

SHEEP AND WOOL.

We are indebted to J. R. Dodge, Statistician to the Department of Agriculture, for a copy of the "Report on Sheep and Wool at the Vienna International Exhibition in 1873." Although it has taken three years for this report to pass over the line of "red tape" and reach the public, it is, nevertheless, a valuable compilation, and we thank the author just as earnestly as we would have done had it appeared more promptly, because we presume the delay in publication has been through no fault of his. In speaking of the different breeds of sheep exhibited, Mr. Dodge says:

The merino families of sheep greatly predominate as they do in all countries in which wool rather than mutton is the aim of the breeder. England, with a dense population to feed and lands of high price, sent only long and middle wools. Germany contributed mainly Merinos, thoroughbred and cross-bred, pure bloods and the ameliorated "land sheep" of the country, with a fair proportion of the various breeds of English mutton only the Rambouillet Merino, which is the nearest approach to the meat-producing types of Great Britain yet attained by the wool-yielding race of Spain. Italy was represented only by the Bergamasque sheep, an ungainly race, bearing a medium wool, and characterized by long legs, long and pendulous ears and white face and fleeces. There were no living representatives of South America, Africa or Australia, but the wool from those countries in the Exposition was nearly all of the Merino type.

The predominance of Merinos of the various families was very marked among continental exhibitors. Of the 377 animals from Germany, 291 were of this blood; 27 were Southdowns; 26 Oxfordshires; 8 Shropshires; and the remainder Saubian, Franken, and "Haldeennecke." A still larger number of Merinos, though not averaging so high in purity of blood and other points of excellence, are found in the Austrian contribution—not less than 322 being entitled to this distinctive name from the predominance of Spanish blood. The Southdowns appeared to hold the next place in public estimation, having 68 Austrian representatives, with a strong strain of Down blood in no less than 25 placed in the merino class, and Cotswold-Downs, Southdowns, Southdown-Paduaner, and Southdown-Birkel.

The Zackel race and "Gadegast" sheep complete the list of 467 animals entered. Hungary presented 322 merinos and grades in a list of 422, the black Silesian, the Wallachian, Zackel, Ziga, and other natives, constituting the remainder.

While this predominance of a single race is so evident, it is true that a tendency has been felt for years, growing stronger yearly, toward a larger infusion of English blood, and a greater comparative importance to meat-production; and the result of this exhibition, most of the English representative being distributed for breeding purposes, will be a manifest strengthening of this tendency. The improvement of Merinos, so marked in the last twenty years, has been in the direction of larger yet more compact frames, enlarged flesh-taking capacity, and earlier maturity, with a coarser but heavier and more profitable fleece. Not less active than in the United States, for a generation past, has been the effort to mold the original flocks to suit the changed demands of the woolen manufacture and the pressing requirement for meat. The examination in detail of the material of the exhibition of the several countries will illustrate these aspects of sheep-breeding in Europe.

England.—The Southdowns take the lead in point of numbers, with 40 animals; 20 from the flock of Lord Sondes, Elmham Hall, Norfolk; and as many from the Merton flock of Lord Walsingham. The former represented a flock of 1,200 pure-bred Sussex Downs, founded in 1823, and distinguished for symmetry and thriftiness. They were sold to go to Hungary, Galicia, North Germany and Russia. The latter, from a flock of world-wide renown, were sold to the Archduke Albrecht for his estates in Austria; to Count Fries, Czernahora, Moravia; Baron Magnus, Dresden, Saxony; and to breeders in Russia. The Elmham Hall rams yield fleeces of 8 to 10 pounds, and those of Merton Farm are quite as heavy.

The Cotswolds number twenty-six in three entries. Those from the Agricultural College Farm, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, twelve in number, representing a flock of 200 ewes and 60 rams and 180 fattening sheep, illustrated well the special aims of breeding at the college farm, viz., a heavy fleece, depth of flesh, and great hardiness. The fleeces weigh from 13 to 20 pounds. The rams are in great request for cross-breeding with Southdowns Hampshire and mountain sheep, to give length to the fiber and weight to the fleece. There were also eight from Mr. T. Beale Brown, Salterton Park, Gloucestershire; and six from Thomas Fulcher, Elmham, Norfolk.

Germany.—The Merinos of Germany have been greatly modified in later years by crossing so that it might be impossible to find a flock with the precise characteristics of twenty years ago, though bearing the same name. The Electoral, Negretti, and Rambouillet are mingled according to the whim or judgment of the breeder, the better to suit his views of the demands of the market for wool or meat, and the result is the loss of the distinctive character of the originals. The spindle legs have been shortened, the flat ribs rounded, the bald head covered, and the very fine super-Electoral fleece has been displaced by longer, coarser, and more abundant wool, which brings more money at a slightly reduced price per pound.

GRASSHOPPERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

A correspondent at Brainerd, Minn., writing in regard to the damage done by the grasshoppers along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, says: In the immediate vicinity of Wadena crops are remarkably fine, having suffered no injury from either grasshoppers or climatic causes. Wheat will run over twenty bushels to the acre, other crops in proportion. The southern half of Otter Tail county will give an average of from ten to twelve bushels, about half a crop. Want of rain there in the early part of the season damaged the crops fully as much as the hoppers. The northern part of the county will give well up to from sixteen to eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre. The southeast corner of Becker county will give a full crop, the remainder of the county from one-half to three-fourths. Some of the best informed men in the county are estimating the average loss to the county at from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., leaving the county from fifteen to seventeen bushels to the acre. Clay county will lose but little; twenty per cent. of an average crop is a large estimate of its loss. The Red river valley, in Dakota, will not lose an average of two bushels per acre, which from fields that will range from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre is no loss to speak of. As a rule, farmers are prone

to overestimate supposed damage to crops from grasshoppers. They generally turn out better than expected, and I am inclined to think it will be so this year. In localities where the hoppers worked they cleared some fields entirely, but this is an exception; a few only will not pay to harvest. Oat and barley fields suffered the most. Immediately on the line of the road, the fields in the vicinity of Lake Park were hurt the most, some few small lots being completely taken, the majority, however, having half a crop yet left. Mr. Canfield is the heaviest loser, yet he will, without doubt, harvest from 5,000 to 6,000 bushels, perhaps more. I met him lately, and he is not discouraged, but proposes to fight it out, although admitting that the loss is a serious thing for him. Mr. Englebrunner will get half a crop from his 1,600 acres, that is, some 15,000 bushels. Mr. Von Vusenzen will also get from 7,000 to 8,000 bushels from his 700 acres. Mr. Tenney should realize fully 15,000 bushels from the 1,000 acres he has in wheat; his losses, if any, however, will be more the result of late sowing than from grasshoppers. From the Cass and Cherry lands, Dalrymple will probably get from the 1,280 acres some 23,000 bushels, an average of eighteen to the acre, his foreman putting it at twenty. Mosher, Dunlop, Morley, and others in that locality, will do equally as well. Richland county, particularly in its southern part, loses a portion of its general average on account of dry weather in the early summer. There was no injury from the grasshoppers. Trail county will give its usual average, over twenty bushels to the acre. Notwithstanding the visitation of the pests, Red river valley will sustain its reputation this year, and results will enable us by comparison with other localities, to keep our flags flying high over the whole Northern Pacific country. With all losses our surplus crop will be greater by fully fifty per cent. than that of last year. On the line of the Southern Pacific and Pacific, and from that road to the southern line of the State, the crops will be but about one-half of the general average. With us it will run from eighty to eighty-five per cent.

SHORT-HORN MEASUREMENTS.

The London Farmer contains a table giving the measurements of Colling's renowned bull Comet and cow Juno, taken from a work printed about the beginning of the present century, side by side with those of cattle from several modern herds. As we have not room to reproduce the table in extenso, we give below the figures as regards two of Lord Skelmersdale's cattle, to show how they compare with the Short-horns of a long antecedent generation. Perhaps some of our American breeders may take measurements from their own herds, which, if not published in detail, would at least serve to show in what direction, if any, there seems to have been changes of size or proportions on this side the Atlantic. The figures we select are given below.

