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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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### DISEASES OF SWINE.

Dr. A. G. Chase, of Kansas, in a recent letter to the St. Louis Republican, says:

There is, perhaps, a disease that affects swine that may be properly called cholera, but extended and somewhat minute examination almost convinces me that it is exceedingly uncommon, and when found may be treated somewhat successfully upon the same plan that Asiatic cholera is treated, to wit, alteratives, stimulants, nitrates and narcotics, and the only prophylactic or preventive treatment that will avail anything is of a hygienic nature.

If the above be true, if epidemics of hog cholera be of rare occurrence, how do we explain the fearful loss of hogs in the past two years throughout the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys? I reply, from three distinct and different causes, exclusive of possible cases of cholera. First, malarial; second, pneumonia; third, worms; and the latter is, I believe, responsible for the greatest loss, but in two different ways.

Recent post-mortem examinations satisfy me that in this section hogs are considerably affected by malarial disease, the proof of which I find in the enlarged spleen, and some few symptoms before death.

Pneumonia, or lung fever, is a very considerable cause of disease, and is in a large majority of cases fatal. It is a disease that will be recognized by any competent physician, and successfully treated, if they will add to the ordinary symptoms stertorous breathing, with heaving of the flanks, which farmers generally denominate thumps. The pulse of the hog may be felt where the facial artery crosses the lower jaw, or, it very fat, by a small artery at the base of the ear.

I have treated it successfully with 40-drop doses of tinct. aconite leaves every four hours, with somewhat extensive scarification over the region of the lungs, especially between and behind the fore legs. But, as I have stated, the most considerable fatality among swine in this section comes, I am satisfied, from worms. Of these there are several different varieties that infest hogs, the most if not all of them having a counterpart in the human. There are perhaps two notable exceptions—one, the worm that infests the leaf lard around the kidneys; the other, a worm that inhabits the small intestines, is frequently found in the stomach and may be identical with the *ascaris vermicularis*, although the specimens we have examined from the hog are fully three times the size of those from the human.

I have not the inclination nor would your space permit me to go into extended descriptions of the different worms, nor indeed is it necessary, as the symptoms and treatment may be classed under two heads. From those that are found in the bowels we have loss of appetite, a feverish condition, the hair becoming loose in consequence, and often vomiting and purging.

The blood becomes afflicted with the imperfect digestion; sometimes a pustular eruption appears upon the skin; the hog runs down and dies in from six to twenty days seemingly from pure inanition. There is a belief current that some of these worms perforate the stomach and bowels under certain conditions. I have not as yet satisfied myself upon this point. If they do, death would probably result

more quickly than when caused from pure force of numbers.

These worms are often found in astonishing numbers, and were we compelled to keep hogs until four or five years old before marketing, we doubt if one in five would live unless the worms were removed. Can it be done? Yes! easily. Salt the hogs regularly, but don't give it with ashes, as is the custom. All alkalies tend to weaken the coats of the stomach and should only be given as a medicine and for a specific purpose. Don't give copperas (sulph. ferri) for worms. It is inert and makes the teeth sore. Silt the ashes and give the charcoal freely or keep stone-coal by them. Each month give a tablespoonful of *cape aloes* to each grown hog every morning for three or four mornings, or give one of the patent vermifuges that you know to be effective in the human; they will operate as well in the hog, or the bruised end of the Jerusalem oak, which grows in many parts of the West, may be given with effect.

The kidney worm, as it is called, operates in a different way, and must be treated differently. It produces an irritation about the kidneys; the water becomes high-colored; the hog gets weak in the loins, and very often breaks down entirely. Turpentine is usually effective, given in tablespoonful doses each day for two or three days, and then at intervals of a week rub the loins with the same.

I think, Mr. Editor, that you are correct in saying that "some organized effort must be made by the States or by the nation to ascertain the cause and cure of these epidemics." Within the past six weeks here in a space of not more than four miles square, at least \$7,000 dollars' worth of hogs have been lost and it still goes on.

I am satisfied there is no necessity for this. A little observation and practical common-sense would save many if not all, and a commission, to go from neighborhood to neighborhood, composed of scientific men of good sense to observe and collate facts; to give counsel to farmers and to interest local physicians in the matter, would save thousands upon thousands of dollars to the hog-raising sections.

The offering of \$10,000 or any other sum for a specific is nonsense. Specifics for the cure of any disease don't grow on bushes the fathers of medicine thought they had a specific for that vulgar disease, the itch, in sulphur, but any country doctor can prove to you that it is a mistake, and we believe that is the only case where specific properties have been claimed for the cure of disease from the time of Hippocrates down. I am yours, etc., A. G. CHASE.

### FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

NO. XXXVIII.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

#### MAPLE-WORMS.

The pest of our ornamental trees, the maple-worm, I observed, had defoliated the trees most effectually in the cities of Lawrence and Ottawa. To the northwest of Lawrence the maple trees had not been visited, and the same remark will apply to other localities in the vicinity of my residence; the first crop of caterpillars were not as numerous as in former years; the second crop which is frequently the most destructive, did make their appearance. What are the climatic influences which cause this change?

It is the determination of many to cut down their maple trees. Would it not be better to wait a little longer? In Illinois, a few years since, the maple-worm was as great a nuisance as it has been in Lawrence, Ottawa and other towns for the last few years, but it has disappeared entirely. Again, five years ago the tent-caterpillar infested our orchards; they were numerous throughout the eastern tier of counties, for the last three years they may be said to have disappeared. These facts are worthy of consideration. What kind of forest trees shall we plant in place of the soft maple? We asked a friend in Lawrence who had concluded to cut down his maple trees; he replied "the elm." This is no doubt a hardy tree and makes a beautiful shade, but let any one travel over the country from Lawrence to Iola and he will notice there is a new insect enemy which has, within the last three years, multiplied so enormously that I know of no section of country that is entirely exempt from its ravages. I allude to what some call the silk-caterpillar—I do not know the technical name—but this caterpillar, in my opinion, is more to be dreaded than the maple-worm, for it takes up its quarters in every forest tree position beside it, resting on the right knee,

which has been transplanted: osage orange, walnut, willow, mulberry, oak, cottonwood, apples, pears, and cherries; the prized elm is an especial favorite. The only tree in which I have not seen its web is the *Allanhus*.

From present indications this new species of caterpillar promises to be equally as annoying to the lover of ornamental trees as the maple-worm; maybe in a few years it will disappear as the tent-caterpillar has done.

I merely make these suggestions in behalf of the maple tree, which is at this hour, unfortunately under par. Hasty action is sometimes attended with loss. About 12 or 14 years since a very severe frost occurred in the early part of October, while the foliage was as green as midsummer. One of my neighbors cut down all his fine peach orchard into stove wood, because the wood of the trees was injured by the frost. All remonstrances were in vain. The same year I had trees of the same age, location similar, high prairie; most survived and bore peaches for many years; even this year a few of the same peach trees produced peaches which would have brought a dollar and a quarter in the Lawrence market; a very good illustration of the result of hasty action.

#### SHEARING SHEEP.

To be a first-rate sheep shearer is an accomplishment not enjoyed by every man who pretends to understand the art. Great annoyance, and often serious loss, results to the owners of large flocks compelled to depend upon itinerant shearers, who periodically turn up in the great wool-growing centres. Usually receiving pay according to the number of animals sheared, the effort of such men is to crowd through as many as possible, without regard to the style of the work, interest of the owner, or comfort of the sheep. A very little carelessness results in leaving sufficient wool on a sheep, in unsightly ridges, and about the head, flanks and legs, to more than counterbalance the cost of shearing. In thickly settled neighborhoods the convenience from this class of workmen is not so apparent, for two reasons: 1st. The flocks are not so large as to render necessary the employment of much outside labor; and, 2d. Such help as is required can be secured from the families of neighbors who have learned to do their work well, by reason of having a direct interest in the result, and whose integrity is a guaranty that no advantage will be taken.

It will always be found to the interest of the flockmaster to employ known and reliable men, at fair wages, in preference to itinerants at any price; and to the end that such reliable assistance may be always at his command, he will find it well to encourage, by needed instructions as well as fair pay, the sons of his neighbors to acquire the art of sheep shearing. Like swimming, sheep shearing can only be learned by practice. The swimming-master may repeat his rules for position of body and movement of arms and legs during an entire winter's course of lectures, but when getting his neophytes into the water, in the spring-time, will find them without the nerve and skill requisite for keeping their heads above water. So will the well-lectured novice at sheep shearing find himself equally "at sea" when first attempting the practical application of any rules he may have read or heard, unaccompanied by actual experiment. The sheep will rebel against the situation, the shearer will refuse to recognize the line of demarcation between fleece and flesh, by turns exacting too little of the one and too much of the other, until the kicks and struggles of the tortured animal, and bad workmanship on the part of the shearer, result in giving the shearing floor the appearance of a well-trodden snow-pla'. A few general rules may be laid down for guidance of the beginner; but only through patient and intelligent application and practical experiment will come the dexterity, precision, neatness, ease of movement and calmness of nerve, which combine to make the accomplished sheep shearer. With these will come other knowledge, which, though of secondary importance, can be turned to good account; such as the ability to determine by touch, or by sight, such animals as will be most easily sheared, and the several positions combining the comfort of the sheep with the convenience of the shearer—for the sheep will not long remain quiet when held in a cramped position or otherwise uncomfortable position.

As to the position of the shearer, the number is pretty evenly divided between those for who place the sheep on the floor, and take up its quarters in every forest tree position beside it, resting on the right knee, and those who use a bench 12 to 18 inches high, on which the sheep is laid, the shearer standing beside it. In both instances the left knee is used for bracing the body, and for supporting the sheep in the several positions necessary for exposing all parts of the body in position for the shears. Nor is there any nearer approach to unanimity in the manner of first opening the fleece. Some lay the sheep prone on its left side, and placing the shears near the right flank, pointed toward the fore legs, first shear the belly; then placing the animal on its rump, with feet projecting outward and head bent over the shearer's left knee, proceed to shear the neck, head and legs, afterwards shearing the sides, letting the fleece roll off in a snowy sheet at the rump. Others first open the fleece at the neck, then shear the belly and legs, while the sheep is held in position on its rump, and afterwards proceed to clear the sides and back. The preference for any of the several plans, as well as the choice of working on the floor or on a bench, may safely be left to the taste or caprices of the shearer, after due experiment, or be determined by the necessities of the surroundings, provided the result is good work. The main fleece should always come off whole—which implies that the sheep has been well handled, else its struggles would have torn the fleece into fragments. The belly wool, and the portions from the head and neck, will be separate. These, with the trimmings from flanks and legs, belong with the fleece, and, if in proper condition, should be rolled inside it.

To sum up—the principal requisites for an accomplished shearer are—a steady hand, good temper, patience, an honest determination to do well whatever is attempted; good shears, kept in the best order; clean surroundings. These, with practice, which will bring knowledge of minor details, will eventuate in results of which any man may feel a pardonable pride, as the number of first-rate shearers is by no means large in proportion to the multitude of pretenders.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

#### ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

In the spring of 1871, N. N. Osborne planted out, in three or four different orchards, 15,000 pear trees; 8,000 of these trees were planted on a forty acre tract seven miles west of Lawrence. The site selected was where one of the spurs of the Santa Fe ridge juts off into the Wakarusa Valley.

The highest point is limestone rock which slopes, at first quite rapidly and then more gently, to both the east and the north. Here the soil is a deep alluvium or wash from the higher lands.

Twelve hundred of the trees are dwarf, headed very low, and were planted ten feet apart. The varieties are Dutchess d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne de Jersey, the balance of the orchard are standards, and one planted 16 by 16 feet. These trees were headed at from three to four feet. This the proprietor now regrets as the trunks of the trees are so much more liable to sun-scauld on the southwest side; though in that direction there has been no trouble here for three years.

The largest of these trees now stand at from fifteen to eighteen feet in height and are six inches in diameter. Blight has never troubled this orchard till the past season; about one hundred of the trees are now affected, some of them being entirely dead. This seems to be confined mostly to the trees on the richest ground. This year the fruit crop in this orchard is a failure, though the trees, generally, are in very good condition.

Of the standards there are fifteen to twenty varieties. The leading ones, however, are the Bartlett, Flemish Beauty and Howell. This orchard has, every year, been cultivated in corn, and is under the care of A. M. Ellis. The other pear orchards of Mr. Osborne were planted in about the same way and present about the same appearance.

On farms adjoining these, are the vineyards of Geo. Benson & H. E. Stone. There are about 10,000 vines which are planted on an eastern slope, and directly below the outcropping of the rock. Like all the vineyards in the county early in the season the fruit was troubled with the rot. The grapes that matured, however, were the best that were to be found in our section, producing about half a crop, or two tons per acre. The vines are planted seven by seven feet; a large number of varieties have at different times been planted of which the Concord is the most reliable. Vineyards in good condition, and growth of wood this year, heavy. P. P. PHILLIPS.

#### KANSAS FAIRS.

##### DICKINSON COUNTY.

The Michigan Colony Fair, for the township of Ridge, took place last Saturday, September 15th, 1877. The fair was held at the Michigan school house, some sixteen miles southeast of Enterprise. Some fine seedling peaches, grown by Mr. Martin Pease, were exhibited; also some luscious grapes from his farm. Tomatoes as large as turnips, apples equal to any country's, beautiful bouquets arranged by deft fingers, and numerous other things prepared by the ladies themselves. Leaving here we stepped into the grain and vegetable department. Cabbages! yes larger than any Yankee pumpkin yet invented; ears of corn almost sufficient in length for telegraph poles; sweet potatoes and beets that cannot be beaten in any eastern land; millet, California corn, watermelons, wh-ah, and we can't tell what all were profusely displayed, showing unmistakably that Kansas and Ridge township soil in particular, is capable of big things when it comes to practical agriculture. The department for stock was well represented, and demonstrated that the people were improving the various breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine.—*Kansas Gazette, Dickinson Co.*

##### THE BAXTER FAIR.

Up to the time of our going to press, the reports from the Fair at Baxter are very encouraging. More than double the amount of entries have been made to any previous year. Larger crowds are in attendance, and everything is passing off pleasantly and profitably. Next week we will have a more extended report.—*Cherokee Co., Courier*.

