





## SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

**Raising Pigs for Breeding.** Pigs that are to be kept for breeders should have a mixed diet—plenty of bone and muscle forming food—and ample opportunity for exercise. If permitted the run of a good pasture (clover is the best) a moderate supply of corn will do them good and aid in promoting a healthy growth; but if the circumstances of the breeder are such that he cannot have the benefit of pasture for his pigs, then he must endeavor to supply a substitute by using a variety of food—such as skimmed milk, wheat middlings, ground oats, mixed with oil-meal occasionally. A most excellent food may be prepared by mixing six parts of good peas with five parts of cornmeal and one part of oil-meal; or the peas, corn and flaxseed may be cooked and fed without grinding if desired. Oats and peas ground together and cooked make an excellent food. Cooked potatoes mixed with cornmeal make a good combination; in short, all the various grains and roots raised on the farm may be used to advantage in raising pigs, and they should nearly all be used when the pigs are not allowed the run of a good pasture. A variety of food, such as is above suggested, fed liberally and accompanied by plenty of exercise, will promote a healthy and symmetrical development and also insure a steady growth.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**Agriculture by Irrigation.**—The cultivation of land by means of irrigation is gradually extending in Colorado, California, and other localities. In the colony of Greeley, Colorado, 250 water rights representing 10,000 acres of land, were sold in 1877, and the present year 200 rights were disposed of up to July. As progress is made and experience gained, or better methods are practiced, the water is used with more economy, and the breadth of land that can be watered is consequently enlarged. So far, streams only have been utilized, but it is now proposed to make use of the water of occasional floods by confining it in reservoirs. In this way the supply may be largely increased, and hundreds of farms made in places that are now barren, not only because they are deficient in water for three-fourths of the year, but because they are torn and devastated by freshets, and inundations at other seasons when the water would be useless for vegetation. It will doubtless be but a short time before agriculture will call for the services of engineers, to make available the practically unlimited opportunities for impounding water in the mountain valleys, and using it for irrigation. We hear already of such intentions in the valley of the Arkansas, which possesses a supply of water sufficient to convert its present dry fields into gardens for several hundred miles along its course.—*American Agriculturist.*

**Breed from the Best.**—Every farmer who keeps stock should retain his choicest females as breeders. If they have good size, fine form and are well bred, they are almost invaluable. Select for such the choicest males, and thus improvement can go from year to year. The stock produced will command higher and still higher prices, if this course of breeding farm stock is followed. If the farmers of a neighborhood would only club together and buy a good stallion, a good jack, a good bull, a good ram, a good boar, if the use of such animals could not be obtained otherwise, it would be a paying investment. Our scrub stock must give way to the improved breeds. Farmers must awake from their lethargy.—*Coleman's Rural.*

**Honey.**—Instead of dealing disease and death promiscuously to those who indulge in its use, as do syrups, honey gives mankind, in the most agreeable manner, both food and medicine.

It is a common expression that honey is a luxury, having nothing to do with the life-giving principle. This is an error—honey is food in one of its most concentrated forms. True, it does not add so much to the growth of muscle as does beefsteak, but it does impart other properties, no less necessary to health and vigorous physical and intellectual action! It gives warmth to the system, arouses nervous energy and gives life to all the vital functions. To the laborer, it gives strength—to the business man, mental force. Its effects are not like ordinary stimulants, such as spirits, &c., but it produces a healthy action the results of which are pleasing and permanent—a sweet disposition and a bright intellect.

The use of honey instead of sugar for almost every kind of cooking, is as pleasant for the palate as it is healthy for the stomach. In preparing blackberry, raspberry or strawberry short cake, it is infinitely superior.

Well-purified honey has the quality of preserving, for a long time in a fresh state, anything that may be laid in it or mixed with it, and to prevent its corrupting in a far superior manner to sugar; thus many species of fruit may be preserved by being laid in honey, and by this means will obtain a pleasant taste and give to the stomach a healthy tone. One who has once tried it, will not use sugar for preserving fruit; besides, honey sweetens far more than sugar.

In fact honey may replace sugar as an ingredient in the cooking of almost any article of food—and at the same time greatly add to its relish.

Digestion (all-potent in its effects on the mind as well as the body) depends largely on the food. Poor food received into a poor stomach is the cause of many unhappy homes—while good, healthy food, received into a healthy stomach becomes an "Angel of Peace" to many a household.—*Bee Keeper's Journal.*

## Horticulture.

## GRAFT HYBRIDS.

**EDITORS FARMER:**—On returning home after a six weeks' absence, my attention is called to the discourteous note of Mr. H. E. Van Deman, as published in the FARMER of July 24th. I desire to assure Mr. Van Deman that in matters of the kind referred to "C. W. J." never makes any mistakes, and never guesses. I always verify before publishing anything upon which human action is to be predicated, and I never assert a fact I cannot prove. My deductions, inferences and speculations may be erroneous but not so the facts. The simplest answer to Mr. Van Deman is to send you the *Gardener's Monthly* for October 1876, and to ask you to copy below this communication, the article on "Graft Hybrids." The measure of Mr. Van Deman is given when he seizes upon a printer's error in setting up my writing of the name "Meehan" as evidence that I was not only ignorant of my subject but of what the accomplished editor of the *Gardener's Monthly* had said on the subject.

To another critic I would say that, like Mr. Meehan, I have no interest in the Russian apples or Russian hybrids, beyond the grand biological fact presented that: *Hybrids and cross breeds may arise without seminal mixture.*

C. W. J.

## ON GRAFT HYBRIDS.

BY THOMAS MEEHAN, GERMANTOWN, PHILA.  
(Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Buffalo, August, 1876)

Of late years an impression has prevailed that hybrids may be obtained by grafting as well as by seeds. Sachs makes no mention of this in his text book, but it has had a place in the literature of horticulture for over a hundred years. Bradley says that a variegated jasmine grafted on a common green stock infused the variegation throughout the whole plant; and there is an idea among some horticulturists that an intermixture in apples can be obtained by uniting two halves of different buds and grafting them together. Thousands of people have laughed at these notions. No one has tried them. But only a few years ago it was found that Bradley was right, and we have in cultivation new variegated forms of *Abutilon*, as well as some other things originated by the graft process. During the past few years it has been asserted that new varieties of potatoes have originated in this way:—a tuber is taken and all the eyes cut out. A wedge with an eye of another kind is then inserted into the eyeless mass and planted. The results are said to be true hybrids. Many of our best physiologists doubt this. I have not seen these cases, but I must say the evidence offered is much stronger than much of that on which some popular theories have been built. I tried the split and grafting process, not believing it would result in a hybridity. I merely wished to test the popular notion. I am pleased to be able to say now that it is correct. New varieties can be obtained in that way. I took the Rhode Island Greening and the Red Astrachan—two very distinct varieties of apples in every respect. The grafts with a single bud were split as near through the centre as possible, and a piece of each kind fitted together so as to appear one complete scion. Twelve of these were grafted; three grew; two of these have fruited neither are Rhode Island Greening, and the two are unlike each other; one of these has a flower like the Rhode Island Greening, and the flower of the Red Astrachan is rosy and in many ways distinct from the large white one of the Rhode Island Greening; but the fruit is, in many respects, similar to that of the Red Astrachan. The second variety has the flower similar to that of the Rhode Island Greening, and the fruit somewhat the color of the Red Astrachan, ripening about the same time, but is but half the size, very much flattened, and with a slender stem near two inches long, and as much like that of a Siberian Crab as can be. There is no doubt but two varieties, distinct from their parents, and distinct from each other, have resulted from this graft process. Some may suppose that the union of a Red Astrachan and a Rhode Island Greening apple should result in producing an exact intermediate, and that the union of buds in several graft cases should each produce identical the same, and therefore the two distinct varieties from the same process be a surprise. But no two children of the same parents are exactly the same; and this is the experience of plant hybridists. Our fellow-member, Mr. W. Saunders, of London, Ontario, crossed the American gooseberry (*Ribes Cynobasti*) with the Warrington, an English variety, but both with hairy fruit. The hybrid product has smooth fruit, thus introducing a character not extant in either parent. And as regards variety, I have myself, from one single berry of a fertilized Fuchsia, produced several scores of plants, among which no two were alike. I do not know that there is any pomological value in the new varieties of apples I have raised, but I am delighted with the scientific results, proving that hybrids by bud-grafting is more than a popular delusion.

Mr. John Henry's yield of wheat from the 120 acres will exceed 3000 bushels, an average of over 30 bushels per acre. Upon 80 acres of this tract, Mr. Henry estimates the yield at considerably over 40 bushels per acre.—*Ellis Co. Standard.*

## SORGHUM—ITS MANUFACTURE.

In the working department I will make some suggestions: First, in the choice of mills, the upright three roll mill will be found most effective and simple. It is better to have larger rollers than to invest money in gearing (that wastes power), to increase the speed of the rollers to compensate for the reduction of size. Large rollers feed better and have a better bearing upon the cane. Louisiana plantation mill rollers are generally thirty inches in diameter, and the surface moves only twenty feet per minute. In setting mills, care should be taken to select an elevation for it, so that the juice can be passed through some cheap tubing underground past the horse, and discharged into a tub or barrel, set by the boiling works. If such elevation is not to be had, sink the barrel to suit, and lift the juice with a pump or bucket. In regard to insipidating of the juice, it must be understood that it matters not what kind of evaporator pan or boiler is used, or of how good a quality the juice may be, there will be a failure, unless great care is taken in this department. The first and most important step is a good, dry fuel, and the second is a well-arranged furnace with simple draft to burn the fuel very briskly. As I have stated in a former chapter, more syrup is spoiled for the want of good fuel than all other causes. Mrs. Hooker of Schuyler county, Ill., made excellent sugar in a very simple square boiler, wooden sides and sheet iron bottom. I visited her place in 1868, not only to see the sugar and the apparatus used, but the cane also as it had been claimed to be Otaheatan (which is one of the Louisiana canes). I found Mrs. Hooker's cane to be an Imphee of the Oomseeana variety. Their success was due mainly to the activity of the boiling, which was attended to by Mrs. Hooker herself, who had a practical idea of attending a boiling pot as well as that of skimming. I have always attributed the great success of the Cook evaporator to two principal features: First, the well-arranged furnace, and second, the forced necessity for close attention of the operator.

In the fall of 1864, in working up a large crop of cane in Illinois, that had been frosted on the night of 30th of August, all the leaves dead and dry. We run it through with leaves and much of the seed tufts also. Some of the cane had soured and altogether looked bad. Nevertheless we made a syrup that sold for 70 to 90 cents per gallon by the barrel. There were two things that, I think, contributed to our success. One was the large amount of fine clay in the form of dust that had attached to the leaves, seed heads, etc., and in crushing it was washed into the juice. This settled in the large tank, carrying down with it much of the feculencies, so that at the end of each day of twenty-four hours (as we run day and night), we found about eight inches deep over the bottom of our tank, that was sixteen feet square and three feet deep. I had so arranged as to draw from the top, always lowering the draw-pipe as the juice fell. Now, the question will arise, "What was in this clay?" to benefit the juice? The action I claim was both chemical and mechanical. There was considerable lime, if no other chemical properties, but very probably magnesia, both of which have a neutralizing effect upon acid—the mechanical action, as referred to above, in setting the feculent fibrous particles. The use of clay in purifying sugars, is no new thing. Every person has heard of the clayed Havana sugar, which is made by simply passing a clay wash down through the newly granulated sugar in the molds. The discovery I am told was due to the incident of an old hen having been chased through the granulating room of a sugar-house, and in making her track with fresh clay mud, it was found on shoveling out the vats that there was clear streaks passing down through the sugar from each track of the chicken. I have made no syrup since the above large crop, hence made no further test of the clay, but shall do it this fall. The additional reason for my success (besides the clay) was in using mechanical means to produce ebullition of the boiling syrup, thereby preventing a high degree of heat. This I did by forcing jets of cold air into my battery at the bottom, while the steam at eighty pounds was in full action in the brass coil of tubing above the jet of air. By this means the steam was forced out of the syrup as fast as generated, and my syrup finished at fifteen degrees lower temperature than without the blast. I had my cooler arranged in like manner, so that I could prevent the syrup from becoming what is called steam burned. No syrup should be put into a cask, until all the steam is out of it, for it will not only darken, but make it unpleasant to the taste.

The arrangement of this work was such that two hands did all the work of boiling and barreling the syrup, and made 40 gallons per hour, when in complete receiving order. We used one three-paw, twenty-seven feet long and four wide, and one for steam, twenty-two feet by five wide. I refer to this, only to show the importance of being well arranged to save labor and to do good work.—*J. A. Hedges, St. Louis, Mo., in Coleman's Rural.*

## HOW TO MAKE AND HOW TO KEEP SWEET CIDER.

The cider-making season is fast approaching and numerous inquiries are being made from various sections of the country in relation to methods for keeping this beverage sweet throughout the year. Cider, as every one knows who has had any experience with it whatever, is liable even under favorable cir-

cumstances to undergo acetous fermentation and develop a rough, hard taste. As soon as a barrel or cask is tapped it grows more and more acid and finally becomes vinegar.

In order to effectually stop fermentation after cider has acquired the desired degree of hardness or acidity, various practices are resorted to. A very common one is exposing liquor to the influence of sulphurous acid gas, which is most readily accomplished by burning a sulphur-tipped stick or a strip of cotton cloth dipped in melted brimstone, inside a cask only partially filled with cider, and shaking well so as to make the liquor absorb the gas before the cask is filled. This is done at the time of the first racking, the sulphur-covered stick or cloth being thrust burning into the bung-hole. Others add at this same stage sulphurous acid, which, being a powerful disinfectant and antiseptic agent, retards to a remarkable extent not only the process of putrefaction but that of fermentation, and prevents the liquor from ever becoming vinegar, but it detracts from the flavor of the pure article, and is not approved of in consequence by a large class of cider-drinkers.

Others again prevent fermentation by treatment with various compounds prepared for the purpose which contain lime. Sulphite (not sulphate) of lime is a usual form. Professor Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., is one of many experimenters who have testified to its efficacy in keeping cider sweet. He advises one-eighth of an ounce of sulphite of lime to each gallon of cider after the fermentation has proceeded until the liquor has attained the required taste, first mixing the powder in a quart or so of cider, and then pouring it into the cask and giving it a thorough shaking.

And yet another plan is pouring into the bung-hole of the cask, after the first draught has been made, half a pint of warm clear sperm or sweet oil, the argument being that this spreads a thin coat over the surface and keeps spreading as the cider is drawn out, excluding the air and imparting no taste of oil to the cider.

The methods here given are among the least objectionable of the many practiced, and afford, according to the testimony of some farmers, a beverage on draught which is very tolerable if not excellent. Connoisseurs, however, detect these and all other appliances, and the majority of cider-drinkers consider pure cider, untampered with, as the only good cider.

