardly! I have before that some insect had destroyed it or worse me a catalogue of apple trees imported from St. Petersburgh, Russie, in 1870, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cions of which have been distributed during the years 1871 farmers. Timothy suffers most and is liable and 1872 to nurserymen in the U. S. princito be killed by the hot rays of the sun and pally to those of the north and west. The drought in July and August; the reason is the varieties number from 1 to 988. There are a blade is quite narrow, consequently can't take few numbers omitted in the list, but in all on and retain much hydrogen so as to keep the lot, not one name is mentioned that is the ground moist around the roots in dry, hot prominent in the lists of D. R. Pillsbury, G. weather. To remedy this, sow some red clo- W. K. or J. B. of Pa. Ellwanger and Barry ver with it; the clover has a large, broad blade received cions of the above lot, and six years ago when speaking to me of them, said they and that, with the shade it affords, keeps the would not offer them for sale till after eight ground moist around the roots of the timothy or ten years' trial to prove their merits. Now James Brennen says, they have had them for I would recommend the growing of all years and are so common that they are the these grasses in the same field together for only apple that finds a ready market in Crawpasturing purposes, but for seed and bay, ford Co., Pa. Is that possible? Others may grow them separately, except the red clover, offer them, but will they prove so productive THE WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF RARUS it grown for hay, should have a small quan- as to render good native apples worthless in tity of orchard grass with it; this has a stout the market? Jones & Son say the Red At- Rarus was brought out, early in the afternoon, stalk and will hold up the clover, which trachan and Tetoisky are the earliest bearers. for his trial of speed, was so marked as to show

enough to cut when clover is, while timothy ble for productiveness. A Tetofsky eight an assemblage. The horse looked grandly, in the splendid time of 2.141/2. His second

MULES.

"Who will write an initial chapter for the FARMER on the mule,"—KANSAS FARMER.

The first question which is of the most inerest to the western farmer is-will it pay? Doubtless it will, provided you have a large crowd subsided with a satisfied expression. well-developed mare to breed from; most of and in the expectation of something still betour mules are too small to bring the top fig-

My experience in mule-raising is somewhat limited, but in an another sense it is interestchapters in Natural History, it has been my fortune to come across. I never raised but one mule, and that has satisfied me.

The mother of this mule was a noble anis mal, the most gentle and kind dispositioned creature I ever owned. She was considerably over the average sized, and well formed. I could mark out corn rows through an 80acre field with only a line to guide her, and go as straight as an arrow: It is necessary to make this statement, because it has always been a question with me to reconcile the natural depravity of the offspring to the par-

Well, Mr. Editor, with this initial preface on the mule question, I will state that so far as profit was concerned it was all I could expect. When it was two years old I sold it for \$100, cash down,—this same mule the next year brought \$160 .- so you see I made a fair

Now a word about the characteristics of this mule. When it was a sucking colt it was no more trouble than a common sucking colt, but when weaning time came, it commenced to show its peculiar characteristics. It was the trickiest animal imaginable-no fence could turn it separate from its mother, s could not get over the fence it would crawl through side ways like a dog.

If its mother was in the stable, and the door fastened with a pin or fallen latch it would discover some way to open it. It would track; one entry to fill; if but one horse en- was not considered in perfect trim; but he pull out a pin with its teeth, if a fallen latch, it would raise it up with its lips, and walk

I tried various contrivances to out-general the mule by placing a nail over the latch. Nothing but a regular lock and key could be found to master it.

One time it made an effort to pass out of the stable by the hole that the manure was removed. It got its forefeet and body through but there it hung suspended, it took no little time and labor to extricate the mule from its confined position. In a day or two after it tried the experiment over again, with no better success.

To call a mule a stupid animal is a slander on the mule family. Perseverance is an admirable ingredient in the composition of the human character, but this mule of mine had learned more tricks than a boy of 14 years of age, who had attended school half his life.

The question, is how did that mule come by its knowledge? It could not have inherited any of these characteristic traits from its mother, for she was, as I have observed the most docile of creatures.

If any of your kind readers could aid me in reasonable and philosophical explanation how this mule came in possession of so many cunning tricks, it would be very thankfully received. As a question in Natural History, it is a perplexing puzzle. The theory of hereditary instinct cannot apply in this case.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas.

THE FASTEST HORSES IN THE WORLD-RARUS, EDWIN FOREST AND HOPEFUL. Graphic Description of their Unequaled Per-

formance on the Hartford Track.

years old bore three apples last year; a White never finer, and Splan handled the rib-Astrachan six years old has not borne at all; bons with the air of one who knew he had veloped still more astonishing speed, and was harrow. When sown with other grain, sow till from eight to twelve years old. If it is ner accompanied him, his grand courage being reached in 381/28, and up the backstretch he with wheat drill, but if grain is sown broad- true, as J. & S. say that the Red Astrachan and relied upon for the accomplishment of the exhibited a flight of speed such as was never 5th. Quantity per acre. Blue grass, 21/2 all the extravagant statements of the agents ted the mile without a skip. He was not hur. quarts; orchard grass, 3 bushels; red top the absurdity of them is sufficient evidence 341/2s., a 2:18 gait; from there to the half he had he not left his feet when within about one was sent very fast, making the second quarter hundred and fifty yards of that point. As this in 33%s., a 2:11 gait; and reaching the half in 1:0714, a rate of 2:1416; the third quarter was trotted in 33%s., the horse passing the three- see the horse, in accordance with his reputaquarter pole in 1:41, and he came home a little easier, finishing the mile in 2:15. This stand-still, and lose eight or ten seconds bewas fast enough for the first trial, and the fore he would again get in motion. Green. ter to come. It came. Prior to the second being as much a bete noir to him as to the trial of Rarus, Edwin Forrest had been given an exhibition mile in 2:141/2, and Splan appeared with blood in his eye, bound to beat was under full headway again after the break ing, as it embraces one of the most interesting that or perish. After one dash at speed down the home-stretch, Rarus received the word, and half in the astounding time of 1.0514, trotting this time did his level best. The quarter- the second quarter, with the break, in 31% a pole was passed in 381/c., a 2:14 gait, and a Green knew he had not lost much by that full second faster than the first trial; the second quarter was accomplished in 38s., and the middle of third quarter had been reached, he half reached in 1:061/2, a rate of 2:18 to the mile; the third quarter was slower, requiring 2 20 in the heat. He caught the horse again 341/4e., and the three-quarter pole passed, as nicely, but did not hurry him, passed the before, in 1:41; but this comparatively easy three-quarter pole in 1.4014, and was quite a gait enabled the horse to make the grandest distance down the home-stretch when a friend of finishes, he trotting the last quarter in who had run up there, motioned him to go 321/s., a rate of 2:10, and making the full mile in the unprecedented time, as a matter of along and finished the mile in 2.16, and there mendous cheers rent the air, and people went mile, including the two breaks, as fast as half mile was a little slower, the quarter be-

> ting the last half of a third heat in 1:0614. much more stupendous than any ever achieved of thousands. ten rail fence was no impedient at all. If it before, as to stagger belief. We give full details in the following eloquent

SUMMARY. of such heats; provided two or more horses contest in which he is engaged. enter and start, it is to be a race of mile heats, if 2:14 is beaten in any of said winning heats.

R. B. Conkling's b g Rarus, by Conkling's Ab-TIME.
 Qr.
 Half.
 3 qr.
 Mile.

 First heat.
 34%s.
 1:07%
 1:41
 2:15

 Second heat.
 33%s.
 1:06%
 1:41
 2:13%

 Third heat.
 34%s.
 1:07%
 1:41
 2:33%

EDWIN FORREST'S EXHIBITION. Scarcely less interest attached to the exhibition of speed by Edwin Forrest, than to the clasp. We have one now, made twenty years performance of Rarus himself. Such tales ago, which is put to annual use. No one ever had been told of the wonderful speed of the thought of getting a patent on it, but, instead, horse, his career had been so brilliant for a it was described in the Tribune, and in all the month previous, while in addition the disgraceful use that had been made of him at since, we received a call from an agent who for \$16,000 cash, had made him so famous that lard's Weed-Tucker," which is almost identihis name was in the mouth of everybody, and all felt intensely interested in what he would do, although it was a mere exhibition, with patented, which we do not doubt; only it does no record attached. He labored under the disadvantage that his driver had had scant use a patented article when one equally as time to become acquainted with him, and as good can be had of any common blacksmith he bore the reputation of being a "peculiar" had discounted a failure for him. Under these circumstances, the success of the exhibi- alty for the use of the old weed-hook, now the tion was startling, and shows that Rarus has a formidable rival, and a probable conqueror. It was a mere exhibition, with no record at tached, but the time was taken with the same care as if it were a race, and can be relied upon as correct. The trial followed the 2.15 of Rarus, and the mile was trotted without a of ground, for David Wilkle of Liberty Tp., break. He went to the quarter pole in 34s, 2651/2 bushels of wheat. He also threshed The buzz among the vast audience when from there to the half his speed was terrific, eleven acres for Henry Forney, of Grant Tp., making the second quarter in 32 4s, and reach- that yielded forty-three bushels per acre. Mr. ing the half in 1.0614; the pace was slower League has threshed for twenty-one years

trial, although in slower aggregate time, dea greater performance. The quarter was before seen on any track. If ever a 2:00 gait was struck by a trotter, it was by Edwin Forrest during this quarter, and he would inevitably have reached the half-mile pole in 1.04 was noted, a sympathetic "Oh!" was heard from nearly every spectator, who expected to tion and previous performances, come to a as he subsequently confessed to the writer, expected nothing less, the breaks of the horse public; but he used his skill to catch him, and to his surprise and the surprise of all, he had lasted some twenty yards, and flew by the break, but, when another occurred before the gave it up, and had no expectation of beating on. From that point out, Forrest was sent record, of 2:181/2. When this time was an can be little doubt if Green had been aware nounced, and it was known that 8:14 had at of the terrible rate at which he had traveled last been erased from the head of the record, during the first half, and had kept him up to without any quibble or doubt, the most tre- his speed, that he would have trotted the full wild with excitement. The third trial was 213. He is only seven years old, this is his scarcely less brilliant. The rate for the first second season on the turf, and when he becomes fully hardened, and his owner and ing passed in 341/2s, and the half in 1:071/2, driver learn to detect the indications that he but the last half was a clipper, the horse go- is "on his toes," there is no apparent limit to ing to the three-quarter pole for the third his possibilities. The strife between him and time in 1:41, and coming home in 2:13%, trot- Rarus is now fairly inaugurated, and whenever they appear to contend against each Taken throughout, the performance was so other, the spectators will flock in by the tens

This was the day for speed trials par excellence, and Mr. Richmond's gallant little gray. Hopeful, could not be entirely left out. Not Same day-Purse \$1,500 (special); free for expecting to perform, after his race of Thursall; trotting in harness, good day and good day, he had three new shoes put on him, and ters and starts, \$1,000 will be paid, if the first came out, and accompanied by John Murphy three heats are trotted to average 2.18 or bet- on a runner, was sped from the half mile ter; \$500 additional if \$2:14 is beaten in any home in 1061/2. Never leave him out in any

All three of these celebrated flyers are enbest 3 in 5, for \$1,000, provided the winning gaged in the Kansas City Exposition racesheats average 2:19 or better; \$500 additional Rarus for a special purse of \$1,000 on Thursday, and Edwin Forrest and Hopeful in the grand "free for all" on Friday .- Wilke's

A WEED-HOOK.

About twenty-five years ago, "Rural," then a resident of Cook county, invented a weedhook. It consisted simply of a piece of bent iron fastened to the plow-beam by a suitable agricultural journals of the day. A few days Utica, and his purchase by Charles S. Green has for sale the territory and rights of "Bala cal with the "hook" we have used for twentyfive years. The agent claimed that it was seem foolish for people to pay for a right to for a dollar. We should not be surprised if horse, and a very bad breaker, many horsemen these agents went around among the farmers of this region, and attempted to collect a roypatented "Tucker." No farmer should be without a weed-hook, which enables him to turn under and completely cover the tallest weeds or corn-stalks .- N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. David League threshed from five acres

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Cattle and Hogs.-Now when good beef animals are bringing in Chicago market \$5.50 per hundred, at which price there is a good profit in raising and shipping cattle, the farms are covered with hogs that are almost unsalable, and beef steers are very scarce. These extremes are sure to follow each other, and the wise man remembers this, and makes his farming and stock-raising general. In keeping with the past we shall expect to see the country alive for a while to the cattle-business and neglect the pork raising until they have gone to the other extreme, and flooded the market with beef, and allowed the pork supply to become in a measure exhausted .-Coleman's Rural.

Stick .- Not a thousand miles from St. Louis is a farmer who has made butter for this market for over twenty-five years. At this specialty he accumulated some eight thousand dollars. He committed one great mistake. Some friends persuaded him to put his money into a manufacturing enterprise, and of course, he lost it. All would have been well enough if he had stuck. Now, he is at it again, is reaping the reward of a renewed constancy. I am in favor of mixed farming, but also of keeping constantly to some one branch of farming as a speciality. Raise corn, wheat, potatoes, keep a few sheep, bees and poultry and a good orehard and garden, but be a special farmer in cows, or sheep, or mules, or potatoes or wheat, and stick to it. Study it experiment in it, read everything about it, and in this one line, above all others, become an expert .- Journal of Agriculture and Farmer.

Be liberal to your Farms.—Be liberal to your farms and they will be liberal to you. A farm is very much in one respect like a lookingglass-it reflects the character of the owner exactly. If he is man of taste, his buildings fences and general arrangements of his farm will tell the tale. No effect on his part to disguise his real thoughts or sentiments will avail anything so long as the operations of his farm belie his words .- North Carolina little real butter to form a product which has

Giving Credit .- One of the most discouraging features of agricultural progress is the disinclination among our prominent men to speak iavorably of others working in the same field. If a foreigner makes any investigation which once obtains notice in our press the name is spoken of with respect, and his work is uncritically praised. If an American does good work, the same attention is not paid to it, and due encouragement is not giveu, under the principle, we must believe, that it is not wise to aid in building up competitors for public favor. We thus find that in quotations from foreign sources, the foreign name is given in order to establish a goods sounding authority for the statement; in quotations from American sources, the fact is stated and often no authority offered. We be lieve in making the agricultural field attractive to students by always giving due credit for any originality that we perceive, and we trust this example may lead to the general practice of this course, which is but common honesty and fairness. We have a few Ameri ican investigators, a few agricultural students; and, as public instructor, the press should do its duty in encouraging such as we have, so as to make the way attractive for more .- Scientific Farmer.

ready to be disposed of. Young cockerels breeders, or fit for sale as such, should be fattened and killed. They can in no other way be made to pay for their feeding.

September and October are good months in which to cull your flocks, if you have not aldo not want to carry over the winter threefourths of the chickens you may have raised. Some are deformed, some are "off-colored," others have not matured well, or reached the proportions and weight you desire. Call them out, and make the most of their sale to the nearest market or butcaer for consumption, And so save their feed this winter.