##### JACKSON COUNTY.

The fruit display is splendid. Among the contributors to this department is W. D. Barnett, who exhibits 36 varieties of apples, 1 of peaches, 1 of almonds and 1 of grapes. Jacob Hixon shows 23 varieties of apples. J. W. Williams, 36 varieties of apples, 4 of pears, 4 of grapes, 1 of upland cranberries and one of peaches. A. Dodson, 36 varieties of apples. George Coleman, 10 varieties of apples, 2 of pears, 1 of crab apples, and 1 of quinces. Thomas Miner, a sample each, of very fine pears, peaches and apples. M. M. Beck, 13 varieties of apples, raised from trees set out in 1871, on a single town lot, less than a quarter of an acre. J. L. Williams, J. Shoup and others also had some fine fruit on exhibition.

We have not time or space in this issue to speak of the machinery or the stock on exhibition. We will simply say that the stock display promises to be the largest and best ever made in the county.—*Holton Recorder*.

##### GREENWOOD COUNTY.

There will be a good display at the present Fair, but not nearly so large as the crop of this year would furnish it a greater interest. The annual Fair ought to be a time for general meeting by all our people, and a showing of the products of the year. There were 350 entries made by Wednesday morning.—*Eureka Herald*.

#### CONTRACTION.

At the meeting of the Social Science Association, recently held at Nashville, Mr. S. B. Crittenden of Brooklyn, took it upon himself to say "The folly of those who contend that more greenbacks are needed to relieve distress is shown by the fact that more greenbacks are now in circulation than when the panic commenced in 1873."

Mr. Crittenden could have had but one object in the above statement, namely, to affirm that the volume of the currency has not been contracted. He uses the term "greenback" to avoid, in a technical sense, the statement of a point-blank falsehood. But the adroitness of his statement will be detected at once.

The items that made up the volume of circulating medium on the first day of January 1866, as near as can be determined, were as follows:

|                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| United States notes.....          | \$ 433,160,569 |
| Fractional currency.....          | 35,344,743     |
| National bank notes.....          | 213,754,150    |
| Compound interest notes.....      | 217,244,160    |
| Temporary loan certificates.....  | 107,148,713    |
| Certificates of indebtedness..... | 84,538,991     |
| Treasury five per cent notes..... | 1,504,029      |
| State bank notes.....             | 13,491,647     |
| Seven-thirties.....               | 329,040,000    |
| Total.....                        | 1,999,986,807  |

The item of compound interest notes \$217,024,160, and the seven-thirties \$329,000,000, making \$1,047,024,160, are ignored by these trimmers as being currency. But the facts are that they were issued as money in denominations of ten dollars and upwards, and circulated as such right along as every business man knows.

The following table will give a tolerably accurate understanding of the volume of currency at different dates, as follows:

| Years.    | Paper money.    | Population. | Paper money per capita. |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1865..... | \$1,651,382,373 | 34,809,281  | \$47.42                 |
| 1866..... | 1,999,702,736   | 35,537,148  | 56.76                   |
| 1867..... | 1,390,414,677   | 36,269,502  | 38.68                   |
| 1868..... | 817,109,778     | 37,016,949  | 22.38                   |
| 1869..... | 750,025,959     | 37,773,800  | 19.85                   |
| 1870..... | 740,039,179     | 38,528,371  | 19.19                   |
| 1871..... | 734,214,774     | 39,750,072  | 18.47                   |
| 1872..... | 736,449,012     | 40,978,607  | 17.97                   |
| 1873..... | 738,201,749     | 42,245,110  | 17.48                   |
| 1874..... | 729,031,589     | 43,550,716  | 17.89                   |
| 1875..... | 778,176,230     | 44,886,745  | 17.89                   |
| 1876..... | 735,328,822     | 46,284,814  | 15.89                   |
| 1877..... | 696,443,384     | 47,714,329  | 14.60                   |

Our readers will do well to cut these tables out and paste them on a card or in a pass book so as to be easy of access.—*St. Louis Journal of Agriculture*.

## Horticulture.

## IS THERE A DESCENDING SAP?

Mr. Andrew Murray of London, from personal observations and experiments, has come to the conclusion that there is no descending flow of sap whatever. The leaf, he thinks, elaborates the materials necessary to its own structure and to enable it to fulfill the special functions with which it is charged; which are mainly those of a very powerful pumping apparatus. When there is more material produced than is required for the leaf, instead of being distributed and sent back to the rest of the plant, it is, according to his view, "carried past the petiole and employed in making more leaves."

Whereas, therefore, it is generally held that the manufactured products of the leaf are drafted upwards, downwards, sideways, according as circumstances necessitate or requirements dictate, he believes that wherever they are once elaborated, they remain; that each structure and each element, when once dealt with (elaborated), has a particular function for which it is fitted, and a particular post which it does not quit, and that it cannot be sent, like a "handy man," to do odd jobs in different parts of the plant, or to give additional force where more strength is needed.

According to the theory which is at the present time accepted by vegetable physiologists, the action of the carbonic acid which the leaves decompose the carbonic acid which the leaves absorb from the atmosphere, releasing the oxygen and retaining the carbon. In this way, the plant purifies the atmosphere which is vitiated by animal exhalations and combustion, while at the same time it supplies itself with a vital constituent of its growth.

Now, Mr. Murray admits that carbonic acid may be "broken up" by the leaves, though he disputes the power of light to effect the chemical changes. But he believes the carbon so treated received from the roots and not from the atmosphere and that, therefore, the idea of its descending from the leaves and supplying the plant with carbon, is an absolute impossibility.

We cannot here describe the principal experiment which Mr. Murray details as proof of the validity of his theory. But he mentions a familiar illustration which he deems better proof than any evolved from his labored experiments. He says: "We know that the stock has certain properties differing from those of the clover. We all know that the properties of the stock affect the clover. They are carried up into its system, but those of the clover are not carried down into the stock. If the theory of descent and wandering and mixing of the sap were true, the qualities of the clover ought to descend just as much as those of the stock ascend, but they do not."

The *Gardener's Chronicle*, after giving six columns of its space to the address of Mr. Murray (delivered before a scientific committee) remarks in one paragraph that comes from his pen is worthy of respect—and, again, that if his views were accepted, they would negative all that has been laboriously acquired by chemists and vegetable physiologists from Priestley downwards.

That the present theory of vegetable physiologists upon this subject is not entirely satisfactory, will not, we think, be disputed. There is many an effect for which it cannot assign a manifest cause—there are many doubts to be cleared up and minor errors to be swept away. Perhaps, while searching for these defective members, we shall discover that the body itself is defective and that it needs to be born again. The advent of any theory, however well supported by facts or circumstantial testimony, that upsets one that has long been cherished, even though it sprang from chimeras—is generally the butt of all the scientific guns of the scientific world. But as "all the d-d-d's in the land, couldn't make humpty-dumpty stand," so, where there is a spark of truth, the whole magazine of scientific powder is ineffectual to put it out. And, somehow, though we scarcely presume to entertain any opinion upon so abstruse a question, we yet believe—all to ourselves—that there is a spark of truth in Mr. Murray's new doctrine.—*Rural New Yorker*.

## ROSES IN POTS.

The ever-blooming roses are best for house culture in pots, because they bloom quicker and more continuously than any of the others, and besides their style and habit of growth is more bushy and better adapted to the purpose. They can be kept nicely with other growing plants, and with proper attention to their requirements will bloom freely.

**Pots.**—Do not use too large pots—if possible, not more than three or four-inch. The rule is, one size larger than the plants have been grown in. The smaller the pot—provided, of course, it is large enough to contain the plant—the quicker and stronger it will start. It is very difficult to get a small plant to live and grow in a large pot. A rose will not bloom much till the pot is well filled with roots, therefore small pots facilitate quick bloom. If the pots are old they should first be thoroughly washed. If new they should be soaked in water, otherwise they will absorb the moisture from the plant.

**Soil.**—Have good rich soil—mellow and friable. That made from old decomposed sods is best. If manure is used, it should be old and thoroughly composted. Fresh manure is injurious.

**How to Pot.**—Put some bits of broken crockery, charcoal, or other similar material, in the bottom of each pot to facilitate drainage, then enough fine earth to raise the plant to a proper height. It should not be much deeper than it was before. Next put in the plant and spread out its roots as near their natural position as possible; then fill in fine earth and press down firmly with the hand. When done, the pot should not be quite full; a little space is needed for water.

**Water.**—When first potted water thoroughly—and if the sun is strong, shade for a few days—and then give full light and air—though the plant should not be allowed to wither for want of water; the earth should get moderately dry before watering again. Too much water is worse than not enough. Very little water is needed until the plant starts to grow.

**Re-potting.**—If the plant should get too large for the pot it can be shifted into a larger one at any time. You can tell if it needs shifting by turning the plant and ball out into your hand; if the earth is full of roots, matted and protruding against the sides of the pot, it can be re-potted at once. To do this rest the ball in the middle of the new pot, taking care to place it no deeper than it was before, then fill in the earth all around and settle it well to the bottom.

**Why Roses Drop their Leaves.**—We are asked why roses sometimes drop their leaves after potting? We cannot tell certainly

unless we knew all their circumstances. It may result from too large a pot, too much water, or other causes—in any case, the best remedy is perfect rest. Keep the plant quite dry until new leaves begin to appear, then water sparingly; the earth in the pots should not remain soaked, but should dry out rapidly if plants are making a good growth.

A plant is in health when all its parts are in good working order, and established under favorable conditions of growth—but when taken up and removed these conditions are unavoidably changed, and time is required to accommodate itself to the change. When reset, the plant commences at once to repair damages and prepare for growth—first, new roots push out, then gradually new leaves are formed. The old leaves being adapted to the old conditions, cannot usually be sustained by the limited quantity of nutriment the young roots are able to supply, so there being no use for them they drop and fall.

But do not be impatient—wait—nature is at work. New leaves will clothe the plants as fast as the roots can supply material. Beautiful flowers will follow, and the plant is established in its new home.

**General Treatment.**—The conditions most favorable for growing roses in pots are good, rich soil, plenty of sunshine—early morning sun is best when it can be had—reasonable and regular heat, and moderate moisture. The temperature may range from 40 to 45 degrees at night to 60 or 70 degrees in the daytime. Plants should be washed or sprinkled frequently in blood warm water; the leaves should be kept clear and bright—dust is injurious. If troubled with weak lime water or very weak tobacco water.—*Dingee and Cynard's Rose Culture*.

## Agriculture.

## HARROWING SOWN GRAIN.

The *American Agriculturist* furnishes in a late number some useful suggestions on harrowing fall and spring grain, which induces us to offer a few additional remarks on the subject, mostly the result of many years of experiment. The writer in the *Agriculturist* describes the process by which a field of oats was harrowed seven times with a common harrow, with manifest advantage. The ground was a light and sandy alluvium, plowed the previous autumn. A part of the field was top-dressed with compost before sowing the oats, and the remainder immediately afterwards. The last mentioned top-dressing seemed to answer best, as it served as a mulch at the time the oats were coming up, and was better pulverized and mixed with the soil. The common heavy harrow being used, its first passing tore out some plants of the oats and buried others; but care being taken to run the teeth in the same tracks every time, less disturbance occurred subsequently. The teeth cut furrows, and ranged the plants somewhat as if sowed with a drill. The weeds were killed wholesale. The crop was sowed about the middle of April, and the harrowing took place at irregular intervals between May 2d and June 12th. The weeds were well cleared out by these several operations, and the last one buried and destroyed a crop of purslane just making its appearance at the surface. The oats were then a foot high, and were much flattened down by the harrow.

We are not informed what the increase was in the amount of the crop consequent on the seven harrowings, as the oats had not been cut, and no estimate. As all the field appears to have been treated alike, there was probably no means of learning the amount of increase effected.

Loosening the surface or breaking the crust, as most farmers are aware, generally contributes to a strong increase in growth. The old practice of cultivating corn and hoeing the plants by hand, has always proved an advantage, even where there were no weeds to destroy. Greater benefit is derived from frequent hoe culture. Farmers who have passed the cultivator between the rows once a week, from the time the corn was a few inches high till so large as to brush the passing horse's back, have estimated the increase of their crops from this treatment, from twelve to twenty bushels per acre. This principle applies alike to other plants, and the European practice of cultivating the drills of wheat has proved its advantage. But the labor of working in drills is much greater than cultivating broadcast. Hence the advantage of sweeping with a harrow over the whole surface. A common heavy harrow does not work so well as one much lighter and with more numerous teeth. Its action would be still more unfavorable on other soil than alluvium. Our own experiments have been made with different implements, and among others with the smoothing harrow. It has the advantage over the common heavy harrow, in not requiring the care, mentioned by the writer we have referred to, necessary in running the teeth in the previous furrows made by the teeth. Indeed it is better not to run in the same tracks, but to sweep broadcast and crosswise, leaving a smooth, even surface. This treatment kills the young weeds that are just coming up, and the teeth pass among the plants without injury to them. It thus accomplishes much more at one harrowing than the heavy harrow, and seven passages are not necessary. In one case we ran the harrow twice when the young oats were about four and seven inches high, sowing clover seed the last time. To prevent injury to the growth of the clover about one-half the usual amount of oats was sown as seed. One-half the field was treated in this way, and the other half was not harrowed at all after sowing. The crop should have been measured, to give the difference accurately, but it was not. A neighboring farmer, however, estimated after a careful examination of the oats while standing, that the harrowing increased the crop as three is to two, the best portion being over sixty bushels per acre. The

clover on this part was better than on the other. Other experiments have given a similar but less striking result.