Cider properly made, at the right season of the year, and from the right sort of apples, will, when tightly bunged in good barrels or casks, change but little, and that very gradually; when bottled there is no change except a certain improvement which comes with age. When a prime article is desired for keeping during the entire year or longer, the first step then is to produce a good article. October and November, according to climate, or when the light autumn frosts have begun and the fruit is in all its ruddy perfection of ripeness, is the time to make cider. A good cider-apple is rather astringent in its properties of flesh and juice. The celebrated New-ark (N. J.) cider, which always commands a high price on account of its superior excellence, and is often sold under the name of champagne cider, is made from apples the juice of which contains the largest percentage of alcohol, as the Hessian, Canfield and the Virginia crab. The strongest cider, furthermore, comes as a rule from apples which contain the least amount of juice. The apples are sweated and permitted to dry somewhat before they are ground, the quality and strength of the cider being improved in consequence of the apples having parted during this process with six or eight per cent. of water. The apples cleared of leaves, shriveled windfalls and rotten fruit, are crushed or ground according to the old or new process employed; the former is preferable, as pomace which has been finely ground is liable to yield cloudy or muddy liquor. The pulp is generally laid aside for at least twenty-four hours and turned occasionally to allow fermentation to set in before the juice is expressed. By this means the aromatic oil contained in the seeds is extracted, communicating its flavor to the mass, and a richer, fuller flavored beverage is the result.

The color of the juice is changed by the management of the pulp. Different kinds of apples give different flavors, but from any kind two distinct varieties of cider may be made, the one by expressing the juice before any change of color occurs from the exposure of the pulp to the atmosphere, and the other after this exposure. In champagne cider, therefore, the juice, in order that it may be light colored, is pressed from the pomace as soon as ground. The casks into which the juice is put should be clean and sweet. If new ones are employed, those made of strong oak staves are recommended. If second-hand ones are used, whisky or other spirit casks are best, provided they are cleaned of must and all impurities. If not, they should be thoroughly cleansed with lime or wood ashes and water. In addition to this thoroughly fumigate with matches of roll brimstone dropped into the bung, afterwards rinsing with hot water and draining dry. The barrels filled, they should be placed with bungs up on blocks or skids where the temperature will not fall below 60 degrees nor increase above 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

An active saccharine fermentation will begin in a few hours and ought to be allowed to continue, with the bung loose, until the hissing sound, so readily discernible when carbonic-acid gas is escaping, shall cease.

The cider is then ready for the first racking, and it is at this point that it is exposed to the action of sulphurous-acid gas by the advocates of "stumping" or "mashing," as it is called. As it has been before intimated, the connoisseur quickly detects "mashed" cider; therefore old manufacturers omit it. After having racked or drawn the cider off into clear barrels the bungs should be tightly replaced for a few days, when it can again be permitted to ferment, the bungs being, of course, loosened as before. The cider may now be racked again and the bungs tightly closed. If intended for draught use keep it in a cool cellar; if designed for bottling (which is the only certain means of keeping cider unchanged indefinitely) it should be bottled in the early spring, the old-time rule being to do so before the appearance of apple blossoms. Bottlers in cities employ ripening agents and refine the cider with isinglass, fish sounds, etc., but well-made cider, bottled at the right season, will prove satisfactory without these additions. In bottling let the bottles be perfectly clean and the corks driven tight and well secured by wire, after the fashion of those used in champagne bottles.—*N. Y. World.*

## DETERIORATION OF POTATOES.

Mr. William M. Hunt makes a curious observation relating to what he deems one of the causes of the deterioration of varieties of potatoes. He says: "Many years ago I saw changes going on in the hills for which I could not account, and the very existence of which was stoutly denied by prominent cultivators; the changes always ascribed by them to accidental mixing in handling. But I determined to find out for myself the cause, whatever it might be. I began by planting strong-growing varieties in alternate rows with others less strong; contriving to have both blossom at the same time. After two seasons the result began to appear in numerous new and distinct varieties. In some instances entire hills would be changed; in others, only a single tuber, and still in others, only a single eye in a tuber. And these changes extended to the time of ripening, the color of the vines, and their habits of growth, and would be permanent. The first thing I learned was that the impregnation took place one year affecting only the buds or eyes, to be followed the next year by the changes in the tubers; and, that with very few exceptions, the quality of the variety thus produced is always inferior to that of the original. Without doubt, the laws that apply to particular breeds of animals apply also to particular varieties of vegetables; and the foreign substance enters into the circulation of the plant; and deterioration is the natural result of the introduction of bad blood. This deterioration is taking place continually without the aid of man, and will take place in spite of him. Getting seed from a distance does not remedy the evil; for the cause exists universally.

The flower of the potato is what botanists call a "wind flower." It has no attraction for insects. A bee never touches it, nor a fly. The pollen is carried by winds to a considerable distance, as the pollen of corn is carried, and impregnation takes place in the same way, whenever there are flowers to receive it.

There seems to be but two remedies, and they are but partial. One is, to select the ripest and most perfect tubers from the best hills and grow seed from them, rejecting from the product all the small and imperfect ones. This is my own practice; and from such seed plots I am careful to pick all flower-buds before they open. The other is to procure new varieties of undoubted excellence, and grow them as long as it is profitable.—*Scientific Farmer.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Successful Fairs.**—One or two notable and successful fairs in the West have for a number of years invested largely in orators and poets, and if appearances were any criterion by which to judge, the success was unmistakable. One fair which we now call to mind, has had for the last two or three years an address and poem every day during the fair, and they attracted an audience of from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand people each day.

**Encourage The Horse.**—Boys who are learning to manage horses may gain two or three serviceable hints from the following:

The horse must be encouraged, never discouraged. I never use a whip when driving in a carriage or loaded wagon; the rein is sufficient. Do not train your horse to never allow another to go by; if you do, you are likely to have your horse sulk when one outspeds him. The horse is a study, and the rule for treating one will not apply to another without modification. It is also necessary that the horse should understand his driver as well as the driver understands him; but remember you cannot change the disposition of a horse. Kind treatment is the best antidote; when this fails, you may give up hope of improvement.

**A Conundrum.**—It is a singular fact that some American canned goods can be bought in England for less money than here, at retail of course. Salmon sells at nearly the same, but small cans of lobster that retail here for twenty cents can be bought in England for from eight to nine pence, that is sixteen to eighteen cents, while the retailers here pay two dollars per dozen for them—sixteen and two-thirds cents each.

The same thing holds good of American beef, which after transportation is sold cheaper in England than here. There are conundrums for the political economist.



September 18, 1878

Education.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

BY HON. H. M. GREENE.

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

In response to your kind invitation to furnish this session of the Association a paper on school legislation, I offer the following suggestions, more for the purpose of awakening thought upon the subjects they touch, than of pronouncing positively upon the necessity or value of the treatment therein proposed.

In a somewhat careful survey of the existing laws governing the officers and educational institutions of the State, I have but one change to suggest in that portion relating to the duties of State Superintendent. The labor in his office which requires his personal supervision has become so engrossing, and the enlargement of the organized bounds of the State so great, that the provision requiring this officer to visit each county at least once during his term of office, necessitates an addition to the other details of his duty, almost beyond his power to perform.

The office of County Superintendent has unfortunately fallen into undesired unpopularity. Its constitutional basis has alone saved it from annihilation. In the pith and roll of the staunch old ship of State, during the recent financial storm, the public has become a little affected with sea-sickness, and inclined to discharge some of its burdens. The luckless Jonah, whom it is now proposed to evict is the County Superintendent. As the constitutional tow-line will prevent his abandonment to his guardian whale, he will probably be dragged through the waves in the wake of the vessel, until a late returning spasm of common sense induces a proper acknowledgment of his position.

It is contended that many of the duties now devolving upon the Superintendent could be discharged equally well by the Board of County Commissioners, others by the County Clerk, and thus save the expense of one official, a darling measure of economy with some local statesmen in cases where they are not themselves the officials affected. A carefully prepared bill enlarging the duties of his office, and providing for the more punctual and complete fulfillment of all, was introduced into one body of the Legislature at its last session, and failed to receive respectful consideration, because of the manifest disinclination of the members to regard the office favorably.

"It is a nuisance, and should be abated," is the expression frequently heard from men who claim to give the subject of State education due consideration. Treat the office of County Superintendent as one of the most honorable and useful of the people; fill it worthily, compensate the incumbent fairly, and the place will demonstrate its importance. When in the near future a new constitution shall be framed, this provision of the present one should be re-enacted. The experiment of abolishing the office has been made across the line, and the educational interests of Missouri confessedly suffer infinite detriment therefrom. Some Superintendents may have been incompetent, unqualified, or indolent, (it is a happy thing for Kansas that the incumbents of no other offices have been) but this is a place which cannot be vacated or belittled. The present scale of prices should be raised. In cases where \$500 per year is now provided, make it at least \$600; advance \$800 to \$900; \$800 to \$1,000, and \$1,000 to \$1,200 per year. These figures would then fully remunerate the skillful and laborious exertions of the Superintendent to maintain and adorn the high position of our school system. One other item may be suggested in this connection. Provide that upon the punctual delivery of a correct report to the State Superintendent, the County Superintendent shall receive the sum of \$50 additional. It is of the utmost importance that this report shall be full and accurate. Let the fines and penalties for its non-reception remain in full force, but make a trial of this incentive. In regard to the district officers there is no good reason to forbid the payment of a small sum per diem to the clerk at least, for the services actually devoted to his office. No position is more unthankfully regarded, while none is of greater importance, than that of one of these primary school officers. Upon them devolves the task of determining the education of the next generation. A decent regard for the value of the services rendered, would dictate a compensation for time properly employed in their execution. It is an anomaly in our system of government to provide for the strictest and most diligent performance of duties bearing so intimately upon the whole structure of society, and force the officers to receive only cold disparagement or heated execrations in return.

I suggest an amendment to Article IX, Sec. 3, Chapter 122 of the session laws of 1876, which shall include any member of a district school board or board of education. Article IV, Sec. 28, of the same chapter, forbids any member of the board to "directly or indirectly receive any gift, emolument or reward for his influence in recommending or introducing any book, school apparatus or furniture of any kind whatever," but provides no penalties for its infringement. The effect of this action would be to debar the members of these boards as well as the State and County Superintendents, from receiving a bonus for their votes and influence, and to punish the offense in one case as in the other. Provision should also be made that no school officer shall be personally interested as a contractor or builder in the construction or repairs of any school building. Further, it provides that no change in the text-books in use in the school, shall be made, except by a vote of the majority of the citizens of such district, in annual meeting assembled. For manifest reasons this provision should not be applied to cities of the first or second class, but elsewhere it is urged as a measure of protection to the patrons who are wont to complain more bitterly of the frequent changes in school books, than at any other item of educational expense. There are those who contend that the district should purchase for the schools all books as well as maps and charts. It requires but a moment's observation of the care the average American child bestows upon articles over which he exercises ownership, to convince one that this plan would be open to strong objection. The protection which a sense of possession fosters, would be wanting, and in consequence the district would be frequently wanting school books. All the people ask is an opportunity to decide themselves upon the propriety of a change at a regular meeting, and they should be granted the privilege.

No other State of equal age and wealth can compare with Kansas in the number and value of its school buildings. There were, in 1876, nearly 4,000 edifices, worth, in round numbers, 44 millions of dollars, being more than double the valuation of all the church buildings in the State. The care and keeping of this vast capital, is vested solely in the local boards, and they are authorized to open the school-house for the use of religious, political, literary, scientific, mechanical or agricultural societies belonging in their district, for the purpose of holding the business or public meetings of said societies under such regulations as the school board may adopt. The consequence is that all the innumerable devices for exhibiting state bits of music, odds and ends of comedy, scraps of philosophy, science and religion, find a congenial theater for their display in the school-house. The unfortunate members of the board are naturally unwilling to be deemed churlish by their neighbors in withholding from the longing community the privilege of enjoying the feasts to which these peripatetic philosophers invite them. On the other hand they are presumably anxious for the good care and keeping of the house, its books and furniture. In this strait local pressure was almost invariably, and the doors are opened. Upon one night the building swells with applause and laughter, as the antics of some man-monkey delight the crowd; on another, sandwiched in between a minstrel medley on the preceding, and the blatant philippic of a political peddler on a succeeding night, the walls echo the solemn strains of a Divine message. Meanwhile the majority of Kansas of the masculine gender belong to the order of Ruminantia. These skirmishes wherein minstrelsy, mimicry, mendacity and morality are chief combatants, are very exciting during their continuance, but the scene of the encounter, as in the case of all conflicts, is a sickening sight after the battle. We call ladies, refined, cultured ladies, to the command of these school-rooms, and then insult them by defacing and defiling the temple of learning they would preserve pure and beautiful as their own white spirits, by disarranging and destroying the results of their fair handiwork, and by leaving them a task as disgusting in its details as that of the janitor of a calaboose performs. Turn out and keep out all assemblies save those for school purposes, and we shall soon realize increased interest in teachers, pupils and patrons, and our district school-houses, now too often filthy and dilapidated, will be bowers of beauty, wherein the children of our rural districts will learn lessons of refinement and culture, the practice of which shall render them true ladies and gentlemen. The manifest propriety of this position is fortified by the decisions of the courts. At the July term of 1875 the Supreme Court of Kansas, in the case of Spencer vs. School District No. 6, etc., (15th K. R. pp. 259) the following was in part the opinion of the court, all the justices concurring:

"The public school-house cannot be used for any private purposes. The argument is a short one. Taxation is invoked to raise funds to erect the building; but taxation is illegitimate to provide for any private purpose. Taxation will not lie to raise funds to build a place for a religious society, a political society, or a social club. What cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly. As you may not levy taxes to build a church, no more may you levy taxes to build a school-house and then lease it for a church."

In a decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri, only a little more than a month old, this question is discussed exhaustively. The directors of a certain school district at a regular meeting of the board, adopted a resolution authorizing the school building put up and furnished under the school law by a levy of taxes on the people of the district, to be used for the purpose of teaching a Sunday School, a most meritorious employment surely. Objections were made by a minority of the board, and an application was made to one of the judges of the County Court for an injunction, which was granted, prohibiting defendant, who was Superintendent of the Sunday School, from occupying the house. The Circuit Court, on a hearing of the matter, dissolved the injunction and adjudged nominal damages to the defendant, and the only question presented by the plaintiffs, who appealed from the decision, is whether the directors have authority, under the law, to grant the permission given to the Superintendent of the Sunday School, and the Supreme Court says that—

"The question is, however, as to the power of the School Directors to appropriate the school building to a use having no connection with the educational purposes for which it was constructed, at the expense of the school district. A corporation, it was observed in Blew vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Company (10 Mo. R. 566), is not only restricted from making contracts forbidden by its charter, but can only make those which are necessary to effectuate the purposes of its creation. It is not pretended that any such authority is given in the school law justifying or authorizing the action of the board in this case, nor has it any connection with the object for which the house was built."