Height of	Colling's Comet.	Colling's Juno.	1st Duchess of Oueda.
Hind quarters.....	59 1/2	61 1/2	57 1/2
Shoulders.....	59 1/2	61 1/2	57 1/2
Knee.....	20 1/2	22 1/2	19 1/2
Hock.....	20 1/2	22 1/2	19 1/2
Ground to brisket.....	18 1/2	19 1/2	23 1/2
Ground to chest.....	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Coronet of forehead.....	14 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2
Rump to extremity of hip bone.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	18 1/2
Poll to tail.....	90	98	82
Face.....	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Horn.....	11 1/2	14 1/2	10 1/2
Around the neck.....	48 1/2	54 1/2	33 1/2
Chest.....	88 1/2	101 1/2	82 1/2
Knee.....	16 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2
Fore leg bone.....	12 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
Coronet of fore foot.....	12 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
Hock.....	19 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2
Hind leg bone.....	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
Coronet of hind foot.....	14 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
Horn.....	8 1/2	10 1/2	5 1/2
Breath of face across eyes.....	10 1/2	11 1/2	7 1/2
Breath of hips.....	27 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2

It will be observed that the differences in the above instances are seldom marked in character. Baron Oxford 4th stands a little higher than his great predecessor, though shorter in the leg below the knee; is deeper in the chest, and considerably larger in girth at that point; is longer from head to tail by 8 inches; somewhat finer in bone, if we may judge by measurement in the leg bones, and at the knee; rather longer and thicker in horn, and broader in face, but not quite as broad across the hips. In cows on the other hand, the 1st Duchess of Oueda is not as high in stature as Colling's Juno, but like her compeer, longer in body, much the same in girth, somewhat broader across the hips, with merely a fractional difference in many other measurements.

Of course, as the Farmer says, "condition may make considerable differences in some of the measurements, although not in all. Judging of the appearance of Comet and Juno from the engravings in Garrard's book—and the artist-author claims great fidelity for the likeness—Comet is only in fine useful stock condition. Juno is more fleshy, but not in anything like modern exhibition form. But we are not sure that the measurements were taken at the time the animals were drawn, although it is highly probable such was the case."

ITEMS OF INQUIRIES.

PERIODS OF GESTATION.

Several correspondents have recently written us making enquiry as to the periods of gestation in various animals. In response to these inquiries we would say that, in the larger animals, the periods vary materially. Age appears to have some influence, and old animals usually go longer than younger ones. The popular notion that males are carried longer in the womb than females is not borne out by our observations. In the case of mares, the variation is great, ranging from 320 to 419 days with 340 days as about the average; but for convenient reference we will give, in tabular form, the shortest, longest, and average periods, as based upon careful observation of our own for twenty-five years past. It may be here observed that the shortest and longest periods mentioned are of very rare occurrence.

Animals.	Shortest.	Longest.	Average.
Mare.....	320	419	340
Cow.....	245	320	275
Ewe.....	143	161	154
Goat.....	108	120	113
Sheep.....	150	163	155
Goat.....	35	65	60
Bitch.....	35	65	60
Cat.....	20	35	28
Rabbit.....	20	35	28

OLD SOWS FOR BREEDERS.

Experienced growers of swine have demonstrated by careful trial and years of observation that breeding by young sows—that is, those not yet matured in their own growth—should be utterly discouraged. No sow should be permitted to have the care and nourishing of a litter of pigs until her own body has attained

its full proportions. Nature is the same in its economy whether manifested towards the animate or inanimate. The tree or vine should not be permitted to bear much if any fruit until it has reached a condition that all its energies are not required to grow branches and top. A young mother, if still under her natural development, will withhold from her litter much that she might do for them did she not consume by her own needs and physical demands a percentage that should go to them. The tendency and result of permitting this is a dwarfing of the breed. If continued in the same family for a few generations, they will fall off from fifty to one hundred pounds per head.

An increased age of a sow is no objection. Better keep her until she is even three or four years old before breeding her, and having secured the stock or kind you desire to grow, keep her as a breeder until she is a dozen or even fifteen years old, as pigs from old sows will average much heavier than those from young ones.—*Factory and Farm.*

HOW TO SUBDUCE A VICIOUS HORSE.

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains the following:

A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet, or any person to handle his feet, without a resort to every species of power and means to control him. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in the stocks, he was afterward thrown down and fettered; at another, one of our most experienced horse shoers was unable to manage him by the aid of as many hands as could be brought to bear. In an attempt to shoe this horse yesterday, he resisted all efforts, kicked aside everything but an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This is his only defect; in all other respects he is gentle and perfectly docile, especially in harness. But this defect was just on the eve of consigning him to the plow, were he might work bare footed, when by mere accident, an officer in our service lately returned from Mexico, was passing and being acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process:

He took a cord about the size of a common bed-cord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit and tied it tightly on the top of the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded the horse to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued, and as gentle and obedient as a well trained dog, suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity and acting in all respects as any could desire. The gentleman who furnishes this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimating that it is practiced in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses. Be this as it may, he deserves thanks of all owners of such horses and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animal.

HOW TO DRIVE.

The true way is to let the horse drive himself, the driver doing little but directing him and giving him that confidence which a horse alone gets in himself when he feels that a guide and friend is back of him. The most vicious and inexcusable style of driving is that which so many drivers adopt, viz.: wrapping the lines around either hand and pulling the horse backward with all their might and main so that the horse, in point of fact, pulls the weight back of him with his mouth, and not with his breast and shoulders. This they do under the impression that such a dead pull is needed in order to steady the horse. The fact is, with rare exceptions, there should never be any pull put upon the horse at all. A steady pressure is allowable, probably advisable; but anything beyond this has no justification in nature or reason; for nature suggests the utmost freedom of action of head, body and limbs, in order that the animal may attain the highest rate of speed; and reason certainly forbids the supposition that by the bite, and not the breast-collar, the horse is to draw the weight attached to it. In speeding my horses, I very seldom grasp the lines with both hands when the road is straight and free from obstructions. The lines are rarely steadily taut, but held in easy pliancy, and used chiefly to shift the bit in the animal's mouth, and by this method my horses break less and go much faster. Thus teaches Murray in his "Perfect Horse."

HOW TO FEED HORSES.

The Michigan Farmer says: Having selected the food or mixture of food we propose to use, we have now to consider the form in which that food may be most advantageously given. It comes to us in the form of hay and grain, and is open to two objections. The long hay is wasted by the animals allowing a portion of it to fall under their feet, and the whole grain is liable to pass undigested through the alimentary canal. To avoid these sources of loss, we advise that the hay be chopped and the grain crushed. Experience enables us to say positively that these operations are productive of no ill effects. The additional expense they entail is many times repaid by the prevention of waste in hay, and the more complete digestion of all the grain eaten. It has been objected to these operations that they induce a horse to bolt his food only half masticated. We crush grain, not to improve upon mastication, not to save the animal the trouble of chewing his food, but simply to break the envelope, and thus allow easy digestion. We do not grind it to powder, but are quite contented if it be split. No doubt horses with good teeth would give a good account of most of the grain they are allowed, but we are not satisfied to lose any, and therefore we reduce all the corn to a form which, while it might still be well masticated, is most favorable for digestion; to a form in which even should it escape the teeth, it will not escape the stomach. The cutting of hay is not advised for a different reason. We do not suppose that this mechanical operation affects its digestibility. We cut it to prevent its waste in transit from granary to pit, and in the stall, when the horse pulls a mouthful from the manger, but principally to mix with the grain, so as to compel the horse to thoroughly masticate the whole of his provender. With long hay frequently portions fall under foot, are trampled on and spoiled; some horses, from mischief, will throw their hay on the floor, and these little bits form collectively, in a large establishment, a considerable item. By cutting the hay this waste is prevented, as the animal can only remove a mouthful at a time. The length of cut is almost immaterial, being equally effective if cut to two inches as cut to a half.