Keep only the choicest of your chicks for next year's breeding. Reserve only the best shoots that are laggard this year receiving birds to sell for breeding stock. You can get more money for ten prime, well-plumed vacancies and irregularities. But a stem once clean-limbed, fine-formed, handsome specimens, than you can for forty of the average second or third-rate birds you may chance to applied as to press against the convexity of have reared. Clean them out. And thus the bend, while the "leaning off" portion is help to avoid the extension of the imperfect blood which may show itself in your yards. it, will remedy the disfigurement. It is sur-By this means alone—to-whit, breeding from prising how few of those who attempt to the choicest and fittest-can we ever approach toward sperfection, as a rule .- Poultry stake so as to effect their object. World.

the firmness of the texture and strength of before the wood hardens. 'Tie it at the bottom staple, to suit the various demands of the top and middle, so that the tree stem will be manufacturer. In promoting the growth of straight as the straight stake, and so that the wool, much depends on the feeding of the wind may not displace it. Add a brace, if sheep, which should be regular and generous necessary, to hold the stem erect after the thus insuring a good supply of yolk, without which the wool would not possess elasticity, stake may be dispensed with), and if you strength and softness. There is, perhaps, no have got a perpendicular eye in your level defect which renders wool, and otherwise good wool too, so absolutly useless for manu- ever thereafter at that erect support of the facturing, and especially for combing purpo- head of foliage. On the other hand crooked ses, as tenderness and breechiness. This stems are, as long as they stand, not only vexfault, which causes the staple to be tender, atious eye-sores plumbmetrically, but monuarises from the destructive effects of drought, ments of neglect or of want of knowledge on cold or other climatic causes, which check the the part of the owner. growth of the grasses and deprive the sheep of their necessary and regular supply of food. Nothing is so sure to cause a break in wool and in many sheep a perfect shipping or shedding of the fieece, as want of water. - Cultiva-

Dairy.

OLEOMARGARINE.

What it is-What it is Used for-Its Effects Oleomargarine is made from the caul-fat of beef animals, by a process and machinery which separates the fat from the tissue. So far it is clean, and, of itself, as clear suet, is unobjectionable; but some claim that dirty grease, and even refuse hog-fat are also used in the process. Manufacturers claim that it is identical with butter, because both are fat and come from the same animal, and are similar in composition. A comparison will show the fallacy of this assertion. Oleomargarine consists exclusively of the three fatty compounds-stearine, oleine and margarine. All animal fats, of which butter and suet are chief representatives, are made up mainly of these three substances, though in varying proportions, and often with additions. Butter is composed of stearine, oleine, margarine, butin, myristin, caprin, caproin, caprylin and butyrin six extra ingredients which are not contained in oleomargarine; and these extra six constitute something like ten per cent of the butter, and the aromatic flavor and other peculiar characteristics of the butter are mainly due to their presence.

Itlis claimed that the absence of some of the components of butter make the oleomargarine superior in keeping quality to butter. Be this as it may, it does not make butter of leomargarine.

Butter is a product peculiar to the udder of the cow, and is obtained by separating from

the milk, by churning, the fate which compose it. Oleomargarine is formed in other tissues of the animal, is composed of different ingredients, and is separated by heat and processes which produce a different result. Though chalk and marble have nearly the same constituents, yet chalk is not marble, nor is marble chalk · even so oleomargarine is not butter. Oleomargarine is then essentially tallow or other fat prepared by churning it with a been often sold for butter-now, fortunately, prohibited by law in some states. Oleomargarine quite closely resembles butter in appearance, but it has a peculiar, strong tasteunmistakable after it is once tried-and leaves a sticky, disagreeable sensation in the mouth. similar to that caused by greasy soup; this bad flavor can be tasted for hours after eating

it. For cooking purposes it may serve as a substitute for poor butter, and may even be used upon the table by those who are not particular in such matters. It makes a pastry, which, though good enough while hot, is very tough when cold. A very large amount is sold in the markets of the country, for use in cooking and for table use in cheap restaurants and by the poorer classes. The usual price for this "butter,' is 15c per pound. Much is also used in cheese factories to take the place of the cream used for butter-making. The product is sold as whole milk cheese, when not prevented by law or the honesty of dealers, and large quantities are shipped abroad as American cheese.

The effects of such a product on the market are great and manifold, as often pointed out in the American Agriculturist : Its low price seriously affects all the lower grades of butter and cheese; it imposes on the public a sham for a reality; it endangers our foreign markets for good dairy products; and all of these will in turn have other and deleterious effects that are not good enough to carry over as which others can trace. The remedy is simple. Let every state that has not done so, by law compel its sale under its own name, and let dairymen combat it in the market, by not making either butter or cheese that can be compared to it, but produce only superior arready attended to this important matter. You ticles, and get the better price they are sure to pring.—American Agriculturist.

Horticulture.

STRAIGHTENING UP TREES.

In August and September, trees begin to harden their wood, and as the twig is then bent the tree will be inclined. A tree will usually arrange its foliage symmetrically, the the most impetus next year, and so filling up hardened in deformity cannot recover without aid. Only a stake stiffer than itself, so drawn toward the stake and tied close up to straighten a tree-stem by a stake apply the

Set it on the side from which the stem Wool .- The real value of wool depends on leans, and close to the stem. Set it now, just stake has made it straight (by October the head it will be a continual pleasure to look

A VALUABLE PEACH.

The North Carolna Farmer quotes from the Petersburgh Rural Messenger a description of what is known in Virginia as the "Hawkin's winter peach:"

The fruit does not begin to ripen until the leaves have fallen from the tree in November; is in no way injured by the severe frosts of forcing and feeding for show and sale apthat season, and hangs on the trees until it assumes a beautiful red cheek. When ripe they may be picked and put away to be carried to market at leisure-say any time in November or early December. The fruit is large (the first important item in a market peach,) celor whitish, with red cheek, flesh whitish, rich, juicy and pleasant. It will keep far into December without rotting. It can be handled pretty much the same as apples.

farm Stock.

BREEDING VS. BUYING CATTLE.

True economy on the farm does not differ materially from the true political economy of a nation. The most prosperous nations produce at home all that their resources will what they must, and sell all they can. So and purchase only such things as he cannot abor brings only disappointment and loss.

The beef producer finds the price of his the cost of food and attendance in growing | ldly followed by extravasation of blood, ocmarket, and not upon the quality of the ani-

The considerations in favor of home-breeding are many. The mere price paid for the young cattle cannot decide it. The capacity of the digestive system to digest and assimilate food, together with the form and thrifty condition of the animal, must all be taken into account in determining the real feeding value of a two or three-year-old steer. Lean steers that have made a very slow growth up to two or two and a-half years, will require double the amount of food to put on one hundred pounds live weight that those do that have been thrifty good feeders from calfhood. It not unfrequently costs the whole value of a lean, poorly kept steer to put it in condition for the market. Such steers are dear at any price. It is owing to the purchase of many such young cattle by feeders that the profits are so often small, or wholly wanting. These young cattle have been kept upon food so deficient in quantity and quality, that the digestive system has remained undeveloped, and this must be developed by the new feeder before the steers can be gotten into a growing and fattening condition. But that stunt from the early feeding can never be fully overcome.

Feeders who provide a warm stable for com fortable and profitable winter feeding, find a difficulty in taming wild steers which have been raised without bandling and without shelter. They do not take kindly to confinement in a stable, and often make less progress this is more frequently reversed.

the market.

1st. The farmer can select his breeding stock. He can select the best cows from common stock, both as to form and milking qualties, and a well-selected thoroughbred sire. This will give him grades of excellent feeding quality. He can also make selections of the best calves for raising-at least he should discard all puny ones, and especially mincing eaters He needs animals of strong appetite and vigorous digestion These calves are make an award. The quality of each is kept for the production of meat, and it is vital consideration. If the indications are merely a waste of time and food to attempt to that the bony tisue is of a soft, spongy, pocoddle a physically-defectively organized calf- rous nature; if the joints are gummy and food which is not otherwise turned to so good placed; the hoofs flat and brittle, or too an account. It is not necessary to feed them much contracted; or if the disposition be new milk more than two or three weeks, when sluggish and dull, like that of an ox, no they may be profitably fed on refuse milk, amount of mere weight should be permitted grass, bran, oil-cake, and grain. It is turn- to atone for such serious defects. ing a large amount of food into cash, or saving the expenditure of cash, which is even better.

This generous, early feeding will cause them to mature early, and bring them to an early market.

3d, These calves will be handled and made familiar with the system practiced by the breeder. They will be ready for full feeding from the first to the last day of their lives. are carried forward with good appetites and under the best system until ready for market. And now that we are supplying a new and more critical market in Europe, we must adopt the system that gives the feeder perfect con trol of the animal every day of its life,-Nan tional Live-Stock Journal.

OVER-FEEDING SHOW STOCK,

The number of useful horses sacrificed to pears to be on the increase slike in England and Scotland. A considerable number of promising young cart horses and mares at the Royal Meeting at Bristol were overlaid with beef and fat, to the detriment of usefulness and soundness. Abundant illustration of the evil is seen at every large show. Several of the Bristol contingent were sadly gummy and itchy about their lege; several were puffed and full in their hocks, looking as if they had been strained, and had got both big spavins and thoroughpins; from the same senseless Cannot symmetry, style, and usefulness be

fairly estimated without dangerously overloading the animal with beet and fat? Should work which pertains to the class in which it be essential to the successful exhibition of they are shown .- Live-Stock Journal. a good horse or bull, that for months he permit, and sell all the surplus their industry should drink, as many do, two or three galcan produce; or, in other words, they buy only lone of cow's milk daily? The artificial treatment greatly improves the looks of plain, flatwith the farmer, he must study his resources, sided, weak; loined subjects; but it cannot give the essential shape, style and action, and beproduce so cheaply at home. All farming sides the aliments already mentioned, it enoperations must now be carried on with a genders in horses, as in other animals, liability small margin of profit; and he who does not to anthrax or blood poisoning, of which quarstudy closely his expenditures, and the prod- ter evil and splenic apoplexy in cattle, are the uct to be expected from them, will find his most familiar examples. Many gross overfed horses suffer from similar conditions; they take what at first appears to be a simple cold; cattle, finished for market, but little more than the throat becomes very sore, congestion, rapthem. He relies principally upon the puri curs throughout the lining membrane of the chase of store cattle for feeding, "because," he air passages; treatment in such gross overfed says. "I could not afford to raise steers for the subjects is singularly unsuccessful; and in fifprice I pay." This opinion is usually based teen or twenty hours the patient dies; suffocasimply on the price per head he pays in the ted from pulmonary apoplexy. Amongst the young horses got up for town sale, as well as those sacrificed to showing, it is wonderful to observe the amount of fat laid on, not only externally, but around the internal organs. The omentum of a four-year-old cart horse is sometimes overlaid with four or five inches of firm fat. Heart, kidneys, and other organs are proportionally loaded. Amidst the fibres of the heart and other muscles the enfeebling fat is also laid down, interfering with muscular capability. Woe betide the unfortunate animal which, in such a state of obesity, is put to severe exertion. Sudden death may result from the giving way of some organ or vessel weakened by the fatty degeneration, or dangerous disease of the air-passages or laminitis is established; whilst eight or ten months of careful feeding, and regular exercise are required before such an overfed horse is fit for really hard work. Surely the reprehensible fashion of forcing and overteed ing animals intended for work or for breeding, should be held somewhat in check by the consideration of the dangers of such practice, and by its serious interference with successful breeding !- North British Agricul-

JUDGING DRAFT HORSES.

We deem this a good time to enter a protest against the prevailing custom of judging draft horses in the show-ring mainly with reference to weight, as one would under this improved system than if fed in the judge a group of fat oxen prepared for the open air. Animals do not relish a change of butcher's stock. In the latter case, the habits more than men. All these are obsta- quantity and quality of the meat are the les to making profit on store steers found in primary considerations; but we fail to see the market. We have heard of a lot of wild why such a test should be applied to the Texas steers that submitted to be tied up in a former. We don't eat horse flesh in this comfortable stable, and fed in a civilized way, country, consequently mere weight of carmaking an excellent gain in five months, but cass is of no value except as it gives greater ability to draw a heavy load; and if this Now let us sum up some of the advantages weight be made up simply of an accumulaof home-bred steers over those purchased in tion of adipose tissue (fat), it is positive incumbrance rather than a help, and should be judged accordingly.

There can be no question that size is an important feature in a draft horse; but to be of value, the desired weight must be made of other tissues than fat. Bone and muscle must form an important part in making up this weight; and even here we cannot depend upon the tape line nor the scales to 2d, These calves may be raised largely on defective, or the muscles flabby and ill

A good draft horse must possess strong vital organs, which fact is usually indicated by the form and relative size of the trunk. His joints and legs must be strong and perfect, free from curbs and spavins, the skin lying close and firm to hard and elastic cords, with an entire absence of "beef" upon these parts; the feet should be large, There need be no such final fattening period neither flat or mule shaped, the horn hard as is the case with market steers, because they and elastic, but not brittle. The bottom of the foot should be examined to see that it flesh from the beginning, and with them food possesses the desired concave appearance, will produce its best results. It is not ex- and the frog does its work perfectly, betravagant to say that these home-bred steers, cause it is in the fact that our heavy draft ou the average, will be worth double those horses are most notoriously defective. As perabundance of fat; but to this must be adaction and style he possesses the better. good purpose .- Live-Stock Journal.

He may be very nearly perfect in all other respects, and yet be too small to be classed as a first-classed draft horse. On the other hand, he may weigh a ton, but if the weight be made up mainly of fat, or if he be ill-tempered, unsound, or lacking in endurance, his value is materially lessened. He may possess all the points above enumerated, and yet be so deficient in energy and so heavy and sluggish in his movements, as to come far short of a perfect draft horse.

When called upon to act as a judge in this class, the intelligent horseman will give high feeding, several had early developed due prominence to all these points, and will not be deceived by mere measurement or weight; the true test being the comparative adaptation of the animals to perform the

SYMPTOMS OF INTESTINAL WORMS IN SWINE.

Though these have been already referred to, it may be well to give here a succinct statement of the more prominent ones. There are the general signs of ill-health; a failure to thrive, or even a distinct loss of condition; a scurfy, unthrifty state of the skin; itchiness and frequent rubbing of the surface, especially around the rump: irregular and usually voracious appetite, a tendency to grunt and scream to excess just before feeding time; occasional vomiting; tenderness of the abdomen, and a habof starting from sleep with a grunt or scream; a hard cough; scouring of undigested matters, alternating with constipation; the passage of an unnatural amount of mucus with the dung; a puffy swelling around the vent; and in many cases symptoms of nervous disorder, such as palpitatioms (thumps), giddiness, and fits. The most unequivocal symptom, however, is the ejection of the worms or their eggs, in the vomited matters or manure.

Prevention .- For the prevention of these parasites much may be done in the way of obviating the intro duction of the eggs, or young worms, into the stomach; and first stands out prominently the great need of pure water. The use for drinking purposes of streams or ponds which pass near piggeries, or receive the washings from such places, is to be avoided in all cases. The water of wells sunk in porous soils. through which surface liquids can percolate, is equally dangerous when in the vicinity of hog pens, or accumulations of hog manure. Green food of all kinds grown with manure from hog pens is manifestly open to the same objections, as the young worms will often live in the moist earth and be taken in with the vegetation. Grazing hogs in successive years on the same pasture is liable to produce a concentration of the eggs and embryos of the worms, and the development of a verminous epizootic. Such pastures will be worst during wet weather, when the vegetation is apt to be drawn up by the roots and consumed along with a quantity of the moist earth containing the young worms. The grazing of the hogs should be changed at least every year, and above all, young pigs should never be turned upon fields which have been pastured by older swine the previous year. In the case of the whip worm, the precautions advocated above, for swine, should be extended so as to embrace the human being as well. Hog's dung should not be used upon porous soils in the vicinity of wells used for the supply of the family, nor on gardens nor fields employed for the producion of vegetables or fruits to be eaten raw. Conversely, the contents of privies, and fæcal dejections of man generally, should be kept apart from streams, ponds, and wells furnishing water to pigs, and from fields from which their food is to be drawn.