"That the purpose to which the directors authorized its use, was a praiseworthy one is true, and it may create surprise that objections were made, but if the precedent established it may lead to great abuses, and disagreeable altercations between different religious denominations, which it is the purpose of our common school system to avoid."

"We think the injunction should have been made perpetual. The judgment is therefore reversed, and the cause remanded."

It is a serious question, in view of the occasional complaints of cruelty in the administration of discipline in the common schools, whether the law should not interpose to forbid the employment of corporal punishment altogether. The amenities of modern society have abolished the brutal modes of correction in the army and navy, and even the jails and prisons of our country, yet our tender children, offending oft more through ignorance than evil intent, may be scourged with impunity. True, the district board, in conjunction with the County Superintendent, may dismiss a teacher for several causes, one of which is cruelty, but this law will in most cases be inoperative, as the old slave codes which proposed to shield the bondman from the rage of his master, while building around the culprit a wall of public opinion adverse to its interposition. Much may be pleaded, in almost every instance, in extenuation of the severity of the teacher. No employment is so engrossing and arduous as the proper care of a large school of active, mischievous youths, and the tired nerves and exhausted patience of the teacher may be pardoned for indulging a momentary spasm of resentment, but this indulgence is always purchased at the expense of diminished influence and loving regard. Surely a good instructor may devise some other means of punishment better calculated to rebuke faults, lead to the amendment of the offender, and preserve the proper relation between teacher and pupils.

The limits of this paper forbid more than a passing reference to the county normal institutes which have been so uniformly successful during the past year. I recommend that the law regarding them be so amended as to provide that where the Board of County Commissioners are limited to an expenditure of \$100 for the maintenance of such institute, they shall be allowed to appropriate not less than \$100, leaving to the judgment of these officials the employment of such larger amount as their wise regard for the interests of education may require. Such appropriation will, it is believed, in every instance receive the hearty approval of the tax-payers, and of the entire people.

Salmon Canning on Fraser's River—The growing industry of canning salmon has already spread to Fraser's river.

Mr. A. Booth, of Coleraine, who owns two canneries on the Sacramento, and one on the Columbia river, is seeking new fields of enterprise on Fraser's river and has established one to that northern locality.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver; Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Plattville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eschbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county; Secretary: A. M. Coffee, Knob Noster.

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

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

ACTIVITY OF GRANGE LIFE.

From all parts of the country which we watch through our agricultural exchanges, grange life seems to be increasing in activity. The fraternizing spirit of the farmers is noticeably increasing and strengthening. In general we are not in favor of clanishness or exclusiveness among any race, sect or class of people, but a little more of that spirit tempered with that broad philanthropy and liberal spirit which are inspired by communion with nature in the free air, genial sunshine, forests and fields of the country we have always thought would be of advantage to farmers. The farmer should at least prefer his own class, when all other considerations are equal, to the interests of the stranger, yet the reverse is more often the case. We have seen stock buyers and sellers, in collecting fat stock among farmers, bind to secrecy the price paid to each neighbor, so that he could have every other farmer in the neighborhood at a disadvantage; and in selling to the farmers from stock droves, which is customary in the older states, for fattening purposes, it is customary for the owner of the drove of stock or sheep, to bind to secrecy each buyer, so that the middle-man may be enabled to drive a better bargain with the farmer who may, unfortunately, not be as good a judge of stock and its value as his neighbor. Here is where it would be a general benefit to farmers to be a little more "clanish," or better, neighborly; and here is where the grange is operating for good by teaching the farmers that the interest of one is the interest of all. The increasing activity of grange life is working for good in this direction. When the farmer learns to love his neighbor at least as well as the stranger, he will not feel so much humility for his calling as we fear has been too much the case heretofore.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS IN THE GRANGE.

EDITORS FARMER: As the political campaign approaches, many inquiries as to the rights, privileges and duties of our fraternity, as an organization, are being made. In answer to all such I would say, that no action whatever in advocacy of the principles, or tending to the support of any political party can be taken by any grange, state, county or subordinate—without violating the plain provisions of our fundamental law, a strict observance of which is essential to the perpetuity of our organization. All attempts in that direction having proven detrimental to the best interests of our order, and destructive of the proper and legitimate objects and aims of our organization.

Our organic law relating to the discussion of political questions in the work of our order does not seem to be well understood by all our membership, hence the necessity for some explanation at this time. In answering the inquiries common in this connection, I shall recite the law briefly, giving such explanations only as seem to be necessary to a correct understanding of its provisions.

In our "Declaration of Purposes" we declare that "No grange, if true to its obligation, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings." And our constitution provides that "Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of our order." Now it is clear that the only question necessary to be answered is, when do questions affecting the general interest of the people become political, in the sense the word is used in our organic law? And on this question we have the following from the court authorized to construe that document, to wit: "The word 'political' in the constitution means partisan politics, and does not include or refer to general questions of political economy."

Then in answer to the only remaining question which, in my judgment, can possibly arise, to wit: "When do political questions become partisan?" I answer, when they have been put in issue and the people have divided into parties upon them.

WM. SIMS.

EMANCIPATION OF THE FARMER.

When a farmer begins to use machinery and study the process of other men, and to apply his mind to farming so far as he can make it take the place of muscle, then he illuminates his calling with a new light, and lifts himself into the dignity of a man. If we often hear, says the Husbandman, that such and such a one is a good farmer. How is good farming to be tested? Certainly not by the raising of one or two good crops. He is the good farmer who uniformly increases the aggregate product of his farm from year to year. The surest, truest test of good farming is a constantly increasing production of the soil.

Mr. E. R. Skinner, of Tunbridge, Vt., says

there are two maxims in the dairying business which ought to be impressed upon every farmer's mind. The first is, "No man can afford to keep a poor cow;" second, "No man can afford to keep a cow poor." To avoid keeping poor cows, he frequently tests them by milking each into a separate pail and noticing the amount, color, solidity and amount of cream, time required for the cream to rise, time required for churning, amount, color and texture of the butter. In this way he can determine which cows are most profitable to keep.

In a time when so many and such contradictory schemes and theories are broached, there is special need of some such strong breaker as this to protect agriculture against the inroad of influences whose effect it is impossible to foresee. It is high time, above all things, to teach the world that the great community of farmers was not a body fit merely to be plucked, but deserve to exercise an active and vital power of its own. And in the adjustment and answer of many of these latter day problems, affecting as they do the welfare and stability of the social state, this present organized agricultural influence will prove to be a soothing and healing force to which application will never be made in vain.—Farmers' Friend.

Now that the heated term is about over, the grange should begin to make a new growth. The past, though it has been glorious, should be eclipsed by the work of the near future. Hold harvest-home meetings; take in new members; get the co-operative work for the next six months laid out. There is no end to the work to be done.

REPORT TO THE GRANGE.

The carelessness of farmers about keeping accounts of their expenditures, and their consequent inability to tell what the production of crops and the rearing of stock cost them, have been frequently pointed out. So, too, have the advantages of farm accounts. But still farmers cling to their unbusiness like habits, writers and speakers have seemingly made but little impression; and now we suggest that the granges take up the matter and see if they cannot induce some reform in this respect. They might begin now, when preparations are making for sowing fall crops, in some such manner as the following:

Let each grange appoint two or three members whom it can depend on to do the work, to take note of the time actually consumed in preparing an acre of ground for seeding, and calculate the cost; then to estimate the cost of seeding, and, finally when the proper time comes, the cost of harvesting and threshing. When their calculations are completed, the members should report to the grange, and their reports be placed on record.

These reports will have a two-fold value. They will, in the first place, furnish those members of the grange who have not the enterprise to investigate for themselves the cost of raising crops, data from which they may determine with reasonable accuracy what profit wheat yields. In the next place, it will move others to determine on their own account the cost of raising wheat, and, if the cost is found to be too great for profit, will set them to looking for opportunities to reduce it. In other words, the reports, besides supplying important facts, will excite an interest in the cost of producing crops, and lead other members to examine into it.

Reports made to granges are more likely than articles in papers to awaken an interest and lead to an additional investigation; and for this reason: The articles are written by persons of whom the reader knows nothing, often not even their names, and his inclination is always to receive the facts set forth in them, if unfamiliar to him, in a rather skeptical spirit. He says to himself, "may be this is so, and maybe it isn't," and, curiously enough, his very doubt about its being so, keeps him from becoming sufficiently interested in a statement to verify it. Again, it is only rarely that an article is written in the same locality in which the reader resides, and it has for him on this account a foreign and fanciful air. But when a farmer's nearest neighbor comes into the grange to which they both belong, and says that by careful examination and calculation he finds it costs a certain price to produce a certain crop, the farmer at once concludes, if his neighbor is a man in whom he places ordinary confidence, that it must cost about the same to produce the same sort of a crop on his farm, and very likely he will be moved to ascertain for himself just what it does cost. In short, what one's neighbor tells one about the cost of growing crops, just as what he tells one about other things, makes a deeper impression than what one reads.

In view of these facts, we feel confident that if the granges will set to work earnestly they can in time get their members into the way of keeping regular sets of books just as merchants and manufacturers do, so that they can tell the result of every transaction and operation on the farm—whether it was profitable or unprofitable, and to what extent it was. But in order to accomplish this, the members who are to begin the investigation and calculations must be carefully selected. They should be persons on whom the granges can rely for thorough and careful work. No good will result from appointing members who will come into the grange at the end of harvest, and say that they forgot to keep any account of this item and that, or they have not calculated closely and carefully, but guess the cost was about this.—Grange Bulletin.

Breeders' Directory.

- F. T. FOWLE, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas, Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Has 500 bucks for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonable.
- D. MERRY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed of Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale. "Beauties Sure." Patra not taken. Circulars free.
- D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magie, & W. W. H. Worth strains of Poland China hogs; write for circular.
- O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochins & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.
- D. R. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.
- J. B. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAN., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins. Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. B. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.
- J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., Iowa, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable. Reference furnished.
- A. LEBERT CHANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 300 head. Also Berkshires.
- R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahma Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and Shipped C. O. D.
- W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.
- JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 96 competitors.
- H. M. & W. P. SISSON, Galeburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.
- FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.
- J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks, Partridge, 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.
- HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices less than last year rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.
- H. H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Essex Berkshires and Poland China hogs. Stock for sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

- WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 200 & 300 yr. old apple trees for sale, also 100,000 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all raised in Rabbit light; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.
- A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist. Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

Dentists.

- A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 139 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law.

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

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

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE.

To close out stock; pure blood; imported; will be sold cheap. J. E. DUNCAN, corner seventh and Fillmore streets, Topeka, Kansas.

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

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

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS,

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

Park Nursery LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Devo, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 16 miles south-west of Topeka, and 13 miles south of Rossville.



The Kansas Farmer.

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

OUR AGRICULTURE.

The following table compiled by the state board of agriculture of Kansas, shows the acreage of principal crops for 1877 and 1878, as per assessors' returns, reported by county clerks:

Table with columns: Kind of Crop, Average for 1877, Average for 1878. Lists crops like Winter wheat, Rye, Spring wheat, Corn, etc.

Total 5,595,904.99. Actual increase in acreage during the year, 945,423.86; per cent. of increase, 16.86.

We are indebted to Hon. Alfred Gray, secretary of the state board of agriculture, for the above table.

It will be seen by the table that the acreage of corn has considerably diminished, while that of wheat is largely increased. This is in part owing to the extreme wet weather which prevailed last spring in Kansas, and partly to the auspicious season for seeding wheat which blessed the state during the fall of 1877.

Flax seed and the same grasses, especially timothy and clover, show a large increase in cultivation, while tobacco, cotton and sorghum show a decline.

Our population inclines rather to the crops, which were the main staples in the states whence they came, while incidentally engaging in the cultivation of others.

A SHORT TALK ABOUT OUR FAIR.

To hold a successful county fair is a problem not as easily solved as many would suppose. Even if the premium list is liberal, the advertising of it thorough, and the weather during the fair propitious, it does not follow that the exhibition and attendance will be successful.

The county Agricultural Society of this county held their fair here last week in combination with the Driving Park Association of Topeka, and the result may be studied by farmers and all others interested with some profit. The officers and directors of both societies labored before and during the fair with commendable energy to make it thoroughly successful, and judged in comparison with similar exhibitions we have attended in Kansas and in other states, it was an average success, but taken as an exhibit of what Shawnee and the surrounding counties produce, with perhaps the stock excepted, we say without fear of contradiction that any township could excel it if the people took enough interest in it.

Probably no feature of the exhibition was quite so spiritless as the races. We have all long since given up even guessing at the fastest horse. The private arrangements among horsemen and the betting gamblers that follow in their wake have more to do with the result of races than the speed of the horses. We do not make this statement specially about the races that have occurred in Topeka. What we say every intelligent observer knows who has attended trials of speed all over the west, Topeka included. If most races are honestly contested, that is, if the fastest horse wins, then a very large proportion of people fall to do the turf justice.

Whatever may be the opinion of horsemen as to the exhibition of speed in the various classes this last week, it occurred to us as it did to others, that the races were very dull, very slim, and that the Association paid a very large price for the amount of entertainment they offered in their races to the visitors at the fair.

One particular point to be remembered for the benefit of next year's fair is, that nine-tenths of the community cannot shirk their work of helping to make the exhibition and reasonably expect a good fair.

SPECIAL PAYMENTS.

The following is the official letter of Secretary Sherman providing for resumption of specie payments:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 7, 1878.

Hon. James Gillilan, Treasurer of the United States:

On and after the 16th of this month you are authorized, at the treasury in Washington and the various Sub-Treasuries in the United States to exchange standard silver dollars for United States notes. Very Respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

The Secretary, it will be observed, authorizes the payment of silver only, that of gold is still reserved. Why not pay gold also? We presume because gold is worth about ten per cent. more than silver, all would call for gold. Human nature is peculiar, but it never changes and invariably wants the most it can get for its money or in a trade. On the first of January, the law makes it obligatory on the Secretary to pay both gold and silver on demand for greenbacks, when the probabilities are that the gold of the treasury will be exhausted and sent to Europe by importers, where it will pay for more goods than the same nominal or fiat value of silver will. The Treasurer, being compelled to receive either standard silver dollars or gold in payment of duties, at the option of the importer, all duties, of course, will be paid in silver, and the gold will soon be exhausted and sent to foreign countries where the wealthy trader will realize ten per cent. by the transaction. Who will lose that ten per cent. difference between the two coins? The farmer and other business and laboring men whose money transactions are on a small scale and of a local character, because their government compels them to receive in payment, either of the two kinds of money at the same value.