We have harrowed wheat four times at intervals—the first as soon as the ground was dry enough in spring, and afterward till the crop was fifteen inches high. The last harrowing did not prostrate the wheat, nor injure it. Clover seed was sown at the last passing, and succeeded well. The result of a number of experiments in harrowing wheat, was an increase of the crop from five to ten bushels per acre. The longest and fullest heads of wheat we ever saw, were on such a harrowed portion.

The cultivation of wheat in drills, and especially where hand-hoeing is practiced, is attended with much more labor and expense than by broadcast harrowing, and it cannot be so effectual, as the harrow teeth pass closely between all portions of the stools, and make effectual work. We see no necessity, therefore, of adopting the practice of cultivation between the drills. This work may be done much more cheaply and better broadcast.

There is one point in connection with this mode of cultivating sown crops, which seems to be misunderstood. It is commonly supposed that to seed timothy with wheat, it must be sown in spring at the last harrowing. If seeded at the time the wheat is sown, it will be usually quite large enough by early spring to withstand, without injury, any scratching of the teeth of the smoothing harrow, which will rather benefit it than injure it, in the same way that corn, cabbage and wheat are benefited by stirring the surface.

The most effectual or most profitable and successful culture of crops, as adapted to the wants of American management, requires rapid as well as thorough execution. Thumb-and-finger management cannot stand before the broad sweep of labor-saving machines. The single or one-horse cultivator must give place to the implement which works two or three rows at a time. The single drill for planting, although more rapid than planting with the hand-hoe, will not meet the wants of farmers so well as the two-horse machine which plants two or three rows of corn at a time. And especially important is it to keep the surface of the land finely pulverized as well as free from weeds by some means which shall sweep the whole surface cheaply and frequently, pulverizing the young weeds as their first green points come to the light, or even sooner, in the manner we have already briefly mentioned. One thing is certain—that the common practice of sowing grain broadcast or in drills, and then leaving the surface undisturbed for months, or through autumn, winter and spring, for the crust to harden, or for weeds to spring up and grow without hindrance, will not satisfy the improved farming of this country in future years. The surface must be kept clean and mellow—weeds eradicated in their incipient stages, and a mellow surface provided for the more rapid and healthy development of the growing crop.—*Country Gentleman*.

## Farm Stock.

## FEEDING FOR BEEF.

Feeding cattle must in the future be made an accessory of all grain or mixed farming. Dairying, grain and cattle raising, and special cultures, will undoubtedly form the three chief divisions of agriculture in the future. This is made necessary by the course of events, some of which are the gradual change of the soil from its new condition to one in which it must be fed systematically and scientifically; the increasing popular demand for meat, dairy products, and other choice domestic supplies, which are needed in a community whose manner of life is improving year by year, and also by the necessity of conducting our industries in a very economical manner, so as to meet the present active competition. All these events, with others, to which we need not refer, are combining to force farmers to feed live-stock and make beef, mutton, pork, and poultry, of a high quality. Grain must be grown. There must be wheat, oats, barley, and corn, to supply the markets. But we can no longer grow these in a haphazard, slipshod manner, but only in a regular skillful rotation with grass, green crops and roots interchanged and liberal manuring is the first necessity for all these. We cannot afford to waste straw, chaff, or fodder, nor can we sell roots in any quantity, because of their bulk, and also for the reason that, except for feeding bees, sheep, pigs, and cows, nobody wants them. It is needless to explain further to the farmer who has gone through some years' experience in growing grass or grains, how this necessity is rapidly forcing him to change his methods. There are some who have adopted the new order of things, and are satisfied with the results; there are others, however, who not seeing, or refusing to perceive, the pinch they are in, are going on in the old way, year by year growing poorer, more diseased, and more given to complaining that "farming don't pay any longer." The trouble is not in their business, but in their poor management of it. We have frequently spoken of the need for better work, for higher culture, for enlarged yields, and for the most economical and skillful management. How to reach these, is the point, that they are necessary is nowhere disputed. We see plainly, that it is only by choosing the most desirable branch of farming, suited for particular soils, locations, and other controlling circumstances, and sticking to this; bringing to the chosen business all the study, skill, patience, and capital, that

may be needed. We emphasize capital, because without this, all the rest are unavailing. A farmer without capital is a slave; with it, he has the means of utilizing all his other forces, or capabilities, to the utmost. No man now can be a farmer without sufficient capital, any more than he can be a banker, a merchant or a manufacturer. A man may go on to the prairie or into the woods upon a fresh homestead with very little capital, and worry out a poor living, but he sells himself to the Government for five years for this privilege, and for that time, until he has the patent for his land in his hand, he is not a free man, but is in bonds; but to go into the business of farming profitably, capital is needed. When the particular branch is chosen, not from fancy, because this will not do, for there are dairy farms and grain farms, one of which will not suit the other business; and there are milk farms and market farms in the vicinity of cities, that can be carried on nowhere else, and upon which other sorts of farming to be chosen must be that which can be most profitably carried on under the circumstances and in the locality. Grain growing and mixed farming, including the rearing or purchasing and feeding of live-stock, must necessarily form the largest branch of agricultural industry. As we have said, the one cannot be conducted alone, but must be assisted by the other. It comes then to be a most important consideration, what kinds of animals are the most profitable to keep, and how are they to be fed with most profit. It is evident, from a view of what is going on in the live-stock markets, that it cannot pay to feed an animal that requires four or five years to mature, nor one that will not be extrinsic quality and of heavy weight. No beef animal can now be reared or fed with profit, that will not reach a weight of 1,400 lbs., at least, at 30 months old. A grade Short-Horn, or Hereford steer, of 1,400 lbs., at 2½ years old, will sell for \$70 to \$80, if not more, and it is as certain as anything of the kind can be, that for many years to come the value of beef will not be less than now. The new foreign outlet for meat secures this. Such animals as these, fed skillfully in yards or pens, with a moderate allowance of purchased foods, that are always cheaply available, such as bran, mill stuffs, linseed or cotton-seed cake, with the roots and straw grown upon the farm, will produce an immense supply of the very best manure; and it turned off on the market at cost only, these animals will leave as profit sufficient manure to produce a grain and root crop. This ought to satisfy a good farmer; but there is more profit in this business than that, although many farmers may not be able to realize more. The subject merely touched upon here, is broad, and we simply present it as one to be thoughtfully studied.—*American Agriculturist*.

## HARNESS GALLS.

The skin is frequently injured by pressure or friction from some part of the harness. At first the amount of damage indicated may appear to be very trifling, but a continuance of the pressure on the injured part soon causes considerable derangements, and even a slight wound becomes of importance on account of the time required for its healing and the remarkable susceptibility of the part to a recurrence of the injury. Sore shoulders are the direct consequence in many cases of a badly fitting collar. Some horses however, have a very tender skin, and extra work either in respect of distance or increase of the load to be drawn, will be followed by injury to the shoulders, although the collar may be worn which has been used for months previously. Actual excoriation of the surface of the skin is not commonly produced in a short journey, but very slight swelling takes place and the part becomes excessively sensitive, causing the animal to resist any attempt to replace the collar after it has been removed. Unless the driver is more than usually cautious and considerate, this expression of the animal's feelings passes unnoticed, and after a time is induced to pull with his ordinary energy,—for the soreness which annoyed him at first soon ceases to be felt.

The continuance of pressure, however, produces further mischief, and after a time actual abrasion of the skin takes place. A few folds of cloth tied around those parts of the collar which are immediately above and below the seat of injury, tend in some degree to save the abraded surface from further pressure, but the chances are that by the time the horse reaches his stable, the shoulders will have been so far damaged as to require some considerable time for their effectual repair. This necessary rest cannot, perhaps, be conveniently allowed, the wounds are temporarily dried up by styptic and astringent applications, and the horse is again put to work, only to suffer from more extensive abrasions. In this way some horses' shoulders are kept in a miserable plight, requiring the constant use of tincture and lotions to keep them in a sufficient state of repair to render the use of a collar in any form possible.

It is not only in the case of the poor man's horse that sore shoulders are found, many animals in extensive establishments are in equally disagreeable condition.

Treatment of abrasions of the skin from undue friction is not difficult, at any rate in theory. It is principally necessary to remove the cause of the injury and leave the cure to the restorative powers of nature; but as time is an object, it is always thought best to assist the healing process by some astringent remedies, and there is no objection to the use of the ordinary tincture of myrrh and aloes, which is commonly employed in such cases. Horses with abrasion of the skin of the shoulders should not have a collar put on till the skin has become perfectly healthy. Something may undoubtedly be done to harden the skin and thus make it less susceptible to friction,—a strong (saturated) solution of alum, or of common salt, may be used for this purpose with advantage.—*Sidney Sieft, in Home Journal*.

## Educational.

## THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Production and trade of every sort demand labor that is reliable, and not greatly in excess of that of other lands in its wages. This danger of the instant, or one danger, that is

the non-employment of some and antipathy to other labor will reduce the volume of labor so greatly as to interfere with present and prospective production when growing production is desired. This danger is not fanciful. To-day we read of fifty thousand colored people in the Carolinas, Alabama, and Georgia, who have organized an exodus to, and colonization of, western Africa. We hear of another less advanced but threatening scheme of the same sort in Cincinnati. We are apprised that the hostility of the Pacific States to Chinese labor has prevented further immigration and is driving earlier immigrants back. We learn that carpenters, weavers and working men of various trades have gone to England and Scotland to take the place of strikers there; and are necessarily checking the arrival of skilled labor from these countries and the continent. We are, in fine, losing labor of all kinds, from the roughest to the most skillful just when the condition of our crops, our mines, our mills, our exchanges, our political situation, our opportunities and wishes call for all that we have.

This emigration may be viewed calmly. Its continuance is limited by permanent factors. The normal course of migration is from dense to sparsely settled regions; from severe to genial climates; from oppressive to free governments; from old to new lands; from conditions which cripple individual ambition and capacity to those which educate, foster, empower and reward that capacity—from Europe to America. The reflux wave is exceptional, and its current is defined by the general law. But we cannot wait for general laws to work in our favor while the demands of the future for labor are so near and urgent, if any instrumentalities can be brought to act in concert with them. The political labor associations which have contemplated this assistance incidentally have done nothing of moment and promise nothing but injury. They, in concert with pure labor associations, have simply leavened the prime trouble with another and made bad worse; and it is not in their nature to render real service. They would deport some labor and control other in order to wrest an unnatural price for what is employed, and in so doing they violate all economical laws and all business interests. Their first attempts have been defeated, and all will be, with less or greater injury to both employer and employed and to business. The real object of the time is to employ all at the most remunerative wages. To do this, general business must be restored. Much has been done toward this end by reducing debts and taxes; augmenting commerce, by settling new States and Territories and changing consumers into producers. Much has been done by a partial redistribution of labor. No rational remedy yet suggested has gone beyond performance. Perhaps no greater remedy will be suggested. Whatever the argument, it should be borne in mind by all that it is not for the interests of labor any more than of capital—of the individual more than of the country—to reduce the productive powers of the nation; but rather imperative that labor should be retained, more highly educated and employed in every stage of production, from the simplest to the highest, so that now when the world's markets are falling into a condition in which we may challenge them, we may have the material for commencing and persevering in that competition. We have barely scratched over a small fraction of our country. We have founded but a few of the industries it needs and will support. Our immediate wishes agree with the requirements of the future. Labor and capital must press forward as they can through whatever term of depression remains, hopeful, brave and active. The fractions must be treasured as part of the integer, and while study is directed to discovering any gains which may be won by legislation, downright work must be continued in every possible direction—helped, not checked—to enable us to gain the greatest good in the shortest period.—*North American*.

## THE ORIGIN OF PRAIRIES.

In a paper in the *American Naturalist*, Prof. J. D. Whitney, after showing the insufficiency of the ordinary theories to explain why prairies are not encroached upon by bordering woods, offers the following explanation of his own:

"Let us turn at present to the geological side of the investigation. The whole of New England and New York and a large part of Ohio and Indiana together with the whole of Michigan and of Northern Wisconsin, constitute a region over which the northern drift phenomena have been displayed on a grand scale. Consequently almost the whole of this area is covered with heavy deposits of coarse gravel and boulder materials. These deposits, if not at the surface are near it, and the finer material deposits on them, by alluvial and other agencies, generally form only a thin covering for the coarse deposits beneath. But as we go south and west from the region indicated above, we find the Californian miners would call it, deeply covered with loose materials, it is true, but we observe also that these are different in character from what they are to the north and east. We come to the east where the drift agencies have been very limited in their action. The bulk of the superficial detritus have been formed from the decomposition of the underlying rock, and this detritus has been but little disturbed or moved from its original position. If erratic deposits exist, they are usually deeply covered, with finer materials derived from local sources. A great area exists in Wisconsin and Minnesota over which not a drift pebble has ever been found, either at the surface or at any depth beneath it. The strata have become chemically disintegrated and dissolved by the percolation of the rain through them, the calcareous matter has been carried off in solution, and there is left behind as a residuum the insoluble matter which the rock originally contained, and which consisting largely of silica and alumina, forms by its aggregation a siliceous and clayey deposit of almost impalpable fineness. It is this fine material which makes up the bulk of the prairie soil; and, as the writer conceives, it is this fineness which is especially inimical to the growth of trees. Exactly as we see the desiccated lakes in the midst of the forests gradually filling up with finely comminuted materials and becoming covered with a growth of grasses or sedges, which is not afterwards encroached upon by trees, no matter whether the ground becomes completely dry or whether it remains more or less swampy, so we have the prairies, which have certainly never at any time been over-spread with forests, and which would always remain as they are, provided the climate underwent no radical change and they were not interfered with by man. It is for the vegetable physiologist to say why this fineness of the soil is unfavorable to the growth of trees; it is for the geologist and physical geographer to set forth the facts which they may observe within the line of their own professional work."