Almost of more importance than the form in

which food is given is the frequency and regularity of meals. The horse's digestive organs are not constructed for long fasts. Long intervals without food produce hunger, and hunger begets voracity; food is bolted, and indigestion and colic follow. This is doubly true and doubly dangerous with horses doing hard work. They come to their long deferred meal not only hungry, but exhausted; not only is the food bolted, but the stomach is in such a state as to be incapable of thoroughly active digestion, and is overpowered by half the amount of food it could otherwise easily digest. The prevention of waste is almost attained when we give a proper amount of food in a proper form; but there are two points to which it is right to devote some attention—the form of the mangers and attention to the wants of the individual animals. The mangers should not be less than three feet long, eighteen inches wide, and twelve inches deep. They should have an upper border of wood projecting inwards for two inches, and a transverse bar of half-inch round iron across the middle. A piece of two-inch-wide hoop-iron, screwed on to the top of the manger, protects it from damage by the horse's teeth. This simple arrangement prevents the horse from throwing out his corn, and the provender is not left in so thick a layer as in the ordinary narrow and shallow manger.

THE COMPARATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOOD FOR FUEL.

We reply to a correspondent of *The World* from Burnett, Wis., asking for tabulated information of the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel, E. E. Youmans furnished the following table carefully prepared by Marcus Bull, who is considered good authority. It will, he thinks, be interesting to all those who depend on wood for fuel. This table gives the relative value of different woods, taking shell bark hickory as the standard and assuming it to be a hundred. If, now, you assume the cash value of shell-bark hickory to be \$10 dollars per cord, you can ascertain the corresponding value of any other kind by adding a cipher to the relative heating value given:

Variety of wood.	Comparative heating value.
Shell-bark hickory.....	100
Pig-nut hickory.....	95
White oak.....	81
Red oak.....	71
Dog wood.....	61
Scrub oak.....	51
White hickory.....	41
Apple tree.....	31
Red cedar.....	21
White beech.....	11
Black walnut.....	10
Black birch.....	9
Yellow oak.....	8
Hard maple.....	7
White elm.....	6
Red elm.....	5
Wild cherry.....	4
Yellow pine.....	3
Chestnut.....	2
Yellow poplar.....	1
Butternut.....	1
White birch.....	1
White pine.....	1

Having given the relative value of the different kinds of wood for fuel, it may be well to add, said Mr. Youmans, that as much depends upon the preparation of the wood to burn as upon its selection. The wood should be cut and split the proper size for the stove, and piled under shelter and allowed to remain there one year before it is used, in order that it may be thoroughly seasoned. If the shed could be opened on pleasant days for a free circulation of air the seasoning will be more perfect and the fuel more valuable. One thing is certain, the wood must be seasoned before it will burn, and if the method of preparing the wood long enough before it is needed for fuel to allow it to become seasoned is not adopted, then the process becomes an artificial one, and the wood is seasoned as it is used. You take a log freshly cut from a tree weighing 100 pounds and of this thirty or forty pound will be water, from which no heat is derived, but on the contrary it requires heat to expel it. The amount of heat required to convert this thirty or forty pounds of water into steam is equal to about one-third the actual value of the wood; or in other words, if it takes twelve cords of dry wood to keep your stoves going a year, it will require sixteen cords of green wood. But the loss of the wood is only one of the many evils arising from the shiftless management.

The man who burns green wood, cuts it each day as it is required, and it always happens when the wood has to be cut something else is pressing to be done, and about a quarter of the chopping devolves upon the wife, who has all the wood to carry, into the house and all the trouble of kindling and poking a sizzling fire, for this kind of economy does not admit of keeping hired help in the house. Shiftless, needless truth, "matches all around," said Mr. Youmans. The man who burns green wood will be fixing his harrow or plough when he should be in the field using them. He does not go to the mill until he is out of flour and have to borrow all that his neighbors have. He never pays his notes until they have been protested, and does everything at a disadvantage. If a man's wood-pile is such an index of his general management, Mr. Youmans hopes that every man who has been in the habit of burning green wood will go at it in earnest, and between now and spring's work get wood enough prepared for the stove and neatly piled to last him at least one year, and he will be surprised at the inspiration it will give him each time he goes by it.

HOW TO MAKE A NEST PROPERLY.

How to make a nest properly, is essential to success in setting eggs, and improperly made nests are often the cause of poor results. A box sufficiently large enough to allow them to turn around without crowding them against the side, with the nest made in the centre as follows: First put in the box three or four inches of fresh earth, rounding out to proper shape, then oat or other short, broken straw, which after fixed in sprinkle abundantly of shifted ashes, and the nest is ready for the eggs. If in the early part of the season from nine to eleven eggs are plenty for if there are more the outer ones become chilled, and as the hen turns them often, in time the eggs in the centre also get to the outside and nearly all become chilled. Should an egg get broken, they should all be carefully washed in warm or tepid water, and clean straw replace the other. Feed and water at a certain hour each day, and keep your setting hens where other fowls cannot molest them. Always have a dust bath for them. It is also well to sprinkle the eggs with tepid water about the seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth days while the hen is off. This may be done simply by dipping the ends of the fingers in the water and shaking or or snapping them over the eggs without removing them from the nest. Remove the young chicks as fast as they come out of the shell, to a warm place by the stove. If left in the nest, the mother become uneasy and anxious to get out with the first hatched, and is likely to tramp on or crush some of the eggs. If due care is observed in making nests as above, there will hardly ever be found any

dead chicks in the shells, or eggs "pipped" with chicks in them dead. The object is to imitate the hen, in her selection of a nest, as it is a well known fact, that when a "hen steals her own nest" she "comes home" with a full brood. Her nest is generally made upon the ground—which affords the desired moisture, together with the early rambles, among the dewy grass, in search of food. She comes back to her nest quite wet and the eggs therefore receive sufficient moisture from these two sources to prevent the membrane of the eggs becoming too hard and dry, which it is most always sure to do, if the incubation is carried on in a nest in a box, &c. G. O. B.

THE CATTLE SHOW SEASON.

An English paper talks sensibly when it says that the local cattle show, in its way, is an important institution, stimulating the breeders of the district to improve their stock, each in gentle rivalry trying to outvie his neighbor. It is at the cattle show, when his horse, cow, pig, or sheep stands alongside his brother farmer's animals, that he finds out the failings and virtues of his own stock, and then goes homewards with a determination to go on improving its type and general character. Though, perhaps, beaten, he is not quite vanquished while he lives to fight another day.

To the healthy influence of competition at cattle shows we must greatly attribute the present fine, improved character of our flocks and herds. In the exhibited animal the breeder sees what points to avoid or cultivate. If he determines on making a mark himself, he does not fail to procure the blood of some winning strains. He cannot well do it without. Other laborers, however, have been in the field, and he enters upon his harvest. It would be folly to attempt to perfect an old unpedigreed strain of Short-horns, whilst the work is already to hand in a far advanced stage, from which the breeder may at once take his starting point without loss of time. It is this consideration which puts a somewhat fictitious value, apparently, on the strains of cattle, horses and sheep which have a special character and a power of transmitting their best qualities to their descendants. It is not the value of the individual animal as a food producer or as a breeder of ordinary stock for sale to the grazier or butcher, but its potentiality for good for generations to come that makes it a much-coveted prize. The many years of skill and science also spent in developing the strain, the costly experience gained in the face of many difficulties, all go to render highly bred animals valuable. Were it otherwise, fancy prices would be ridiculous. The cost of producing stock is necessarily included in their market price—following a common law of commerce. Thus prices that sometimes appear sensational are frequently but a natural result of time and treasure sunk in forming the special type, which, if broken, would take a generation to repair.—*Farmer's Home Journal.*

HEAVES IN HORSES.