We have at present legal tender money of four different values, in place of one uniform value as should be. First the subsidy coin, consisting of silver halves, quarters and smaller pieces, which are a legal tender in sums of five dollars only, containing several grains less of fine silver than the silver dollar, the standard silver dollar, or "the dollar of our fathers," which contains 412 1/2 grains silver, and is made a legal tender by the government for all dues and amounts. The trade dollar contains 420 grains of silver, but is not a legal tender. The object in coining was to use in the China trade.

The third quality of money in the scale of values is the greenback, which is a half per cent. below our gold coin in value. And fourth American gold coins, which circulated freely before the war, and measured the value of all our state bank notes, there being no silver dollars, save a few Mexican, in circulation at that time, the halves, quarters and silver coins being, as now, legal tender for the amount of five dollars only.

Money, nominally the same in amount and yet containing four different values, is evidently a disadvantage to farmers and small dealers, giving the speculators and men who control large amounts of money, a great advantage. They will pay their creditors with the money of least purchasing value, and use that kind in purchasing which will buy the most.

Common-sense as well as honesty tells us that our several classes of money should all be of the same value. Make the subsidy coins of the same value as the standard dollars, and the silver the same as gold, and the greenbacks of uniform value with coin, then there can be no cheating round the board. As long as there is a difference in the buying capacity of our money the sharp ones will get the odds.

SEED CORN.

The proper time to select seed corn is at the season of harvest—the gathering season. Perfect ears alone should be chosen—perfect in form and ripeness. An ear with a large cob is not a good keeper. The cob contains so large a quantity of sap that the ear is liable to retain dampness and if the season is unfavorable—warm and damp—after the grain is cribbed, it is apt to become "blue-eyed." A sound ear, early ripe, with medium sized cob, grains full and perfect is the best selection for seed. Red cobs in white corn should be rejected, as the bran or chaff which remains among and adheres to the points of the grain to some extent, gives the shelled corn a tinge of appearance which influences its selling qualities in eastern markets.

When the ears are selected they should be stored in a dry place secure from mice and rats, and where the corn will not be exposed to sudden changes of temperature, which are liable to affect injuriously the germinating of the seed. The grain should remain on the cob till planting time the following spring, when it should be carefully shelled by hand and every ear examined, to make sure it is sound and perfect. All small grains near the point of the cob should be discarded, and only perfect seed saved for planting.

We see, by one of our exchanges, that a sermon upon the epidemic now raging in the Mississippi valley, places the responsibility upon the people of that stricken section, and says that it is a dispensation of Providence for their wickedness, etc. Any self-righteous idiot who would utter such cold-blooded blasphemy, deserves a straight-jacket for the balance of his life.

Some farmers are beginning to sow wheat already, while others wait, watching grasshoppers and the weather.—Salina Herald, 7th, inst.

THE COMING LEGISLATURE—WHAT KIND OF MEN SHALL WE SEND THERE?

The time is at hand for the people to again select their representatives for the lower house of the legislature. We have no partisan word to say upon the subject; but there are some phases of this important duty we cannot refrain from mentioning.

We believe that there are other demands upon the farmer as important and imperative as intelligent and skillful husbandry. What we mean, plainly put, is intelligent, responsible voting. A very large portion of farmers do not want to have anything to do with politics; do not want to study or think about the issues at stake, and absolutely shirk primary meetings, where the real work of the campaign is done. What is the result? Men are selected who are not always the best representatives, and there is a large amount of fault-finding about a thing they are accountable for.

Little rings, among the county politicians counting upon the indifference of farmers concerning these primary meetings, can put in the most servicable man. Farmers are usually in the majority in every Kansas legislature, yet as a class they have the least concert of action upon questions affecting their interests, and the least influence. Time and again have we seen some "jackleg" lawyer dictating the votes of country members from his county.

We do not wish to arouse a narrow class-prejudice, but what we want is to bring out the best and strongest manhood from among the farmers, that they cannot be made objects of ridicule by political tricksters. Don't send your stupid good fellows as your representatives. Don't select the namby-pamby sort of men, of whom the orator says, when he places him in nomination, "He has no enemies." Send your best, four-square men—men who have sense and courage, and who can give an intelligent reason for their opinions and acts. Fence-straddlers are usually the most popular kind of men to run for small offices. Their backbone is of the angleworm pattern; they do not hazard an opinion upon any subject; they wait for everybody to suggest; they agree with every proposition, and while they may be good, honest men in everyday affairs, they are of no more importance in a legislature than an empty chair.

What a district wants in the legislature is an honest, fair, clear-minded man; one whose personal convictions of right and wrong are strong enough to make him vote honestly and keep him out of the reach of lobbying influences.

One of the best things a member of the legislature can do is to prevent foolish and vicious legislation. To do this he must know something of the laws already on the statute book. There are introduced, in every session of our legislature, from six hundred to eight hundred bills. It is safe to say that at least one-half of these are introduced to satisfy constituents that their representatives are at work, and without a reasonable idea that a committee will report favorably upon them. This is bunkum, pure and unadulterated. Out of the remaining three hundred, or four hundred, a large number are already covered by some law on the statute book, and are thrown out. Then besides the personal and local bills, the few of general value remaining must be sifted and carefully considered. To do this requires study, clear judgment and sense of no ordinary kind.

Men who expect to fill the measure of an intelligent representative, have a laborious winter's work to perform. Some select a bell-weather whose judgment they follow and always vote as does their leader. This course avoids the necessity of giving thought or care to their duties.

The coming session being the first biennial one, is important for that and other reasons, and it is in the hands of the people to select men who will do them credit as intelligent and fearless representatives, or they can send men who will be pliant tools in the hands of politicians who have use for such every session.

BILIOUS.

Our exchanges from nearly all parts of the state complain of the prevalence of chills and intermittent fevers. This is doubtless owing to the hot weather and copious rains we have had through the entire season, which have induced a most luxuriant growth of vegetation. A large surface of virgin prairie sod has been turned in the state by the thousands of immigrants who are daily opening farms. In all new countries the stirring of the virgin soil creates malaria. Kansas is much more free from ague and other malarial diseases than any of the other western states have been while being subdued from their native wildness. This season has been remarkable throughout the country for the prevalence of malarial complaints. In the southern part of the Mississippi valley its virulence has reached the deadly type of an epidemic. But the frosts of autumn which are approaching will in a short time check all kinds of bilious diseases.

Be sure and break out plenty of strips to protect yourself from prairie fires this fall. Do not postpone it too long.

Slight frosts have made their appearance in all sections of the country as far south as St. Louis. Our Kansas state exchanges speak of frost last week in almost all parts of the state west and north of Topeka.

THE CROWDED "PROFESSIONS."

Have our readers ever noticed the slur that has been cast upon our Agriculture by the very exponents of our language? Webster, in defining the word "professions" says "the occupation, if not mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes himself." We have italicized the two named occupations which are decreed not to be "professions." The three employments to earn bread which are dubbed "professions" by the learned doctors, "are, especially, theology law and medicine," though other pursuits have been juggled in or have crowded themselves in and allowed to fraternize with these three royal callings, and we now have professors of chemistry, mineralogy, elocution, music etc. etc., but no professors of agriculture or of the mechanical pursuits. Those who follow these avocations are simply mechanics, farmers and laborers.

In those "good old days," which afford so prolific a theme for poets, and those philosphers who bemoan the decay of virtue and the increase of vice and vanity, and tell us in season and out of season that the world is growing worse, the stigma was placed on honest mechanical skill and agricultural employment which is still acting as a ban upon the labor of the farm and the shop. The boy placed in the office of a lawyer or doctor, the sanctum of a minister or the laboratory of a chemist, is supposed to be studying a "profession;" if in the workshop of a blacksmith, carpenter, tinner, etc., he is learning a trade. If on a farm he is styled a laborer until he is able to own a farm. He then is known as a "clod hopper" or a farmer. The popular mind has been schooled into entertaining the impression that there is something like a moral distinction between these pursuits. They have been catalogued, as it were and placed in different classes. The book readers and makers of those "good old times" had the business of classifying all in their own hands, and they very patronizingly, while placing themselves at the top of the pyramid, told the tradesman and farmer that though their occupation was very low and vulgar, it was very useful.

The time has at length arrived when this arrangement requires a change. In place of the farmer and his faithful helpmate, selecting their smartest boy to "read law or medicine" or "study for the ministry" or any of the numerous non-productive pursuits which arrogate the aristocratic prefix of "Prof.," let them put forth their efforts to educate him in those branches of science which agriculture demands. Impress him with the importance of mastering a business in which he can employ in a practical way, all the most useful sciences; in which he can exercise the manifold learning of the schools and his will be a profession indeed, where science, in its numerous branches and widest range, may be harnessed to his every-day pursuits. A knowledge of botany, mineralogy, geology, entomology, chemistry, medicine, meteorology, mathematics and astronomy; all of these and other branches of science can be brought into daily use as aids to his occupation; and law and theology too may find ample scope for their exercise in contemplating the laws of nature and looking up through Nature to Nature's God.

Then why should fond parents insist in cramping the mind and destroying the usefulness of their most ambitious boys by insisting on their becoming lawyers, doctors, preachers; merchants—clerks a great many even prefer to make of their sons, rather than fit them to dignify a real profession; that of the many sided calling of agriculture? All of these non-producing employments are crowded to excess. Many a poor lawyer, doctor, preacher and clerk starve in a measure and learn to resort to the most immoral devices to obtain a living. The law which used to have a veil of sanctity thrown around it, has, of late years become one of the most corrupt abjecting modes of obtaining a living, that is classed among honest callings.

Ambitious boys should have their thoughts directed to the inviting field which agriculture presents for the exercises of the highest and most varied education. The greatest need is felt by agriculture for educated men. Men to lead and direct the effort which is making throughout this country, to lift agriculture to a plane in the social, scientific and political scale to which it has not heretofore even thought of aspiring. The most promising field, for the next half century, which presents itself for distinction to men of brains and worth, is agriculture. The "professions" which are mainly filled with a class of idle, non-productive schemers, offer little or no opportunity for cultivated, honest worth to reach distinction. Those who struggle in their crowded ranks have come to depend mainly upon trickery for advancement. They are compelled to mine and countermine, and meet the thousand devices of opposing knives by similar trickery. Agriculture offers to the young man of natural ability the grandest opportunity for the display of his mental powers and a certainty of substantial reward for application and industry, with the sweet consciousness of rectitude and an honorable life. The professions, so called, offer no such certain results.

A nursery agent from Missouri claims to have taken orders for \$6,000 worth of fruit trees in Ellis county alone.

The fall's wheat acreage for Ellis county is estimated by the knowing ones at 26,000 acres. In 1875 it was 400. Verily we progress.—Ellis Co. Progress.

HOG CHOLERA.

There has been a great deal published concerning what is called hog cholera. Without pretending to know anything of the character of the disease, which has taken off so many hogs, I have only one suggestion to make.

I feel satisfied as far as my observation has extended that the disease for the last three years has been more fatal where hogs have been kept on bottom lands, or marshy localities. Some of my neighbors have lost almost their whole crop of hogs. In most of these cases the hogs had access to the low timber lands where stagnant water is found.

Living on the high prairie, and having for the last three years an average of 100 head of hogs, which have escaped any epidemic disease, has suggested the idea which I have advanced. Give hogs good running water to drink, a high, dry place to sleep; this is no doubt more in accordance with nature's laws than filthy pens, impure water, and scanty feed.

J. H. Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas.

From Edwards County.

Sept. 12th.—I am free to admit that I am not a very attentive correspondent, but claim to be a faithful one. Edwards county is no longer on the verge of civilization. For the past six months the hardy pioneers—strong, daring and confident men from the north and east—have ventured a hundred miles to the westward. Were you to visit that treeless fertile land, you would see them; this one in a sod shanty, that one in a dug-out, as contented and happy as a preacher, as comfortable as a king. It is to such men that we owe the development of all our land. The tide still bears westward. Here where we begin to feel the responsibility of age, the improvement is becoming more and more marked; better buildings grace our farms; better stock feed lazily on our meadows, and better horses draw our plows. Before another half decade passes by the buildings on all our older prairies, owned and tilled by thrifty farmers, will be surrounded by little groves of trees, which, but a few years ago, the wise (in their own conceit, men said would only grow in the mythical imagination of some idle theorist. The little sapling of two or three years' growth reaching heavenward at the rate of four to six feet each year, gives abundant proof of the adaptability of this soil and climate to the growth of both forest and fruit trees.

It is but a year or two since the theme of almost every man who came to Kansas was either grasshopper or drouth, now they are no longer heard except as a faint echo reverberating from the hollow pate of some professional growler.

It is but five years since the buffalo—the great American bison—roamed at will where Kinsley—the gem city of the valley—now stands; they can yet be found within one hundred miles. We make the prediction that men now in their prime will live to see all western Kansas one vast field of grain.

In Edwards county, this year, the wheat crop averages twenty-six bushels to the acre; most of it grades No. 2, and weighs over sixty pounds to the bushel, some going as high as sixty-five. Other crops, except corn, have done as well. This is not yet a corn country. What it may do after the land becomes subdued is a mooted question. The stalks grow well, but it does not ear out as it does in the eastern and southern parts of the state, owing, I presume to our cooler nights.

But I am encroaching on your space, and will let up before you cry enough. Only this much and no more—the acreage of wheat sown and to be sown yet this fall will be three hundred per cent. in excess of last season's crop. C. L. HUNES.

From Elk County.

Crops are only ordinary here this season. Wheat is mostly threshed and is about an average of fifteen bushels per acre; corn is a fair crop, oats the best for some years; late crops are generally a failure on account of dry weather. We have had no rain to do any good for about ten weeks.

We will not have one-fourth crop of late potatoes, turnips and buckwheat. The prospect is that there will be but a small acreage of wheat put in here this season, as it is so dry that the ground cannot be plowed. Fruits that had a start, have done well this year, such as peaches, cherries and grapes. Apples and pears are only beginning to bear in these parts. I will close by wishing the FARMER success. It is the paper for the farmer. LEWIS C. PRATHER.

LETTER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Many days have passed since I wrote you, and many events of interest too, but without particular note at the time, and so are not at convenient call. Regarding crops in the eastern portion of old Pennsylvania, I think it entirely safe to say they are very good, except perhaps fruit. Corn is not fully matured and would be slightly injured by early frost, but is reckoned a big crop. Potatoes moderate. Wheat, oats and hay full average,—hay extra. Hogs, stock and fat, never more abundant. We pray frequently and hope continually that the end of the unprecedented (or long continued) hard times may soon come, in order that our many homeless and out of work people may resume life again. Your state, being mainly inhabited by farmers, can not have a full appreciation of the terrible distress that is upon our nation. I know that the very low price of produce keeps you from growing rich, but you have the first chance to eat and be filled, whilst here there are so many whose opportunity does not come at all except at the hand of charity, always slow and never sure. E. K. SMITH.



September 18, 1878

CROP NOTES. The farmers about Kingsley are sowing wheat.