## Patrons of Husbandry.

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Overseer, J. F. Williams, Topeka, Jefferson Co.  
Lecturer, J. F. Williams, Lawrence, Douglas Co.  
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Asst. Steward, W. W. Fisher, Topeka, Mitchell Co.  
Secretary, W. F. Popper, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
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## DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby authorized and empowered to perform all the duties of their office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed.

"Deputies will be re-commissioned, or new appointments made, upon recommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists."

W. S. Hanna, Gen'l. Dep., Ottawa, Franklin County.  
Geo. J. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas County.  
John Anderson, Topeka, Atchison County.  
J. M. Wampler, Junction City, Davis County.  
S. W. Fisher, Beloit, Wilson County.  
Geo. F. Jackson, Burlington, Coffey County.  
D. C. Spurgeon, Riley, Marion County.  
Jas. W. Williams, Great Bend, Barton County.  
R. E. Ewalt, Burlington, Coffey County.  
C. S. Worley, Oskaloosa, Jefferson County.  
Chas. A. Buck, Burr Oak, Jewell County.  
James McCormick, Garnett, Anderson County.  
L. M. Barnett, Maywood, Wyandotte County.  
John C. Fore, Newton, Harvey County.  
F. W. Kallou, Elm Grove, Lincoln County.  
J. S. Payne, McPherson, McPherson County.  
G. M. Summerville, Phillipsburg, Phillips County.  
W. H. Bouton, Painesville, Pawnee County.  
W. R. Carr, Oxford, Sumner County.  
H. H. Pierce, Iola, Allen County.  
James Faulkner, Hill Springs, Morris County.  
L. M. Hill, Miami, Miami County.  
W. J. Ellis, Glendale, Bourbon County.  
George A. My, Hiawatha, Brown County.  
E. Harrington, Cedarville, Smith County.  
W. D. Covington, Holton, Jackson County.  
J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson County.  
J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County.  
Marion Nichols, Labette City, Labette County.  
E. F. Williams, Topeka, Topeka County.  
J. O. Vandorland, Winfield, Cowley County.  
E. M. Powell, Augusta, Butler County.  
J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Johnson County.  
Geo. W. Black, Red Stone, Cloud County.  
W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud County.  
Wm. Sims, Master.

## A CANDID ADMISSION.

Party ties are steadily weakening in the United States, and nobody needs much regret the fact. The people are now compelled to look to more serious things than political combinations. Their very necessities and sufferings must force them to select honest candidates, and to legislate for practical measures. The politicians who accept the situation will be saved; those who do not will be sacrificed. The day for selfish and sectional statesmanship is at an end. In such a crisis the whole country is an unspeakable advantage to the country and to the Republican party.—Press, Sep. 8.

That Col. J. W. Forney is one of the most sagacious politicians in the land will not be disputed. He always keeps his eye to the windward, and his Press (we mean in the best sense) is a first-class political weathercock. Hence we publish with some interest the foregoing paragraph from that paper of last Saturday. In our position as independent journalists, we have repeatedly uttered similar opinions, and have arrogated to ourselves no special political wisdom in setting forth views which soon will become generally acknowledged. But that the Press should coincide with us at this early day, and on the eve of an important State election, when its own party has presented its candidates for popular support with the usual flourish of trumpets, is a gratifying evidence of the rapid development of those patriotic sentiments which we are constantly laboring to disseminate. "Party ties are steadily weakening in the United States, and nobody needs much regret the fact," directly and unequivocally exclaims the Press; then it goes on to cast aside political combinations, and advises politicians who would save themselves to accept the situation. "PRINCIPLE AND MEN WHO WILL CARRY OUT PRINCIPLE" is our motto, and we feel much pride in ranking Col. Forney among our disciples.

"Honest candidates" and legislation "for practical measures" is what we want, and by the help of the people we will have. The tricks and devices of demagogues will be concocted in the future as in the past, but not with the success of former times. The people have been taught by severe experience that they must keep their eyes open and bestow only their suffrages upon men of integrity and ability—men who know the right and can stand by it. The party shibboleth cannot any longer secure consideration and support to knaves or fools. The interests of the country and society are coming to be the chief ends which our voters would secure.

In Pennsylvania there never was greater apathy than at present in regard to party distinctions. Our voters are indifferent as to old ties, and the ancient bell-wethers stand aloof, moodily chewing their cud and reflecting whether or not they shall follow the flock into new and fresh pastures, or remain behind. We have no question but the people of this State will show their independence and good judgment in voting at the ensuing election only for straight-forward, honest and able candidates without distinction of party.—Farmer's Friend.

## WORK WITH A WILL.

If a store-keeper, a blacksmith, or any other business man or mechanic, were to open his shop for one or two hours only, each day, and to spend the remainder of his time at some unproductive employment or recreation, he would soon shut up his shop altogether. A certain amount of productive labor is absolutely necessary to support every man. This amount is regulated by circumstances. These circumstances are beyond our control, but their operation is so certain, as to amount to what is called a natural law. When any business or trade becomes so profitable, that a living is made by it with less than the usual amount of labor, numbers flock into it, until the products become too plentiful, and their value falls so low, that longer hours of labor are needed to turn out a sufficient quantity of them to give the producer a fair living. Then people leave or avoid this business, and by and by it returns to the average condition of other industries, and gives a fair living for a fair day's work. But under ordinary circum-

stances, if persons engaged in any business, do not perform a fair day's work they do not get a fair living. Now it is complained, farming does not pay, that it does not afford a fair living. If this is true, it is especially unfortunate, because farmers are tied to their business, and cannot leave it at a few days' notice. As a rule, we are certain that this is not true. But it must be confessed that there is some reason for the complaint. Farming certainly does not pay some farmers, and a good reason for this can be found by examining the census reports. There we find that in one of the principal New England States the average size of the farms is 76 acres; the average number of acres in grain and potatoes on each farm is only 2½ acres; the average number of cows on each farm is less than 8; and each cow takes 1½ acres to support her; there are less than 2 sheep on each farm; the same number of pigs, and little more than one horse. Each man engaged in farming cultivates only one acre and fourth-tenths in grains and potatoes, and 10½ acres in grain, potatoes and grass. Now here is a case paralleled by that of a mechanic, who should only work a quarter of a day, instead of full time. If any sensible farmer were asked, if a man could support himself by such management, he would reply No, emphatically, and without any hesitation. The condition of the State in question is similar to that of the rest of New England, and other parts of the country. It is clear then, that it cannot be helped that there should be dissatisfaction with the proceeds of so ineffectually employed labor; it would be surprising, and farming would be different from any other business, if it were not so. The remedy is obvious. Work must be well and effectually done, or the pay is poor. A day's wages can only be earned by a day's work. The proportion or ratio between work and pay is fixed by laws, which no man, or combination of men, can suspend or abrogate.—American Agriculturist.

## HOW TO CONDUCT GRANGE SOCIALS.

Make them economical, so that they do not become a burden to the community, and bring upon the Grange the charge of fostering extravagance. Sensible and healthful—meeting and parting at a rational hour; the refreshments simple, not burdening the women folk for two or three days making preparations for a few hours' enjoyment, not sending everybody home used up with eating unwholesome food, and keeping late hours; not bringing upon the Grange the charge of aping the follies of the fashionable world.

Intellectual and improving—training members into the habit of taking some part; educating them in the idea that it is the duty of each one to benefit, as well as to be benefited.

These are some of the many advantages of the plan described by sister Bowen, and we trust that in every Grange where the Visitor or Patron is read, sociale, conducted, on this or some similar plan, will form an important feature of the winter work of the Grange. There is no way in which the Grange can be more thoroughly united and effective, than by the frequent social meeting together of the members.—Grange Visitor.

## THE CARE OF FARM MACHINERY.

Mr. Alonzo Sessions, a well-known writer on farm topics, recently contributed to an exchange the following plain talk about the care of farm machinery. We commend it to our readers, believing as we do that most farmers lose more every year in failing to house their implements and machinery than their taxes amount to:

Take two wagons from the same shop, made of like material in all respects, and let one be carefully used and sheltered and the other used carelessly without shelter, and the difference will very soon be perceptible. The first will long remain a new wagon, the paint, the main bright and adhere more firmly to the wood and iron; the wood will remain sound and firm and will not shrink away from the iron and cause them to drop off; the iron will not become useless by rust, and the wagon is always ready and reliable for use. The last in six months will begin to look old and dingy, the paint will grow dull and thin, and will scale off, the wood will shrink and swell alternately as it is dry or wet, the iron will rust—get loose and become useless, the bands will drop off and the tire will follow, and while they are not supposed to be endowed with instinct, or a spirit of revenge, they do possess the very annoying propensity to drop off, and leave the owner disappointed and unhappy, when the wagon is loaded and there is most need of their service. If he is engaged in haying or harvest, and has need to make the best use of his time, and cannot afford to be hindered, they have not the discretion to stay in their places, but appear to delight in getting off when there is a load of hay or grain depending, and then lay quietly and grin depending, because the owner is disappointed and sad, or if he gets mad and curses the tire, the wagon, the man who sold or made it, everybody and every thing, the delinquent tire lays quiet and seems to enjoy its condition all the more.

The new wagon must be repaired; it takes value, it costs money, and more than that, the wagon is never as good again as it would be if it had been well sheltered, often costing nothing but a little care. What has been said in regard to wagons is true in regard to all tools and machinery on the farm. The number and value of the implements used in agriculture have been constantly increasing during the last half century, and are still increasing. Large amounts of money are paid by farmers each year for tools, implements and machinery to use on the farm. The mower and reaper combined, which few farmers think they can do without, often cost the value of the services of an able laborer for a year, and we often see them left in the field or yard in company with horse-rakes, tedders, cultivators, sleighs, plows, wagons, etc. to decay and rot, a sure indication of thriftlessness, if not of debt, of mortgages and bankruptcy. The farmer that cannot afford shelter for his tools and machinery, and see that they are properly cleaned and sheltered after use, cannot afford to buy either. He may continue to live with or without them, but his life will be a hard one; he will not accomplish much, yet is sure to die early and in debt.

This is a matter so plain, so easy to comprehend, provide for and accomplish, that ordinary foresight, prudence and economy would seem sufficient to induce those who have suffered to neglect seriously of the results of former negligence, and improve their bad habits. Regarding the breaking or injury of tools, machinery and teams by careless handling, by ignorance or lack of judgment on the part of those in charge, perhaps it is useless to speak, and I will only say that my observation convinces me that no small share of the losses, delays and vexations of farmers are caused in that way. Wise care, knowledge, skill, good sense, sound judgment, in short, brains, are as essential, and stand as man in hand at all times, as well on a farm as elsewhere. If we use brutes it is for brute force, and we expect little else of them. If they do any damage it is because they are badly handled, and do not know what is wanted. Of a man we expect something more. He should know what a tool is for, when it is in order, how to use it with the least injury, and still make every motion count in the right direction. If he takes good care of his teams, uses them kindly and wisely, requiring nothing of them that they cannot do, they will improve and grow better. If he falls in anything he knows, it is his fault or mistake, and he is not apt to improve by it, such a man is not apt to injure either teams or tools. It is the heedless, careless, thoughtless, blundering—perhaps conceited—fool, that does more damage always than good and does not know it, or if he does, changes the blame elsewhere, and continues to blunder, waste, break and destroy, putting in all his vigor when he goes wrong, and his moderation when effort is required. I am too old to spend my time on these kind of men. I cannot do it and be happy.

## POLITICAL ALLIANCES.

There is, a general readiness on the part of all classes for some movement which shall revive business and restore prosperity; and hence anything that seems to be such a movement receives some support, and schemes for securing these ends are constantly started. There is a hard-money faction, a soft-money faction, a monometallic faction, a bimetallic faction, a more-money party, a less-money party, a tariff party and a free-trade party, a communistic and an anti-communistic party. And each insists that its distinguishing doctrine is just the thing and the only thing that will "set the wheels of industry a going," and the workmen are organizing, and the farmers are forming an Alliance.

So long as this general rush towards politics lasts, the Order is in constant danger of becoming involved in some political movement. The object it has in view renders it peculiarly liable to overtures from political organizations, and make the temptation to employ political means peculiarly strong. The opinion widely prevails that no decided improvement in the condition of any class of men can be effected without the aid of the Government. And this opinion is held by a good many Patrons. We have been told that it is senseless to talk about keeping the Order entirely separated from politics and political movements, for that such a separation will keep it from accomplishing the object for which it was established. This is of course, a mere fallacy, but the fact that some Patrons believe in it shows the truth of our assertion that the Order is peculiarly liable to entangling political alliances. Being so, it certainly behooves all Patrons who wish to retain its usefulness unimpaired to spare no effort to keep it free from such alliances.—Grange Bulletin.