Treatment.-In the treatment of intestinal worms, much will depend on the nature of the food. Green food is advantageous in relaxing the bowels and favoring the expulsion of the worms. In winter, roots, potatoes, and apples serve a similar end. A certain amount of grain is usually desirable to sustain the strength; and if this is cooked, or given with butter milk, the effect will be largely the same as if green food were used. It is always a good practice to clear out the bowels by a purgative before giving anything to kill the worms. One or two drachms of jalap may be thrown in the evening meal, and the vermifuge may be given at least an hour before feeding the tollowing morning. Many agents prove fatal to the worms, but perhaps the most generally available is oil of terpentine, which may be given in doses of from one to three teaspoonfuls, according to the size of the animal, and in some bland medium, like oil or milk. Three hours later the dose of jalap may be repeated, after which the worms should come away in large numbers. If no other vermifuge is purchaseable at the same age. The system of we have said in a former number of the at hand, a half-pint of powered pumpkin feeding can only be complete when it starts Journal. The principal requisite of a draft with the animal at birth, and carries it along horse is good size, made up without a sunth or in those having tenderness of the abdometric transfer in the seeds, mixed in the food, will usuall prove effectual. In weak or emanciated subjects, or in those having tenderness of the abdometric transfer in the seeds, mixed in the food, will usuall prove effectual. In weak or emanciated subjects, or in those having tenderness of the abdometric transfer in the seeds, mixed in the food, will usuall prove effectual. men, a daily dose of three drachms each of ded docility, soundness, and endurance. assafætida and powered areca nut will usu-Given all the valuable qualities above de- ally prove satisfactory. As a sequel to this scribed in perfection, and then the more of a daily supply of bone-set will serve a very

Topics for Discussion.

VIEWS OF CRARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., ON THE RAILBOAD QUESTION.

Last week we published the views of Horace White, expressed before the congressional committee, to investigate the cause of "hard times," and below we give the opinions of Mr. Adams, on railroads, before the same committee. Mr. Adams has made the problem of railroad management a study from a statesman's standpoint, for a number of years, and his opinions cannot fail to interest our readers in the present feverish state of that important question. Mr. Hewitt, chairman of the committee, said :

We wanted you here, Mr. Adams, on account of your connection with railway management. We want to find out what can be done by legislation in the management of railways that would benefit the country. Business is depressed and labor is depressed, and it is alleged that railway management has been one of the causes.

Mr. Adams.—There are two things to take into consideration in connection with railroads-railroad construction and railway management. Excessive construction leads to business depression. Collapse will result from construction, but railway management is the most powerful factor to relieve it. Railway management as an employer of labor, has always kept up high wages. It employs all the hands now that it ever did before, at reduced rates, of course. There has not been a dismissing of hands, as has occurred at factories and mills, since the war. There may be abuses in the management, but I don't think it can be relieved by legislation. We have already had a great deal of bungling legislation calculated to remedy these evils. Prices are not now high. Freight is being carried for half a mill a ton per mile. Our railroad system is founded on competition. The roads are always engaged in a great war among themselves. Competition leads to difficulties, a discrimination against localities and violent fluctuations. The only remedy that could be suggested is to have a commission appointed to investigate carefully the abuses, disagreements and grievances which people suffer, and publicly announce them. Publicity in these cases would do much good. The establishment of a commission might possibly lead to the framing of remedial laws. But present legislation could not cure the evils unless get at the root of the trouble.

Q.-Railroads are the creatures of the state, are they not?

A .- Yes, sir.

Q.-As a railroad runs through several states, no one state could interfere. Would it be wise for the federal government to assume complete charge of the entire railroad system?

A .- It would not be practicable About ninety-nine one-hundredths of the commerce between the states is by railroad. If congress attempts to regulate that commerce it has a great deal to do. We have got to profit by English experience All manner of schemes have been attempted in England and various of parliament decided to formally abandon regulating fares and freights and profits the commission decided was unsound. Their polscy is "hands off" the railroads, let the managers run the roads any way they see fit, by consolidation or otherwise, but give the lar. gest amount of publicity to the management, so that abuses to society will not be practiced. In Massachusetts we have adopted the Eng. lish system and find that it is working admirably. A grievance is quickly attended to. A single postal-card from an individual reciting any abuse, receives the same attention that will be given to a long document from a

Q.-Could federal legislation relieve the distress of a case like the following: A wire manufacturer in Trenton is competing with a manufacturer in Worcester, Massachusetts, for the Chicago trade. They are both the same distance away, but heavy freight duties in the one case debars one man from entering the market because he can't sell as cheap.

A .- It is certainly an abuse, but it would be impossible to relieve it by legislation. The public can't share the benefits of railway competition without enduring its hardships too. Public enterprise is not equal to private enterprise, and it is questionable if railways ernment. Railways are in a chaotic state, but the time to talk up this as well as other all, that it is for the general welfare of each the powers of the magnates are diminishing. In those countries where the Government has charge of the roads, say Bavaria and Prussia, the same thing exists. No, I don't consider it wise to favor the watering of stocks, but it is a matter entirely within the control of pris vate enterprise. The managers run the road to make it pay; if it don't pay they will abandon it. Pooling arrangements are only the result of consolidation.

MISCELLANY.

The crop of sorghum in Minnesota this year, it is estimated, will cover 6,000 acres.

The principal tanning materials produced barks.

as in a rocking-chair.

ing them again.

There are about one hundred and twentyfive newspapers exclusively devoted to agriculture in general, or some one or more particular branches, in the United States.

The Illinois State Agricultural Department reports 842,682 acres of orchard in the state, and that the produce last year was worth \$3,589,672, or \$10.47 per scre.

Don't kill the toads. They are the gardener's very best friends, from the fact that they are the mortal enemies of insects and worms that depredate on garden vegetables.

American peanuts transplanted to the south of France, grow well. Oil is made from them, them to action. which comes back to this country as olive oil: Meanwhile, in Florida, where the nuts grow abundantly, they are fed to hogs.

On every farm in America, where even ten head of cattle are kept, it would prove a good investment to provide water in the yard both for winter and summer use. Do not fail to arrange an aqueduct, pump, cistern, or some means of meeting this want.

The Western Rural says: "Many horses have a habit of kicking posts, and when fed showing a little temper in this way. Three links of a common chain strapped on the leg above the pastern, is a sure preventive, and does not interfere with their rest."

Some persons think they are doing a kindness to a horse by giving him an extra feed just before driving, to make him drive better. A horse thus treated not only drives worse, but is more apt to be hurt by a long and sharp drive when the stomach is overloaded.

Batrons of Husbandry.

Officers of the National Grange.—Master Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia.
Colorado State Grange.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

Missouri State Grange.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Jabover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee.

you got the cart before the horse. You must TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on 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.

LETTER FROM THE MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.

fixed on that place,

tention of the membership generally and particularly of Masters and Deputies, to section two, article two, state constitution, and trust that due notice of the time and place of meeting for the election of delegates to the State Grange will be given, in accordance with the requirements of said section.

section above referred to that Masters, Past Masters and their wives who are Matrons, are the State Grange.

Our next session will be an important one and it is hoped that the Patrons of the several counties will see to it, that their state dues are promptly paid and that good representative men and women Patrons who understand and appreciate the importance of the objects, by the knowledge thus gained. aims, principles and purposes of our order, are their respective localities.

called upon to act.

others may profit by them.

keep them growing from the day they are being the case it can hardly be expected that greatest social, mental and material reform born. If they once get stunted it is hard start- our Treasurer can meet promptly, the expense institutions the world has ever known. of our next session unless our subordinate Canadian Farmer. The wool-growers of San Antonio, Texas, granges come to the rescue, and pay in full the and vicinity, have formed an association for amount due the state grange for the year endthe protection of the wool-growing interests ing December 31, 1878. And this request I think, under the circumstances, a very reasonable one, and one too which all will see the importance of and I trust will meet with a hearty response.

The claims and property received from the state agencies are largely in excess of the amount of liabilities assumed and paid by the grange, but, like the real estate owned by the grange, cannot be converted into money, at present, without unreasonable and unnecessary sacrifice.

Knowing, as I do, that many granges have failed to pay the state dues simply because the subject has not been called up, I trust that the above will be sufficient to prompt WM. SIMS.

THE GRANGE IN CANADA. The year 1873 saw the first Grange organ

ized in Canada. During this year, eight granges were organized in Quebec; early in 1874 the organization spread into Ontario, where its growth was more rapid and effects ive. Although a new organization, in existence but for a short time in the United States, and scarcely known among our farmers, yet many of the most prominent and enterprising expressed their determination, upon its introduction, to lend it their support, judging of its adaptation to the wants of the agriculturists here, by giving it a fair trial. On the 2nd of June, 1874, the Dominion Grange was established by 25 delegates from the then existing Granges in Ontario,-15 in number Many were the expressions of distrust in the course taken, and in the action of those foremost in the movement, accepting what was called by skeptics a humbug calculated to injure rather than benefit; others made very light of the institution, regarding it as a thing of short life and little weight, but these sylvania the latter part of this month. The have been the worst disappointed people amongst us, and now look with amazement upon the rapid strides and early development of a strong healthy organization. From a small and not very promising beginning less than five years ago, has grown an organization second to none to no other institution in size and influence in this country, gradually working its way up, growing in the esteem of its members and the respect of the whole people, numbering now 695 Subordinate Granges, 46 Division Granges-composed of five or more Subordinates,-and a membership of over 25,000. Those whose active energy and zeal in the cause led them to take a prominent in the establishment and support of the order, now look with satisfaction and pride upon the result of their efforts, and although we have not yet reached the height of our expectations nor accomplish all the reforms looked for as the result of this move-EDITOR FARMER: -- As the time for holding ment, yet enough has been done to fully prove the regular annual session of the Kansas the utility of the Grange, that the elements of State Grange approaches, many inquiries are success to the farmer are in its principles, and being made as to the time and place of our all that remains to do is the proper carrying next meeting. In answer to all such and for out of these principles by our members, all kinds of legislation, but a recent commission the information of the fraternity generally, I taking hold with a will, putting their shoulwould say, that, by an amendment of our State ders to the wheel, remembering that "fortune these wild notions. The document of this Constitution, adopted at our last meeting, our helps those who help themselves." Steadily commission is one of the most instructive next regular annual session will commence and surely a great reform is going on, and so pieces of railway literature. The policy of on Tuesday the 17th day of December, 1878 AT gradual is the growth that we can scarcely LAWRENCE—the executive committee having | realize the fact; a great awakening is apparent among farmers, they are beginning to in this connection I desire to call the atten- think and act for themselves. Too much reliance has heretofore been placed upon muscle alone, while others were allowed to do our thinking, but a change has taken place, the Grange is gradually lifting us out of that quagmire of thoughtless indolence, teaching us the necessity of using our brains, and the power there is in united and concerted action. We It will be seen by an examination of the are mingling more with one another and becoming better acquainted with our neighbors and with ourselves. Through the medialike eligible to the position of delegate to um of the Grange we ar- becoming acquainted with our brother farmers in all parts of the Dominion, as the order is established not only in Ontario, but in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba; a general correspondence is going on among us, we are learning each others wants and wishes, and profiting

"If we could only work together we could elected as delegates, and that they are in- protect ourselves," has for years been the reformed as to the wants of the membership in mark of all every one has at least a dim idea that there is strength in numbers and virtue The question of co-speration in the pur- in co-operation. If we succeed in uniting chase of supplies and sale of products will, more closely the destinies of the farmers of no doubt command a large share of your time | the different Provinces, by showing them that and attention at our next session. Now is the interest of one is the common interest of questions, upon which your delegates will be and every one that we are working, we will soon accomplish a great and good work. We Every delegate should be informed as to in Ontario know but little concerning our the condition of the Order in the county he brother farmers in the Lower Provinces, they represents, and to be able to point out the ob- but little of us. By means of the Grange, stacles, if any, which have stood in the way communication is established among us that of success, and to suggest some proper reme- will be the means of awakening new thoughts dy for the evils or defects complained of. In and energies, and give us a more extended case results have proven satisfactory, and the and enlightened knowledge of our duties and organization is flourishing, we should be able requirements as a class. Important questions to give the causes and conditions which have of interest can be discussed, and a means thus contributed to bring about this result, that found for disseminating useful instruction and knowledge.

It will be borne in mind that within From every quarter of the Dominion the cry the last twenty months, there has been paid is coming for information regarding the out of the receipts for that time, the expenses Grange, and everywhere farmers are enlistand used in this country are hemlock and oak of two sessions of the State Grange, together ing under its banners as a sure protection of with the ordinary running expenses, includ- their interests and mutual preservation. A An lowa clergyman has invented a churn ing amount paid Lecturers appointed at last grand future is before us, a noble institution which is worked by sitting down and rocking sassion, also an outstanding indebtedness of is firmly planted which calls for the united about \$900, and \$213 84 due from the state effort and hearty sympathy of agriculturists, respondence selicited.

The secret of raising young animals is to agency at the time it was discontinued. This and with these we will place it among the

"ALL WORK AND NO PLAY."

The American farmer needs to make his life more cheerful; he needs to govern his industry by such wise metes and bounds as will keep him from being a slave; he needs to cast out two-thirds of his fidget and worry. and to court happiness by seeing more in life than a mere humdrum round of days' works. The average American farmer tries to coin all of his time and labor into property, and shrinks from treating himself to any outside pleasure that costs a cent or cuts off from the working ing days of the year. Frugality and industry are acknowledged blessings to the race. and to give them the go-by for good would be to let the national soup-pot simmer down dry. But even industry can be pushed to excess, turning a man into such a rickety old treadmill that he is unfitted for any of the pleasing graces or amenities of life.

Could the Grange bring about any better reform than to lead its members into making the most of their boasted liberties by so mixing in play with work as to make Jack get over being a dull boy ?- Farmer,s Friend.

Some of the granges of Wells and adjoins ing counties of Indiana held a fair last fall. and the success was so much better than was expected, that it has encouraged them to try again this fall on the first four days of October. Place of meeting three miles northwest of Montpelier, Wells Co. No horse racing or gambling of any kind is permitted in or about the grounds.

SPEAKERS FOR THE GRANGE.

Bro. Wm. Dean, of Delaware, has written a letter of protest to the Farmer's Friend that Ben Butler and other noted politicians should be chosen to deliver addresses at Patron's picnics, as they are at one to be held in Penneditor of the Farmer's Friend thinks that in so doing he has shown a degree of prejudice, if not bigotry "wholly inconsistent with the liberality on which the grange is based." We do not so view the matter. The politicians chosen are not men who will endeavor to impartially instruct their auditors. Even though they do not indulge in any rankly, partisan demagogy, they will slyly shape their speech so that it will secure a favorable reception of their own political hobbies. We don't care much who the politician is, he will not give the Patron farmers information on any political topic that is entirely trustworthy. Most of them are not possessed of such information, and the few that are will not endanger their political prospects by communiintroducing speakers at a picnic is to mingle something that is improving and instructive Kansas Avenue, Topeka with that which is entertaining. A politician even though he be not eminent, is the last person in the world to whom we should look for anything of the former sort; and Bro. Dean's protest strikes us as timely and deserving of attention .- Grange Bulletin.

We most decidedly concur with the Bulletin. KANSAS FARMER.

The grange comes in at the right time and Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices. in the right place to do the work which has for years stood in need of being done by somebody. Until its organization there was no common authority which agriculture could respect, and no common voice which it could be expected to obey. Now it operates with scarcely less influence over the wide fraternia ty of farmers than over those who are ready ty of farmers than over those who are ready to besiege that fraternity with their selfish and destructive designs. The grange shuts the door in the face of them all, and leaves the farmers at peace with their chosen calling. And it warns off all marauders in every dia-And it warns off all marauders in every disguise. The fell spirit of the commune is exorcised by its potency. Nothing that possesses even a taint of agrarianism, or free plunder, is tolerated in its sight.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale.