The amount of wheat marketed in Peabody last week, averaged 2,000 bushels per day.

Cattle are reported to be dying off in Elk county.

Farmers are holding their grain back for better prices.

Entrance fee in all departments to Sedgwick county fair reduced to ten per cent. of premiums offered.

Family and single season tickets to admit wagon, carriage or horse free.

Tickets admitting one person once, fifteen cents will be charged for wagon, carriage or horse.

Finch Bros. shipped three cars of fat cattle from Reading Thursday night.

The recent reduction on freight here is some five cents per hundred weight.

Peaches have been sold in this market this season as low as 25 cents per bushel, and grapes at one and a half cents a pound.

J. M. Alexander has threshed his wheat, which yielded 25 bushel per acre, machine measure.

A number of our neighbors are done cutting corn, and many others are cutting.

A new disease has made its appearance among the hogs, a large number having died in this vicinity within the last few weeks.

Many farmers of this county commenced sowing their wheat this week, though it would seem on account of the dryness of the soil.

Sowing the seed.—Our farmers are preparing to sow an immense acreage of wheat.

Neither high freights, threatened peace, "nor nothing" will deter them, and they will as certainly realize most liberally.

Many farmers of this county commenced sowing their wheat this week, though it would seem on account of the dryness of the soil.

Full wheat is turning out better than was expected when harvested. It is yielding on an average 26 bushels per acre.

The hog disease spoken of heretofore seems to have lost its fatal character now that the cooler weather has set in.

A very large acreage of fall wheat has already been sown this fall, and much more than was sown at this season of the year before.

A farmer living near Offerle threshed 472 bushels of wheat from ten acres—a fraction over forty-seven bushels to the acre.

Charles L. Seeley, residing three miles south of Jewell City, recently threshed a little less than three acres of White Michigan wheat that turned out just 125 bushels.

Mr. C. B. Cole, two miles east of the Centre, has about 30 bushels of peaches this year on young seedling trees, that look as though they were budding fruit, being large and delicious.

There has never been a time in the history of Jewell county when there was half the number of land hunters coming into the county, and passing through to other points west as there is at the present time.

Parties having farms or claims for sale can now easily find purchasers.

This morning (Wednesday) there are upwards of four hundred wagons loaded with wheat standing on our streets and not a bushel selling, for the reason that all the nine elevators are full from foundation to roofs, and no transportation to be had.

Capt. W. H. Gill has furnished the State Agricultural Society with a lot of samples of the crop he has grown this season on his farm just north of Larned.

They were unsurpassable. The millet was from a field which averaged five tons of hay to the acre.

The wheat was large berried, smooth, bright, perfectly clean and free from rye, chaff or dirt, and weighed about 66 pounds per bushel.

Seeding is now well under way throughout the county, and in many sections is completed.

Markets.

(September 18, 1878.) New York Money Market.

GOLD—100% LOANS—Carrying rates, 1/2% per cent; borrowing rates 3/4% per cent, and flat.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET. FLOUR—More active; superfine western and state \$3 50@4 10; common to good, \$3 25@3 85.

WHEAT—Firm; winter red western, ungraded, 96 @ 1.08 1/2; No. 3 do., \$1 04 1/2; No. 2 do., \$1 07 1/2 @ 1.08.

CORN—Fair demand; ungraded, 48 1/2 @ 51; at same, 49 1/2 @ 50 1/2; No. 2, 50 1/2 @ 51; No. 2 white, 50 @ 50 1/2.

RYE—Firm; No. 2 western, 61c. OATS—Quiet; mixed western, 37 @ 38 1/2; white do., 38 @ 39.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged. COFFEE—Quiet and firm. SUGAR—Firm. MOLASSES—Firm.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET. HOGS—Better for high grades; Yorkers and Baltimore, \$3 70 @ 4 05; packing, \$3 60 @ 3 95.

CATTLE—Supply light and almost entirely grass natives and Texans; still fair demand for good shipping grades.

WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 2, red winter, 90 1/2 @ 91 1/2; No. 3, 89 1/2 @ 90 1/2; No. 2 spring, 87 1/2 @ 88 1/2.

CORN—Dull and a shade lower; 36 1/2 @ 36 3/4 cash; 37 1/2 @ 37 3/4 October.

ST. LOUIS WOOL MARKET. WOOL—Weak and inactive. We quote: Tub washed—choice, 35c; medium, 30c; dingy and low 25 @ 27c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 2, red winter, 90 1/2 @ 91 1/2.

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Leavenworth Wool Market. HEAVY FINE, per pound, 15 @ 16c; LIGHT, per pound, 14 @ 15c.

Leavenworth Stock Market. Beef Steers: at 33 1/2c; cows, 2 1/2 @ 3c.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market. BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb., 12 1/2 @ 13; Round, 10 @ 11.

Topeka Lumber Market. Joist and Scantling, 22.50; Flooring, 22.50; Rough boards, 22.50.

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring, .60; Fall No. 2, .50; No. 3, .45.

CORN—Per bu. White Old, .30; Yellow, .25; New, .20.

RYE—Per bu., .25 @ .30. BARLEY—Per bu., .20 @ .25.

FLOUR—Per 40 lb. sack, No. 1, 2.50; No. 2, 2.45; No. 3, 2.40.

CORN MEAL—Per 40 lb. sack, No. 1, .90; No. 2, .85; No. 3, .80.

TOPEKA PRODUCE MARKET. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.

APPLES—Per bushel, 2.00 @ 2.25. BEANS—Per bushel, 1.50 @ 1.75.

BUTTER—Per lb., 12 1/2 @ 13. EGGS—Per doz., 12 1/2 @ 13.

GRAPE—Per doz., 2.50 @ 3.00. VINEGAR—Per gal., 1.00 @ 1.25.

NEW POTATOES—Per bu., 2.00 @ 2.25. POULTRY—Per lb., .10 @ .12.

ONIONS—Per bu., .50 @ .60. SPRING CHICKENS—Per doz., 1.50 @ 2.00.

TOPEKA LEATHER MARKET. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green, .05 @ .06. DRY FLINT, .05 @ .06.

DRY SALT, .08 @ .09. CALF GREEN, .08 @ .09.

KIP GREEN, .05 @ .06. SHEEP FEELS GREEN, .05 @ .06.

TALLOW IN CAKES, .5 @ .6. HIS OCCUPATION GONE. Had the Arkansas "doctor" that "tapped" the fat man, thinking he had dropsy, but finding no water pronounced it "dry dropsy."

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

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. Stop depending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every day, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors, using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

A GOOD ACCOUNT. "To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$300 per year, total, \$1,800—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

THIS YEAR'S HOP CROP. The hop crop of Wisconsin is well nigh a failure, that of the Pacific slope will come up to that of last year, about 11,000 bales. In New York state not much more than one-half last year's crop will be produced.

What is lacking in quantity in the crop will be made up in quality, this year's hops being better, it is said than the yards ever produced before.

Secretary C. W. Garfield, of the Michigan Pomological Society, is authority for the statement that Michigan apples can be marketed in London at a cost of \$1.50 per barrel, including freight and commission.

"A practical man" clears his garden of the earlier crops in September; seeds thickly with rye; turns it under when a foot or so high in the following spring, plants at once on this inverted sod, "which rots in a few weeks, keeps the soil moist in the severest droughts, and is worth several times its cost spent in burying manure."

One of the novelties manufactured at the Remington Agricultural Works is a "rigid left-handed plough," demanded in Pennsylvania and Maryland, "for no other reason."

Foreman Ross says, so far as he can discover, "that the drivers may be able to say 'gee' instead of 'haw'."

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liment is for man and beast and is a balm for every wound. Sold by all druggists.

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

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

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

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

It is better to laugh than to be crying; mothers often fail to enjoy the delights of a happy laughing babe, because through their prejudice or skepticism they refuse to relieve its stomach of acidity by using Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup which quickly cures the colic pains and gives the rest to the darling. Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup produces natural sleep and the child will awake clear and refreshed, also it regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all druggists, 25 cts. a bottle.

MONEY! MONEY!! If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST Co. Topeka Kansas.

8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas. The fall term begins September 18th, and continues 14 weeks. Tuition \$20. Branches taught: Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, and Political Economy, Letter Writing, Spelling and Banking. Facilities offered: A thorough course of study and practice. 2. The private instruction of a teacher of eleven years' experience. 3. Ample apparatus for teaching. 4. Students can complete the course in one term.

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

FOREST Tree Seedlings, Apple Root Grafts. Send for Price List. H. E. ROWLEY, Lacon, Ill.

CHEAP & GOOD For Sale—Sheep. Three thoroughbred yearling Cotswold Bucks, bred direct from imported stock. Address: PRAIRIE CITY, DODD & CO., Kansas.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisville, Kansas. M. E. F. Cadwallader, Proprietor. Tenth Year, General Assortment. Apple trees, Orange plants, Apple seedlings and Apple root grafts specialties. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free upon application. Shipping facilities good.

THE KANSAS HAND BOOK, Revised Edition. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE. Its Climate, Soil, Water, Rivers, Timber, Minerals, Productions, Manufactories, Educational Institutions, Railroads, &c.

AN EXHAUSTIVE ARTICLE ON "The Public Lands and How to Obtain Them." The location of all the United States Land Offices, and the amount of vacant land in each Land District. The amount of Railroad Land unsold in each County. The location of Terms of Sale.

Also a specific description of each County, giving location, population, productions, &c., accompanied by a Map, corrected to date. Price 25 Cents. Every subscriber to the Kansas Monthly receives a copy of the Kansas Hand Book free. Address J. S. BOUGHTON, Publisher, Lawrence, Ka.

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

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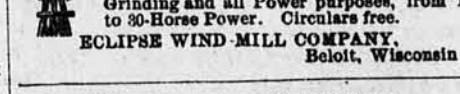
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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

YELLOW FEVER

So few people in the north are familiar with the symptoms of yellow fever, and all are so deeply in sympathy with the stricken and suffering south, that we take it for granted the following description, by a southern physician, of its principal features, will be interesting to our readers:

"The marked features of this malady are severe headache, yellow skin, and black vomit. It does not have the regular exacerbations and remissions of intermittent fever. It is a disease of hot climates. A prolonged temperature of 80 degrees F. is necessary to its production. It usually occurs in cities that border on low and poorly drained lands. It occurs, like other fevers, in various degrees of severity. It may have certain initial symptoms, but may come suddenly in the middle of the night. Its usual duration is from three to seven days. Now and then the victim to its severity may be "knocked down" at once and die within a few hours. The black vomit indicates extreme danger. The average mortality varies from 30 to 40 per cent. Death usually arises from exhaustion or blood poisoning. Leaving the infected district at once is the only way of avoiding its attacks. It announces its approach by weakness, pain in the head and limbs, and loss of appetite. Soon even those in perfect health, and while asleep, walking or at work, may have slight chills and heats. They are soon so severely ill that they are compelled to succumb to the relentless malady. Their faces are flushed, their eyes have a peculiar lustre and a staring look. They complain of severe pain in the head and limbs. Their temperature is high and may reach 103 degrees within a few hours after the onset of the malady. Their respiration is quick, pulse often full, the effluvia from their bodies within twenty hours may be cadaveric. The tongue is thickly covered, red on the tip and edges and marked with impressions of the teeth. The palate is red and swollen. The gums between the teeth swell and bleed. The stomach is sensitive to pressure, and the food placed in it is at once returned. Sharp pains occur in the loins; the urine is scanty and highly colored. The skin, as early as the third day, becomes yellow; the dejections from the bowels may retain their bilious coloring or become dark. In severe attacks, the nose and mouth may bleed and so foretell bad results.

"The patient may be indifferent to his fate, or severe delirium may occur. The skin assumes the color of dark mahogany. The mucous membrane of the nose and the entire food canal bleeds, but rarely the lungs and skin. Bleeding into the stomach gives origin to "black vomit." The matters vomited may at first be slimy and tasteless, but soon, unless the malady be changed in its destructive course, they assume the color of coffee grounds. Blood, exuded from the mucous surface of the alimentary canal, meets the acid contents of the stomach and forms black vomit, or the acid meets the contents of the bowels and gives them a tarry look. At this period usually deep stupor and death appear. This third stage does not always end in death. Recovery now and then occurs. The danger gradually disappears. Profuse sweats appear. Convalescence is apt to be protracted. The stomach is tender, sensitive and unable to digest anything that needs much gastric power. This description is but a meagre picture of yellow fever. Its symptoms vary. They may not all appear. Some may be severe and others mild."

OILED FLOORS AND OTHER MATTERS.

In reply to "Matron," in your issue of August 23th, I rise to say that we have used boiled linseed oil on soft pine for several years, and emphatically declare we would never have a floor in common use finished in any other way. As to catching the dust, it does it no more than any floor, and shows it no more than a dark painted floor. A good sweeping removes it, or even a good mopping, which brightens it as though it were varnished, and is much easier and cheaper than scrubbing grease spots, or being torn up every year or two for painting. One advantage is that you can use the floor without injury in twenty-four hours if put on the first time, and in less time for successive coats. We gave the floor in our new kitchen two coats before we used it, and since then I have put on but one coat. After a good mopping I put it on, rubbing it in thoroughly with a coarse cloth. Some use a paint brush but the cloth is just as good. It can be put on after the evening work is done, and the next morning, if the oil is pure, it will be dry enough for use. I consider it the easiest, cheapest and prettiest way of finishing a floor. Ours has been in use now about fifteen months, and has almost the richness and polish of a waxed floor.

In sweeping it, and stained or varnished floors, all of which we have in different parts of the house, I use a soft bristle brush, which with a long handle is convenient to use. It removes the dust thoroughly and obviates the necessity of frequent mopping, and is useful in washing windows as well as sweeping.

I find that to grease the vessel in which you wish to poach eggs thoroughly before putting in the water, will prevent them from sticking to the bottom; and also in boiling milk, a bit of butter melted in the vessel will do much to prevent the milk from scorching.

AUNT SAMANTHA.

TO A MOTHER.

My Dear Madam:

In coming down in the Mary Powell from "The Knoll" the other morning I was sitting in the saloon when you and your little boy came by. He is a beautiful child, and through his large blue eyes there looks a thoughtful soul and a tender heart or I greatly mislead the child nature, which is always a delightful book to me. Just at that moment the Plymouth Rock passed on one side, a gay sight, with its crowd of people and its score of flags. He caught at your chataine. "Oh! look, mother he cried," and at the same instant he endeavored to drag you to the window. His nervous and vigorous pull was too much for the waist-band to which the chataine was fastened, and tore it. How serious was the damage I really do not know I was too much interested in the boy's face. The light faded instantly out of his laughing eyes; he forgot the gayly-decked steamer; he wrung his hands and looked stealthily up into your face. "Oh! I am so sorry, mamma," he said softly. "Saying you're sorry does no good." was the severe reply. "That won't mend the dress. When will you learn, Alfred, not to be so rude?" A darker shadow fell upon the little face and the just before laughing eyes looked upon the rent through a film of tears. But there was nothing the little hands could do to repair the rent, and the apology of the young heart had been tossed rudely back again; and so he looked on in silence as you pinned the torn dress, and then you passed out of my sight.