## THE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCE.

Farmers have reason to feel greatly encouraged over the prices they are able to obtain for their generally abundant crops this fall. In the face of almost unprecedented yields of grain prices are tending toward improvement. There was an effort on the part of speculators to depress prices when the new crops first began to move, but many of the speculators who sold wheat at low prices for future delivery have not found their gains. No. 2 Red, in Aug. was sold for Sept. delivery at \$1.25 and we notice that as high as \$1.46 was paid last Saturday for this grade to fill contracts. Oats have improved in price during the last few weeks. Wheat is from 25 to 30 cts. per bushel higher in New York than it was at this date last year. Taking the higher price and the much larger crop together and it is plain to see how much better off wheat raisers are now than a year ago. Oats were from five to six cents higher last September than they are at present, but there is a tendency to improvement. Corn is fully as high now as then with the promise of a good demand and steady prices. The first sales of new barley in New York were made last week at 85 cents. Dairy products which have ruled low all summer are doing better now. Butter is only a few cents behind the price of last fall. Dairies have been contracted at 25 cts., for firkins and 30 cts., for tubs. Last year contracts were made at 30 and 35 cts., as the highest price reached.

These prices are speculative of course. Buyers lost heavily last year and they may again this season, but the foreign demands for butter is a feature of great encouragement. Last week over 18,000 packages were exported. Cheese is nearly two cents a pound higher now than it was in September '76. Then butter was relatively higher than cheese causing a marked withdrawal of milk from the cheese factories. Now cheese is doing relatively better than butter, a fact which is assuring to butter makers for it is likely to cause a light fall make.

The prices which farmers have obtained for their wool were fully twenty-five per cent better than those of '76. Beef has brought better prices this season and the prospects for the future are good. Pork products are low. The price of hops is a good deal below what it was last season. But the large important staple farm products are for the most part bringing fair prices, so that the large crops ought to insure a reasonable profit to farmers.—Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

## Highland Stock Farm.

SALINA, KANSAS.

Imported Hereford Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Berkshire and Dorsetshire Pigs, Premium Stock, of the best breeding and pure blood for sale, address THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Topeka, Kansas.

GIDEON BAILEY, Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa,



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED Poland-China Hogs. BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

## Kentucky Autumn Sales.

THE attention of the public is directed to the following Sales, comprising about

650 HEAD

FINE AND HIGH-BRED

## Short-Horn Cattle

TO BE HELD IN THE BLUE-GRASS REGION OF KENTUCKY,

DURING THE MONTHS OF October & November, 1877.

TO-WIT:

Joseph Scott and J. F. Scott & Co., Stony Point Meeting-House, near Paris, Ky., October 23d.

Noah & Sam'l T. Patterson, near Paris, Ky., October 24th.

J. L. Patterson and H. Corbin, near Paris, Ky., October 25th.

F. J. Barbee, near Paris, Oct. 26th.

Ayres & McClintock, near Millersburg Bourbon County, Ky., Oct. 27th.

Wm. Warfield and B. W. Smith, near Lexington, Ky., November, 2nd.

W. L. Sudduth and Redmond Brothers, near Winchester, Ky., Nov. 3d.

Spurr & Prewitt near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 5th. (P. O. Charlesburg).

A. H. Davinport, Lexington, Ky., October 30th.

The American Short-Horn Convention meets at Lexington, October 31st and November 1st, so that delegates and others attending will find it convenient to attend the sales also.

Representatives of all the FINEST FAMILIES of Short-Horns in America will be represented at these sales, such as—*Roses of Sharon, London Duchesses, Knightleys, (Cold Creams), Red Daisies, Louans, Lucillas and Cambridges, Goodnesses, Red Princesses, Partridges, Queens, Young Phylises and Young Marys, (Ireans), Lady Elizabeths, Pomona, Floras, Rosabellas, (Golden Pippins), Bracells, Arabellas, Venuses, Jessamines, Lady Schamers, Amitties, Pansies, Janthes, Imp, Primulas, Myrtils, Hippas, Roan Duchesses, Francis and Griggs, Kirklingtons, Constances, Gens, Josephines, Henriettes, Australias, Imp. Rose of Tyne, Carolinas (by Duchess), Dukes of Sutherland, Clodvins, Bellinas and Huddringtons, Nikes, Mandanes, Convelts (a. e. from Minnie Anandale), Isabells (Gens), Hopeless, White Roses, Deudrops, Scraphinas, Canonades, Rosalinds, (Leonidas), Walcomes, Auroras, Forest Queens, Adelines, Lady Spencers, Rubies, Donna Marias, Galates, &c. &c.*

The following FINELY BRED AND TRIED STEERS will also be sold: viz: 2d Duke of Cambridge 23019; Cili-nas Duke 3317, S. H. R., the pure Duke—3d Duke of Ouida 9827; Treble Duke 12465, Pioneer 12593; and 3d Duke of Grasmere 5334, S. H. R.

Breeders and purchasers will find it is their advantage to attend these sales, on account of the great number of fine and finely bred animals offered.

Any inquiries, addressed to any of the above named gentlemen will receive prompt attention: Catalogues sent to all applicants.

## Plasket's Baldwin City Nursery.

—TENTH YEAR— FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Everything in the Nursery line. Good supply of Ben Davis, Winona and Missouri Pippin Apple trees, Amos June Peach, and all leading and best varieties.

600,000 Hedge Plants.

Send for Catalogue.

WM. PLASKEET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

EVERY Farmer Should HAVE ONE.



Challenge Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Feet Cuts, Horse Powers, Wood Saws, Double-Header Wind Mills for Power Purposes, Pumping Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. For Circulars Address:

CHALLENGE MILL CO., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

Agents wanted for unassigned Territory.

ROSES and GERANIUMS. New, rare, and popular sorts. Send for description and price-list—free.

TYRA MONTGOMERY, Mattoon, Ill.

PATRON'S MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will issue a \$4,000 Policy for \$3.50 each admission fee. There are two classes of 4,000 members each. A class from 18 to 40 years, a class from 40 to 60 years, no yearly assessments. The only additional expense will be the payment of one dollar when a member dies out of his or her class. For blank applications, by laws and constitution, address

Patrons' Mutual Aid Society of Pa

STOUBSBURG, BERKS CO., Pa

FOR SALE

Spanish Merino Rams

The undersigned has for sale thirty American or Spanish Merino Rams got by Iris Superior golden fleeced Ring Ram, a pure Hammond. Clipped last spring without having been sheltered during the year. Thirty-two pounds (32) lb. four days less than one year's growth, from pure Sweepstakes and Goldsmith ewes. Few Southdowns, one fine Cotswold, also Poland China Pigs. Address, C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

Breeders' Directory.

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

J. M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks, J. Partridge, and Cochins fowls, and White, Guineas. Write to me.

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

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

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices ¼ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, sows and boars now ready.

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

O. BADDIES, Bakersfield of Choice High Class Fowls, Leavenworth, Kansas. Brahmas, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at 30¢ per setting. A choice lot of Partridge Cochins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure herd. Correspondence solicited.

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

FRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co. Kansas, Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson County, Kansas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Figs, not killed, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Ill. Breeder of Hereford Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Essex Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs notakin

C. M. CLARK, Whitewater, Wisconsin. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. From Atwood's flock. Purchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond.

Z. C. LUSE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Herd Registered Jersey Cattle; also, Light Brahmas, Black and Partridge Cochins and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

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

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year.

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

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

SAMUEL ACHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Hampshire's importation in 1832. Also Chester White Hogs, premium stock and Leicester Bantam Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 500 LAMBS FOR SALE this year.

BERKSHIRES a specialty. If you want choice Pigs, from fine imported stock, at low prices, address W. L. MALLOW, New Holland, Ohio. New Catalogue now ready.

J. F. FINLEY, Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Mo., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Choice Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms.

BRAYTON, Savannah, Mo., breeds Berkshires, pedigree recorded. Stock delivered at St. Joseph. Write for particulars.

LEE & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill. Nurserymen and Breeders of Choice Berkshire Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices.

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

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri.

G. W. BLACKWELL, Breeder of Poland-China S. H. and Dark Brahma Fowls; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$20 per head. Eggs \$5.00 per case, containing three dozen.

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

W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY. PROPRIETOR OF

Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds,

From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

FLOWERS—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN, Box 1158, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and green-houses, adjoining city on the South. Choice trees, plants, bulbs, &c., very cheap. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Kan.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Lonsburg, Kansas. E. F. Cadwallader, Prop. Osage Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application.

GRAPE VINES our specialty. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices. Address BREIT & SON & MISSION, Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, Osage Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., etc. Wholesale or retail price list sent free. The Tebo Nurseries Co., Clinton, Henry County, Mo.

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red. Broom machines. Broom-Corn Cultivator. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill. R. A. TRAYER.

General Business Directory.

SHERMAN HOUSE. The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDNER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. 'Live and let live.'

FLORENCE EATING HOUSE. Passengers can get a good square meal for 35 cents at O. T. JONSON'S Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Kansas.

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

## The Kansas Farmer.

J. N. HUDSON, Editor &amp; Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

"You see, I like your paper, I think every farmer ought to support it, but I have so much to read that I don't find time to read all and I guess I'll have to drop some." This is what he said, and I knew from the style of the man and the unsteady look in his eye he was lying—that is, he had not the courage to say, "I don't read, or don't want to pay for papers," so he lied straight out of it. This thing of taking a paper is a matter of business; the publisher makes so many papers for so much money, the subscriber buys them because he believes he will get the value of his money. The farmer who sells his wheat or corn does not ask people to buy it out of charity to him, or as an exhibition of their public spirit. It is a part of the business of the farmer to sell his produce for the best price it will bring in the market, and so it is also the business of the publisher to sell his paper. If it is worth all that is asked for it and it is brought properly before the people the sale will probably be remunerative. This is our idea of publishing a paper; there is no begging or whining about unpaid subscriptions in the FARMER because we don't have any of that kind; we have no occasion to grumble and complain about non-support, because we stand upon the cheerful platform in business and out of it—that people on the average, get about what they deserve. Whining, grumbling, complaining and fault-finding with everything and everybody may be excused in children but it's not business for men.

## POINTS FROM THE KANSAS CITY FAIR.

As a ring of a dozen splendid, fat, finely kept, high bred cows were led before the judges' stand, we asked our friend, What does the judgment of that committee depend upon? Is it the breeding of those magnificent animals? Do their pedigrees enter into the award, or are they compared by points to discover the perfect animal? "Neither," he replied. The premium will, then, depend upon the mere fancy or individual judgment of the committee, we remarked. "Exactly, and why should it not?" he asked. Simply because, we answered, that such an award amounts to nothing at all as to determining a single point of interest or value to the breeders or to the people. Such an award is the whim, the accidental judgment of Tom, Dick or Harry who may or may not know the relative value of individual animals before them. There are, in the ring before us, animals so fat as to destroy the possibility of their breeding. If their pedigrees cut no figure in the judgment, and there is no scale of points used, and the owners are not to show that they can breed or ever have bred, what can the judgment of three men amount to? or does it decide anything at all, even if they select the best animal? That ring of sweepstakes represents only fat cows, nothing more nor less, and the same of the bull ring. "How do you want them judged," asked Col. V. How? Why so that a premium would represent some intelligent point which would be of service to all who are breeding. For instance, let these cows be shown with three or five of their calves, and the bulls the same, and let the premiums be awarded to the animals for their breeding qualities as shown in their progeny, instead of their fat. There is neither common-sense nor justice in giving a fifty dollar premium to a bull or cow that has for years been kept simply for show, and so pampered and fat as to be unable to breed. This stock may be shown in the fat ring to prove how much more beef it will produce than the common stock at two or three years old; but to show them as breeders so fat that they cannot breed is an absurdity. I don't make these points against this particular ring of show animals, the practice is a general one at all fairs.

This leads to another point concerning the exhibition of stock at fairs. Few, if any, of our great Western shows give a place in their premium lists to grade animals. This is the most important to the general farmer, and crosses of the common stock with pure breed animals, showing the improvement in three-fourths or seven-eighths' stock would be of more utility than the exhibition of a well-fed thoroughbred. And another point we submit, is, that the highest award should be given to the herds or animals bred and owned by the exhibitor. It makes a very great difference whether the animals exhibited are the result of years of intelligent judgment and careful breeding, or whether they are show animals traveling for premiums. The most honorable award of a society for the promotion of the agricultural interests, given for horses, cattle, sheep or swine should be given to animals showing the highest results in their breeding and management.

Passing the cattle stalls, there was nothing about them to indicate what breed of cattle there was in them, who they belonged to, or how old they were; and blanketed and hidden from view, with only an occasional ignorant stable boy to answer a question, the satisfaction of such a visit was slight. It may be an innovation and a pre-

sumptuous one, possibly, but it occurred to us that stock taken to a fair was there for the benefit of the visitor as well as to take premiums. At the horse stalls we found the show animals blanketed and locked up and only shown as a special favor when you accidentally found the owner near. If you happen to be present at the particular time a certain class of horses or cattle are in the show ring, you can see them at a safe distance outside. The point we make, and it has occurred very often to visitors at fairs is, that there should be placed in every stall where there is a show animal of any kind, the name of its owner, and his post office address, the name and breed of the animal, its age and for what it is entered; not only this, but during reasonable hours of the day blankets should be removed, the doors of the stalls opened and visitors permitted to examine the stock.