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E. T. FROWE, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas, Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Has 39 bucks for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonable

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

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

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black passed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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

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

J. BELL & SON. Brighton. Macoupin County, III. inois, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St, Louis Raliroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable, Reference furnished.

A LBERT CHANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Hurn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

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

W. H. COCHRANE. Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle Stock for sale. Correspond-ence solicited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and ship-pers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over \$6

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

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

M. ANDERSON Salina, Kaneas. Pekin Ducks
Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White Guineas.
Write to me.

L EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-sas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

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

H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Stock for sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, W ATSON BUBBIN, wholesale and rectal, low, 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.

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

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cata-

Dentists.

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.

HENTIC & SPERRY,

Attorneys at Law, THE GRANGE AN ARMY OF OFFENSE AND TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

Single Pig \$15. \$25 per pair, \$35 per trio. Tacse pigs are sired by the Imported Prize-Winning Boar, Wade Hampton, and out of sows picked from the best herds in U.S. and warranted to be as good as the best. No trouble to answer correspondence. Address, F. B. HARNESS, New Palestine, Mo.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS,

Park Nursery

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

"2ind year in the State. Very large and complete stock of ornamental trees, grape vines, &c., &., Wholesale prices very low, and terms reasonable. Address P. P. PHILLIPS, Lawrence, Kansas.

GEO. M. CHASE. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghern Chickens.

600 SHEEP!

None but first-class stock shipped.

Owing to the shortage of Range, and increase of Flocks, we offer for sale, delivered Sept. 15th, 600 head of Sheep, most ewes, graded Morinos; age from one to five years old. Our flocks have been in this section of the country five years. For further particulars, enquire of J. M. BRINING, Great Bend Kansas.



The Kansas Farmer.

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

FOREST CULTURE ON THE PRAIRIES.

The planting and cultivation of forest trees on the prairies has received frequent attention through the columns of the Kansas FARMER, and the subject, one of vital importance to the western farmer, is attracting more attention as the country settles up and homes are being made where all was a wild waste a few years ago. Forest trees, when ries. The success which has attended treeand grasshoppers, proved very disastrous to young trees, has been very encouraging.

Accompanying the report of the commissioners of Forest Park, St. Louis, is a circular to the press, and one also addressed to railroad presidents, earnestly inviting their aid in giving an impulse to the important matter of providing trees for the plains. Mr. M. G. Kern, the author of these circulars, gives many valuable suggestions on the subject. Being a landscape gardener, and having made tree-planting and culture a life study, he speaks with confidence and earnestness in advocacy of this important branch of cultivation, which must mainly devolve upon the farmers, who make tilling the soil the business of their

Adorning the home with groves of forest trees, should be among the first cares of the settler on the prairie. He will thus provide comfort for the family and invite the birds to come and build in the branches, and make cheerful the otherwise quiet, monotonous landscape of a prairie farm. All appreciate the value and beauty of fruit trees, but fruit trees will not supply the place of the taller and longer lived and more pleasing forest trees. Mr. Kern, in the circular before ustruthfully says:

"Can vacant property, held for future sale, be made inviting and enhanced in value by any simpler means than by converting its barren waste into a verdant grove? The bright example of many prairie towns nestled most beautifully beneath a canopy of shade, should surely suffice to dispel the cruel indifference of the majority of western towns. Another step, and a most important one, would be the enterprise of planting public groves and small forests in the immediate vicinity of towns and infant cities. Few years only would be required to make these plantations the pleasant places of recreation of the inhabitants, soon linked most intimately into the history of the town and its people. In many cases the suitable ground on which so noble an enterprise could be attempted would be freely given by some public-spirited citizen. Villages in time will grow into cities, their groves and forests would follow suit and be converted into public parke, and here imagination might see a sure and cheap foundation of a chain of ornamental grounds, stretching throughout the bless the memory of the pioneers of our day. Judicious enterprise in this direction might and outcome of many a prairie town. The proper organization this result should not be rural improvements may be the means of its rapid growth, and consequently of the enhancement of its real estate and commerce.',

We might amplify, at much greater length. the intrinsic value to farms of belts of forest farm in the country could refuni the ten and timber, serving as wind-breaks and shelter to twelve per cent, interest mortgage, for a four stock, but these and other facts are all famil- per cent loan as the government is doing, the iar to every farmer. Groves invite the birds of relief would be electric. This is a problem sisting to destroy the myriads of insect one- for the farming class. If they can accom-Where trees are numerous, insectiverous from the shoulders of agriculture, This elebirds will always be found, enlivening groves ment of success-wealth and security-seem ceasing war on insect enemies.

The pecuniary value which judiciously planted and carefully cultivated groves contribute to a farm in a prairie country, can ed and its powers and responsibilities increasscarcely be estimated. They will enhance the value of farm property as no other im- property of the grange membership in one or 14, if so, clear and cool weath er will preprovement for a like outlay can possibly do incorporated company, within the frame work We heartily join Mr. Kern in exhorting farm- of the present grange organization which ers to make tree-planting, on a well defined would possess a piedged capital that would plan, one of the first improvements on their create a credit with a basis so obviously sound prairie farme.

has never received that systematic attention which would be directly secured by the propwhich its importance demands. The work has been left to the option of the owners of corporated property of the association, capital property, while it has been made obligatory would seek this safest of all investments at a on the officers of the corporation to see that proper sidewalks are built, with powers to as- erly developed and prompt payment of the insess taxes to defray the expense. The same terest secured, as the interest on a government powers should be delegated to the officers of a bond. town, and the work made obligatory on them, It is not our purpose in this article to a to plant trees on every street, and properly tempt giving details of such a plan, but only clean and well ordered streets.

THE YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE.

rather on the increase. All alike fall victims no step to be taken in advance to utalize the to it the native born as well as strangers; unorganized wealth and power of agriculture generally in former years they have been ex- ness? It offers better and less perishable se- setting article by Mr. Jacob Winter, of Leavso fearfully the coast towns of Mexico. The tangible as other species of security. Let it itical farmers than reams of theory.

lating plague. Commencing at New Orleans are as certain to be paid when they fall due, its usual point of attack, the pestilence has as those on government bonds, and their will of Granada, in the state of Mississippi, has per cent. An incorporated association would been the apparent focus of the deadly disease, and the place has become an appalling charnel house. Physicians, nurses, all are stricken, until the dead cannot be buried by the living.

The cry for help which comes up from the yellow fever district is being nobly responded to, and money and supplies for the sick and heavy interest debt under which one-third of destitute are being sent forward from every city and town in the north.

The pestilence has five weeks yet to run, as properly planted and cared for, grow with nothing but frost is likely to stop its blightamezing rapidity in the rich soil of the prai-ing career. The thought of the death and misery which will ecourge the land during farmers would no longer remain the tools of planting since 1874-5, which, owing to drouth that period is appalling. In the meantime demagogues, as at present, which would be trust will not fail to continue to move the from partizan throldom. hearts of those who are placed in more tavored and healthful regions, for this is surely a pestilence that walketh at noonday.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

The Scriptural injunction is, love one another. Where love is, help will not be withheld, but help may spring from motives of pecuniary gain as well as from philanthropic influences or sympathetic impulses, while the small, sordid passions which so hedge the whole human family, are left to flow freely in their native elements. The help which grows out of cosoperation, is the kind of help society has been for a long time attempting to organize, and some branches of industry eave succeeded in an eminent degree. But that broadest and grandest industry of all, which is the best fitted for most thorough co-operation, and which bids fair to be the farthest reaching in its results has only just begun to experiment in the attempt to combine, control and direct its conflicting and unorganized elements into one harmonious and systematized industry in which, while individual effort is left tree and untrammeled to reap the full reward of enterprise and skill, each and every one will feel the support and sustaining power of the guild. There is no aid more needed and that would be seized with more alacrity than pecuniary aid, which is within the control of the agricultural wealth and power of the class who till the soil. While real estate offers the best security which capital could demand, it borrows at the highest rates. The lack of co-operation and systematic organization is doubtless the cause of this, to the farmer, great misfortune. How shall the heavy rate of interest, which is eating up-we fear to name what proportion of the farms in the country, be reduced? Land being the most unchangeable of any class of securities, loans based upon it, should theore ically be negotiated bearing the lowest rates of interest. Practically, however, we find the very reverse of this to be true. The cause is obvious, and results from the uncertainty of payment on account of the lack of proper organization among the agricultural class, by which the whole power, utilized influence and wealth could be made available land, for which the coming generations would security. When the government can readily land-owners of the country, the tarmers, wield a decided influence on the future fate should by able to effect loans as low, and by

This is a subject of vital interest to agriculture which, as far as we know, has never even been considered. If every debt barthened passage on their northern flight in the spring, which is most importunately thrusting itself to tarry and build, and rear their brood, and before the organizers and leaders of the become an invaluable aid to the farmer in as- grange movement, and the foremost thinkers mies which prey upon and devour his crops, plish this object a great load will be rolled and hedges with their songs and making un- to be within their reach, waiting for an organizing brain to develop and utilize them.

The organization which has been begun by the Patrons of Husbandry, might be extendas to offer the best security possible for loans. Planting shade trees in the streets of towns With judicious officers to negotiate loans erty of the owner, collaterally by the whole inlow rate of interest, when the plan was prop-

protect and prune them. They are as essen- to throw out a suggestion which, as far as we tial to the health and comfort of a town as know, has not been publicly agitated, but certainly turned over in the thoughts of many who have entered with zeal in the farmers' movement. Because new, many will The fearful epidemic in the south still rages doubtloss, without serious consideration proyoung and old. Even the colored population that it may command the use of capital at a

Mississippi valley is the home of this deso-, be established that the coupons on its bonds crept up the river as far as Cairo. The town be no lack of capital at its command at four not only exert the power of protecting the lender, but also the borrower, by making it impossible to place a mortgage on the farm which its revenues were insufficient to pay as is the case with individuals so often, and with consequences so disastrous. If the the farms are suffering, is ever removed, some such combined movement as herein suggested, will have to be inaugurated and carried out; such an alliance and organization would be so strong a community of interest, that the cries of distress from the perishing we an inestimable gain in their emancipation

BLACK TEETHED PIGS.

EDITORS FARMER:-Will you, or some of your experienced correspondents, inform a new comer through the columns of the FARMER if there is a disease amongst swine known as black teeth. I have a few pigs 2 months old all of which have black teeth, and seem apparently well, but my neighbors say that if the teeth are not pulled out or broken off they will die. If a disease, does it generally prove fa al. and is there a known direct cause from which it proceeds? If so please state the remedy and manner of treatment, and oblige a subscriber. Also if stone coal and salt are kept constantly within the reach of hogs, will they eat of it to their injury?

Do not give your pige stone coal. A little sulphur; sait and charcoal would be good for them. Can some of our correspondents en lighten our friend on the black teeth phenomena.-[EDS. FARMER.]

FULTZ AND CLAWSON WHEAT.

Parties having either or both of these kinds of wheat for sale would do well to address to Mr. J. S. McClelland, Editor of the Larimer rains have been of great profit.- Dodge County Express, Fort Collins, Colorado. He

DON'T NOTICE THEM.

Pay no attention to slanders or gossip-mon gers. Keep straight on in your course and let their backbitings die the death of neglect. What is the use of lying awake nights, brooding over the remarks of some false friend, tha t ran throughlyour brain like forked lightening? What's the use of getting into a worry and freting over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage by some meddlesome busybody, who has more time than character? These things can't possibly injure you, unless, indeed, you take notice of them, and in combating them, give them [character and

VELLOW PEVER PREMIUM.

Mesers Lynde, Wright & Co., offer \$25 each for the best bushel of winter wheat raised in Kansas, in 1878, entered and on exhibition at the Kansas City Exposition. All wheat competing for this special premium to be sold at auction to the highest bidder on Saturda y, borrow millions at 4 per cent interest, the the last day of the Fair and the proceeds to be devoted to the Vicksburg Yellow Fever

BEAUTIFUL PEARS

We are indebted to Mr. W. E. Barnes, proprietor of the Vineland, Douglas Co., Nursery, for a basket of as fine pears as we have ever seen, comprising the following varieties, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Doyenne de Boussock, Seckel, Bartlett, Howell and Vicar of Winkfield. Mr. Barnes had a fine display of fruit at the Kaw Valley Fair last week from his large orchards at Vineland. If the trees which Mr. Barnes furnishes from his nurser ies produce such fruit as this lot, it is not necessary for Kansans who contemplate setting out orchards this fall to look any further.

... TICE'S WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

9th to 17th, variable, generally low barom ster, with high temperature preceding and accompanying storms, except north of storm centres, which will occur about the 10th, 11th 12th, 16th and 17th. There may be storms on ed, by embracing all the real and personal the guif or south Atlantic coast about the 9th. vail in the Missouri and Ohio Valleys during the continuance of the storm; 18th to 20th, clear and cool, probably frosts north and west of the Ohio.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The repeal of the general bankrupt law ook effect on the first of this month, and the numbers who rushed in to take advantage of it during the month of August was astonishing. The act was passed for the purpose of affording relief to honest, but more dishonest, firms have taken shelter behind it by far, in order to beat their creditors, than really unfortunate debtors for whose benefit the law was enacted in 1862. A general bankrupt law passed to relieve the pressing necessities of hopelessly bankrupt, unfortunate persons, at the time oi its enactment, should not be allowed to stand on the statue books for a term of years, but the act should limit its own du-

Tame Grasses:-Under this head we pubseem to suffer as much as the whites, though low rates of interest as the most favored busi- lish in the FARMER this week, a very interempt. The fever seems to have assumed the curity than any other can possibly offer. All enworth Kansas. The experience of such black vomit type, which frequently scourges that is required is to make that security as men as Mr. Winter is of more value to prac-

ration, and embrace the date of its repeal,

it will be a handsome yield per acre. It has by the land department of the A., T. & been rather dry plowing for several weeks, Santa Fe R. R. for the exhibit of the nevertheless they plow just the same. The riding plow is claimed by many as superior to the walking plow for good and even work when the soil is dry.

Haying season is about over. A few are sowing wheat, but many are waiting till it rains. Grasshoppers have been passing over in a southern direction for the past week in vast numbers, but few light down as they can do no damage other than strip the corn stalks as the corn is too hard for them.

From Dickinson County.

of wheat and oats is good, except spring used with most pleasing effect. There is wheat, which is a poor crop, corn splendid, also potatoes and vegetables. Peaches plenty and cheap. Apples very scarce, as orchard s are too young to bear.

Can some one give me some information as to where to go to buy apples? as a few of us have concluded to make a trip into' some of the eastern counties for that purpose.

OSCAR E. SIMMERS.

The season is now at hand when farmers should insure their property against fire by surrounding their fields with suitable fire

Thousands of acres of wheat will be sown this fall, in this county. Every farmer in the county will sow more or less .-Kingman Mercury.

The broad prairies are covered with a green and luxuriant growth of grass. This insures good winter stock range, for the late rains have infused new life into the buffalo herbage and guaranteed a supply of grass for the winter. Sometimes at this season the grass has a deadened appearance, but now the range is covered with a green and lovely verdure. The summer City Times.

A WORD PERSONAL.

Since the formation of our partnership with Mr. Ewing, in the publication of the FARMER, the first of May last, we have done little upon the editorial work, nearly all of that important duty having been left for Mr. Ewing to do. During the month past we have taken the first vacation from active work that we have had for years. We return from our trip to Colorado refreshed, pleased with what we saw in the centennial sister state, and more than ever satisfied with our home in Kansas.