There was no hot anger in your face; there was no fear in the boy's face. He took your hand as you walked away together. He did not dread any vindictive punishment at home. I may safely presume that the incident has faded from your recollection; but it has not faded from his. He has been taught a lesson that he will not soon forget. His mother has told him that repentance for wrong-doing is useless. It will take many a Sunday-school lesson to erase from his mind and heart the impression of your one false statement.

False I call it; for to be plain with you, madam, it was false, and you know it to have been false. If saying "I am sorry" did no good, then not saying "I am sorry" would do no harm. Suppose he had not cared. Suppose that, child-like—man-like, too, for that matter—he had rushed on regardless of the damage, to see the steamer that had so suddenly caught his eye, would it have been so well? Is it nothing to you to have a boy who feels kneeily when his careless act has wrought your inconvenience? I do not believe you think so.

To say that one is sorry is sometimes a cheap repentance. But here there was no possible reparation. He would gladly have mended the rent if he could have done so. The genuineness and the depth of his sorrow were attested in his face even more plainly and eloquently than by his words. What more would you have? What more could he, in this case, do, than say simply and sincerely and earnestly, "I am sorry?"

I know that you will say, or would if this letter should ever reach your eye, that your boy is continually doing just such rude and heedless things, and thinking to set it all right by saying, "I am sorry" I have a boy of that sort myself. But I pray you to consider, madam, whether you have need to exercise more patience toward Alfred than your God has to exercise toward you. Does he need to confess oftener than you do? Are his faults more repetitious than yours? When next Sunday you kneel in the sanctuary and repeat after the clergymen the words of the confession, "We have done the things we ought not to have done, and we have left undone the things we ought to have done, and there is no health in us," what if God should echo from the heavens your reply to your wifely, sorrowful little boy: "There is no use in saying you are sorry?" When you do repeat that confession remember, madam, what sort of reception has penitence received from you, and then if you can, repeat softly to yourself our Lord's words, if ye forgive not men their trespasses neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."—Letters from My Library in Christian Union.

CHAT ON FASHIONS.

There is never any decided change in fashions for the first fall months. In fact, there is never any decided change; for alterations in fashion creep upon us so imperceptibly that we scarcely recognize them till we have adopted them. The struggle continues between the short walking costume and the long dress; and I will take occasion, at mention of this fashion, to give you a description of what I consider a very neat walking-dress. The overskirt is quite plain, with only a hem at the bottom, and it is slightly draped over a skirt of velvet, cashmere, or any material suitable, also made without trimming and short enough to escape the ground. The basque opens over a vest of the same shade of color as the underskirt, with collar, sleeves and trimming of the same. The hat may be of black or brown straw, trimmed in a style to correspond. Brown straw hat trimmed with poppies, is in very good taste. Walking costumes are also made of "Shepherd's Plaid," and for misses are very pretty.

Gray camel's hair is seen. A traveling or walking dress is very neat in these goods. The underskirt is made with one narrow knife pleated ruffle, the overdress reaches to this ruffle, and is finished with a hem. The skirt may be slightly caught up on the right side

with long loops of gray ribbon. The waist is tight-fitting. A small double cape may be worn if in taste with the wearer. With this costume a black hat with gray feathers should be worn.

Ribbons are much used for trimming dresses. We frequently see plaited flounces crossed at regular intervals by perpendicular rows of shells of ribbon. Dark red or wine color will be favorite colors for autumn.

Black Spanish and French laces, both squares and scarfs, are loosely tied around the neck, the more carelessly the more graceful. We see soft silk scarfs bordered with lace but rich embroidery has taken the place of lace for trimming them.

Ruffs formed of treble box plaits, with lace at both edges are very fashionable. Indeed, it would seem that the throat cannot be too much wrapped up.

Bands of muslin with ends closely plaited, trimmed with lace, are still worn in neckties, also thick ties of cream Spanish blonde.

For young girls, where the skirts of dresses are worn short, hosiery is chosen with reference to the color of the dress. Solid colored hosiery embroidered on the side is preferred to the barrel or plaided stockings; blue and brown are the favorite colors.

The hair continues to be dressed closely to the head. Much less false hair is worn than was fashionable a few years ago.

VINES.

Every vine, shrub or tree that approaches the condition of evergreen, is valuable for its winter beauty. Hall's Japan honeysuckle is the most valuable of all the family of hardy honeysuckles. It is hardy, luxuriant, a real everbloomer the summer through, of fine green leaf, and, except under long continued severely cold weather, it is evergreen. Under my window, as I write, is a vine spread upon the ground, as green as in mid-summer.

The flexuose, or Chinese, is near by, quite shrunk with cold, and will do no more till spring. If one can have but one, that one should be Hall's. If suffered to grow along the ground, it will root at almost every joint, and furnish abundance of new plants without trouble.

I have enjoyed a method of treating honeysuckles on the lawn, viz., putting about a vigorous root five or six stakes, say four feet high, surrounding them with twine, about three hoops at equal distances, and allowing the vine to cover them. By the second year an altar of green will be formed, most comely to the eye. If the Aurea reticulata shall be used, it will give a splendid golden effect. Golden vines should not be suffered to twine with others, as the appearance will be that of a sickly vine mixed with a healthy one; but, kept separately, the effect is admirable.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Biram Woods—Every reader of Shakespeare knows all about Biram Woods, as mentioned in Macbeth. From the Journal of Forestry we learn that three of the trees are yet standing—two oaks and one plane tree—they being over one thousand years old. Yet they are not extra large for their age. The oak is 18 feet, and the plane 10 feet 8 inches.

TWO COURTINGS.

But it is the story of Ursula's courtship, as she herself once told it to a teasing and favorite child, that the reader shall have as that of another "woman who dated."

It happened in this wise. Mr. Matthew Griswold, tall, shy and awkward, but scholarly and kind, early in his life wooed a lady in a distant town, who had another string to her bow in the person of a village doctor. For a long time she had kept her Lyme lover in a state of uncertainty, in the hope that she might draw out a proposal from his possessed rival. After some months of this dallying Mr. Griswold determined to have the matter settled, and so one day rode to the town, entered her house, and once more tendered heart and hand.

"Oh, Mr. Griswold, you must give me more time," said the lady.

"I give you your life-time, miss," was the indignant reply; whereat the youth bowed himself out, flung into the saddle and galloped away forever, leaving the maiden who maiden was forevermore, as the bird in the bush never was caught.

To Matthew, disconsolate in his beautiful home amid that magnificent grove of elms that still shelter the old Griswold homestead at Black Hall on the shore of the Sound, just east of the mouth of the Connecticut river, appeared soon after his cousin Ursula, a little his senior in years, but inheriting the beauty, pride and ready wit of her grandmother, Martha.

She "came, saw, conquered;" but warned by his experience, Matthew was slow to speak, though his looks and actions betrayed his feelings toward his pretty cousin. Things ran on in this way for a space until one stormy day, near the close of her visit, Ursula, descending the dark, old oaken staircase, suddenly encountered her cousin ascending. Meeting him more than half way, she, stopping suddenly, said sweetly:

"What did you say, cousin Matthew?" "Oh, I didn't speak; I didn't say anything." "High time you did, cousin; high time you did."

The future governor was not slow to take the hint, and speedily found his tongue; and this is how Ursula Wolcott became Ursula Griswold, and for twenty-five years always had a near relative in the governor's chair in old Connecticut.—Henry P. Goddard in Sunday Afternoon.

RECIPES.

A NICE WAY TO COOK OATMEAL.—After any large piece of beef has been taken out of the pot it was boiled in, skim off the fat with part of the liquor; boil it in a saucepan. Have ready in a bowl oatmeal that has been toasted before the fire, pour in the boiling liquor, and stir a little; if too thick, add more liquor, and send it to the table quite hot.

APPLE BLACK CAP.—Divide twelve large apples in halves, core them and place them on a thin party pan, close to each other, with sides downward; squeeze a lemon over them, shred fine some lemon peel, throw it over them, and grate fine sugar over all; set in a quick oven and bake half an hour. When served, strew the sugar all over the dish.

GRAPE JAM.—Separate the skins from the pulp, keeping them in separate dishes; heat the pulp in a preserving kettle with a teacup of water; when heated through press them through a cullender to separate the seeds, add the skins to the pulp and weigh; to each pound of fruit add three-fourths of a pound of sugar, and just enough water to keep from burning; cook slowly for three-quarters of an hour. This jam will pay for its trouble in making.

COCOANUT PIE.—To one grated cocoanut add three large boiled and mashed potatoes. Boil them fresh and pound them, add a little butter, milk and salt. Then mix the cocoanut and potatoes, add the yolks of three eggs well beaten. Make a crust with one pound of flour and half a pound of butter. Put only an under crust. When the pie is baked, beat the white of three eggs very light, add a little white sugar and put it on the top while hot. Then put it back in the oven for a few moments.

Education.

ORGANIZATION OF NORMAL INSTITUTES.

BY WM. WHEELER OF OTTAWA, KAN.

READ BEFORE THE KANSAS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT ATCHISON, JUNE, 29th, 1874.

In considering a scheme for the organization and grading of County Normal Institutes, the fact must be borne in mind, that a large portion of the work done in these institutes must be academic, rather than what is technically called professional. However desirable it might be that most of the time should be employed in giving instruction in methods of teaching, it is nevertheless a fact that most of the time must be given to instruction in the branches to be taught. And after all, this is, perhaps, the best way to teach methods. Show how to teach well, by teaching well.

There can be no better place in which to learn good methods of teaching, than in a well conducted school. Most of the students that attend the institutes this summer, will do so for the purpose, primarily, of qualifying themselves for a higher grade of certificate than they now hold; and however much we may insist that the *How* should be the prominent feature of the Institute, the *What* will assert its right to the foremost position.

Our organization of the Institute must, necessarily conform to this state of facts; and must provide largely for study and recitation in the branches taught in our common schools. This being the case, the Institute can be made to approach, very nearly, the character of a well organized school. It will differ from a good academic school, only in the fact that its course of study will embrace a department of *didactics*. And let me say, as I have already hinted, that this department should be, to a very great extent, inlaid as it were, and incorporated with every recitation. Instead of, or in addition to the familiar question and its discussion: "How would you organize a school?" let the organization of your institute show how it ought to be done. Let the classification of your institute, as far as possible, answer the question: "How would you classify a school?" How would you teach reading? How would you teach penmanship? How would you teach grammar? How would pupils come into and go out of the room? How should classes be moved? and the numberless other questions that are continually coming up for discussion, should each find a well considered answer, in the conduct of the institute. We are too apt, in the matter of didactics, to allow ourselves to wander away from our own practice, and to teach books, and men's opinions, instead of taking the real school before us, and showing how to do a thing by doing it. Methods of teaching, separated from actual teaching, are like botany without plants, or zoology without animals. Their discussion may be very pleasant as talk, but practically of little use. In order to make our discussions of methods useful, they must be coupled with actual work; they must be exemplified in our every-day teaching. Every recitation, every exercise, every movement should be a model.

In the organization of an Institute the following matters must claim attention:

- 1. The Classification of Pupils.
2. A Programme of Study and Recitation.
3. Lectures.

The classification of the Institute will depend, somewhat, upon the number of instructors employed. This number should never be less than three; and these, should, if possible, be specialists in the branches they teach. If not already specialists, they should become such for the occasion. If we have three instructors in the common branches, to one can be given arithmetic and book-keeping; to another, grammar and reading; and to the third, geography and history. With more instructors, a different apportionment can be made.

One hundred pupils will probably be about the average number attending the institutes this summer. Twenty-five of these will give their attention exclusively to the "A" grade branches. These will form one division of the school. Let us now divide the remaining seventy-five pupils into three divisions, and place each division in charge of one of our three instructors. Our public graded school buildings will furnish ample room for this graduation in almost every town in which institutes are held. The division into these classes should be made according to qualifications, as ascertained by examination.

Our school is now divided into four grades, the highest division being engaged in the study of the "A" grade branches, and the other three in the study of the common branches. In order to do the work with our three instructors, it will be necessary to have two sessions each day. The forenoon session should be given to the recitations in the common branches, and the afternoon session to the "A" grade branches. The study hours will occupy the alternate half day; forenoon for "A" grade, afternoon for the common branches.

With classes of the size contemplated in this organization, the instruction can be made, what all successful instruction must be, an individual matter. Where a whole institute of a hundred or more pupils, is taught

In one class, the teaching must necessarily partake of the nature of lecturing; and much of it will be lost, for want of personal application.

The following programme of recitations for the forenoon session is suggested, with the understanding that orthography shall, during a portion of the term, occupy the place of reading, and penmanship, that of didactics.

Table with 4 columns: Time, Subject, Instructor, and Notes. Rows include Arithmetic, Grammar, Reading, and Didactics at various times from 9:00 to 12:20.

This programme is so arranged that the same teacher may teach the several classes in the same study. It allows forty minutes to each recitation, including the time occupied in changing classes.

The programme makes no provisions for recess. It is suggested that a five minutes' rest be taken at the close of each recitation, instead of a longer recess near the middle of the session.

The formal lecture requires no special place in the scheme of the institute. When the State Superintendent makes his "pastoral visit" to the Institute, we shall all want to listen to his good, honest, hearty, brave words of encouragement to the teachers and the people. Should any other live, wide-awake, educational man, with something to say, happen along, we may want to listen to him, for a few minutes. Aside from this, the students will generally prefer to give their time and their energies to the regular studies of the school, rather than to the hearing of lectures, however entertaining or instructive.

With the present law in regard to the grades of certificates, and the present methods of examination, it is difficult to suggest a properly graded course of study for normal institutes. It is evident, however, that there ought to be such a course. Teachers will not care to go over and over the same studies year after year, any more than they care to be examined on the same studies year after year during their lives. The distance in actual work between the knowledge represented by a certificate of grade one, and one of grade "A" is too great to be bridged over by the study of one short term of an institute. No student can prepare himself, *de novo*, in four weeks, to pass a creditable examination in book-keeping, industrial drawing, botany, entomology and geology; and unless he does pass in all of them, his certificate will rank no higher than if he passed in none of them.

I would suggest that those students that are now upon examination entitled to first grade certificates be put upon the study of two of three of the "A" grade branches this year. Book-keeping, industrial drawing and botany should be chosen first. By taking these three studies, in addition to a review of one or more of the common branches, the foundation can be laid for good work during the next year. At the next examination let these branches be named in the certificate, provided suitable proficiency is shown. Next year let the other branches, entomology and geology, required for the "A" grade certificate be taken up, in addition to the three taken this year.