The exhibition of fruit was large and fine. At least two-thirds of all the fruit on exhibition was grown in Kansas. All kinds of vegetables were of unusual growth and the classes largely represented. In grain, especially corn, the exhibit was large. At this place we wish to ask our readers what benefit it is to anybody, or what object is advanced by selecting large potatoes or corn to exhibit? There is nothing to indicate whether the culture was good, bad or indifferent; whether the crop yielded a paying return or was a loss; whether the large ears or the big pumpkins or potatoes were merely an accident, secured by industrious selection, or the result of thorough culture and intelligent farming; these entries demand from the judges only that they give the premium to the largest specimens, a system so entirely lacking in common-sense that the wonder is it could have existed so long without a protest. Every premium given at a fair should represent an idea, some result which would be of benefit to others pursuing the same work.

## DEERE, MANSUR &amp; CO. OF KANSAS CITY.

At the late great fair this firm carried away the first premium for the largest and best display of agricultural implements. The six acres of machinery and implements made by the various houses was altogether the largest display of the kind ever made in the West. The competition from the half dozen large firms of Kansas City, and of others from Iowa and Illinois, was spirited, and makes this award a very honorable one for this old and reliable house. Deere, Mansur & Co. have an immense trade in Kansas, and our readers who have dealt with them, will no doubt cheerfully join us in the statement that they are always fair, prompt and reliable. Their catalogues and descriptive circulars of any class or particular kind of machinery, wagons, etc., are cheerfully sent upon application to them by letter.

## THE FARMER'S ADVERTISERS AT THE KANSAS CITY FAIR.

Among the many exhibitors, we noticed firms familiar to our readers, such as Smith & Keating, with their fine display of agricultural implements; the Kansas Wagon Manufactory Co., of Leavenworth, who exhibited the same wagon which secured so much attention and the medal at the Centennial last year; the Goolman Scale Co., of Kansas City; the Kansas City Frear Stone Co.; Loomis & Wyman, of Tiffin, Ohio, who had their well-boring machine in operation. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen not only made a large display of agricultural machinery and wagons, but an unusually fine show of farm, garden and flower seeds. Among the live-stock exhibitors, we find Hon. Thos. H. Cavanaugh with his splendid herd of Hereford cattle and Cotswold sheep; Col. Vaile, of Independence, with the best herd of grass-fed Short-Horns we ever saw exhibited; Mr. Pugsley, whose Merino sheep are being sold in various parts of Kansas; Mr. Solon Rogers, with his Berkshires; Mr. Chase, with his berks, and Mr. Carey, of Illinois, with his Poland-Chinas; also Mr. Brewer with the same breed, all excellent herds. Capt White, whose Poland-Chinas carried away so many premiums at Topeka, secured a number of new ones against greater competition. Mr. Arcner, whose Merino sheep took a number of first premiums last year at the St. Louis Fair, and at the Centennial, exhibited his stock, but did not enter them for premiums.

## THE FIRST GREAT JOINT SALE OF CATTLE IN THE WEST.

The first large joint sale of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle will take place at River View Park, Kansas City, Mo., November 9th and 10th. Two hundred head of fashionably bred animals will be offered for sale by the following gentlemen: Messrs. George Hamilton & Son, of Mt. Sterling, Ky.; C. C. Chiles and H. M. Vaile, of Independence, Mo.; Seth E. Ward, of Westport, Mo.; W. W. Short, Bellevue, Kansas; J. D. Duckworth and Thomas C. Anderson, of Kansas City. These cattle will be offered to the highest bidder without reserve, or by bids. See advertisement.

## THE GREAT KENTUCKY CATTLE SALES.

Our readers will find the advertisement of the Kentucky autumn sales on another page. Six hundred and fifty head from among the most fashionable and well-bred families of Short-Horn cattle, will be offered at public sale. The addresses of the owners of the various breeds are given, to whom persons interested may apply for catalogues. Now is the time for the breeders of the West to increase their herds, and thus anticipate the demand which the great stock growing region of the West here will make upon them.

## A NEW AND VALUABLE HAY FORK.

Mr. James Orr, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is the inventor of a very valuable hay fork. It is, in fact, beyond all question, superior to any we have ever examined. Mr. Orr is a farmer in Leavenworth county, and for years felt the need of a fork that would successfully handle light, loose prairie hay and straw. After much study and experiment, his present patent was the result. The fork is a double combination of the ordinary pitch-fork, simple of device, stout, durable, easily operated, and can grasp and hold anything that grows in the shape of hay or straw, with a tenacity that is wonderful. It operates like human fingers, and no matter how short or slippery the hay or straw may be, it seizes, loads and unloads it with the greatest ease.

The working of Mr. Orr's fork at the Kansas City Exposition was witnessed by very many practical farmers, who almost without exception pronounced it just the thing for prairie hay and for straw.

Persons who wish further information and circulars, should address Mr. Orr, Leavenworth, Kansas.

## TOPEKA DRIVING ASSOCIATION.

A Large, Enthusiastic and Harmonious Meeting. The committee to whom was given the subscription papers reported several additional shares taken.

The committee to whom was referred the duty of getting a charter reported one in due form, when the filling in of the names of the directors was commenced, and the following gentlemen were elected as directors for the ensuing year:

A motion was made to proceed to the election of 11 directors, they to be elected by a rising vote. (Carried.) The following gentlemen were elected: J. W. Hartzell, T. L. Stringham, C. C. Baker, L. M. Travis, R. I. Lee, J. A. Canfield, J. B. Thomas, George Wolff, W. H. Connors, J. M. Harr, T. J. Anderson, M. H. Case, and George W. Crane.

The capital stock was fixed at \$750, at \$5 per share.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the Telft House on the first Monday after the fair.

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

then met and the following proceedings were had:

The following officers were elected: President, T. J. Anderson; vice-president, T. L. Stringham; secretary, Geo. W. Crane; treasurer, M. H. Case.

Mr. Lee moved that a proper sum be paid the secretary for his time, this sum to be allowed the first meeting after the Fair. (Withdrawn.)

Major Anderson moved that an executive committee of five be elected, who shall have full charge of arrangements, and under whose direction the officers shall work. The following gentlemen were elected: R. I. Lee, C. C. Baker, J. A. Canfield, J. W. Hartzell, T. L. Stringham.

M. H. Case, J. M. Harr, and J. B. Thomas were appointed a committee to report a constitution and by-laws.

A resolution of thanks was offered, thanking the proprietors of the Telft House for favors extended. Unanimously adopted.

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

then organized with the election of T. L. Stringham president and J. A. Canfield secretary.

Messrs. James Dustan, J. B. Thomas and A. J. Hutton were requested to solicit further subscriptions. It was ordered that the gentlemen be asked to do so.

J. W. Hartzell was elected superintendent of track, his business to be to have stalls and bedding ready for the horsemen free of charge, and to have hay and grain on the grounds at market price. J. B. Thomas was appointed assistant.

It was ordered that the association be governed by the rules of the national association; also, that the association join the national association.

The directors then made out the following list of purses:

## TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

2:30 class. Purse \$300. First horse, \$150; second horse, \$75; third horse, \$45; fourth horse, \$30.

2:24 class. Purse \$400. First horse, \$200; second horse \$100; third horse, \$60; fourth horse, \$40.

Novelty race, one-fourth mile and repeat. First horse, \$50; second horse, \$30; third horse, \$20.

Horses owned in Shawnee county who have never beaten 3:05. Purse \$75. First horse, \$30; second horse, \$20; third horse, \$15; fourth horse, \$10.

## WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 17.

2:32 class. Purse \$400. First horse, \$200; second horse, \$100; third horse, \$60; fourth horse, \$40.

Pacing race. Purse, \$300. First horse, \$150; second, \$75; third, \$45; fourth, \$30. Running, one mile. Purse \$150. First, \$100; second, \$50.

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Free for all, trotting. Purse, \$500. First, \$250; second, \$125; third, \$75; fourth, \$50; 3 minute class. Purse, \$400. First, \$200; second, \$100; third, \$60; fourth, \$40.

Running race, 1 mile and repeat, 2 in 3.

Purse, \$75. First, \$30; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10.

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 19.

2:27 class. Purse, \$400. First, \$200; second, \$100; third, \$60; fourth, \$40.

2:37 class. Purse, \$400. First, \$200; second, \$100; third, \$60; fourth, \$40.

Running race, two mile heats, 2 in 3. Purse, \$200. First, \$150; second, \$50. All entries must be in by Saturday, at 11 o'clock, October 13th.

The meeting continued until late, and the most perfect harmony reigned. Everything now points towards the most perfect success.—Commonwealth, 26th.

## THE STATE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

The State Greenback Convention met in Wyandotte, Kansas, pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee. About twenty counties were represented by delegates. The following was the platform adopted:

WHEREAS, our organization was called into existence by the necessities of the people, whose political interests have been betrayed by party leaders; whose commercial interests have suffered by unwise legislation; whose industrial interests have been neglected and are now hampered, restricted and suffering severely from a suicidal financial policy, a policy that is contracting about our industrial interests with a force that is paralyzing commercial vigor, destroying business, and bringing vast numbers of industrious people to idleness and want. At a time when the life-blood of the nation—its currency—needed its fullest volume to be poured through the various channels of commerce to infuse life and vitality into every branch of industry, unwise and suicidal legislation provided for a withdrawal of supply, a contraction of its volume, which weakening process has gone on from year to year until the business energies of the country became less active, stagnation in trade has ensued, hard times for all the industrial classes of our people began, and have continued until the entire business and industrial interests of the country are paralyzed.

We now hold the organized parties responsible for a failure to furnish relief to the depressed interests of the people; and, keeping permanently in view, that under the management of the party in power during the last few years, the drift of legislation, both State and Federal, has been toward the gulf of centralization of wealth, uniformly in favor of organized capital and against the industrial interests of the country. That vast grants of land and subsidies given to railroads and privileges accorded to banking institutions have lodged a great power in the hands of those corporations, a power which, at the present time, exercised through different influences, overshadows the power of the people, and seriously endangers the equilibrium that ought to exist between commercial and industrial interests, and between labor and capital. We therefore enter our solemn protest against the present tendency of all legislation to build up powerful corporations and rob the industrial to accomplish it, and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks and aid us in our efforts for financial reform; the emancipation of our industrial interests from the power of overshadowing, dangerous corporations, and to fortify the industrial classes of our country against the encroachments of organized capital; therefore we demand:

1st. A law of Congress making greenbacks a full legal tender for the payment of all debts both public and private, of a constant supply and a sufficient amount of full legal tender money, issued to the government, to meet the requirements of the people.

2nd. The repeal of the National Bank Law.

3rd. The remonetizing and coining of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, but opposed to issuing United States bonds to purchase bullion, thus increasing our interest-bearing debt.

4th. The immediate repeal of the so-called "resumption act."

5th. The repeal of the resolution of Congress of 1869 saying that all our United States bonds shall be paid in coin.

6th. A law of Congress providing for arbitration in all disputes between the corporations of the country and their employees, on such equitable terms as shall do justice to both parties.

7th. We believe labor should receive its just reward, and that the same may be brought about by the adoption by Congress of the principles of the Independent Greenback party, which will restore confidence in all business circles, and thereby unlock and put to work the dormant capital which has so long lain idle.

8th. We are opposed to the governments granting any more subsidies to the railroads, either in lands or bonds.

9th. We demand a law making it a penal offense for corporations to issue so-called watered stock.

10th. We demand the repeal of the clause in the tax law granting fifty per cent. interest on unpaid taxes, and that a much lower rate be fixed, not to exceed twenty-five per cent. per annum.

During the evening session the following nominations were made. For Lieut. Governor, D. B. Hadley, of Wyandotte Co. For Chief Justice, S. A. Riggs, of Douglas Co. Speeches were made by a number of representative men and the best of feeling prevailed during both sessions of the Convention.

## Crops, Markets &amp; Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

## A GOOD WORD FOR KANSAS WHEAT.

The following is from the Philadelphia Presbyterian:

It has been found that the wheat grown in Kansas produces a flour which can safely be transported across the tropics. At present Virginia wheat has a monopoly of the inter-tropical and South American trade, but as the yearly product falls off and the demand yearly increases, new fields for its cultivation are needed, and Kansas is the quarter to which shippers are looking. Kansas can now go in and win.

Crawford county planted forty-five acres of cotton this year, and it seems that the crop has flourished remarkably well. A few years ago cotton promised to be one of our big products in southern Kansas, but for some reason the farmers ceased to cultivate it.

The champion apple grower of Kansas is Welcome Wells, of Pottawatomie county. He has the largest apple orchard in the State, and it is said that he will realize \$5,000 from the fruit it produces this year. Mr. Wells is a member of the State Senate, and is the veteran of the body in age, being almost in his seventeenth year.—St. Mary's Times.

First came A. B. Cordry, on Saturday last, with ears of corn measuring 15 inches in length; and then came Billy Ashton who went him two inches better, and produced ears of corn—same variety, that measured 17 inches in length.—Smith Co. Pioneer.

Blue-stem grass 7 feet ten inches high can be seen in our Agricultural Department, the growth of Pleasant Valley Township, and brought to us in the form of a huge bouquet. It is the tallest grass that we have seen for many a day, and came from the hands of Mr. Wilcox.—Larned Press.

The peach market here is being supplied to a considerable extent by home grown fruit, and our farmers are jubilant over the fine specimens they offer for sale almost daily on our streets. The trees from "plum" planted four years ago, now yield quite bountifully.—Concordia Empire.

Some weeks ago we spoke of Mr. Ingersoll's wheat, north of town, and averaged it at 25 bushels to the acre. He has since threshed and got 23 bushels. He had 80 acres broken on sod in June last year, and his wheat is of an excellent quality. He has been offered \$1 per bushel for it. His 15 acres of oats threshed 970 bushels, being a little over 64 bushels to the acre. He will have in 100 acres by the 20th inst.—Inland Tribune.