Wherever we have been in Kansas, the crops and the fat cattle on our broad, rich prairies proclaim a year of plenty. The markets, it is true, are low, with no immediate prospects for a change in the staple products of the soil. On the other hand, labor, and all the goods the producer has to purchase, are correspondingly low. If we possessed the wisdom to get our surplus to market without its being consumed on the way by the gambling pools made by transportation companies, there would be yet reasonable margin left for the producer even at the low rates at present ruling. It is possible we shall yet see legislatures assemble with "sand" enough in them to deal with the transportation question.

We did not commence this short item to open so large a subject, but only to speak of the plenty that strikes every Kansan who returns from a visit to other states, and to say that all of us who have seen and known Kansas during the past eighteen years, must look upon her present prosperity and her honorable place among the new states, with a pardonable pride and pleas-J. K. Hudson.

KANSAS VALLEY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

ety was opened at Lawrence, Sept. 2nd, and Here were on exhibition wheat, oats, millet, continued during the entire week, with a potatoes, onions, timothy, barley, rye, sorfairs. Not only was the attendance very from a field where were raised 300 bushels implement department exceeded that of any seen in the collection. previous fair held in the county. The num. FORD COUNTY,-Committee, Messrs M. ber of articles in the other departments Collar R. G. Cook, C. J. Snyder, Fred would have satisfied the highest ambition Leonard, and Jas. Connor. Here were of the officers of a state agricultural socie- shown the largest squash, the longest cu-

so far as I could see. Even the "chuck-a fine specimens of vegetables grown by the luck''department had a fair representation. soldiers at Ft. Dodge. Ford county is 350 The receipts from the eating houses, etc., miles west of the state line. was greatly in excess of any previous efforts LYON COUNTY .-- Committee, Messrs in this line. The receipts from the sale of Robt. Millikin, J. Gardner, and J. H. Doile. the privilege of the beer stand alone being" The largest samples of apples, and the best

The officers of the society having been shown in this collection. selected for their honesty and energy, and MIAMI COUNTY.-The exhibition from uniformly successful.

one being used for individual display of ple than this well-known fall variety. It the productions of the county, one for the however is not quite so highly colored, be-Patrons of Husbandry where separate gran- ing light yellow. This exhibition was under

ges in the county compete with each other Farmers are beginning to shock their corn, for very liberal premiums, and the third used productions of the land along the line of their road. In this building was also the "display of counties." Eleven counties accepted the invitation to exhibit the productions of their soil at this fair and made very creditable exhibits.

The display of the A., T. & Santa Fe R. R. was under the direct management and personal oversight of the traveling agent of the road. Mr. E. Haren, assisted by Lyman Cone, Esq., of Burrton, Kansas. In the artistic arrangement of the samples, the ex-Threshing is going on rapidly. The yield perienced hand of Prof. Worral had been but one Henry Worral, and every Kansan knows him.

In this exhibit among other articles, there were over 90 samples of wheat raised upon as many different farms, and marked all the way from 24 to 42 bushels per acre. There was also a splendid show of corn. oats, rye, etc. The display of fruit was far beyond what could be expected from so new a country as that through which this Rail Road passes. To show the strength of the soil in the Arkansas Valley, stalks of corn were exhibited 17 feet tall and the ears were so high that a tall man with a tall cane could not reach them. Here also were two stalks of the wild sunflower, over 20 feet high. I have been informed however that these stalks are the growth of two years.

Whatever may be said of heavy charges on freights on this road, it is but justice to say that the energy, enterprise and push, displayed by the managers of the Land Department is beyond all praise. And while speaking about freights I will mention that all county exhibits for this fair made by counties along the line of this railroad, were passed free, while the exhibit from Anderson county on the line of the L. L. & G. Rail Road was made to pay full charges, the committee even paying full

The plan of inviting different counties to make an exhibit of their productions in connection with the Douglas county society originated among the officers of the society, and will most certainly be followed by other agricultural societies over the state. The following counties were represented here:

ANDERSON COUNTY,-The committee consisted of Messrs M. A. Page and A. A. Adams. They made a fine display of fruit, grain, and vegetables.

BARTON COUNTY .- Committee, Messrs. T. D. Phillips, Jos. Gault, and Geo. Mc-Clure. Their exhibit consisted of fruit vegetables, grain, grass, broom-corn, etc.

COWLEY COUNTY.-Committee, Messrs. N. L. Rigby, and E. S. Bliss. Here were on exhibition here fruit and grain, and a "Safety Lamp Combination." a Kansas in-

DAVISCOUNTY .- This committee consisted of Rev. Dr. Reynolds, Wm. Cutter, Capt Lowe, A. Reubens, Esqr., Major A. D. Richardson, and Hon. John Davis. The exhibition of wheat and fruit here was very creditable. My attention was called to two samples of Odessa wheat grown by the same man, one being raised from fall sowing and yielding 30 bushels per acre, and the other raised from spring sowing and yielding 10 bushels per acre. Here was also fine spring barley for which the owner has been offered 66 cents per bushel, sorghum 14 feet tall, and wheat straw over 6 feet tall. Among the fruits there were 27 varieties of apples, 8 of pears, 5 of peaches, and 3 of plums.

EDWARDS COUNTY .- Committee, Messrs. J. A. Walker, Geo. P. Ketchum, G. E. Bid-The third annual exhibition of this soci- well, F. C. Blanchard, and W. H. Johnson. success unparelleled in the historyof county ghum. Samples of the Ohio e arly potatoes arge, but the show in the stock, fruit, and on less than an acre of ground could be

cumber (54 inches) and the best Alfalfa on Each department was full and complete the grounds. In this collection were some

specimens of grapes in the building were

their intimate knowledge of the business of this county consisted entirely of fruit grown conducting an exhibition of this kind, have by Messrs, Bishop & Nolan of Osawattoshown by the eminent success of this fair, mie. This firm is well known over eastern thus preventing rogues from organizing their their peculiar fitness for their several respon Kansas, as the proprietors of the Bishop rience and a familiarity with all the minut- far the largest and finest in the hall. The est details of county fairs to make them Celestia, a new apple exhibited by this firm ripens with the Maiden's blush. It is a fin-There were three long exhibition halls, er grained, larger and better flavored apSt. Louis Produce Market.

the charge of M. K. Nolan, junior partner in the above firm.

PAWNEE COUNTY - Committee, Hon. R H. Ballinger, Jerry Toles, J. W. Morris, T. J. Payne, S. G. Seely, and G. E. Hubbard. In this collection there were 9 varieties of wheat, one sample of Mediterranean being marked 51 bushels per acre. There were 4 varieties of oats, one sample of white Norway being marked "108 bushels per acre." While not in the least doubting these figures, yet it is well enough to remember that a great deal depends upon the size of the acres. The show of grain and vegetables was very creditable.

RENO COUNTY .- Committee, Messrs D. D. Olmstead, Peter Shafer, A. M. Switzer, Wm. Astel, Paul Richardson, and A. F. Atwood. Their collection of grain was among the best, and the display of fruit was something remarkable, considering that the first apple ever grown in the county was raised only two years ago. The peaches were the largest on the grounds. Among this collection were 27 varieties of trees, showing their yearly growth. I was creditably informed by one of this committee that on one of the blocks of wood placed on shelves there had been a growth of et least one inch since it has been cut off,

RICE COUNTY .- Committee, Hon. Wilson Keyes, Wm. Lape, W. B. Hadlock, Ed. Brown, H. L. Millard, and Wm. English. This collection consisted of grain, plants, vegetables, and specimens of Rice County Stone. One sample of wheat was marked "54 bushels per acre." This county was well represented.

The show in the Grange department beat anything I had ever before seen in that line and made me feel proud that I was a member of this ancient and honorable fraternity. There were two granges competing for the premiums. The great variety of the articles on exhibition precludes a separate mention of them, as a simple enumeration of them would fill two columns enumeration of them would fill two columns of the FARMER. Mr. W. E. Barnes of the Violand physicists contributed largely as Edwards County Agricultural Association, Kinsley, Vinland nurseries contributed largely as usual, to the fruit display in this department. The first premium was awarded to the Vinland grange. Douglas grange receiving the second premium.

The show of stock was excellant. Among the short-horns I noticed the herd of W. H. Cundiff of Pleasant Hill, Mo. This herd carried off a number of 1st. and 2nd, premiums. Also some fine stock owned by Bates & Swayne, O'Neal & Son's, Wm, Roe, John Rehrig, E. Welling &c.

Hon. Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of state is here with his fine herd of Herefords, which of course carried off all the premiums in this class.

Hon, A. E. Smith has a fine herd of Jerseys on exhibition. They also were heavily loaded with blue ribbons.

There were about 80 head of thoroughred horses on exhibition. making altogether the best display ever before made in the

The display in the poultry line was extremely good. The society needs a buildfor this department. Mr. J. Roe received a goodly number of premiums.

Among the swine I noticed that Solon Rodgers, Esq. of Prairie Center, Johnson county, carried off a full share of premiums, as he always does. J. F. Roe, Esq., D. L. Hoadley, etc.

The sheep department made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. Among those taking premiums were O'Neal & Sons, Bates & Swayne, T. W. Warren, and Isaac Taylor. Hon. Thos. Cavanaugh's sheep ar-

officers if I did not mention that large share of the success of this fair, as well as the two preceeding fairs, is owing to the untiring and never-let-up energy of the president, Hon. Wm. Roe, and the secretary, W. W. C. Geo. Y. Johnson.

CROP NOTES

The continued dry weather has proved a serious impediment to fall plowing and the result will be a smaller acreage sown to wheat this season than usual .- Montgomery Co. Kansas.

W. W. Fate, Santa Fe, Mexico, wants to know something about cheese factories in Kansas, as he desires to buy largely. Those having them will do well to write to him .-Topeka Commonwealth.

Farmers have commenced cutting and shocking corn.

The weather and chinch bugs will prevent several from sowing their wheat as early as contemplated.

Winter apples will not be a heavy yield in

this vicinity this year. Our farmers are preparing to sow a large breadth of wheat this fail.

Farmers busy, some threshing, some plowing and others sowing wheat .- Oskaloosa Independent.

Grasshoppers flew south over this portion of the county the first four days of last week. A few stopped to rest but not numerously enough to cause alarm.

Those farmers who did not get their stubple plowing done early are getting "left" as the ground has been too dry for two tweeks past to plow .- Great Bend Register.

The town has been crowded with wheat during the past week and no chance to get it away for want of care. On Monday there were twenty-nine car loads shipped from here and yet the graneries are all full, but will probably get into shape in a day or two .-Newton Kansan.

Corn cutting is being pushed. The continued dry weather is rulning the fodder. - Garnet Plaindealer.

DRY YOUR PEACHES -Peaches are so abundant in this county, that there is but little sale for them, and many bushels are allowed to go to waste.

The farmers who have threshed their grain, report it as yielding well, except spring wheat, which is a slim crop, considering the amount sown .- Doniphan Co. Chief.

The millet crop is very good, making from wo to three tons of hay per acre, some measuring five feet in height .- Hutchinson News.

Some of our farmers are nearly through plowing. A greater acreage of wheat will be sown this fall than usual, if the weather is fa-

Plowing has been stopped for want of rain. G. W. Friend husked some of his corn which ran over sixty-two bushels to the acre. What do you say to that, "Dixie ?"- Sumner

LIST OF DISTRICT AND COUNTY AGRI-CULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical Associa tion, Iola, September 17th to 20th. Humboldt (Allen county) Agricultural and Mechan-ical District Association, Humboldt, October 1st to 5th. Neosho Valley District Fair Association (Allen Neesho Valley District Fair Association (Allen, Anderson, Coffey and Woodson counties) Neesho Falls. September 23d to 27th.

Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, September 18th to 20th.

Brown County Agricultural

tember 18th to 20th.

Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, September 18th to 21st. Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Associa-Cherokee County Agricultura and Socialistics, Columbus, September —.

Spring River Valley (Cherokee county) Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Baxter Springs, September —.

Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Cherokee County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Cherokee Cherok

Elisworth County Agricultural Society, Ellsworth,

Elisworth County Agricultural Society, Elisworth, undecided.
Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 11th to 14th.
Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Eureka, September 18th to 20th.
Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Holton, September 11th to 13th.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 17th to 20th.
Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society,
Jewell Center, about September 15th.
Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Olathe, cistion, Olathe,

Labette County Agricultural Scciety, Oswego, September 12th to 14th Lincoln County Agricultural Society, Lincoln Cen-Lincoln County Agricultural Society, Lincoln Center,—
Kansas Central (Davis county) Agricultural Society, Junction City, October 9th to 11th.
Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene,
October 9th to 11th.
History County Agricultural Society, Newton, October 2t to 5th.
Linc County Agricultural Society, LaCygne, October 2t to 5th.
Linc County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mound City,—
Lyon County Agricultural Society, Lyon county, October 1st to 4th.
Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, October, 8th to 10th.
McPherson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, McPherson, September 25th to 27th.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, September 25th to 28th.
Northwestern (Mitchell county) Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, September 25th to 28th.
Sorthwestern (Mitchell county) Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, September 25th to 28th.

Morris County Agricultural Society, Parkerville,

Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Independence, October 2d to 4th.

Norton County Agricultural Society, Leota, —
Burlingame Union Agricultural Society (Osage county), Burlingame, September 25th to 27th.

Osborne County Agricultural Society, Osborne, September 25th to 27th.

Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Insti-Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Instilute, October 1st to 4th.
Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Larned,
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg,
Reno County Joint Stock Agricultural Society,
Hutchinson, October 2d to 4th.
Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhattan,
September 24th to 24th.

Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical Asso

with the proceeds of this fair the society can nearly pay off the debt against them and I would fail to do justice as to very worthy officers if I did not mention that large share tember 10th to 14th.

Topeka (Shawnee county) Driving Park Association, Topeka, September 10th to 13th.

Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Smith Center, September 18th and 19th.

Washington County Agricultural Society, Alma, September 18th and 19th.

Washington County Agricultural Society, Alma, September 18th and 19th.

Washington County Agricultural Society, Alma, September 18th and 19th.

Washington County Agricultural Society, Alma, September 18th and 19th.

Washington County Agricultural Society, Alma, September 18th and 19th.

tember 18th and 19th.

Washington County Agricultural Society, Washington, September 23d to 25th.

Whison County Agricultural Association, Neodesha, September 17th to 20th.

Woodson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Yates Center, —

(The above are such organizations as have reported since the second Thesday of April, the date fixed by law for the annual election of officers.)

Markets.

(September 9, 1878.) New York Money Market. GOLD—Weak at 100%@101% bid. LOANS—Carrying rates, % 2 per cent; borrowing

rates flat.

GOVERNMENTS—Generally steady.
RAILROAD BONDS—Dull.
STATE SECURITIES—Quiet
STOCKS—The market was firm in the morning,
with a general advance of 1/401% per cent. In the
afternoon the market was quiet; towards close prices
declined 1/401% per cent.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Heavy; superfine western state, \$3 25@ 75; common to good; \$3 55@4 25; good to choice, 4 30@4 90; white wheat extra, \$5 00@5 75; St. Louis, \$130,490; white wheat extra, \$5 00,65 75; St. Louis, \$140,675.

WHEAT—Fair demand and higher; old No. 2 Chicago, \$1 12; ungraded red, 98c,61 07%; No. 3, do., \$1; No. 2, \$1 06,61 06%; No. 1 do., \$1 07.

RYE—Firm; No. 2 Western, 52,659%c.

BARLEY—Nominal and unchanged.

CORN—Active but lower; ungraded, 47,651%c; No. 3, 47%c; steamer, 48,648%c; steamer yellow, 53c.

OATS—A shade lower; mixed western, 24%,633%c white western, 23,76.

COFFEE—Fair demand and firm.

SUGAR—Quiet and firm.

MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.

RICE—Nominally unchanged.

RICE—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Firmer; western, 17c.

PORK—Lower; mess \$9,69 12%.

BEEF—Unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Steady; western long clear middles, 61%c. No. 1 over 10 mess 10 mess.