In heaves the great point is to correct any faults in feeding, watering and working. Keep the patient in a cool, clean, well aired stable; feed sound oats or ground feed morning and noon, without any hay or straw, but at night a few pounds of well-cured timothy, or better, straw may be given after the grain; do not put to work for at least an hour after any meal, and let exercise be gentle for the first hour; never over-drive; if there is any tendency to costiveness give daily two or three ounces of Glauber salts, more or less, as may be necessary to keep them easy.

Without such careful management all other measures will prove unavailing, and this care alone may be sufficient to check the disease in its early stages. A run at grass on a natural pasture, destitute of clover, will often have a similar effect. Finally, the following powder may be given daily for a month or even more. Powdered digitalis, three drachms; powdered gentian, four ounces; powdered coriander seeds, four ounces; arseniate of soda, two drachms. Mix, divide into thirty powders, give one daily in the food.—*New York Tribune.*

STAGGERS AND INDIGESTION.

The disease is thus treated by the agricultural editor of the New York Times:

It is known as "staggers," or congestion of the brain, resulting from indigestion, and distention of the stomach and bowels. It is often called stomach staggers, and frequently occurs when horses not subject to indigestion are overfed with grain or green food. The only proper treatment is to relieve the bowels by a purge of half an ounce of powdered aloes in warm water, or a pint of linseed oil, or an injection of warm soap and water with a handful of salt. Afterwards to feed the horses very cautiously, giving only the slightest and best feed, namely, sound timothy hay, cut, moistened, and mixed with oats and rye ground together; half a tablespoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of ginger should be given in each feed. A drachm of sulphate of iron in each feed for a week would be of use. Care must also be taken to give water in small quantities, but often, and always to treat the horses so that the stomach may never be overloaded or overworked. If this is neglected, there is danger that on some occasion a fatal attack may occur.

STACKING BROOM CORN.—Last year, when I came to harvest my broom-corn, I found my shed entirely inadequate for curing and keeping it. Being at the same time engaged in piling up prairie hay, I was led to stack my corn in with the hay, and it has kept so nicely that I think the idea is a valuable one, and I would be glad if you would make it generally known to Western farmers, to whom costly sheds and barns are impossible. My plan is to let the corn lie in the field about half a day after it is cut; then stack it in alternate layers with the hay; lay the corn about two stalks deep between layers of four or five inches of well cured hay. In this way the corn is cured and kept in the dark and the green color preserved. I have now two racks of prairie hay, containing five or six tons of broom-corn with the seed on. We have had an extraordinary amount of rainy weather, and my farm is overrun with rats and mice, yet both corn and hay are keeping well. If I do not soon get a satisfactory sale for my broom-corn, I shall retop the racks and let them stand another year.—W. H. A., in *N. Y. Tribune.*

We are indebted to C. A. Wilkin, Secretary, for the premium list of the Labette and Cherokee County Agricultural Society, to be held at Oswego on the 19, 20, and 21st days of October.

Dickinson County Fair takes place one week after the Kansas District Fair. Exhibitors, at a small cost, can attend both fairs.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

THE FOGY FARMER.

A farmer lived in the Keystone State
On a hundred acres of soil,
He labored early and labored late,
And his hands were hard with toil.
He didn't believe in progress much,
And he thought 't was very strange,
And said in his mind "it beats the Dutch"
That farmers join the Grange.

"For what's the use," said the fogy man,
"As I often tell my wife.
Hard work is better than any plan
To carry you through this life.
And a hundred tons of phosphate,
If you put it on the land,
Won't do the good in this Keystone State
You can do with a single hand."

So he hardly took the time to dream,
And he filled his eyes with dust,
And he wouldn't thresh his grain by steam
"For fear the thing would bust."
So his neighbor Jones his wheat had sold
In the nearest market town
And turned his crop into solid gold,
Before he had his done.

And this fogy man, when he came to sell
In the quiet part of the fall,
Found the price of grain "had fell"
And got no price at all.
While Jones, the Granger, worked with brain
And not alone with hand,
At the Sheriff's sale, came down the lane
And bought the whole of his land.

But he still thinks ignorance is bliss,
And says it's just his fate,
And never lays it all to this,
That he would not educate.
"He wasn't born with a silver spoon,"
And he says 'tis thundering strange,
And he hangs around a beer saloon,
But he hasn't joined the Grange.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE GRANGE.

A recent number of the London Times contains a two column letter from its Philadelphia correspondent, some extracts from which are appended. The writer says:

One of the most interesting and largest enterprises connected with the Exhibition is the Centennial Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry. Practically the Grangers are, with comparatively few exceptions, farmers united in a vast society (estimated, in round numbers, at 1,000,000 souls) for the furtherance of agricultural interests. To be a granger a man must, in addition to certain other qualifications, be "engaged in agricultural pursuits," but the definition is not rigorously pressed; and any one who does a little amateur farming, though the real bread-winning business of his life may be of a very different kind, or any one who interests himself in agriculture as a lecturer, journalist or teacher, is, if otherwise eligible, welcomed with open arms into a Grange. It has one very remarkable feature, being, I believe, the only secret society into which woman is admitted on terms of full equality with man. The construction of the Grange government is something like that of the political convention.

It seems to have been thought that the members of a society so important from its numbers and organization ought not to come to the Exhibition in the ordinary humdrum way, scattering themselves among hotels, losing their individuality; treated, perhaps, by ignorant waiters as if they were ordinary folk, not Grangers, but should have headquarters and a house of their own. Whatever the motive, a special headquarters for the granges was established—the "Centennial Encampment"—and a most happy thought it was, most happily carried out. The situation was well chosen, truly rural in its immediate surroundings, indeed, completely in the country, yet, thanks to the adjacent Pennsylvania railroad, only ten minutes from the Exhibition and twenty from town. The building does honor even to Philadelphia enterprise, flushed with triumph in this particular path of glory. It contains no less than 1,200 rooms, capable of comfortably entertaining from 3,000 to 4,000 persons daily. In the splendid dining hall, a separate building 320 feet long and 80 feet wide, 1,000 guests can be accommodated at a time. The fine kitchen behind it, fit for a duke, or, rather, a dozen dukes, has thirty feet of ranges. Abundance of good spring water is supplied from a large reservoir, and conducted by pipes over all parts of the building; at a safe but a convenient distance is a hospital for possible patients. Various other buildings, such as an ice house, a dairy, a laundry, with steam-drying apparatus, help to make the encampment as complete and self-sufficing as from its monster proportions it ought to be. The building itself is in shape almost a solid square, 496 feet in length and 450 in depth, intersected from north to south by long corridors, running parallel to each other and partitioned off into bed-rooms. The northern front from east to west is occupied by offices, an entrance hall and a long drawing-room, neatly screened off by branches and bouquets, and intended especially for the ladies. But gentlemen are not excluded, and the evening hours may be wiled away there pleasantly enough in singing, playing and even, it is whispered, in "flirting," conducted, of course, on strictly Granger principles. The encampment is peopled chiefly by grangers, and a very happy family they seem. They come from all parts of the States, and have, most of them, never set eyes on each other before—never, perhaps, ever heard each other's names. But they are conscious of being all members of the one society, with common interests and aims, congenial topics of conversation, and of having secret signs and passwords, by which, like the early Christians, they may distinguish each other from non-elect. Hence they can fraternize far more quickly and get on afterwards much more easily and socially than strangers meeting at an ordinary hotel could do. Drawn from so large an association, the company is naturally very "mixed." At a dinner given recently by the Encampment to the press, and followed by a dance carried on with more spirit than I should have thought it possible to get out of soda water and lemonade, I had the good fortune to find myself near two young ladies just returned from a three years' sojourn in Europe, while manners and accomplishments fitted them for any drawing-room. One very peculiar and what many will consider very pleasing features of the Encampment is that, with the exception of two or three colored Gibeonites to perform such very menial work as boot cleaning and clothes-brushing, there are few, if any, servants, or even "helps" in the ordinary sense of the term. The work usually done by waiters and chamber maids is here done by people in a very different position of life, such as well-to-do farmers' wives, who at home have houses and "helps" of their own, and school-teachers, who can earn salaries of, perhaps, \$30 a year or more, and are as well-bred and well-mannered as a first-class education—gratuitous, perhaps, but still as good as many daughters of wealthy Englishmen get—can make them. These people would not dream of going to ordinary hotels in any capacity but that of guests; but in the Encampment, as Grangers among Grangers, all in Granger language, "brothers and sisters"—just as all Masons are "brothers"—they can claim to be treated on a footing of friendship and equality. If they find their work irksome, there is nothing to prevent their giving it up. Meantime they have their look at their Exhibition, see a little of life, and, instead of spending money, make it. To a stranger it has a very odd effect to be served at table by waitresses, some of them quite as well-dressed and well-mannered as the ladies who sit alongside of him at an ordinary table a hotel. One of the waitresses, a farmer's wife, was pointed out to me, who was thus making a little pocket-money for a son she was "sending to college." She had taken the seventh or highest degree, and was thus an aristocrat in the Grange. After all, there is something appropriate in "Sister Ceres, kindly give me some more miffin," or "Sister Pomona, please pass the peanuts;" and it certainly invests what is usually considered the prosaic and humble duty of waiting at table with a poetry and dignity not to be got out of "Mrs. Jones" or "Miss Smith." These amateur waitresses are, too, only putting into practice one of the first and prettiest articles of the Granger creed—that labor is not degrading, but ennobling; that Adam and Eve, when they "delved and span" were lady and gentleman.