W. M. Fleaharty, six miles north of La Cygne, will have 600 bushels of peaches and several tons of grapes. The former he will sell at the orchard for twenty-five cents a bushel and the latter at two cents a pound. People who do not like to pay high prices for fruit should remove to Kansas.—La Cygne Journal.

A. C. Pierce has forwarded to S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner of the Kansas Pacific railway, at Salina, five sacks of sample wheat grown in Davis county, accompanied by the following descriptions: John S. Coryell, Fulton wheat; sown Oct. 11, 1876; cut July 23, 1877; drilled one bushel per acre and yielded 25 bushels per acre; first crop on high bottom land. Theodore Jones, velvet bearded wheat; sown Oct. 1, 1876; cut July 23, 1877; yielded 21 bushels per acre; wheat drilled on second bottom, sloping land; first crop. Joseph Beaver, red May, winter wheat; sown last of October, 1876; harvested July 1, 1877; yielded 20 bushels per acre; sown on first bottom land; first crop. Edwin Taylor, Fulton wheat; sown Oct. 1, 1876; cut June 28, 1877; yielded 40 bushels per acre; first crop; second bottom land. John M. Taylor, May wheat; sown last of October, 1876; harvested July 1, 1877; yielded 14½ bushels per acre; grown on upland land; was first crop.—Junction City Union.

CROPS.—The crops are maturing finely. Indeed, we have rarely ever seen a season in any country when farmers had so little occasion to grumble as they have here this season. If there be anything that they have asked for and have not got we cannot think what it is. All the crops are full, cereals, fruit, vegetables and grass. Our harvest this year is truly most wonderful.—Parsons Edipse.

Not as much wheat has been marketed this week as some former weeks, notwithstanding the price is a little better. No. 2 winter wheat is worth \$1.00; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 75c; 85c; rejected, 50c@70c; spring wheat, 60c—75c rye, 25c; oats, 15c; barley, 20c@25c. Corn has not yet begun to come in.—Dickinson Co. Chronicle.

E. C. Edwards banded in, Tuesday, a bunch of millet the stalks measuring 6 feet 9 inches, the largest head measuring 10 inches. Also four large ears of corn. Two of them are one foot long and two inches long. They are fair samples of his crop, not the biggest ears, this season.—Emporia News.

Hon. G. W. Vaile, of Topeka, was in our city Wednesday, returning home on the night train. He owns a 640 acre farm two miles from this city, about half of which has been sown in fall wheat, a car-load having been brought in for that purpose a week or so ago. Mr. Vaile informs us that he contemplates the immediate erection of a fine stone mansion on his farm. He has just made a purchase of the two Meinhold farms adjoining his, which gives him a square section.—Wamego Tribune.

"Uncle John O' Farrell," came to town "last week, with a wagon load of plump, luscious peaches, large and handsome. He gave a good many away to his friends and sold a good many to his customers at \$2.00 per bushel. His champion peach orchard this year is loaded with fruit, and yet a great quantity of peaches were injured by the hail and high winds.—St. Mary's Times.

## Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, September 24, 1877. WHEAT—Very quiet and little doing; No. 2, \$1.15 spot; \$1.10 October; September, nominal; No. 3, \$1.05 spot and September; \$1.00 first half of October; \$1.07 last half of October; \$1.06½ month; \$1.07½ to 1.08½ November; \$1.06 year; No. 4, \$1.01 spot; \$1.01½ September; 95c½ bid first half of October; 97c October, rejected 85c spot. CORN—Dull and dragging; No. 2, mixed, 29c spot and September; 29c first and last half of October; 29½c month; rejected 28½c spot; 27c September. OATS—Nothing doing; No. 2, nominally 17c spot; and September; 18c October. RYE—Dull; No. 2, nominally 42c spot; 41c September and October. BARLEY—No bids. PROVISIONS—Unchanged. BUTTER—Choice in good demand at 15 to 16c; common 12½c. EGGS—Steady; 12c.

## Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, September 24, 1877. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,574; shipped, 328; driven out 158; quiet and weak; native feeders, \$3.15; native steers, \$3.10; wintered steers, \$2.90 to 3.10; wintered cows, \$3.10 to 3.20, through steers, \$2.70; Colorado cows, \$2.40. HOGS—Receipts, 194; shipped, 110; driven out, 101; steady; \$1.70 to \$1.75.

## New York Produce Market.

New York, September 24, 1877. FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. WHEAT—In buyers favor with moderate trade; No. 2 Northwestern, \$1.38½; white western, \$1.50; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.37½; amber, \$1.43; No. 2 red winter, \$1.49½ to 1.51½. RYE—Western, 70c. BARLEY—Unchanged. CORN—Heavy; ungraded mixed western, 56½c; mixed, 56½ to 56½c; high mixed, 57½c@58c; yellow western, 58 to 60c. OATS—Unchanged. COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged. SUGAR—Dull and nominal; heavy fair to good refining, 8½c@8½c; prime, 8½c; refined in fair demand at 10 to 10½c. MOLASSES—Steady; grocery grades in fair demand; refining, 10 to 11c. RICE—Quiet and unchanged. EGGS—Firm; western 19½c@20c.



## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## HOME.

Hence, far from me, ye senseless joys,  
That fade before ye reach the heart—  
The crowded dome's distracted noise,  
Where all is pomp and useless art!  
Give me my home, to quietude,  
Where hours untold and peaceful move;  
So late ordain I sometimes there  
May hear the voice of him I love.

—Mrs. Ople.

## SORROW'S SMILE.

You've seen a lightning's flash at night,  
Play brightly o'er a cloudy pile;  
The moonshine tremble on the height,  
When winter glances cold and bright;  
And like that flash, and like that light,  
Is sorrow's vain and heartless smile.

—J. G. Whittier.

## THE PRESENT.

Seek not to know to-morrow's doom—  
That is not ours which is to come.  
The present moment's all our store;  
The next, should heaven allow,  
Then this will be no more;  
So all our life is but one instant now.

—Congreve.

## JONATHAN'S BABY.

BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

CHAPTER I.  
We are fellows still,  
Serving alike in sorrow.—Shak.

Under the eaves and down the chimneys of many a cottage the wind whistled a merry tune that late October evening; but the notes that crept into the lonely, brown house on the corner, sounded like a dirge to the solitary person who sat inside.

The open fire that crackled in the solemn sitting-room, would have been cheerful, had there been wife, or maiden, or even a child for it to beam upon, but there was neither; the only occupant of the room and of the house was a man. He was not alone merely for the night, or the day, or the day after. No other footstep ever crossed his threshold, no guest was ever invited, no friend ever cared to come. It was a dreary, dark-looking place, covered with heavy, untrimmed vines and shaded by tall trees that looked as much out of place and as much as though they had missed their calling in life, as did the quiet man who passed out and in beneath their branches every day. He seldom looked up into their swaying tops, and they seemed seldom to look down into his sombre face. Each year they stretched out their stalwart arms farther and farther, as if in a mighty effort to fulfill their mission, to grow great enough and spread broad enough to shelter and protect the stately home that was many years ago built in a dream amid them. Each year the solemn man seemed to look farther and farther back into the years gone by; to see less and hear less of his fellow creatures.

Everybody had grown so used to seeing him come and go alone, how could they know but that he had grown used to it too? How could those busy villagers have guessed that on this very night the man who had kept his own counsel for so long, and in whom they had never seen the expression of a single feeling, should be pouring out his soul in bitterness and grief at their very doors? They all had their own cares as well as joys, both their hearts and minds were full, there was no room left for him, and if there had been he would not have cared for it.

The hopes and plans of his life seemed to have been made before he was born; by some one he had controlled or influenced; by a young man, surely not by this burdened, weary, lonely man whom he now knew as himself, and whom others knew as Jonathan. Jonathan what? perhaps half a dozen of the old or villagers could have told, and the new comers usually asked, but they soon forgot it; and it does not matter, he filled so small a niche you would soon forget it too.

When he went forth in the early morning, a workman here and there along the street would greet him with a "Good morning, Jonathan," in much the same spirit that any humanely disposed person would throw a bone to a dog, providing they chanced to have the bone on hand.

Motherly old women extended the same courtesy, with perhaps a shade more of interest in his welfare; and little children spoke up cheerily to him because they were not afraid.

But he had never been drawn towards children; something had dried up the springs of his humanity before he had learned the sweetness of their tones and the soothing touch of their caresses; the patter of their feet did not make music in his heart, and the echoes of their laughter did not linger in his memory. He trod his weary way alone, and the only blessing he gained, or that any one gains, by not making the acquaintance of children, was that if he did not know and share the joys of childhood, neither did he have to bear its sorrows. If the trill of its happiness did not find an echo in his breast, neither did the reverberations of its suffering, and thus he was spared one straw; a mighty weight when laid on a mother's heart.

It was not for this, then, that he mourned that night, one of many this lone man had spent in despair. But as he dreamed again of that stately home, the home that was to have grown on the site of the humble, lonely house, may not children's feet have sounded in its airy halls, and youths and maidens glanced from its hospitable doors? Aye, we are all human, the dream has no end.

Who that hath borne a great sorrow does not remember times when they indulged in the agony of living over again every detail of that

sorrow; when they allowed no restraint to be put upon their suffering, and every nerve was wrought up to the highest pain-tension? Even a strong man must sometimes throw off the pressure of an ever-beating grief in this way, and stolid Jonathan had dropped his mask that night and was weak as any woman; frightened and trembling to find that after all these years the hold of his grief was as strong upon him as ever. He cursed his fate, and God and man alike, and then prayed for strength to arise and take up his heavy load, an empty life. Why should he care to take it? what was it worth to him or any one? and yet he dared not let it go. He had striven with his anguish until the fire had burned low, and the little room was ghastly in its gloom; the sound of an earthquake would scarcely have startled him, but a flutter close to his unfrequented window, did; it was only a glance he caught of something white, a belated dove, perhaps, or a falling cluster of faded leaves; but he listened a moment, and before he abandoned himself again, there came a little wail, borne to his ear by a gust of the playing wind, and it was so near he knew it was underneath his own trees.

The billows of his own trouble were crowded back into the heart that had held them so long without quite breaking, and he hastened to the door, assured that some poor mother and her child had lost their way; a child could not be out alone at that hour of night, and such a voice would at no time call voluntarily to his door.

But when he opened it he found another mortal like himself—alone. A wondering baby-face looked up into his own, and as it seemed to understand that it was a man, not beast or goblin, it put up its arms and waited to be lifted.

The dazed man looked right and left among the trees, and up and down the silent street, but not a soul was visible but that wee thing.

He stepped out to make farther search, but the babe cried after him and he was forced to take it in his arms. Tucking it a little under his coat to shield it from the wind, he carried it around the corner of the house to the window where the faded leaves had fallen, but there was no one there and there were no dead leaves on the ground; the early frosts had only tinged them a little with crimson and gold, and they all hung upon the trees.

Slowly Jonathan carried the baby into the house and sat down with it on his knee by the smoldering fire; he threw on fresh coals, and as they lighted up the little face he scanned it closely; it had great black eyes and stretched them open wide, as if it was glad to see the glow of the fire warm up the old place; its gold-brown hair lay on a broad, beautiful brow, and its dimpled hand rested trustfully on the great arm that supported it; it was not an infant but a bright, healthy, looking boy several months old.

Jonathan held it as he would have held a wounded bird, as if he did not quite know where to take hold, and feared to hurt it; but by degrees his scattered senses came to him and he began to think that the child must be put to bed and made comfortable until morning when he could take it to some woman; nibbling a dry cracker, which it forthwith occurred to him to give it, it fell asleep in his arms and he laid it carefully on his bed.

As he turned back towards the fire he saw the heavy shawl that he had thrown off the child as it sat on his knee, and stooped down to examine it, hoping to find some clue as to where the babe belonged; there were only a few little garments in a package with no mark on them, but as he lifted the last one a very small piece of paper fell at his side, he turned it over and read, "Keep him Jonathan." Nothing more, not even a name for the babe, but those words alone, in that faint, trembling hand were a volume to Jonathan. He could not mistake, the hand that had traced them had once held all the world's joy for him, and it, alas! had filled his cup of bitterness too. Oh! was it her child? "God be merciful," he cried, "what does this mean?"

The sacred letters that were brought forth from their long hiding place that night bore indisputable evidence that Jonathan saw aright, her hand had penned them both. He could now no longer doubt to what he had resigned her. She had confided her child to his keeping but she had not even dared to add "for my sake." That would have made the task thrice holy to Jonathan, and yet he recognized the sacrifice she made in leaving it unsaid. It was her garment that had fluttered against his window and was gone. Her foot had been at his very threshold, even while he was groveling in despair for a token of her life, and he knew it not.

Oh, fate! how could he go on again alone, and yet, and the thought startled him, he was not quite alone. Something had come into his life; she had brought it, she had given it, she had said "keep it—Jonathan." He hesitated even in the midst of his emotion, to add that ungainly word, for he had sometimes thought it had been the bane of his life; he remembered when he was a boy he used to wonder if a woman could ever love a man who bore the name of Jonathan, and he had remembered since he had grown old that the boys had shouted it after him on the street as if it was a curse; but she had written it again and the homely name had a new charm. For her sake then, though she had not asked it so, he would keep the child. Since he knew it was hers an army could not have taken it from him, and kneeling beside it, gazing into its peaceful face, all the fountains of his heart

were broken up, and when he rose again that night it was not with an empty life.

## CHAPTER II.

To hold thee lightly on a gentle knee,  
And print on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss;  
This, it would seem, was not reserved for me!  
Yet this was in my nature; as it is,  
I know not what is there, yet something like to this.

—Byron.