If the examiners are satisfied that the student was this year entitled to his first grade certificate, let them confine their examination to the added branches, and if suitable proficiency is shown, let them raise his certificate to grade "A". Should he wish to rise still higher in his profession, and in the grade of his certificate, let him the next year take the additional branches required for a three years' state certificate, and let the examination be confined to the branches above those required for a certificate of grade one. The Normal Institute could be thus made a sort of Teachers' University; the annual sessions furnishing drill and examination and incentive to study during the year. I have for years had my dream of a University whose chancellor should be the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose professors should be the County Superintendents, whose buildings should be the homes and school-houses of our broad prairies, and whose students should be the teachers of our common schools. My scheme lacked one thing—the necessary examinations and drills on the course of study. The Normal Institute may be made to furnish these; and I may yet see the realization of my dream. According to this scheme the course of study would be about as follows:

- First Year, Common Branches, Elementary Course.
Second Year, Common Branches, for first Grade Certificate.
Third Year, Book-keeping, Drawing, Botany.
Fourth Year, Entomology, Geology, "A" Grade.
Fifth Year, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Physiology.
Third Year's Certificate.

This course might be carried further, if desirable. But the probabilities are that classes taking higher studies would scarcely ever be formed in any institute.

By carrying out the plan here suggested, we should have a University of home study, which might be made useful to others than teachers. The main portion of the studying and reading should be done during the year, and the time of the institute devoted to drills, reviews and examinations.

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BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1868, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required to post a notice...

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending August 28, 1878.

Anderson County—G. W. Gustin, Clerk. MAHE—Taken up by Arthur W. Austin, in Butler Tp. June 30th, 1878, one dark mare, 11 hands high, scar on left side of the neck, black mane and tail, white stripe in the face, supposed to be 5 years old...

Butler County—V. P. Brown, Clerk. HORSES—Taken up by F. X. Masly, Murdock Tp. August 2nd, 1878, two horses, said horses are at present white mane and tail, white strip down its face. Valued at \$30.

Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk. MAHE—Taken up by William Lawler, of Sherman Tp. (Fairlington P. O.) July 15th, 1878, one sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, some white hairs on the left ham, supposed to be about 12 years old, no brands. Appraised at \$30.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk. HORSE COLT—Taken up by George Mathers, of Aubrey Tp. October 1st, 1878, one yellow horse colt, two years old, white mane and tail, white strip down its face. Valued at \$20.

Books County—J. H. Mitchell, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Johnson, of Stockton Tp. July 11th, 1878, one bay horse, 4 years old, and about 15 hands high, branded with the letter B on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Wahawane County—T. N. Watts, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Jessie Howes, in Newbury Tp. July 20th, one black stud colt, two years old, four white feet, star in forehead, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$20.

OPHIUM and MORPHINE habit absolutely and speedily cured. Pottawatomie Lands. Long time. Sole Local Agents.

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

Office 89 Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kansas. Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES IN Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS. STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company.

IF YOU Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age. "The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS. 11 years credit with 7 per cent interest. 3 1/2 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION WOMAN "The Physiology of Life." AND MARRIAGE. The Private Medical Adviser.

COVERT & GREENHOOD, GENERAL AGENTS FOR MOSLER'S Cincinnati Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES, 79 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

D. S. COVERT, General Agents for Kansas, for J. GREENHOOD, Sargents & Yale Time Locks.

WALTER M. MORGAN, BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE, AND COTSWOLD SHEEP. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Irving, Marshall County, Kansas.

SEND for my Price-list of GRAPE VINES and other Nursery Stock before purchasing elsewhere. AND YOU WILL SAVE MONEY. My address R. F. POPE, Kimmury, Marlon County, Illinois.

NURSERY STOCK. THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF PEARS, PLUMS AND CHERRIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

SMITH & POWELL, SYRACUSE, N. Y. RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1. (Established 1868.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1 Poland China and Berkshire Pigs, (recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C. O. D.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! A double-barrel gun bar or front action locks, warranted genuine twist barrels, a good shooter, or no sale!

BURNHAM'S WATER WHEEL. WARRANTED BEST & CHEAPEST. Also, MILLING MACHINERY. PRICES REDUCED APR. 20, '78.

TAKE NOTICE. We have the LARGEST and best selling Stationery Package in the world. Contains 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, 18 Pencils, 18 Pens, 18 Rulers, 18 Inkblots, 18 Blotting Paper, 18 Inkstands, 18 Penholders, 18 Inkwells, 18 Penknives, 18 Penholders, 18 Penknives, 18 Penholders, 18 Penknives.

BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK! We offer for Fall of 1878 and Spring of '79, an extra fine stock of 3 year Apple, Small Fruit, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Orage, &c. Correspondence solicited. BARNES & CREWELL, Kirwood, Ill.

TREES! To NURSERYMEN, DEALERS and PLANTERS: Send for the Fall Catalogue of the Bloomington Nursery, Established 25 years. The past season's growth has been unusually fine. We offer a large stock at low prices FOR CASH. Address, W. F. BALD, Trustee, Bloomington, Ill.

IMPORTANT TO Sheep Farmers. Semple's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price. Client's free. Manufactured by THOMAS SEMPLE, 377 Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

KNOW THYSELF. By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association.

HEAL THYSELF THE COLLEGE FARM. offers for sale a choice lot of BERKSHIRE PIGS of the following highly priced families: Sallies, St. Bridges, descendants of imported Lady Leonidas and others, by the highly bred sire British Sovereign 2nd, Gentry's Conqueror and Cardiff's Surprise. All stock eligible to record. Also for sale a few choice ESSEX PIGS, straight Jos. Harris stock, and a few young SHORT-HORNS of both sexes. A very handsome yearling JERSEY BULL for sale—price \$50. Address, E. M. SHELTON, Manhattan, Kansas, Superintendent Farm.

For Sale. A splendid farm in the Arkansas Valley, 3 1/2 miles south of the city of Newton; 163 acres under cultivation; 500 rod hedge; 1 1/2 story house; well, fruit, etc. Price \$2,000 cash and time. Address, J. E. DUNCAN, Topeka, Kansas.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. SIZE OF PELLETS. Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Maltum in Parvo Physic.

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and bulky pills, composed of clumsy, crude, and bulky ingredients, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and delicate constitutions. These Pellets, in fact, represent, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in drug-shops. From their wonderful cathartic power, they are not apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect; but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles which they are composed being so harmonized and modified, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating, cathartic.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Stomach, Biliousness, Flatulence, Urine, Unobscurable and Gloomy Forebodings, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Fungive Pellets. In an explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, I wish to say that their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or organ which is diseased or depressed. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and enclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved intact for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes, and which are often found where a Laxative, Alternative, or Fungive, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction to all who use them.

They are sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WOMAN. By an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and agreeable medicine that meets the demand for a cure of the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it, for any of the ailments for which I recommend it. To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a close observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the female system, singled it out as the climax or crowning glory of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, not only relieve, but permanently cure, I have no hesitations. I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician, nay, even more, so confident am I that it will, in the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it, for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE. If a beneficial effect is not obtained by the time the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the ease being one for which I recommend it, refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly marvellous cures in thousands of cases, I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has been worked cases, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhoea, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from natural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Protrusion, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Dependence, Threatened Miscarriages, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other chronic diseases incident to woman not mentioned here. In all affections of this nature, my Favorite Prescription works cures—the marvel of the world. This medicine I do not extol as a secret remedy, but as a remedy of the common sense of the world, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, not only relieve, but permanently cure, I have no hesitations. I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician, nay, even more, so confident am I that it will, in the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it, for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE. If a beneficial effect is not obtained by the time the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the ease being one for which I recommend it, refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly marvellous cures in thousands of cases, I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 900 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those ailments.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, BUFFALO, N. Y.

STOVER WINDENGINE COMPANY, FREEPORT, - ILL. Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual tests to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has a patent self-regulator, will stop itself in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make me happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

S. O. DOWNS, Agt, Topeka, Kansas.

THE KANSAS WAGON! Judges' Official Report: For Excellence of Material, Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection in Finish. J. B. HAWLEY, President. T. GOSHOORN, Vice-President.

And also all kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons. We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the U. S. employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted Kansas Manufacturing Compy's, Leavenworth, Ks. A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice-President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. MCAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

Kansas Lumber Company. We have established a lumber yard at the foot of seventh street, near the A. T. & S. F. Depot, and shipped in during the recent Railroad War, the largest stock of lumber ever brought to Topeka. We have several Branch Yards on the A. T. & S. F. Road, and keep a buyer in the Eastern Market a great portion of the time. Having for the last 8 years been in the KANSAS LUMBER TRADE, we are able to give to our customers the benefit of low prices at all times. Our Yards being situated on the Railroad track, our cost of handling is very little. We save expensive hauling to the yard. We make a specialty of Building paper, Mouldings, Paints, Sash and Doors, and everything connected with house building material. We make farmers and country trade a specialty. It will pay you to examine our stock. You can save money and have a better selection. Call and get acquainted. W. C. EDWARDS, General Manager.

HOLMAN'S AGUE AND LIVER PAD AND MEDICATED PLASTERS. Cure without medicine, simply by absorption. The best Liver Stomach and Spleen doctor in the world, as attested by more than 300,000 persons throughout the country who have used the Pad successfully, including members of all known professions. IT CURES Fever and Ague in every form, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Headaches, Liver Coughs, Heart Diseases, Cholera Infantum, Bilious Colic, Diarrhoea, Piles, Pains in Side, Back, Bones and Limbs, and all female weaknesses of Kidneys and Womb. Price, \$2 00; Specials, \$3.00.

HOLMAN'S MEDICATED PLASTERS: Our best, each Foot, 30 Cts. Office and saleroom, 134 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Particular attention paid to orders from the country. Dr. Fairchild's recent lecture on this treatment sent free on application. BATES & HANLEY, Agents for the Northwest.

STOCK CATTLE FOR SALE NEAR ELLIS, KANSAS, and on the line of the K. P. Railroad. Young Texas cows and steers, three to five years old. These have all been held over one year in Kansas. Also a small lot of half bred yearlings, two years old and cows that were raised in Kansas. Also a small lot of thorough-bred Kentucky raised, one and two year-old bulls. Enquire of W. P. Phillips, near Ellis, Kansas; C. B. Green, near Brookville, Kansas, or address, W. B. GRIMES, 1221, Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.

AYER & SON'S MANUAL. A complete guide to advertisers. New Haven Journal. The most complete and reliable work of the kind. N.W. ALLEN AGENTS, PHILADELPHIA. Get our Estimate before making any advertising contract. Prices the lowest. Terms the best.

IRON FENCE. Combined cast and wrought Iron posts with Steel Barbed Wire make the cheapest and most durable fence in the world. In the older states it is superceding all other stock fences as fast as it can be produced. Address the SOUTHWESTERN IRON FENCE Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS! Highest Award AT THE Four! Great! World's! Fairs! THE BEST! THE CHEAPEST! Sold on payments, averaging only \$2.60 per month. Apply for Circulars and particulars. H. M. HOFFMAN & CO., General S. W. Agents, Leavenworth, Kansas. O. C. KELSEA, Agent, Lock Box, 27, North Topeka, Kansas.

BEFORE AND AFTER. ANTI-FAT CORPULENCE. The GREAT REMEDY for ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$1200 DR. ROOT'S Hand Book of Finance. This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a didactic, Greenback side of the money question. Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

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

GRAPE VINES. No. 1, only \$12.00 per thousand. Apple seedlings. Apple Root Grafts. Very cheap. SILAS WILSON, Box 15, Atlantic, Iowa.

HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. Address A. M. GILBERT & CO., Wholesale Managers, 95, 97 and 101 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. 157 Water St., Cleveland, O. 112 Main St., Cincinnati, O. 112 North Third St., St. Louis.

SWEET JACKSON'S NAVY Chewing Tobacco! Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for the chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is ever being sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

WEST JERSEY NURSERIES, WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY. GIBSON & BENNETT. 100,000 Felton's Early Prolific and Reliance Raspberry. 200,000 Cinderella and Continental strawberry plants direct from the original stalk! 3 millions of other plants, Trees, etc. New descriptive catalogue now ready.

Are you going to paint? THEN USE THE AVERILL PAINT, WHITE AND ALL COLORS. MIXED READY FOR USE. References: H. A. Forliss, Esq., Pres. Knox Co. Fair, Vincennes, Ind.; Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, River-side, Ill.; S. L. Bardwell, Esq., (Banker) Belle Plain Iowa; J. D. Rexford, Esq., Pres. First National Bank, Janesville, Wis.

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

KANSAS. All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws and its people are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 8-page Weekly Farm and Family Journal, now in its 15th year, sent postage paid 3 months for 50 cents. Address J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas. Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—N. Y. Tribune. It has been conducted with energy and ability, and we have considered it among the best of our exchanges and a worthy representative of the West.—Philadelphia, Pa., Practical Farmer. Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—National Live Stock Journal. I like the KANSAS FARMER very much, and as early as my present engagement will permit I shall esteem it a pleasure to write for you on the terms you propose.—Jos. Harris, of Marston Farm, author of "Forks and Talks." I read your FARMER with deep interest.—Wendell Phillips. Bears unmistakable evidence of the proverbial energy and enterprise of the West.—Golden Era (Ill.) Master M. E. Hudson, of the State Grange, says: "I never forget to mention the KANSAS FARMER as being worthy the support of all patrons."

From Hon. G. T. Anthony, late Editor and Proprietor of the Kansas Farmer and present Governor of Kansas. You have undertaken the task in an opportune hour, and I am gratified to know that you have secured so substantial a foundation whereon to build as the KANSAS FARMER. No man more than yourself is fitted to the task by the sympathy which comes of knowledge. As a practical farmer, you have relieved them and suffered with them; you have held the plow in its even course, and been relentlessly hoisted by its counter with fast stones. The fellow feeling which makes "wondrous kind" should make your new field produce "a hundred fold" and subscribers alike of substantial good.

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

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



SHAWNEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The joint fair of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society and the Topeka Driving Park Association was favorably opened on the 10th inst., and continued five days. The attendance a portion of the time was very good but in the main was not what was expected at this fair. We present herewith some of the main points of the exhibition:

HORSES AND MULES.

In this department was a most excellent show of horses, mules, jacks and jennets. Among those who carried off most of the premiums were Messrs Geo. Luddington, Geo. Newell, Geo. W. Berry, Geo. W. Kellam, Geo. L. Murphy, Ed. Corrigan, R. I. Lee, J. R. Foster, A. B. Carson, Jas. Crozier, Wm. Finch, H. H. Bates, L. Sylvester, J. Willetts, Mr. Saunders, Mark Thatcher, L. Herriot, R. A. Clark and B. F. Golden.