PLAIN TRUTHS.

To ask for a demit without the intention of joining another grange is virtually "putting the hands to the plow and looking back," and although we have no power to prevent it, yet we can visit unfaithfulness with moral condemnation. It is clear to my mind that an unaffiliated brother, or sister, on taking a card of demit virtually severs all communication with the Order, unless, before expiration of its life, he connects himself with another grange.

Having taken his demit from one grange he has of course lost its protection, and having united with no other, he can claim protection from none.

He has forfeited all rights which are derived from membership, except those general rights, which he still has, as a member of the whole family, but it is manifest, that the demitted member is bound to perform all the duties, and discharge all the obligations, which he incurs as a faithful member generally, and no act of his own can absolve him therefrom. His connection with the Order is in the nature of a voluntary mutual contract, and, while he may of his own accord dissolve this relation, there are moral obligations, which are binding on him.

It would seem, in short, that the relations of the unaffiliated Patron may be stated as follows:

First—He is found by those moral obligations from which no act of his own can absolve him.

Second—He still remains subject to the government of the Order, and may be tried and punished for any offense by the grange within whose jurisdiction he resides.

Third—He has no right to attend, except as a visitor, and while he has the A. W. and during the life of his card; nor any right to the pecuniary benefits, which would accrue from his connection with the Order.

Fourth—He has the right to assistance if he asks for it in the regular way, if he is in distress, because this is a part of the moral obligation, which can not be set aside.

In conclusion it may be said that it is the duty of every good and true Patron to belong to some grange. In voluntarily connecting himself with the Order, he has assumed duties and responsibilities, both toward himself and to humanity, which he cannot honorably and justly ignore. A harmonious and upright brother or sister will rarely, or never, have occasion to demit, unless for the justifiable purpose of joining some other grange.

The *Son of the Soil* says, that while but few new Granges have been organized in Louisiana this year, the Order is in a healthy condition. The subordinate Granges have been prompt in remitting their dues, and much good will be done by the Patrons.

It is not so much a desire to accumulate wealth as it is a mean of drawing out advanced agricultural thought. The love of an independence from questionable schemes, a freedom from rivalries that enter into other vocations has something to do with bringing the best and most honest mind into sympathy with our industry. True many citizens who went onto farms some years ago as speedily deserted them. But the stronger element remained. This element consisting of such minds as Donald S. Mitchell, and many others, infused itself with that old conservatism which planted and gathered in the signs of the zodiac, and mocked at experiment and inventive genius. It was an excellent, sturdy conservatism and did not move probably until it was well to do so.

Looking over the achievement of a past including but a few years, taking into consideration the advance in thought, process and invention, the agriculturist will be encouraged to hope for the elevation of his class to a far higher position than that of a mere pack horse to a position marked by some leisure, and much of that culture which is not only useful, refining and attractive, but it is a source of the best manhood and highest happiness.—*Farmers' Friend*.

Grange halls should everywhere be used to elevate the profession of the farmer. In what more appropriate place can a good circulating library be kept? If there are a hundred members, and each contributes one book, there are a hundred volumes at once, and these can be increased as time goes on. What better place for a good debating society, or farmers' club, or arbor club, than the grange hall? What better lecture hall than the grange room? By all means use for the intellectual and moral and social elevation of the farming profession. A moot legislature or congress could be organized with a set of officers, and laws passed, and thus the farmer be educated as a law maker.—*Coleman's Rural*.

It is the duty of every Lecturer of each Subordinate Grange to be prepared to read a short article or make some remarks upon some subject pertaining to agriculture, horticulture or floriculture. Let the members go to the Grange expecting at every meeting to learn something. To take a way embarrasment, let all who may feel that they can add a word of information on the subject discussed, remain sitting and talk to the point. This suggestion will even give ladies courage to lay their opinions before the membership. Every member on each occasion should feel it his or her duty to say something. Remain sitting but say something.—*Southern Agriculturist*.

The Patrons of Grove Lake Grange Minnesota, recently passed a series of resolutions on the grasshopper question, asking congress to take measure to exterminate them, and the State Legislature to grant a bounty for killing grasshoppers in the state, and requesting all Granges in the state to pass similar resolutions. The governor of the state was also petitioned to provide in some way for those already made destitute by the recent visitation.—*Prairie Farmer*.

GET A REPUTATION.

Success in this world depends very much upon reputation. In spite of all is said, there is a good deal in a name, and a good name pays. When we want to buy an article, we hunt for one that has a reputation for being good—that is, for one made by a manufacturer who has established a character for making good articles—and when we find it, pay more for it than we would for a similar article which, for aught we know, may be just as good, but which was made by somebody we never heard of. The reason for this is obvious. We are willing to pay for the assurance or warranty which the trade-mark of a reputable maker gives us, rather than trust our own judgment, or the chance of getting a good thing from an unknown source. This is so with machinery, tools, clothing, and nearly everything else that we buy, including the products of the farm. There are farmers who have sold their butter in Manchester, the past summer, for 50 cents per pound, contracting it in advance. Others have very likely sold just as good butter for thirty-five cents, and the difference has been owing to the fact that the former had a reputation and the latter none. When our citizens bought the butter of the first class, they felt certain that they would get a good article. When the other butter was put upon the market, it had to be sold with the risk of its not being No. 1; and the same is true of cheese, milk, cider vinegar, pork, and, in fact, of all that is bought and sold in this city. It is easy, then, to see how important it is for a farmer to establish a reputation—to get the name of raising and selling the best. When he has done this, his produce will not only sell readily, but at almost his own prices. But a reputation is "a plant of slow growth." It takes not only time, but a constant, vigilant care. To get a reputation for the butter of a certain farm, for instance, it must not only produce a fine article, but it must do it all the time; there must be no break in the chain; for a reputation, like many other things, is only as strong as its weakest part, and a single poor article will neutralize the effect of fifty good ones. When a man buys a thing upon the reputation of the maker, he wants to feel that there is absolute certainty of his getting a good thing. If he can have this, he is willing to pay for it on top of the market price, but he will not pay extra for a mere probability. We ask our farmer friends to remember this, and to build up for themselves a reputation. When a thing is sold as a good thing, let it be good, without any ifs or buts, and if, perchance, a poor thing must be got rid of, let it be sold as poor. When you put an article upon the market, let it be understood beyond doubt or question that it is all you recommend. This is not only honesty, but, as we have shown, money in your pocket.—*Mirror and Farmer*.