LARD—Lower; prime steam, \$6 95@7 00. BUTTER—Firm; western, \$@22c. CHEESE—Quiet; western, \$@8%c. WHISKY—Dull; \$1 10.

\$5 80.

BACON—Lower; long clear, \$6 15; clear ribs, \$6 12\(\times\) 66 17\(\times\); clear sides, \$6 37\(\times\) 650.

LARD—Nominal.

BUTTER—Unchanged; creamery, 22\(\times\)? selections, yellow dairy, 16\(\times\)19c; fresh yellow country packed, 10\(\times\)10; selections, 13\(\times\)14c.

EUGS—Slow but firm; in cases, candled, 13\(\times\)614c; shippers' count, 12\(\times\)018c. St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

HOGS—quiet and weak; light shipping, \$3 3023 60; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3 7063 90; packing, \$3 7064; butchers to iancy, \$424 20; receipts, 2,400.

CATTLE—Supply mainly wintered Texas steers, which are selling at \$2 7563 75; other grades unchanged; fair demand for chipping grades but supply very light; demand for butchers' good at previous prices; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 255.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 450; shipments, none.

St. Louis Wool Market. WOOL—Weak and inactive. We quote: Tub-washed—choice, 35c; medium, 30c; dingy and low 25 027c. Unwashed—mixed combing 25c; medium, 21 021%c; coarse 16@18c; light fine 18@20; heavy do 16 017c. Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c ? D less. Sale 5 sks fub at 34c.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Unsettled and 16wer; fair demand; No 2 whiter, 89%c cash; No. 2 spring, 85%c cash; 85% clother; 86 November.
CORN—Active, firm and ligher; 36%c cash; 37%c OATS-Active, firm and higher; 19%c cash 21%c

October; 22c November. RYE—Steady and unchanged. BARLEY—Firmer; \$1 04 cish and September. PORK—Dull, heavy weak and lower; \$8 02%@8 05 cash: \$7 95@7 97% Novembe. LARD—Dull, weak and lover; \$6 57% cash and Oc-BULK MEATS-Easier: stoulders, 41/c; short rib, WHISKY-Nominally unchanged; \$1 07.

Chicago Live Rock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

HOGS—Receipts, 8,500; flat; good Philadelphias, \$4 15@4 35; Bostons easy; \$3 80@4 00; light, \$3 80@3 95; mixed and rough nominal at \$3 50@3 70.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1.80; choice natives firm: good shipping, \$4@4 60; light butchers and feeding steers, \$3@2 60: cows, \$2@3: two loads of Colorado half breeds, \$4; Texans, \$3@3 30; through Texans strong; \$2 70@3 40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; market unchanged; \$3 10 @3 60.

Chicago Wool Market,

The supply is ample, and the sales are fair,	prices
remaining as follows: New fleece-washed	28@31
Tub-washed, common to choice	30@38
Fine heavy unwashed	15@18
Colorado medium and fine	23@26 15@18
Colorado coarse	102010
Kansas City Live-Stock Market.	mount.

Receipts of cattle Sunday and up to present writing 60 cars, principally Texans and Colorados; all morning trains in except the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Owing to the heavy rains we look for a good demand for the better class of stockers and feeders. Market not open, buyers awaiting eastern advices. We quote:

Market not open, buyers awaiting
We quote:
Choice native shippers, 1400 to 1500, \$4 20@4 60
Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400. 3 50@4 20
Corn-fed Texas Colorado and native butchers'
steers, 1000 to 1250. 2 70@3 10
Native stockers and feeders 900 to 1200 2 50@3 25
Grass wintered Texas steers. 2 35@2 75
Bulls, stags and scalawag steers. 1 50@2 00
Choice fat butchers' cows and helfers 2 40@3 75
Fair to good butchers' cows and helfers 2 20@3 40
Fair to good butchers' cows and helfers 2 25@2 60

Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 90,550 bushels; shipments, 62,-485, quiet and lower; No. 2,720 cash; 71% c first half of Hautember; 73@74 October; No. 3, 63%@69c cash; of September; 73@74 October; No. 3, 63% 2696 cash; 68% c first half September; 68% c September; 71@71% c October; No. 4, 60c cash and September; rejected, 550

cash. CORN—Receipts. 6.010 bushels; snipments, 57.400 bushels; dull; No. 2. 21% cash and September; 26% c October; rejected. 23% cash; 23c September. OATS—Receipts. 800 bushels; shipments, 40 0 bushels; dull; No. 2. 19c cash.

KYE—Receipts. 1,600; shipments, 1,600; dull and nominal.

nominal.

BARLEY—Receipts, 800 bushels; shipments, 1,600 bushels; dull, No. 2, \$1 bid cash.

Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2, fall wheat, 77c; No. 3, do., 73c; No., 4 do. 70c; No. 2 spring, 69c; No. 3 do., 68c; RYE—No. 2, 36c; rejected, 31c. OATS—No. 2, mixed 17c; No. 2 white, 17c. CORN—No. 2 25½c; rejected, 21c. FLAXSEED—90@100c.

Leavenworth Produce Market. WHEAT-No. 3, Extra, 75c: No. 4, 72c; rejecte d

CORN—28@29c. OATS—Wholesale, stiff, at 18c. RYE—Nominal, at 35c.

Leavenworth Wool Market.

Leavenworth Stock Market.

Beef Steers: at 3\(\pa_3\)/c; cows, 2\(\pa_3\)/c. VEAL-2\(\pa_4\)/c. MUTTON-2\(\pa_3\)/c. HOGS-3\(\pa_c\). Trade lighter than for some weeks

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

REF.	-Sirloin	Steak	per	1b			 • • •		19
**	Round	***	-		****		 		
**	Roasts		**				 		1
**	Fore Q	uarter	Dre	ssed	, per	· 1b	 		
**	Hind				**	100	 		573)
**	By the	carcas	8		"		 		0.3
PPU	ON-Ch	ops pe	r It				 	••	1
200	Roast		**						1

Topeka Lumber Market.

And the control of th	
Corrected by Chicago Lumber Co. Joist and Scantling. \$ 22 Rough boards 22 No. 2. 22	1.
Fencing	1
Common boards, surface	1.7.4
" B	2
Finishing Lumber. 35.00 to 5	

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. WHEAT-Per bu. spring.....

Fail No. 9.

" No. 3.

" No. 4.

CORN—Per bu.

" White Old.

" Yellow

OATS—Per bu old.

" New.

RYE—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bn.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.

" No. 2.

" No. 8.

Rye. HEMP-Unchanged.

FLOUR-Very dull; business almost suspended.

WHEAT-Easier; No 2 red. 85% @85c cash; 86% 86% c September; 87% c October; 88% c November; No 3 red, 81% @81% cash.

CORN-Dull; 84% cash; 35c October, OATS-Qulet; 19c cash; 20220% c October.

RYE-Lower; 43% c.

FLAXSEED-in demand and higher; Good to choice at \$11581 20. t \$1 15@1 20.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 07.
PURK—Lower; offered at \$9 25.
DRY SALT MEATS—Lower; offered at \$5 00; \$5 60

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...

Medium
CHESSE—Per lb.
E9G8—Per doz—Fresh
GRAPES—Per pound
HOMINY—Per bbl.
VINEGAR—Per gal.
NEW POTATORE—Per bu.
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turkeys,
Geese.
ONIONS—Per bu.
CABBAGE—Per dozen
Spring—Chickens Topeka Leather Market. weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Tallow and Leather.

2.00@2,25

Topeka Produce Market.

rocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bushel.

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy

Medium

Common.

Castor

FAT PEOPLE EASILY "SUNSTRUCK." Fat people are not only liable to sudden death from heart disease, apoplexy, etc., but statistics show that they are more liable than others to "sunstrokes" and affections arising from extreme heat. An extensive experience in the treatment of corpulence has resulted in the introduction of Allan's Anti-Fat, a safe, certain, and speedy remedy for the cure of this terrible condition. Its use insures a re-duction of from two to five pounds per week. If corpulent people who are exposed to the rays of the sun value life, and a comforable existence, let them use Allan's Anti-Fat. Sold

by druggists. Dr. Jaques German Worm Cakes stand unrivaled as a worm medicine. Give him a trial Sold by all druggists.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is for man and beast and 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 old harness, will make the leather look like new and keep it soft and pliable.

Ward off Ague, Bilious fever and many other ills, by taking a few doses of Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. Have you no rest, mind ill at ease, body seldom free from pain? these sugar coated pills will bring relief and make

Thousands of dollars are now being saved very 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 beauty and usefulness, and promotes the growth. Sold by all druggists.

"Time is money" wealth is often a source of consuming care, but health is happiness; consumption that insidious foe revels in neglected colds! be wise and for your cold, cough, catarrh or any bronchial complaint use Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry and be cured. Sold by all druggists.

It is better to laugh than to be crying; mothers often tail to enjoy the delights of a use through thei happy laughing babe, be prejudice or skepticism they refuse to re-leave its stomach of acidity by using Dr. Wim chell's Teething Syrup which quickly cures the colic pains and gives the rest to the dar-ling. Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup pro-duces natural sleep and the child will awake clear and refreshed also it regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhos, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all druggists, 25 cts. a bottle.

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

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

oans 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.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas. The Business College, Topeka, Kansas. The fall term begins September 16th, and continues 14 weeks. Tuition \$20 Branches taught: Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, and Political Economy, LetterWriting, Spelling and Banking. Facilities offered. 1. A thorough course of study and practice. 2. The private instruction of a teach er of eleven years'experience. 3. Ample apparatus for teaching. 4. Students can complete he course in one term.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements 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.

DARK BRAHMAH FOWLS FOR SALE. To close out stock; pure blood; imported; will be sold cheap. J. R. DUNCAN, corner seventh and Fillmore streets, Topeka, Kansas.



For Sale.

WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY.

GIBSON & BENNETT. 100,000 Felton's Early Prelific and Reliance Rasp-berry. 200,000 Cinderella and Continental strawberry plants direct from the original stalk! 3 millions of other plants, Trees, etc. New descriptive catalogue now ready.

GIFT

WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD. IS BROWN'S SHAKESPERIAN ALMANAC NOW READY

for 1879. for 1879.

It fairly glows with quotations and illustrations from the "Bard of Avon," and from top to toe is man's life illustrated. I shall print three million copies, and being destrous of making the distribution of them as rapid as possible, I will send ten or fifteen copies free, prepaid to any one who will judiclously dispose of them in their locality. Address, DR. C. PHELPS BROWN, 21 GRAND STREET, Jersey City, New Jersey.

THE COLLEGE FARM

BERKSHIRE PIGS

of the following highly prized families; Sallies, St. Bridges, descendants of imported Lady Leonidas and others, by the highly bred sires British Sovereign 2nd, Gentry's Conqueror and Cardiff's Surprise. All stock eligible to record. Also for sale a few choice

ESSEX PIGS,

straight Jos. Harris stock, and a few young SHORT-HORNS

of both sexes. A very handsome yearling JERSEY BULL for sale—price \$50. Address, R. M. SHEL-TON, Manhattan, Kansae, Superintendent Farm.

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Western Lands?

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW THE Price of Lands

IN KANSAS?

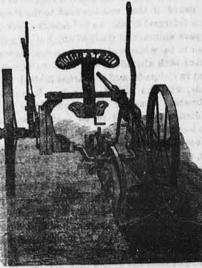
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Topeka, Kansas, For their list of improved and unimproved Lands. It will be sent you without

Messrs ROSS & McCLINTOCK are an old established and reliable firm. Refers to anyBank or busin ess firm in Topeka.

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Stubble Plew or Breaker Attached, as may be desired. It embodies Several NEW FEATURES,

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FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO.,

CHICAGO, ILIA.

Literary and Domestic.

HOW WE WENT TO PIKE'S PEAK.

BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea! Think of it, straight up! Distances in feet are usually computed by the hundred, and it is difficult to stretch the imagination to thousands, especially when they are vertical feet, but once on the summit o Pike's Peak, and looking down, it is easy to believe that thousands intervene between that aerial wilderness and habitable terra firma.

The distance from Colorado Springs to the Government Signal Station is eighteen miles, and on a recent August morning one of the gayest parties that ever went a-summering, started from the Colorado Springs Hotel under the escort of Mr. Marsh, Jr., of Marsh & Son, proprietors of the Burro Line .. What is a burro? It is an animal that looks either like a stunted mule or an overgrown jack-rabbit, whichever you can best imagine. On its tip toes it stands about eight hands high, and is as sleek as a buffalo robe. Demureness on a monument; stubbornness embodied; faithfulness unrequited; ugliness spiritualized. When fairly seated in the hospitable mountain saddles which they carry, one feels as safe as in a rocking-chair. The burros pick their way over the rugged paths as daintily as a chamois and wear a shoe only two by three inches; but what they lack in proportionate size in their pedal terminations, and all other defic ciencies, they make up in ears, Oh, what ears! It is sincerely hoped that the diligent student of illustrated ancient history will recognize in this useful beast the patient ass of old, for such he is, identical with the one on which Mary fled from Bethlehem.

When we turned our backs upon that most delightful of Colorado towns, and entered Bear Creek canon, we numbered six riders and seven burros. There were the bride and groom from Kansas City, Missouri, the artist from Iowa City, Iowa, and the agricultural editor and your obedient servant from Topeka, Kansas, and the guide. The bride and groom were gay because they were just married, we were gay because we had been married so long, and "the quarto" of married folks was particularly gay in comparison with the artist for he was a bachelor; but if he profits by the unsolicited advice he received during those two days, he will not long remain so.

It is the old government trail that leads through Bear Creek canon, and part of the way it is exceedingly "blind," but Mr. Marsh and the burros have made the trip so often that they know every foot of the way, and tread the romantic paths in a business-like manner that soon assures the sight-seer he may safely devote himself to the scenery. If the bridle-rein is hung over the nommel and left there during the entire journey, ye burro willigo at exactly the same gait and turn to the right and the left just as many times as if his mouth is continually sawed by the bit and the cudgel applied to his back, but we had proof in our party that there is something in a name. Of course each party of tourists names the donkeys to suit itself, and ours followed suit, but none of them are worth representative as one can find. It is long and he meant. recording except the bride's. With her accustomed inspiration she christened him Rarus, and he kept the lead all the way.

The ascent of Bear Creek canon is quite gradual for several miles, and while we were wandering around between its barren looking sides and wondering when we would begin to go straight up, a pilgrim appeared before us leaning on his staff. He stood as motionless as a statue, and Rarus started up the face of a rock to make a detour around him, when the guide called out, " Move about, young man, move about, and let him see you are alive!" Whereupon the pilgrim stepped aside and asked if that was the road to the Peak. Being informed it was, he fell into the rear of our pack animal and trudged on, but it soon began to be whispered among us that he was affected with altitude, a very fashionable comspecimens. A nearer view and closer acas "Missouri," and if the bridegroom had not going up again. been possessed of remarkable walking ability Have I forgotten to say it was raining all moon, we doubt if "Missouri" would ever care. We had been told repeatedly that it pockets. have left that canon alive, for after the artist did not rain in Colorado, and we had faith; had imbibed a little altitude, he was obliged to but now it began to hall, and we had heard of mount, and then the groom took his feet, out hail storms in the mountains, too; the water of the stirrups, let the tucks out of his legs, began to run in the trail; the streams grew and allowed the burro to walk from under turbid and roared angrily; we put on our last mountains; I'm a Californy forty niner and After breakfast we started to the signal him, saying, "Here, 'Missouri,' take care of this relay of heavy wraps and stopped singing, but mule for me. I was broughtjup walking, and took "Excelsior" for our motto and pressed it's too much trouble to wait for him." None on. No one asked if there was a shelter any of us doubted the generosity of the groom, place nearer than the Seven Lakes, where we but we felt very sure that he thought it nec- were going to stop for the night, though that essary also to help hold Rarus on the track, was what everybody wanted to know, and the and it was impossible to get within hailing guide, with rare wisdom, said not a word, didistance of him on any other burro. "Mis- vining that the knowledge would make us all souri" took his seat and looked grateful.

the nineties for eight weeks. It would doubt- contrivance of theirs served to save the trail ories concerning it were indulged in, and per- one rugged place where the rocks confined opposite side of the canon and up at a dizzy her fortunes, but the bride kept her seat, ing higher and higher until it crossed what the other. He could not have fallen downguide pretended not to hear, for how should he know there were no faint hearts in that party? he told us afterwards that he had taken more than one woman up there who had to be carried down.