If Jonathan had never received any attention before he certainly did now. It was as good as a play for the quiet villagers to see him take care of a baby; to be sure they censured him severely for keeping it; they said the poor woman who left it was no doubt a stranger in the village and trusted that she was leaving it with some good mother, and it was his plain duty to give it up to some woman who knew how to raise it.

But Jonathan paid no attention to any such remarks that may have reached him, and if he had, these same advisors would have said, "No one among us is so well able to provide for it as he, and it is his duty to keep it else the Lord would not have left it at his door."

Keep it he did, and he not only gave it shelter under his lowly roof, but he took it into his heart, and there it grew until it warmed and filled the barren spot.

Jonathan had laid by a little, not because he had made much, but because for so many years he had no one to spend for, and now he could afford to give many a day to his baby; and when he went away to work and left it in the care of old aunt Kezzy, next door, how sweet it was to think of going home to it at night, instead of that empty house. He who never had any one to care when he went nor when he came, soon learned to hunger for the child's companionship.

When he returned in the evening he would steal into Aunt Kezzy's yard on tiptoe, that he might watch the baby's play a moment unobserved, and be rewarded for his day's absence by seeing the joyful surprise light up its face when it discovered him; then he would take it up in his great arms and fold them round about it as if he would protect it forever. His rough, brown face was soon as dear to it as the softest cheek, and seemed to grow younger and lighter every time the rosy palm was passed lovingly over it.

"Oh, there's nothing so sweet in all the land,  
As the silk soft touch of a baby's hand."  
It would be a hard face indeed that could not be metamorphosed by that charm, and a hard heart that would not be tempted out into the world after the prattle of a little child, and by degrees Jonathan began to mingle again with the village people, for the baby must go here and go there.

It was Jonathan's companion everywhere, and long after the boy had learned to talk and walk, the people would say, "There goes Jonathan and his baby," for the child had no other name; Jonathan could not decide upon a surname for it even, although everything had been suggested by his new friends. The severely practical thought a founding should have a very sober cognomen, something ever suggestive of its sad beginning and dismal prospect in life; those appreciative of the boy's beauty thought the fitness of things called for a pretty name, and the exalted moralists considered it so degrading to have been born unknown, that could they have had their way, it would doubtless have been named for some notorious criminal, and thus hastened to its preordained goal, the gallows; while poor Jonathan himself wished more than ever that he had been gifted with some less outlandish name so that he could bequeath it to his foster son, but he was firm in the determination that it should never be called Jonathan, and in answer to all who saw how fond he was of the child, and asked him why he did not name it for himself, he always answered it must have a better name than his.

But one evening when the two sat by the fire, the boy climbing over the man's knee and caressing his hard hands, Aunt Kezzy opened the door and said, "Here's the new milk for the baby, Jonathan." She had made the same announcement many times before, but this time the little fellow ceased his play, looked indignant a moment, and then said, "No more baby, me be Donny too."

"Donny," his fond abbreviation of Jonathan was the first word he ever spoke, and had grown very dear to Jonathan; to think that in his attempt at such a mouthful the child had made so smooth and easy a name, was very gratifying to one who had always despised his legitimate title, and why should he not be excused after all if he decided then and there to compromise on "Donny." So Donny was the boy's name thenceforth, and the Godfather's heart swelled with pride when he announced to all who called him baby, that he was a baby no longer, for his name was "Donny too."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## SUITABLE DRESSES.

Those who are very stout should wear nothing but black; those who are very thin should put a little padding in their gowns; and neither should be in the least décolletée. Perpendicular stripes, and are therefore particularly suited to very slight, small people, and particularly blue is becoming—but not every blue. Dark blue or too brilliant a blue is extremely unbecoming to that kind of complexion, and makes the skin yellow and the hair sandy. It is the old, pale, dull blue that really changes sand to gold. Pink, especially the old-fashioned pink, is, when not too brilliant, becoming to all complexions except that which goes with red hair. Light green may be worn by the very dark, the very rosy, and by the very pale when the skin is extremely clear; but to ordinary English faces it is a trying color, though there are people who look well in nothing else. Green, mixed properly with

pale blue, is very becoming indeed. Gray is the most beautiful color for old and young—I mean the soft silver gray which is formed by equal parts of black and white, with no touch of mauve in it. It admits of any color in trimming, and throws up the bloom of the skin. Rose-color for some people is pretty, and not unbecoming. White, so disastrous to rooms, is generally becoming in dress—only very coarse complexions are spoiled by it.

Short women should never wear double skirts or tunics—they decrease the height so much—unless, indeed, the tunic is very short and the skirts very long. So also do large sprawling patterns used for trimmings; let these be left to women tall enough to carry them off. Neither let a very little woman wear her hair half down her back; let her lift it clean up as high as possible.

Large feet should never be eased in kid—least of all white kid slippers—for kid reveals so clearly the form and movements of the feet, and stretches so easily, that few feet have a chance in them. Black stockings and shoes, even for evening wear, are the most appropriate choice.—Harper's Bazar.

## THE GIRLS.

Dear mothers, who are so fortunate as to have daughters, do please listen while I beg you to let them have their own way once in a while.

If they should make a mistake, no matter; when they find out a thing for themselves, they will remember it better. If your blonde Clara attempts upon a scarlet rose and gets it, and about a half a dozen pairs of eyes gaze at it, she will value mother's advice. If her new kids must be pearl instead of a brown tinge, and the evil breaks out as bad as a case of measles, next time she will profit by the lesson.

Let them have their own fancy about their room. If it does not quite come up to the standard of taste, manage to invite a visitor into it. You cannot imagine how much it will assist them toward getting everything correct—especially if they are a trifle careless, as girls sometimes will be.

Some of the lessons may be hard—don't let them be too hard, but temper them with wisdom and plenty of love. Don't let your daughters ever complain that you have whitened and chipped and smoothed all the originality out of them. Don't let them whisper, under their breath, that "mother could do too much." Be their wise, clearheaded counselor and guide. Go ahead—they will follow on—never fear.—Rose Geranium, in California Farmer.



The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Biliousness, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, etc., etc.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

**PURELY VEGETABLE,**

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately constipated and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY; LOW SPIRITS, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is a purely vegetable medicine, and is the best medicine in the world for the cure of all the above diseases.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—Ed. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, MACON, GA.

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Wanting Apple Trees, for fall or spring delivery. I have a supply of the best No. 1, trees and of the best varieties and true to name, 1 and 2 years old, which for Hodge Plants. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Mo.

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

\$55 to \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents. Post paid. J. B. HUSTON, Nassau, N.Y.

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## OF THIS PAPER.

A Genuine Swiss Magnetic Time-keeper, perfect time for every body, destined a reliable Time-Piece, and also a superior Compass, and watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a superb Swiss Hunting-Case, warranted to denote correct time, and to retain it for two years—Perfection guaranteed—will be given away to every patron of this paper as a Free Gift.

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### THE STRAY LIST.

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

For the Week Ending September 5, 1877.

**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
MAHE—Taken up by Joseph M. Eastwood, of Marion Tp., in Bourbon Co., Kansas, one roan mare, 3 years old, last spring, 14 hands high, some harness marks on the shoulders. Valued at \$40.

**Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.**  
FILLY—Taken up by Christian Glown, Pottawatomie Tp., June 28, 1877, one chestnut sorrel filly, 7 years old, 14 hands high, hind foot white, white strip in forehead, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$20.

**OSAGE County—John H. Busner, Key West Tp.,** April 14, 1877, one small iron gray pony, near 4 years old, branded 2 on the left shoulder, a few white hairs on the forehead, some white on the nose, left hind foot white. Valued at \$15.

**OSAGE County—John H. Busner, Key West Tp.,** April 14, 1877, one small iron gray pony, near 4 years old, branded 2 on the left shoulder, a few white hairs on the forehead, some white on the nose, left hind foot white. Valued at \$15.

**MULE—Taken up by John H. Busner, Key West Tp.,** July 30, 1877, one mare mule 7 years old, dark bay, branded 5 on the left shoulder, a few white hairs on the right hip, 14½ hands high, mane and tail shaved. Valued at \$25.

**DAVIS County—P. V. Trolinger, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by Patrick McGinty, in Jackson Tp., one dark brown mare, a little white on off hind fetlock. Valued at \$20.

**Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up July 31, 1877, by A. Hostler, of Delaware Tp., one light iron-gray mare, about 4 years old, star in forehead; both hind feet white above the knees; dark mane and tail; about 14½ hands high; collar and saddle marked; very thin in flesh. Valued at \$25.

**Marion County—Thos. W. Boone, Clerk.**  
COLTS—Taken up by Peter Gassch, of Center Tp., Marion Co., Kansas, on the 27th day of August, 1877, two yearling colts, about 2 years old, and branded with a heart on the right shoulder. One an iron gray, the other a dark bay. Each have a small star in forehead. The bay has a snip in the nose. Valued at \$40 each.

**Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by John Whitman, Sugar Creek Tp., July 28, one white spotted horse 9 or 10 years old, branded 14½ hands high; red and white spotted right hind hoof joint swollen; looks as though it might be a mustang; no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

**FILLY—By Everett McKee, Osage Tp., July 24, one** dark, iron-gray filly, 2 years old; about 14 hands high; no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Strays for the Week ending September 25, 1877

**Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by James M. Hazlett, Grasshopper Tp., (Muscatat P. O.) August 18th, 1877, one gray horse, branded 8 on right shoulder, 16½ hands high, about 12 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

**Butler County—Vincent Brown, Clerk.**  
MARE PONY—Taken up by John J. Smith, of El Dorado Tp., a black mare pony, 3 years old, leg and also on right side of neck, supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

**Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by Mary Ann Edgeman of Salamanca Tp., Aug. 15, 1877, one dark bay mare, 4 yrs old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, 14 hands high. Valued at \$25.

**PONY—Taken up by L. M. Pickering, Grasshopper Tp.,** May 2, 1877, one dark bay pony, 4 yrs old, heavy mane and head tall, blind in right eye. Valued at \$20.

**Douglas County—Chas. Rappelye, County Clerk**  
BOW—Taken up by Samuel Riley, August 23, 1877, one black and white spotted cow about one yr old, marked with a crop on right ear, also three sneaking pigs. All valued at \$12.

**Nebraska County—W. J. Ingram, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by Peter H. Reed, Wetmore Tp., one sorrel horse about 6 or 7 yrs old, about 15 hands high, white strip in face, scar in face, scar on left foreleg and head and collar marks. Valued at \$20.

**Pawnee County—T. McCarthy, County Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. T. Brannel, Larned Tp., Sept. 8, 1877, one brown mare 15½ hands high, 12 yrs old, lame in right hind leg. Valued at \$30.

### Have You Lost Horses?

The undersigned makes a specialty of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never more than a few days' ride until they are found by the owner. Full descriptions sent me by mail will be promptly attended to and the charges when the animals are found will be reasonable. Address: J. H. LINDSEY, Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Refer to S. K. Lincoff & Co., Bankers, Holton, and A. H. Williams, Sheriff Jackson Co., Holton.

### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the 20th day of July at the Allen Farm, one mile east of Topeka, a three-year-old bay filly, with blaze in the face, and one hind leg white. To any person finding this animal or giving such information as will lead to her recovery, I will pay five dollars.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, Topeka, Kansas.

### Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order issued out of the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, I will offer for sale the lands belonging to the Estate of James Moore, late of Shawnee County, deceased, described as follows, to-wit: The North half (½) of the S.W. ¼ of (¼) of section two (2), (12 Tp., 12 Range fifteen (15) containing 80 acres, more or less, situated in Shawnee County, Kansas. Sale will be made on the tenth (10) day of October, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms \$50.00 cash in hand, balance deferred payment, not to exceed two years from day of sale. Sale will take place on the above described premises. HARVEY W. CURTIS, administrator of said estate. Attest, G. W. CAREY, Probate Judge, Sept. 4, 1877.

### BORERS IN FRUIT TREES.

#### J. B. Lunbeck's Patent Compound.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Fruit Growers to the importance of his valuable discovery, invented in 1870, completed in 1872, patented August 5th, 1873. It is to be applied around the foot of the trees where the borers work. Forming a complete cement and a sure remedy, as the beetle will not deposit her eggs where the poisonous application is made.

From Maine to Oregon and from Canada to Mexico, all over the broad land, these terrible destroyers of orchards are to be found.

I have been a practical Fruit Grower for a quarter of a century. In 1869 and 1870, in my orchards of 4000 fruit trees, my loss by the borers amounted to about \$1000. This aroused my energies if possible to invent a remedy; at the end of two years my experiments proved a perfect success, as thousands who have tried it will testify. My Compound is composed of seven different ingredients, all healthful and invigorating to fruit trees.

The certainty of success, the cheapness of the Compound, and the very little time required to use it, its virtues for healing the wounds the knife and worms have made, and being a sure preventive against the Borers makes it indispensable for every Fruit Grower to obtain a Farm Right at the low price of \$5. I am also selling territory at very low rates. J. B. Lunbeck, Patente, Leon, Iowa.

Mr. Adam Bamer of Topeka, Kansas, has purchased the right of Shawnee County and parties living in the county can purchase farm rights by calling upon him or addressing him at Topeka.

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#### Prairie Dell Farm,

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Samples free. Agents wanted. Address

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### NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the

Patrons Commercial Agency of Shawnee County, Kan.,

in Odd Fellows Hall, Topeka, on Saturday, October

6th 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All Stockholders are

requested to be present and take part in the division

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The best specimens at lowest rates. CHARLES F. MILLS, Springfield, Ills.

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A few Stereoscopic Views of the Kansas

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We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard

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Will take as part, pay a pony or young horse to the

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