We have received the premium list, rules regulations and programme of the second annual Fair of the Brown county Agricultural and Mechanical Association to be held at the Fair grounds near Hiawatha, October 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1876. Printed at the Dispatch office.

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.

Correspondence invited. Agents wanted.

ROOFS.

Why not make your Roofs last a lifetime, and save the expense of a new roof every 10 or 15 years. It can be done; if you use Slate Paint, it will not only resist the effects of water and wind, but shield you from Fire.

OLD ROOFS.

Protect your Buildings by using Slate Paint, which neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. Old shingle roofs can be painted looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the paint, for one-fourth the cost of re-shingling. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof, that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there. This paint requires no heating, is applied with a brush and very ornamental. It is chocolate color, and is to all intents and purposes slate.

ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS.

The red color is the best paint in the world for durability. It has a heavy body, is easily applied, expands by heat, contracts by cold, dries slow and never cracks nor scales. One coat equals 4 of any other.

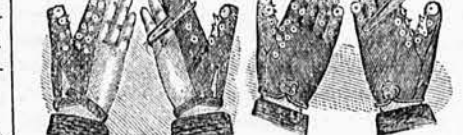
FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty. Materials complete for a new steep or flat Roof of Ruber Roofing cost but about half the price of re-shingling. For Private houses, barns and buildings of all descriptions it is far superior to any other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the ornamental appearance, durability, and fire-proof qualities of tin, at one-third the cost. No Tar or Gravel Used.

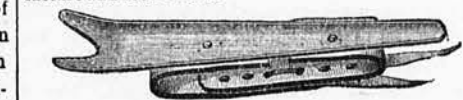
"How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds," a 100 page book free. Write to-day, ask for it and mention the Kansas Farmer.

New York Slate Roofing Co. Limited.
8 Cedar Street, New York. Agents Wanted.

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVE.



HALF GLOVES. FULL GLOVES.
The BEST and most ECONOMICAL Huskers in use Over 200,000 sold. Made of BEST CALF LEATHER, shielded with Metal Plates, making them last FIVE TIMES longer, Husk faster and easier than any other Husker. Sizes, Extra Large, Large, Medium and Small for Boys and Girls for both right and left hands. A person's price, Full gloves, \$2.25; Boys, \$2; Half Gloves, \$1.15 per pair. We also manufacture and recommend

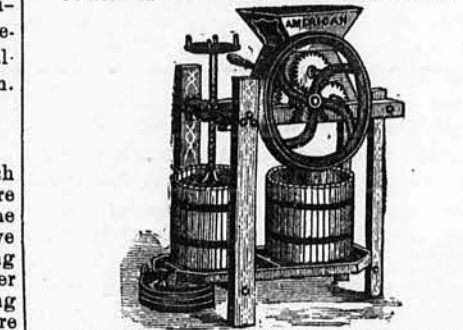


Hall's Improved Husking Pin,
made of best Cast Steel, in most approved form, and provided with straps ready for use. Unquestionably the VERY BEST Husking Pin in the market. Price, prepaid, 20 cts., three for 50 cts. Ask your merchant for them, or address

HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO.,
145 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

AMERICAN CIDER MILL.

Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.



THIS MILL will produce at least ONE-FOURTH MORE CIDER, from a given quantity of apples, than can be produced by any other mill, as has been shown by many actual experiments. Send for circulars and chromo.

Abbott, Brew & Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

PLASKET'S Baldwin City Nursery!!

Eighth Year.

For the fall trade.
150,000 No. 1. Apple Seedlings.
300,000 No. 1. Hedge Plants.
Also, a general supply of Nursery Stock of Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Strawberry, Roses, Bulbs, Small fruits, &c.

Will contract to put up No. 1 Apple Grfts. of the leading and best varieties, in large or small quantities. Orders must come in before December 25th.

For particulars and catalogue address
W. M. PLASKET,
Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kan.

AMSDEN PEACH.

The Best Early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Humesman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees, four to six feet, twelve for \$5, twelve for \$5, by express \$30 per hundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep Trees that will do to plant until May 1st.

Address
JOHN WAMPLER,
Carthage, Missouri.

Pike County Nurseries.

Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835.

Large and complete assortment of thrifty, well grown stock. The late keeping LAWYER apple, and all the new varieties of VERY EARLY and VERY LATE Peaches. Planters, Dealers and Nurserymen should send for price list. Address
CLARENCE STARK.

MULBERRY TREES

The best kind of Mulberry Trees, especially fitted for

Silk-Worm Food.

and the BLACK GIANT FRUIT BEARING MULBERRY, can be had at very low rates.

The best time for planting Cuttings and Trees is November. Liberal discount on large lots. Send for circular. Don't forget stamps when asking for instruction. Silk-worm eggs must be engaged by November. Address
SOLOMON CROZIER,
Silkville, Williamsburg, P. O., Franklin Co., Kan.

To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1876. Send for price list.

L. B. CRANE, Richmond, Ind.

OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner,

MANUFACTURED BY

E. H. OSBORN & CO.,
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Some valuable improvements are now being added to these celebrated machines, making them as nearly perfect as possible. They are the only machine made that will separate Rye, Chess, Cockle, and other impurities from Wheat. Remove every foul seed from Flax, clean Oats, Rye, Barley, Castor Beans, etc., etc. They are well known in nearly every section of Kansas. For sale by leading dealers. If not kept in your place, orders sent to the factory will receive prompt attention. All orders sent by strangers must be accompanied by remittance. Warehouse size, Price \$35, Flax Screens \$3, extra. Warehouse size, \$80, Flax Screens, \$3. TERMS—CASH.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS

Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

Effectually cleans the stock, eradicates the scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price.

PRICE LIST.
For 800 Sheep, 200 lbs., (package included), \$24.00
" 400 " 100 " " 12.00
" 200 " 50 " " 6.00
" 100 " 25 " " 3.00

MALCOLM McEWEEN,
Scotch Sheep Dip Manufacturer,
Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
General Agent for State of Kansas,
DONALD McKAY,
HOPE, Dickinson County, Kansas.

PoF H

BROTHER PATRONS: Save money this Fall and Winter by shipping us your Produce and Stock, and ordering all your Dry Goods, Groceries, Machinery &c. of us. We have proved to the members that we can make the Grange pay them. Get our confidential prices and see for yourselves. DOLTON BROTHERS, 214 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis. General Dealers for Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



The undersigned would announce to the farmers and breeders of the West that he has now over 100 head of

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

from Imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address

SOLOMON ROGERS,
Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

Broom-Corn.

GREGG RANKIN & Co.,

126 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.

Continue to make Broom-Corn a specialty. Are prepared to make liberal advances on stock solicited consignments. Refer to Union National Bank.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

Do not sell your corn at present prices, when it would bring you twice as much, feed to good Chester White Pigs. Send in your order and I will ship you a first class pig. Freedom, La Salle County, Ills.

GRAPE VINES.

Also, Trees, Small Fruits, &c. Larger stock and lower prices than ever before. Quality extra; warranted genuine and true. Price and descriptive list free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH.

Earliest, Hardest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000. L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

CHOICE WINTERED Texas Cattle

FOR SALE.

2,100 Steers, from four to six years old.

200 do three years old.

200 do two years old.

200 Heifers, two years old.

250 Cows, three to six years old.

150 Cows, from three to six years old, with spring calves.

Above all wintered in Western Kansas, now in fine condition, and being moved to near Wichita, Kansas.

All the above suitable for stockers in any northern State. Have now

ON THE TRAIL FROM TEXAS.

due in Kansas about the last of June, some

3,300 Steers, four to six years old.

400 Steers, three years old.

500 Steers, two years old.

200 Steers, one year old.

200 Heifers, one year old, and

150 Cows, three to six years old.

For particulars address

W. B. GRIMES,

Wichita, Kas.