We crossed Bear creek, of course, before tightened our saddle-girths and spoke an ena to roll away from the mouth of the canon like Rarus, ears and all. the billows of the sea.

To make the awfulness more awful, and to illustrate more clearly the fatality of a misstep, the guide loosened a big stone on the edge of the trail, and sent it crashing down to the bottom of the gorge. Thank fortune makes lightening play over the soles of one's for something in his face told the story. feet to think of it.

One by one we passed through the gap at the brink of the falling water, and drew a me to come." long breath as we entered a lovely grasscovered valley several hundred feet wide. through which the stream meandered and sang as peacefully as if it were not approaching that fearful leap, and above which the mountain tops towered just as high and apparently as far from us as when we left the city two or tected it on both sides and dense pines sheltered it. There we first saw, in profusion, the beautiful crimson clarkia which so delights in that pure atmosphere, and there the birds had an abiding place.

Emerging from the valley we confronted irregular, abrupt on one side and sloping on other, and all bald.

Most people are disappointed when they see mountains for the first time, in finding so few that are cone-shaped and regular in outline, particularly when they are called peaks. It does not satisfy one's ideal to see a, long, broken, gradually ascending line, and be told that that is the peak. But never mind, they will be high enough, if that is all that is wanted, when they get there.

Again we saw the trail in front and above us, coming back on the other side of a canon which we had to follow to its head before we could cross, running along the precipitous sides of Old Baldy, and disappearing around the dump end. If possible this looked steeper plaint in Colorado, and the artist invited him than the other ascent, and more frightful beto ride, while he picked up a few botanical cause of the layers of flat stones above it that seemed just ready to slide down and sweep it quaintance discovered to us that he was a away; but we went around it without disturbmere boy from near St. Joseph, Missouri, who ing one, and actually began to go down hill, had been sick for two weeks with mountain why, we could not clearly make out, but at fever, and was then on his way up to the Lake | the end of a mile it seemed to have been for House to "hire." Thenceforth he was known the sole purpose of taking a fresh start and

impatient.

By the time we were fairly shut in the Suddenly the bride exclaimed, "The water canon, all eyes began to lift ominously towards is running in a stream from the point of the middle and unwound it that way, but it that the burros can with difficulty twist their a black cloud that rolled from the mountains Rarus' ears!" and we turned, in exultation, down into the depths of the gulch, and turned hoping to find a proof of the phenomena tourists did it all, and Mr. Jones was a gen- must lift up his feet to keep them from over and over like a great avalanche, growing which possessed our individual senses a great tleman and a pauper. As to his being a being torn. Two miles from the summit darker and heavier as it advanced and was part of the time in those deep canons, namely, gentleman, we can testify, for he said he the guide left the pack burro and his own

ter with the winds. All sorts of hope ful thes footing in it and carry their riders, except in he represents, it certainly is not their fault, stop involuntarily. haps the reality might have been dispersed, the water to a narrow space and washed the scientifically disposed of, as Kansas drouths loose stones into its channel. There the have been, had not something else claimed writer dismounted and was conveyed over in our undivided attention just then. Along the the strong arms to which she long ago trusted height above our heads, there appeared a faint and the groom and the guide supported Rarus line, just a streak on the mountain side, reach- on one side and the artist and "Missouri" on seemed, from our point of view, to be the end there was not room enough, but then he of the canon, hundreds of seet up. It was might have got his legs fast among the rollsome moments before any one ventured to ask ing stones and rushing waters if he had not hue of the rainbow, the buildings are all if that was our trail, and when he did the had the near encouragement of those several hands and saplings.

with the welcome shout, A house! a house! It was like Land, ahoy! to the storm tossed mariner. Upon being informed that the house and a hundred thousand acres surwe began that feat of climbing. The guide rounding it on all sides, as well as above and below, belonged to Mr. Jones, we immedicouraging word to the burros. They stuck ately decided to call and pay our respects. their steel-pointed hoofs into the gravel path Mrs. Jones was a misus quality, and Mr. and went up, not like a kite, but safely and Jones had been interviewed by the artist and surely. It was not on that mountain that we "Missouri" in Colorado Springs the previous learned to look up, up, up to the vanishing evening; so the coast was clear, and we were tree-tops on one side, and down, down, down not tardy in complying with the guide's to the gurgling waters on the other. The hearty invitation to enter and make ourselves steep ascent was to carry us over a series of at home. Our provisions were dry in the tin falls in Bear creek, at a place where the canon hampers provided by the Burro Line, and a narrowed to a few feet, and turned at a right crackling fire in the chinney place soon gave angle. The view of the falls and the narrow us warmth and hot cofee. The cabin walls defile through which we must pass at their were draped with dripping garments and head, made a beautiful picture from the trail, shoes and boots marshalled on the ample and as we turned directly toward them on hearth. Most persons know what a picnicing the face of the mountain that was set across appetite is, but few know the relish of real the canon, we had the first glimpse of the Rocky Mountain hunger, another hour and plains from a great height, and they seemed the groom said he could have devoured

While we sat chatting and steaming by the fire, "Missouri" said, wonderingly:

"And were you all strangers before this morning?"

"All strangers, 'Missouri.' And who were you, pray, that you should be here alone? we are on a broad Kansas prairie now. It Did you run away from home?" we ventured,

"Well, no, not exactly," he answered: just walked away, but my folks didn't want

again just now, I suppose?" suggested the

"No, and I wouldn't have cared forty times since I struck these mountains," said the boy. "I never knew what a good place my father's house was until I got out here and took the three hours before. Oh, but we felt safe when fever; if I had, I guess I would have stayed in that high-hung vale. Mountains pro- there, though I had never been but ten miles had put a cook stove in the kitchen only over the great crater, and in an instant filmy from home in my life, and wanted to see the world awful bad."

> In answer to our inquiries why he did not go home now since he had seen the world, and get well, and be contented there, he said,

"No, indeed, I'm not going home until next Old Baldy, one of the highest mountains in summer. They all would say, 'He hasn't the range, entirely destitute of vegetation a sand enough to last him a year." And long distance below timber-line, and covered whether you have ever read Richard Grant with loose, broken, angular stones. Perhaps White, or not, you would have understood the form of Old Baldy is as good a mountain from the honest gleam in that boy's eye what

the other. It has three humps on top, the he continued, "for if there is anything our highest at one end and the lowest at the family can do, and always did do, it is to get penters in the others, and Iowa upstairs. along. But I want to see the world, and I am going to see it and pay for it myself. Father asked me if I wouldn't have some money if I must go, but I told him no, I didn't want any. I had had eighty dollars not long before that, and it may be he thought I had it then, but I hadn't. After my year is up, I'm going home to settle down and farm." "By-the-way," said the editor, turning to the artist, "I used to know a boy in our town in Ohio by your name, Will, I believe it was. Will C., and he had a sister, let me see, what was her name?"

"Mary, I think," suggested the artist, dryly. "Why, did you know of them!" exclaimed

the editor.

"So you have been to S.!" "Born there."

ld playfellows met on the Rocky Mountains contain twenty rooms. All the finishing dishes when we were startled by hearing pine trees, as the situation is inaccessible by the editor ask in a conciliatory tone, "Is lumber wagons. The proprietors contemyour name Jones, sir?" and looking up we plate stocking the lakes with fish and the saw a tall man in the door, with very wide luxuriant pasture surrounding them with and under the benign influence of the honeys this time; well it was, and we did not much open eyes and water running from his coat milk cows for the hotel. They own 320

ed promptly, and walked to the fire-place. distance no one would guess that such a 'My name is Jones, and I am a gentleman; broad and beautiful valley lay between I have been twenty-eight years in the Rocky them and so near their tops. I own this park and 100,000 acres of land, I station and were threehours and a half in came here a rich man and now I am pau- traveling those five stony miles of ascent. perized, and the tourists have done it all. Pike's Peak, above timber line, is covered Twenty-eight years in the Rocky Moun- with brick-colored granite broken into tains, and a Californy forty niner, and this fragments of every possible shape and size, park and a hundred thousand acres belongs and the government trail, we presume, was to me, and I am a gentleman, but instead of originally made by smoothing a narrow yond range, and forever higher as far as a rich man now, I'm a pauper, and the tour- path through this bed of rocks, but at presists have done it all." Then he began in ent it consists of a deep gully so narrow always amounted to the same thing, the knees around each other, and the rider condensed between the rocky walls. Soon it that the water ran upshill, but to our chagrin could not turn ladies out of doors, and we and walked behind the others, continually

warmed us, and said we were welcome. they do not know to whom it rightfully belongs, and we are sure everybody who follows that trail would willingly pay a small tribute for the privilege of passing through to stop and drink with ice water beating in Mr. Jones'delightful park. It is a beautiful his face and the mercury down to 37°. meadow covered with rich grass and watered by a crystal stream, surrounded on all sides by the great mountains, and kept in day before was the severest he had ever the neatest manner by Mr. Jones; his gravel walks are bordered with minerals of every whitewashed, the fences were new and strong, and the little bridges which spanned | time old Boreas passed there at the rate of At the next turn the mountains resounded the streams were rustic and graceful. The 90 miles an hour, it was ten times colder interior of Mr. Jones' cabin, too, showed a great many evidences of taste and skill, and we do not doubt it. and both his chimneys and his gateposts and executed by himself, a bear and a wolf. the possibility and the prudence of spendthe seven lakes.

The sight of "Missouri" shivering in that

had better go on if he wanted to reach the of the United States. Lake House soon, so he overtook us again and rode the groom's burro. Sunshine was never more heartily enjoyed than it time, alone. was by us the brief time it lasted, but we and we were deluged again; by the time we parted from "Missouri," where the trail branched, one leading to the Lake House, and the other to Seven Lakes, we were in about the same condition as before we took refuge with Mr. Jones. We heard him singing the "Sweet Bye and Bye" as he trudged on alone, and we assure you, dear read-"You would not care if you were back ers, the refrain awoke fond memories in our hearts and grand echoes from the mountains. After a while we looked down o'clock reached the unfinished hotel belonging to Messrs. King and Welsh. They the proprietors and the guide and the car-The sallies of wit within those walls that is probable they may hold more downy beds and finer linen next summer when they are ready for guests, and if ever they entertain a quarter, and sixty feet deep; the bottom all. is covered with pebbles, and one could count them if he had time; the water is no obstruction to the vision. Water dogs abound in it, but there are few fish. This beautiful place is only one hundred feet below timber line, but it has magnificent "Oh, yes; they were my sister and brother." scenery, abundant water, good hunting, and is only five miles from the summit of Pike's Peak. The hotel is the largest log And thus, after twenty years or more, two house we ever saw, and when finished will We had about finished washing Mr. Jones' umber has been sawed by hand from native acres, and include the lakes in their pos-"Yes, sir, my name is Jones," he answer- sessions. To look at the mountains from a

enveloped us, and water-proofs were called, Rarus and all his fellows, had inverted their never appreciated a shelter in our lives as winding his black snake around their slenbut that did not dampen our spirits; a moun- ears for a water-shed, and true to old tradition we did his, for we were hungry and tired and der legs in order to make them move at tain storm was a novelty, and we had lived in the water was running down. No doubt this wet, and it covered us; his fire dried and all. The trail is so barbarous and there is so little sustenance in the atmosphere at less soon roll on out over the plains and scat- a great deal, for they managed to keep their If the tourists pay toll where it is not due, as that altitude, that the poor beasts seemed to

All the time we heard running water down among the rocks, and occasionally passed a sparkling spring, but no one cares

Sergeant Blake told us at the signal station that the hail storm we encountered the seen in the year during which he has been stationed there. He also told us that he had never known the mercury to be lower than 30° below zero, but that when at the same than the same temperature in Minnesota,

The station itself is a small, flat-roofed bore his adopted coat of arms designed house nearly square, with walls two or three feet thick built of the native granite, of Before Mr. Jones' arrival we had discussed course, and lined with felt paper. It is divided into four rooms, one for the operaing the night there, but somehow his pres- tor and instruments, one for the burros, one ence moved us all to prepare for departure; for a fuel room, and the other we take for fortunately the clouds lifted just then, the granted was a larder. An old-fashioned, sun actually shone, and at three o'clock we ten plate stove about five feet long, with a said good-bye to Mr. Jones and started to drum of the same size above it, occupied one end of the small living room, and a wellfilled book-case served for company, though cold wind induced us to send him back to during the summer months there has been Mr. Jones to beg a night's lodging, but that | no lack of that, for we were informed that gentleman told him the trail was better then visitors averaged twenty a day, and on the than it would be in the morning, and he register we found names from every part

Three men are detailed to that station, but they stay there alternately, a month at

We were told, in Colorado Springs, that had not more than opened our hearts to it the first man who was stationed there went until another storm rolled down the canon crazy; his dispatches to Washington became so strange and incoherent that they sent some one to see what was the matter, and found him insane. The awful solitude and the strange phenomena he witnessed there had unsettled his mind, and probably few people in that isolated situation could look calmly upon balls of fire leaping from the rocks to join the forked lightening overhead, and listen to the roar of the tempest as it gathered its forces together. We are convinced that the summit of Pike's Peak on the Lake House and its lone lake from must be the cloud factory for all this westthe other side of Old Baldy, which we had ern country, for we saw clouds made on the almost circumnavigated, and at seven spot out of invisible air, a little feathery nucleus, literally not larger than a man's hand, would suddenly appear suspended half an hour before our arrival, and had it sprays would circle towards it from all dired hot to welcome us. Nothing else could rections, it would rise and grow and spread have been so well appreciated, and we and before one had time to button up his stuck to it like a band of brothers until nine overcoat it would roll over the ragged edge o'clock, devouring, in the meantime, all of that frightful hole and swallow him, the we had brought with us, without thought of light would go out of the heavens and a the morrow. Then the pine shavings were dense mist would saturate his very bones. gathered to the four corners of the main Or, it would glide out the broken side of building which was yet undivided, and in the crater and float off over the plains in a mountain vernacular, "we shook down our thin and rainless vapor, for when once the blankets and turned in," Kansas City in clouds become separated from the mounone corner the Kansas Farmer in another tains, in that country, they disperse and vanish. Our guide told us that one man was foolish enough to descend into the old crater, last summer, and had the pleasure night may never be heard there again, but it of spending a night there because he reached a place from whence he could go neither up nor down; he was finally helped out with ropes. Whether this is really an exa jollier party will the genial hosts please let | tinct crater or not we do not know, but it us know? Next morning we rowed on one looks like one, and is a hole large enough of the lakes, a beautiful lake half a mile by to hold a good-sized village, steeples and

> Just as we started to descend, the clouds sank and left the summit bare and awful in its desolation, the editor started to run to the edge to look over, but after leaping from rock to rock for a few hundred feet, he found his wind power exhausted and himself no nearer the jumping off place than before. Except where we circled round the crater there is no edge, the great pinnacle that can be seen seventy-five miles away, sharp and distinct against the sky when no surrounding mountains are visible, is really a vast, almost a level field of rocks. In the midst of this, considerably higher than the crater, which is on one side of the mountain, is the signal station.