Horsemen are generally a wide-awake set and carry off the lion's share of premiums at the county fairs. At this Fair a small sized animal (trotting stock) received the sweepstakes! I do not wish to say one word against this particular committee, but I do protest against putting fast-horse men on committees to judge of a horse for farmers' use. A horse that wins the race in a trial of speed is of no more use to the average farmer than the fifth wheel to a wagon.

CATTLE.

Here were less than a dozen exhibitors while there ought to have been not less than one hundred. What were exhibited however were superior.

Among the exhibitors were L. A. Knapp, Esq., of Dover with 13 head of short-horns. They had not been pampered by high feeding, and were all the better for it. Mr. J. B. Kunkle exhibited 2 fine grade animals. John Richmond, Esq., showed Jersey and short-horns and received 2 premiums. Hon. Wm. Sims exhibited one short-horn bull and received first premium and sweepstakes. Mr. James West, exhibited one Jersey and received one premium. Messrs Marcy & Son showed 11 head of short-horns and received premiums. Hon. A. Casterline brought up from Newton, Harvey county, 15 head of short-horns and received a fair share of premiums. Geo. Hensley Esq., exhibited 13 head of short-horns and received 6 premiums and sweepstakes for best herd. Mr. Jesse Brockway, of Burlingame, Osage county, showed 4 short-horns that were much admired. Mr. McCaslin, exhibited one short-horn which received a premium. Hon. Thos. Cavanaugh was on hand with his well-known herd of herefords, 9 head; he received 7 premiums.

SHEEP.

There were some very fine specimens of the different breeds of sheep. Among the exhibitors were W. W. Clark Esq., with 5 cotswolds, received 2 premiums. Hon. C. W. Edson, 7 head of Merino's, received 2 premiums. Dudley Pratt Esq., 36 head Merinos and South Downs 2 premiums. Mr. Geo. Kellam, 21 head South Downs, 2 premiums. John Richmond Esq., 6 head South Downs, 1 premium. Mr. E. T. Frowe, 22 Merinos, received 5 first premiums. A. Casterline, of Newton, 8 cotswolds 2 premiums. Mr. Ed. Jones, of Wakefield, Clay county stopped here on his way to the Kansas City Exposition and exhibited 8 head from his well known flock of Shropshire Downs, and received four first premiums and sweepstakes. Hon. Thos. Cavanaugh, of Salina, exhibited 7 head of cotswolds and carried off three first premiums.

The implement department has quite full and complete. The principal exhibitors being Messrs Seery & Kennedy, S. H. Downs and Mr. I. E. Gorham.

The plowing match came off as advertised but as it was over a half mile from the grounds but few took any interest in it. This plowing match should be within the enclosure even if the piece of land to be plowed extended over the track it would be no damage to the farmers in whose special benefit these fairs should be conducted.

SWINE.

In this department the show was good, even better than heretofore. Among the exhibitors were those careful breeders Messrs W. P. Popenoe & Son, with 10 Berkshire. They received three premiums. Capt. Thos. White, a regular contributor to this department, exhibited 13 Polands and 2 Berkshires and carried away 6 premiums. Geo. Kellam, Esq., one of our best farmers exhibited 2 Berkshire hogs aggregating 1250 pounds. He received one premium. Messrs Pratt & Faris, those well known breeders, brought a few of their choice hogs, 50 Berkshires and 14 Polands and got away with 11 premiums. That enterprising breeder of pure blooded stock, Mr. B. H. Cromwell, of Westport, Missouri, exhibited 13 Berkshires and received three premiums. One solitary lone white hog was shown by Mr. Longacre. He received a good deal of attention, simply as a curiosity, for the white hog like the Indian, is fast disappearing before the march of civilization.

POULTRY.

Here were only a fair show as to quantity. Among the exhibitors was John Hartman, with Hamburgs, Games and White Leghorn; three premiums. J. P. Rogers, with Brahmas, Bantams, Buff Cochins and Games, five premiums. Mr. Pratt, with Ducks, which received a premium. Mr. Thompson, exhibited Pea Fowls and Houdans. Mr. Foster had Buff Cochins and Games and Mr. Counts exhibited Plymouth Rocks, all receiving premiums. E. H. Harrop exhibited Ayesbury ducks, and Jesse Elliott, 9 pair of Doves. They also received premiums.

Let the farmer boys take hold of this matter next year, and make a showing in this department that will be a credit to them and to Shawnee county. Wake up boys, here's the place to advertise your stock.

The baby show was made the special feature on Friday. This branch of agriculture is receiving considerable attention at county fairs. This little pastime, besides subjecting the mothers to many heart burnings will in after years be the cause of many unpleasant feelings to the successful candidate. If the chosen one is a boy, he will be so mortified when he arrives at maturity to think that this misfortune fell to him, that he will kick himself all over a quarter section. In all common sense is this agricultural?

Not a department in the main building was full. There was a goodly show of flowers, a fair exhibit in the dairy line, a good show of vegetables and grain and a fine display of fruits as to quality. In this latter department, the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, carried off the principal premium.

The boys' and girls' department was quite well represented, the samples exhibited showing considerable taste and skill.

W. W. CONE.

SPECIAL MENTION.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

The beautiful display of silver plated ware made by Mr. James Douglas, the watch maker and jeweler of No. 205 Kansas Avenue was a credit to our capital city. These goods were of the best quality and finest workmanship and they attracted their share of attention during the continuance of the fair. This house has a reputation for fine goods in plated table ware, as well as watches, clocks and jewelry. Mr. Douglas is the sole agent for the celebrated Domestic spectacles and eye glasses. In this establishment the repairing of watches and clocks is made a speciality and a warrantee goes with all their work.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. S. Furman, the shoe dealer of No. 186 Kansas avenue, made a handsome display at the Fair. There was on exhibition a beautiful case of boots and shoes, consisting of ladies' and children's goods also men's and boys wear. All the latest and best styles were exhibited and the collection was in every way a credit to the large shoe house which it represented. Mr. Furman keeps one of the best boot and shoe stores in the State, and his place is the resort of a numerous class who are particular in the purchase of fine goods and at a reasonable price. Mr. Furman had also on exhibition a collection of rubber goods from the celebrated establishment of L. Candee & Co. These goods hold a high place in the market, being a superior article and those, who in the wet weather which is to come, will be obliged to purchase rubber boots and shoes will do well to remember this brand of goods.

HARDWARE.

D. H. Forbes of 198 Kansas avenue Topeka, made a handsome display of cutlery, carpenters tools, house furnishing hardware, pistols, etc. These goods were all of excellent quality and attracted no little attention. This house takes the lead in enterprise and it is acknowledged to be one of the leading hardware establishments in the west. By selling close Mr. Forbes has built up a large trade which is constantly increasing. He has just added to his hardware stock, stoves and tinware and announces that he has engaged competent workman and is prepared to do all kinds of tin and sheet iron work and repairing at reasonable rates. It is safe to say that no establishments can offer better inducements for trade. Having a full line of goods, the assortment for either country or city trade is all that could be desired.

SPANISH MERINOS.

Mr. E. T. Frowe, of Auburn Township Shawnee County may be considered a successful sheep exhibitor, taking into consideration the fact that the sheep exhibited were taken from a flock of six hundred, and brought directly to the fair ground. There was no extra feeding or preparation for the fair, and he was met at the exhibition by numerous competitors, but notwithstanding this he took five first premiums on 3 ewes, two years old and over, 3 one year old, 2 buck lambs, 3 ewe lambs, a pen of 7 bucks, two years old and over. These sheep were worthy notice from the fact that they show for themselves that they are adapted to our climate and shear a fleece of from ten to twelve pounds of fine wool which will find a ready market. Mr. Frowe is a true sheep man and his efforts in breeding fine wool sheep will be an advantage to the state at large.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, ETC.

Among the pleasing features of Shawnee County Agricultural Fair was the display of carpets of all the various patterns and grades oil cloths, rugs, mats and mattings, window curtains, etc. These were from the new establishment of Mr. George W. Wood of No. 139 Kansas Avenue. The quality and beauty of the exhibit were remarked by

many hundreds of visitors to the fair and the display being a new thing in the exhibition of this kind in this part of the state it was thoroughly appreciated by all. Mr. Wood should be encouraged for bringing to Topeka this first-class business, which will enable the people to buy carpets here as cheap as they can be purchased in Kansas City, and even cheaper in fact, for the reason that it saves the expense of getting them from that city. The building No. 139 Kansas Avenue is admirably adapted to the business of a large establishment such as Mr. Wood has here inaugurated. The main store floor is 25x100 and here is to be found a full stock of carpets, goods which will suit the taste of all classes. Down stairs is kept a line of oil cloths and mattings also a department for the manufacture of upholstered goods. On the 2nd floor is the department for the making of carpets and window curtains, etc. In the store stock is kept a full assortment of mattresses, cornices, beds, bedding, pillows and pillow cases, sheets, sheeting and blankets. Table linens in great variety is also kept constantly in stock. This establishment has long been needed in Topeka and it is safe to say that the business will be successful.

The real estate agency of Rudolph & Leonard of No. 143 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, has in a comparatively short time won a reputation for business which marks them as one of the foremost agencies in the state. Those who have real estate to sell, and those who wish to buy always prefer live agents, men who make an effort to do business. There is a great difference between having to do with an old fogy concern where the descriptions of property are musty with age, or agents who constantly have new property to show, who are every day making sales, who give their whole time to the business, and who consider it a duty to do any amount of trouble to please customers. The proof of success, it is said, is succeeding. Messrs. Rudolph & Leonard it may be fairly claimed have succeeded for they have built up a large business as land collection agents. They sell farms and city property, pay taxes, collect rents, secure railroad transportation at reduced rates and in short make themselves useful in a thousand different ways to property owners in the state, or those who wish to buy property here. Messrs. Rudolph & Leonard have facilities for the transaction of a real estate business, second to none, unless it be some of the larger rail road companies. They have many thousands of acres in every portion of the state which they can sell for cash or on time, and by the aid of their numerous agents in most of the states east they can sell almost any property placed in their hands.

DISPLAY OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

There is no difficulty in surprising the world by the superiority of the productions of Kansas; that is what we did at the Centennial, but we did not expect to have the same thing practiced on us by the people of a few counties in our state, yet we are fairly caught by Harvey, Reno, Rice, Barton, Pawnee, Edwards and Rush counties. The display they made under the auspices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway at the Shawnee County Agricultural Fair, last week, was a surprise even to the most enthusiastic Kansas man. Wheat! and such a display of it! Fifty sacks from as many different farms, ranging from 25 to 54 bushels per acre; the names of the sower and the quarter section on which it grew marked on each bag.

After examining all these, you are convinced that this is truly a wheat country. You pass on to the specimens of rye and you are equally surprised and gratified, and you pronounce these counties specially adapted to rye. Then comes the oats, and by the time you reach the name of T. J. Brackett, of Pawnee county, and a yield of 108 bushels per acre, you declare in favor of oats. Then you glance around at the corn, and are astonished at every turn; the yield per acre is very large, and when you are confronted with a stalk which, by careful measurement, is ten feet to the first ear, your head is made to reel at the bare realization, and down it goes in your memorandum that these counties can beat the world for corn. Here you take a long breath and glance cautiously around to see what next will astonish you. Some fine potatoes catch your eye, and you carefully examine them, and here you are caught again, for before you are some of the finest potatoes of the Early Rose variety, that ever grew in the ground, but the mark on them is very modest, at least you have by this time become educated to think so, for the yield is only 200 bushels per acre; but next to them are some potatoes of the sweet variety; they are beauties, but our eyes go wide open when we see that they are taken from a field that yielded 400 bushels per acre. Then come onions, beets, squashes and melons. Among the latter we notice one which weighs 55 pounds. Truly this is a land literally flowing with potatoes, onions, beets, squashes and melons. But we are not through yet, for before our eyes there is a display of barley which is really wonderful; then we see clover, timothy, the celebrated Kentucky blue-grass, and rich native grasses without number. And here we stop a moment to realize that in these western counties of the Arkansas valley they have grasses enough to fatten cattle for nearly the whole world, and they can furnish, at the same time, bread with the meat.

If that were only a timber country we exclaim, nothing more would be needed. Timber, said a gentleman at our side, what do you call this? And he pointed to several specimens of wood on the table. It was plain to be seen that they had been cut for the purpose. The first was the trunk of a Box Elder, planted in 1874 which measured on the spot before our eyes 4 1/2 inches across, then a cottonwood which went 7 inches planted the same year, then came the Black Walnut making proportionately as large a growth, followed by the Honey Locust, willow and several other varieties. Each was carefully examined, when our friend said we have thousands of acres of these trees growing and they are

all doing well. Much of the timber planted seven years ago in this State is now large enough for Railway ties, and when the trees planted in the new counties get to be that age, they can be thinned out for the same purpose. We did not feel like disputing and passed on to the artistic display. We had examined carefully the collection asked a thousand questions, disputed almost everything to the point of getting proof on everything disputable, and now we come to what must challenge the admiration of everybody, for when you glance at the display as a whole, you see a picture which is not only worthy of the artist's pencil, but is the work of a real artist. The hollow square which forms the wing of the building was surrounded on the three sides with the display. Against the end of the building was a pair of cornucopia as pouring forth the harvest of the counties we have named, above these is the loud throated and ever boastful cock of the walk, who is ready to crow over any victory. He stands there in all the rich colors of the harvest, for he is made up of wheat and barley heads, and he is as perfect as the hand of man can make him. Along the sides of the building is a rich display of the various products of the wonderful Arkansas Valley. Broom-corn such as we never saw before. Brooms made at the factory at Larned, a specimen of the California acacia raised in the valley measuring five feet, grown from the seed, a pepper tree, specimens of everything that could grow anywhere where we could almost say, for every inch of the space is taken and so much is there worthy of notice that we cannot make a choice of even the few things which space might permit us to mention. Suffice it to say that no county Fair ever before was honored with such an exhibit and every Kansas man can well feel proud that we have a State that can produce such wonders. The display made by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway is certainly a grand collection of the products of the soil and it, for all time, proves that the new southwest is the very cream of our wonderfully productive State. C. G. C.

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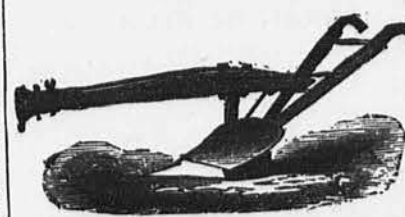
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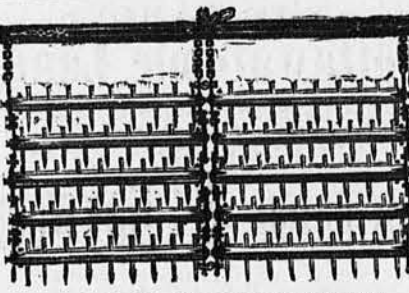
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