AGENTS WANTED for the CENTENNIAL

of the UNITED STATES,

showing the grand results of our first 100 years. Everybody buys it, and agents make from \$100 to \$200 a month. Also, for the new historical work, OUR

WESTERN BORDER

a complete and graphic history of American pioneer life 100 YEARS AGO—its thrilling conflicts of red and white foes, exciting adventures, captivities, forays, scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, camp-life, and sports. A book for old and young. No competition. Enormous sales. Extra terms. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

RAW FURS WANTED.

Send for PRICE CURRENT to A. E. BURKHARDT & CO., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Goods, 113 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping to them direct will save the profits of middle-men, and bring prompt cash returns.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS FOR 1876.

STATE.	PLACE.	DATE.
Illinois	Ottawa	Sept 4-9
Connecticut	Hartford	Sept 12-15
California	Sacramento	Sept 18-23
Chicago Ind'l Expo'n.	Chicago	Sept 6-Oct 9
Central Ohio	Mechanicsburg	Sept 19-22
Central Ohio	Orville	Oct 11-14
Des Moines, Iowa	Burlington	Sept 19-22
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sept 18-23
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	Sept 11-15
Michigan	Jackson	Sept 18-22
Kansas City Exposition.	Kansas City Mo.	Sept 18-23
Minnesota	St. Paul	Sept 18-23
Nebraska	Lincoln	Sept 25-29
New Jersey	Wmly	Sept 18-22
New York	Albany	Sept 11-15
Northern Ohio	Cleveland	Sept 11-15
Northeastern Iowa	Dubuque	Sept 2-4
Ohio	Columbus	Sept 4-8
Southern Ohio	Salon	Sept 25-29
St. Louis Ag'l & Mech'l.	St. Louis	Oct 2-7
St. Joseph Ag'l Expo'n.	St. Joseph	Sept 25-30
Texas	Dayton	Oct 9-15
Virginia	Richmond	Oct 31 to Nov 3
W. Virginia Central Ag'l.	Clarksburg	Sept 19-26
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Sept 11-15
Western Ohio	Figus	Sept 3-6
American Institute	New York	Sept 6-Nov 11
CENTENNIAL LIVE STOCK SHOW AT PHILADELPHIA.		
Horses, Mules and Asses.		Sept 1-14
Dogs.		Sept 1-14
West Castle		Sept 21-Oct 4
Sheep, Goats and Swine.		Oct 10-18
Poultry.		Oct 37-Nov 6

COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS FOR 1876.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	DATE.
Riley	Independence	Sept 26-29
Montgomery	Peabody	Oct 4-6
Marion	Valley Falls	Oct 5-7
Jefferson	Ottawa	Oct 26-30
Franklin	Smith Centre	Sept 12-14
Smith	Topeka	Sept 25-29
Shawnee	Minneapolis	Oct 3-5
Ottawa		Sept 27-28
Cloud		Sept 27-28
Neosho Valley District Fair Association will be held at Neosho Falls Sept 26-29.		
The Fall Trotting Meeting for the Lawrence Driving Park Association will be held at Lawrence Sept 13-15.		
Brown County Fair, Hiawatha.		Sept 26-29
Northwestern Kansas District Fair, Beloit.		Oct 3-5
McPherson Co., Ag. and Man. Society, McPherson.		Oct 9-11
Kansas Central Ag'l. Soc'y, Junction City, Sept. 27, 28, 29.		
Franklin County Ag'l. Soc'y., Ottawa, Sept. 28, 29, 30.		
Humboldt, Ag'l. Society, Humboldt, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6.		
Harvey County, Newton, Oct. 10, 11, 12.		

OUR LATEST OFFER.

To any person sending two dollars we will forward the KANSAS FARMER the balance of 1876 and for the year 1877, postage paid.

For two dollars and fifty cents, the FARMER and also the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS will be sent for the balance of 1876 and for the year 1877, postage paid.

When desired the papers will be sent to different addresses.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FARMER AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Mr. Wm. M. King, so long connected with the Rural World as associate editor, will attend the St. Louis Fair as the representative of the KANSAS FARMER. Our readers will hear from him there and elsewhere, during the next year.

THE FAIRS.

The Kansas City Exposition of this year, was quite as large a success, financially and every other way as that of 1875. It has come to be recognized as the great Western Fair. Backed by enterprise and capital, it will continue to secure the patronage of the people of the West, so long as its management carry out their promises as well as they have in the past.

The County and District Fairs of Kansas are reported throughout the State, where they have been held, as up to the average in point of numbers attending and the exhibitors of various departments.

The St. Joseph Exposition of last week is reported as an improvement upon previous Expositions of that Association.

The St. Louis Fair now in progress, is probably the most successful Fair in the United States, and opens this year with quite as bright prospects for the usual large attendance, as any previous year. The speed ring is no longer a feature of this Fair. Our correspondent on the ground, will give us a fuller account next week.

Two or three of the State Fairs which have been held farther East, Ohio and Illinois we believe, have fallen behind six to eight thousand dollars each.

The tendency throughout the country seems to be to centralize the Fair interests in large exhibitions at important commercial points.

The Fairs which could and should be made of most value to the farmers of the country, are lacking support, falling off in attendance and dying prematurely of dry rot.

SMITH & KEATING.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the old and reliable firm of Smith & Keating, of Kansas City, Mo. This firm employ a large cash capital, buy none but the best machinery in the market, and are enabled by a long experience in this trade, here in the West, to give their patrons all kinds of machinery at the lowest prices—wholesale or retail. They are in every way worthy the confidence of the dealers and farmers of the West.

Premium Berkshires.—We observe by the reports of the Kansas City Exposition, that our friend Solen Rogers, of Prairie Centre, Johnson county, Kansas, was unusually successful in carrying off premiums with his fine Berkshires. The following are his premiums:

1st premium for Berkshire boar of two years and over. 1st premium for best sow of any age or breed other than white. 1st premium for best sow of any age or breed. 1st premium for best litter of pigs shown with sire and dam. 2nd premium for the best collection of hogs.

His sweepstake hog "Richard" has been shown a number of times at the Kansas City and St. Joe Fairs and has never failed to take the first premium or sweepstake.

His "Lord Liverpool" was purchased from the importers Snell Bros. of Canada, and promises to make equally as fine a hog as Richard.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEO. T. ANTHONY, THE NOMINEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF KANSAS FOR GOVERNOR.

We have heretofore expressed in these columns our confidence in the integrity, honor and manhood of Geo. T. Anthony. For the past four weeks charges of the most damaging character fortified by court records have been sent broadcast over the State. We have carefully examined every charge that has been made, and read critically the defense made by Mr. Anthony, with a view to stating to our readers a candid opinion if the facts warranted us in recalling the first opinion expressed in these columns. We have not the space to produce the voluminous charges and the documents and statements made in refutation of these charges, but we do most unhesitatingly say that we believe every reasonable man and woman who has carefully read both sides of this subject, will believe Mr. Anthony free from crime or intended fraud. The court records show that Mr. Anthony was a member of a firm in New York in 1861, which like many others, went down in the financial troubles which preceded the breaking out of the war and that the firm of which he was a member, failed in business and were unable to meet their liabilities. The indebtedness of this firm of which Mr. Anthony was a member, is the basis of the present charges against Mr. Anthony which he does not deny, and to our mind clearly disproves any intended dishonesty or fraud. We have said very often concerning Mr. Anthony, and we repeat again, that in our acquaintance among men in this State or any other State we have never known one whose daily walk was more fearlessly honest whether as an official or as a man, nor one whose private life was purer. While this journal is not a political one in the partisan sense, we cannot sit quietly and see the good name of a citizen whose official life for ten years has been an honor to Kansas, covered with political slime and filth without making an earnest protest. Geo. T. Anthony is deserving the respect and support of the people of Kansas because he is a moral, upright and downright, honest, earnest man.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