We found the two burros browsing along side of the trail just where we left them, for grass grows all the way up until the stones completely cover the soil, and just here the clouds broke in the west over the range and showed us what we went for, the grand panorama of the mountains from above. And here any wise person would cease, words are powerless, mountains are overpowering. You may climb among canons and foothills all you will, but if you want to see mountains you must go on top. Up and down, one beyond another, range bethe eye can reach, cliffs and crags cling to their sides, and glisten in the sun like so many sapphires and crystals. Round topped, pine-covered mountains, and narrow, green valleys undulated in the foreground, and were interspersed with jagged peaks and lakelets and brooks, while beyond and

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 324.)

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 a siter 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 Farmen, together with the sum of fifty cents is each animal contained in said notice."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending August 28, 1878.

Anderson County-G. W Goltra, Clerk MARE—Taken up by Arthur W. Austin, in Ruder Tp. June 39th, A. D. 1878, one dun mare, il hands high, sear on left side of the neck, black mane and tall, white etripe in the face, supposed to be 5 years old. Valued at \$15, 1878, one sorrel horse, six years, three white legs, white stripe in the face, branded on left shoulder D, has been treated for sweeney on both shoulders, about 15½ hands high, heavy built. Valued at \$50. HORSE COLT—Also, one two year-old horse colt, fron gray, a little dappled on the hips. Valued at \$30.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk HORSE-Taken up by John Bankstron, of Robinson Tp. (Kobinson r. O.) July 27th, 1878, one dark sorrel horse three white feet, star in forchead, snip on nose, supposed to be 8 years old. Valued at \$35.

Butler County—V P Brown, Clerk.

HORSKS—Taken up by F. X. Musty, Murdock '1p,
August 2nd, 1878, two horses, said horses are geldings, 8
years old, 14% hands high, color grey, no marks or brands.
Valued at \$40 each.

Cowley County-M G. Troup, Clerk. MULE-Taken up by G. W. Tharp, of Harvey Tp., July 15th, 1878, one dun mule, female, about 13 hands bigh, 7 years old, with B branded on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by William Lawler, of Sherman Tp, (Farlington P. O.) July 18th, 1873, one sorrel mare, about 15-4 hands high, some white hairs on the left ham, supposed to be about 12 years old, no brands. Appraised at

Johnson County-Jos. Martin. Clerk. HORSE COLT.—Taken up by George Mathers, of Aubry Tp. October 1st, 1877, one yellow horse colt, two years old, white mane and tail, white strip down its face. Valued at \$20. Rooks County-J. H. Mitchell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Johnson, of Stockton Tp. July 11th, 1878, one bay horse, 4 years old, and about 14 hands high, branded with the letter B on left shoulder. Valued at \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by P. H. McKanna, of Stockton July 10th, 1878, one bay horse, about 15 hands high, branded with the letter V on left shoulder. Valued at \$65.

Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk COLT—Taken up by Jessie Hewes, in Newbury Tp., nly 20th, one black stud colt, two years old, four white et, star in forchead, no other marks or brands visible, alued at \$20.

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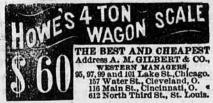
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prietor of the Kansas Farmer and present
Governor of Kansas.
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and I am gratified to know that you have secured so substantial goundation whereon to build as the Kansas
Kansas. No man more than yourself is fitted to the task
by the sympathy which comes of knowledge. As a practial farmer, you have rejoiced with them and suffered
with them; you have rejoiced with them and suffered
with them; you have held the plow in its even course, and
ben fellow feeling which makes us "wondrous kind"
should make your new field productive to publisher and
subscribers slike of substantial good.

From W. H. Smallwood. Ex Secretary of State prictor of the Kansas Farmer and present

subscribers afike of substantial good.

From W. H. Smallwood, Ex Secretary of State
I hope to find leisure to do some scribbling for Tux
FARMER. You start on your "new departure" of a week
ly issue under auspicious circumstances, and with trenchant truth you may easily win a large circulation, and a
corresponding influence among the producers of the west

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

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 323.) above rose the distant purple ridge of the

We stopped to look while the curtain was lifted, when suddenly the sound of thunder came up from a valley beneath us, and the bridegroom exclaimed, "Halloo! they are having a thunder storm downstairs, let's go on." And on we went, right into the face of the great white monster that actually rolled up hill to meet us, and looking back we saw another comingfrom the summit be hind us and in a moment more they met and we were circumscribed by forty feet of

The telegraph follows this part of the trail, and is supported just above the stones, for there are no tramps or children there to molest it, and there, too, we met five burros laden with wood for the signal station; it may interest some hewers of wood to know hat all the five have to make four trips to carry up a cord, and it was very light, porous wood that we saw corded up there, too.

At timber line, just before reaching the point where the trail turns to the north, we saw one of the saddest sights of the journey; a grove of several hundred trees and covering a few acres of ground, had all been killed and bleached until they looked like the skeletons of a battalion of old warriors. They were all about the same height and knotted and gnarled as if to give them strength to hold their precarious footing, and they all leaned up to the mountain's breast and stretched their twisted arms in that direction as if they would take hold and climb still higher. Now they are all dead and gray but not one has fallen; they struggled bravely in life and hold the fort

All along between these and the stone beds, we saw the most beautiful little starlike flowers, both pink and white of the same species, a tiny bell-shaped blue flower in clusters, and a somewhat larger yellow one, they are all moss-like plants and the flower stems are about an inch high.

Lower down the ground was fairly blue the charming views we had on Pike's Peak was from a bit of road just on the timber line and skirting an immense circular basin, deep and green and entirely surroundabout the same slope, making a remarkably regular bowl, how many feet it was to the while over it; we passed out of it through it was the same editor they had seen away cially an editor when he gets out doors after three or four years of sanctum work. As pitched over their heads. we left the back of Pike, the Lake House souri" watching for us with a luncheon of sandwiches, bless his heart! who would have thought it of the boy who "walked" away from home to see the world? We assure you, dear readers, the best wishes of the entire party were left with him and that he may reach home safely next summer. and become the brave and kind-hearted man he now promises, will be their prayer.

When we entered Iron Ute canon we never could tell, it must have been a little gully at first, or a broad depression over the top of the mountain, for we had been looking off without noticing our immediate surroundings for a while, when the guide said, "There are some beautiful falls just down there," and listening we heard the hurrying waters again. Directly we found ourselves on the brink of a waterfall, and looking down into the depth of the grandest and at the same time the most beautiful canon we saw in Colorado. For seven miles from that point to the celebrated Iron Ute Spring at Manitou, we followed the narrow track down its rugged sides, and gazed awestricken at its wonders. We were all tired when we entered it, for riding down is very much harder than riding up hill, but its magnificence rested us and recompensed us for everything; fatigue and cold and rain were all forgotten, and we were under the clouds then, so that we could see, it seemed, to the ends of the earth. A large stream of water descends that canon, and forms a great number of beautiful falls and pools and rapids, indeed, nothing of all the charming things to be seen in the mountains surpass-

es the water, it is so perfectly clear and pure. If the reader will bear in mind that the water descends over immense steps, or stairs, and that the trail was a continuous inclined plane, he will have a better idea of the ever-varying scenes which presented themselves to us. For a little while we would be on the margin of a flower-fringed, limpid stream, then it would fall in a cata leave us high above it on the little shelving

solid blocks of stone without a seam or a and cash expenditure in producing the crack as large as a small house, and piled | crop. one on top of another with marvelous regularity, considering that they had all rolled actively in progress, and notwithstanding down from the top, and sometimes in the the fact that the low price this year has greatest confusion. In many places they allowed no profit, there is little or no doubt were lying on the steep mountain side ap- but there will be an increased acreage of parently ready to slide the rest of the way down, if they were but touched, and once Occasionally a man is found who appreciwe had to bow our heads to pass under one ates the advantage and necessity for a loose, continually rolling gravel. We tention to special crops, and to stock-raiscould not see why it stayed there, and we ing; but the greater number learn but little are sure that some of these centuries its from experience. center of gravity will be upset.

Several times we crossed the stream, the canon, and it was not until we had uries it affords to its possessors. gone two or three miles, that the editor

Oh, the grandeur of that scene! Nothing see it, and it would lift up any soul. Two massive pillars of rock stood at the head. High upon either side the mountains rose and melted in the clouds. In the deep crevice between them the shining water ran and leaped in its succession of cascades. Fantastic rocks and grand pines covered the great slopes and gave them an indes-Once we saw the trail going up in front of us and disappearing behind a rock, extensions are underway. "From that rise," the artist exclaimed,

we will see the plains." A stronger light seemed to fill the canon beyond it, and we all raised eagerly to sea, looked as high in front of us as the largely. mountains were behind. The artist had with the harebell and the gentian. One of been to Europe, and he said he never saw anything in the Alps to equal that.

We looked through and over three miles of the canon yet, and the frame that is made for the ocean of level plains was the ed by high mountains rising from it at grandest that can be imagined. We have all seen cloud shadows on a meadow; there we saw hundreds of them. It was one bottom of it we have no idea, but we know great map of intricate patterns of light and everybody leaned a little toward old Pike shade changing and chasing each other. But we could only look as we hurried on a crack in the brim, and met a party going down, for the guide was urging the burros up who said they had heard us for a long all the time that we might get out of the time and knew by the amount of noise that canon before dark. They seemed to take no measure of time or place, for they would up in Estes' Park a week or two before, so stop when they were almost standing on you see it takes more than snow or hail and their heads to crop a thistle from the rain to subdue enthusiastic travelers, espe- mountain side, and we clinging to them with all our strength to keep from being

Near the mouth of the canon are the appeared below us, just under a ledge and finest pine trees that grow in the vicinity of is no neccessity to keep on raising scrub through some scattering trees, but will you Manitou. Sometimes they covered the stock. Provide good pastures of clover or believe it, we went straight down one hour whole side of the mountain from the water rye, and see to it that the feeding is well before we reached it, and there found "Mis- to the top, with a solid mass of green; the and regularly done. We think it a good tapering tips were picked out one above another, growing smaller and smaller as they receded and the trees diminished in size.

We do not find the luxuriant ferns there that grow in the wilds of the Alleghanys, but the verdure is very rich and green along the water in the lower part of the valley. The wild grasses and vines, especially the clematis and hop vines, are beautiful, and occasionally we saw a bed of small ferns under the rocks. It was so dark before we reached the carriage drive which extends a mile up the canon, that in several places we could not see the bottom of it, and could only imagine that we would find a lodgment some place if we went over.

As soon as we got down to the bed of the stream we began to see lights among the bushes, and to pass camps and white tents, and with nearly every party there was an urchin who had something to say about Pike's Peak. The new comers came out to watch our strange cavalcade pass. The tired donkeys actually jogged into a trot and took us up the streets of Manitou as if they were feeling their oats, of which they had not had a bite since we started. We dismissed them there with many thanks and took a carriage to Colorado Springs.

When we looked up to Pike's Peak the next morning, nearly twenty miles away, we could not even envy him the sight of of a rich, sweet flavor, and some of the trees that cloudless sunrise he had given us so are actually bending to the ground with

LETTER FROM WICHITA.

Great inconvenience and annoyance is being experienced here from the inability of the rail road company to furnish a sufficient number of cars to move the wheat promptly. Not only are all of the elevators crowded to full capacity, but every vacant room all over the city has been filled by farmers who could not find sale for their grain on the day they arrived with it. Of course such a condition of affairs is unforract to the bottom of a rocky cavern, and tunate, as it is human nature and business custom for buyers to take advantage of such

In the bottom of that canon there were is sadly needed as a return for his labor

The preparations for another crop are wheat sown as compared with last year. that overhung the trail and was resting on more diversified product and is giving at-

I have seen very choice fruit-peaches, grapes and melons here, and the local marsometimes fording it and sometimes on ket is liberally supplied with them all, inrustic, arched bridges, but always at the dicating that the earlier settlers appreciated foot of a fall, so that we could not see up the value of the orchard aside from the lux-

The city of Wichita is decidedly alive with called out, "Can you hold on tight and business-more so than any place I have seen for the past five years. Eight elevators are now in operation, and the ninth, can ever picture it. To know it one must rather a small affair, will be receiving the coming week. The elevators at the city mills are now being refitted to adapt them for a forwarding and grain trade, which will add about 40,000 bushels to the aggregate storage capacity of export grain. New bins are also in course of construction at the Wichita Elevator, adding 20,000 bushels to the present capacity of 27,000 bushcribable richness of coloring. Over and els. Every merchant is happy in the enover again this panorama was repeated, joyment of a lively trade. New dwellings, ever varying and enchanting and awful. some of them quite pretentious, are being erected, and several new store houses and

The prospects for a successful county fair to commence Sept. 24th, were never brighter and the management are hopeful of cleaning up an indebtedness of about catch the first glimpse. Yes, there they \$900 this season. The premium list is liblay, stretching away towards Kansas, until eral and they are proposing a number of the horizon, like the vanishing line of the novel features which will no doubt "draw"

THE PROSPECT FOR HOGS.

A. D. from Champaign, Ill., gives his opinion through the Journal of Agriculture that the low price of hogs this season has discouraged a good many farmers, and many will abandon hog-raising altogether; especially in this case with beginners, who made a start when hogs were worth five and six cents a pound. To raise hogs and sell at two to three cents a pound dampens their ardor, and they at once resolve that there is no money in hogs, and conclude to try some other branch of farming. Now our advice to all such persons is to stick to the hogs, and try to improve on the present method of feeding, and lessen the cost o production as much as possible.

This may be done in various ways. you have not the best breeds, do not lose and time to stock up with improved animals. The present prices of thoroughbred hogs is within the reach of all, and there rule to adopt that hogs should weigh 180 to 200 pounds at six months old, or about a pound a day from birth. If your hogs will not do this, either you have not good stock or your feeding is not of the right order.

Do not keep more hogs than you can care for properly. It is much easier to take care of a small number and keep them thriving, and the gross weight in the end FALL SALES OF SHORT-HORNS. will usually be the greatest, even though the number be much less.

Low prices of hog products increase the consumption, which in turn has a tendency to raise the price. There is a steady increase in the demand from Europe, and, all things considered, we think the outlook very encouraging, and those who stick to the business will surely make money out of

Many of the farmers in Nemaha county have already commenced cutting their corn. The editor of the Pottawatomie county Journal speaks of a plum patch he has visited in that neighborhood. He says:

"In this 'plum patch,' it is safe to say that 500 bushels could be gathered at the present time, besides many trees that were full have ripened and gone. There are several different varieties; some very large yellow their load of fruit.

The weather is most too dry. . . . Wheat sowing is the topic now. Farmers are about half through sowing and are putting in more acres than ever before Grasshoppers are rather scaresome to the Cow creek farmers just now, for they are paying them a visit and bringing their numerous family with them. We hope they will not tarry long .- Rice County Gazette.

J. M. Brining sold and delivered on the Rattlesnake this week, two hundred head of sheep, three and four years old, at \$2.50 per head. He has eighteen hundred and fifty head yet in his flock, all in splendid path, looking dizzily into the depths and wonderingly at the towering rocks above. | custom for buyers to take advantage of such an opportunity to depress prices. It will will yet prove a profitable investment.—

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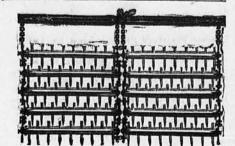
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brayed from the subscriber, in March, 1873, one fair sized, well built, two-year-old sorrel filly, white spot in face, and white feet on right side. The above reward will be given for information leading to her recovery. Address. J. Q. COWEE, Grand Haven, Osage County, Kansas.



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