The International Rifle Matches at New York last week resulted in a victory for the American team. In the 800 yards match on Wednesday the American team scored 550, Scotch 535, Irish 535, Australian 531, Canada 521. In the 900 yards match the Scotch won, scoring 528, to 524 each for the Irish and Australian, 518 for the American and 476 for the Canadian. The 1000 yards match was a tie between the Scotch and Irish teams, each scoring 523, to 509 for the American, 493 for the Canadian and 490 for the Australian. In the final shooting on Thursday the 800 yards match was a tie between the American and Scotch teams, each making 525 to 522 for the Australian, 503 for the Irish and 492 for the Canadian. The 900 yards match was won by the Americans, who scored 515 to 494 for the Australian, 485 for the Irish, 465 for the Canadian, and 462 for the Scotch. The 1000 yards match was won by the Irish team, who scored 535 to 509 for the American, 501 for the Australian, 480 for the Scotch and 476 for the Canadian. The result of the three days' shooting was as follows: American 3126, Irish 3104, Scotch 3063, Australian 3063, Canadian 2923. Congratulatory addresses were made at the close of the shooting, and on Friday there was a grand reception at Gilmore's Garden, at which nearly 8000 people were present. The trophy won by the Americans, together with the badges and diplomas, were formally presented, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

SHAWNEE COUNTY FAIR.

The Shawnee county Fair which closed on Friday, Sept. 29, was in many respects more than an average success. In the cattle and horse departments the exhibition was unusually good in point of number as well as in quality of stock. The show of swine was good, the same may be said of poultry. In the hall devoted to farm products the exhibition of fruit was larger than we have ever seen at a county fair in Kansas and of superior quality. Farm products though not representative of so good a county as Shawnee were of good quality. There was a good display of flowers and house plants. In textile fabrics and women's work there was not a large display. Fine Art display was not large, but quite as good as we have ever seen at a county fair. Only two or three business firms of Topeka made any display of their goods. It requires the combined effort of the town and the country to make a first class, interesting and successful exhibition. The people of Shawnee County can make a roasting exhibition, which will carry with it the enthusiasm of the whole population, but to do so everybody must put their shoulders to the wheel and do their duty and not stand back for others to make the exhibition, throwing the responsibility upon the officers. It is due to the Board of Directors and officers, to say that they served faithfully and well, doing all in their power to make the Fair a success in all its departments.

New Grocery House.—Mr. E. E. Ewing whose advertisement appears elsewhere in the paper has bought out the well known and extensive grocery house of Davies & Manspeaker, of Topeka, and will hereafter carry on the business at the old stand. Mr. Ewing comes from the East bearing the highest recommendations for business ability and integrity. He places in the business ample capital, and the people who come from a distance to buy goods in Topeka, as well as the citizens of Shawnee county, will find the new firm courteous and fair in their business. We bespeak them a large patronage.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

Butler county is a cheap place to live in about this time of the year. We can get a hundred pounds of XXX flour for \$3.00; a bushel of potatoes for 40 cents; a dozen fat chickens for \$3; a bushel of fine sweet potatoes for \$1.25; a gallon of sorghum for 40 cents; a dozen heads of cabbage for 75 cents; butter for 20 cents; eggs, 3 dozen for 25 cents; corn meal for one cent per pound; tomatoes 50 cents per bushel; cheese 20 cents per pound, and everything else in proportion. A man ought not to complain at these prices.—*Walnut Valley Times.*

The Garnett Elevator is now vigorously at work. They have already received and are shipping 1,800 bushels of flaxseed, and the corn sheller run by steam, is constantly busy on corn, which is being raised to the elevator bins for shipment. The capacity of this elevator is nine bins, which contain two carloads of 400 bushels each, and are capable of being enlarged to meet the demands of business.—*Garnett Plaindealer.*

Last week we said that F. C. Henderson, of Woodson county, was entitled to the blue ribbon, for raising the tallest stalk of Osage Orange. He does not enjoy that honor any more. Mr. S. Millard, living a few miles northeast of the city, is a long ways ahead of him. Tuesday that gentleman handed us a "sprig," this year's growth, which measured twelve and a half feet in length.—*Humboldt Union.*

You can gaze from almost any mound in the country and see stretched in the valleys below such a lay of fertile fields and pleasant scenes as can not fail to delight your heart. As far as the eye may be able to reach, appearing after acres of waving corn, newly-sprouting wheat fields, bordered with rail or stone fences, neat farm houses, comfortable barns, neatly painted school houses, rolling upland, pastures with horses and lowly line in fine condition, lovely meadows, and here and there a timber-bound creek winding its way westward toward the foot of another high, rocky mound, some miles distant, which shuts from view another equally lovely vision that lies far beyond.—*Pleasanton Observer.*

The wheat crop generally in this county is doing well now. The grasshoppers have mostly abounded and left the farmers to pursue the even tenor of their way which means sowing wheat. The earliest sown wheat is now out—grasshoppers took it off toward Kansas City—to market we suppose. But it was costly transportation anyway and we can't wish ours was left for the R. R. Company to profit from. Owing to the late rains and otherwise favorable weather much that the hoppers ate off is coming on all right and the wheat sown since they left is doing finely. The outlook for a good crop of wheat in Barton county next year is splendid.—*Great Bend Register.*

On Sunday and Monday there were shipped from this county thirty-nine car-loads of the choicest cattle that were ever shipped from this market. These cattle were all raised in this county, which has already acquired the rank of the banner stock county in the Neosho Valley, and this shipment is but a sample of what is of frequent occurrence during the stock shipping season. The thirty-nine cars aggregated upwards of 650 head and were valued at over \$40,000. The following are the names of the shippers: Wm. N. Hunt, 14 cars; J. A. Kennedy, 10 cars; Wm. C. Crotty, 10 cars; David Grimes 2 cars; Ed. Grimes 3 cars; and F. A. Atherly one car. Fourteen cars go to Chicago and twenty-five cars to Buffalo, N. Y. Fifteen carloads of cattle were also shipped from Hartford on Monday, to go East over the A. T. & S. F. Railroad, most of them having been picked up in this county. Mr. Hunt's cattle averaged 1,550 pounds. Of the balance twenty cars, eighteen head to the car, averaged 1,300 each; and five cars, eighteen head to the car, 1,200 each. This is a very large average for this season of the year, and proves that our advantages for successful stock raising are unexcelled by any other portion of the State. Coffey county against the world.—*Burlington Patriot.*

We are now in the first three weeks of the fall of 1876. This has been a season marked all over the world with many atmospheric phenomena. Long continued heat, violent storms, and serious damage done by rain, hail and lightning, have signalized its passage. Not for twenty years at least has there been so much lightning, thus destroying the theory that the lengthening lines of railroads tend to diminish the number of thunder storms. The season has been remarkable for the great fall of rain, in this particular strongly contrasting with the summer of twenty years ago. We do not refer to Kansas specially in these lines, but apply them to the civilized world generally, or at least to those portions where regular meteorological observations have been taken. On the whole, as far as this state is concerned, the summer has been a pleasant and prosperous one. No pestilence has visited us or have calamities by rain and flood frequented our borders as in many Eastern States. Now comes the delightful Kansas autumn, with its delicious Indian Summer, and the fields rich with the harvest of the year. All seasons have their joys, but autumn in Kansas is the crowning glory of the whole year, the rich melange of fruitage of all the seasons.—*Burlington Patriot.*

In our rambles through the market yesterday we met Mr. Moses R. Grinter who has lived on the same farm in Kansas for forty-six years. Mr. Grinter lives where he first located in the Kansas valley, on the north side of the river, ten miles west of Kansas City. He is fairly entitled to be called the "patriarch of Kansas," for we believe he is the oldest farmer in the state. He says that during his residence in Kansas, now nearly half a century, the grasshoppers have only visited his locality twice, once in 1867-8 and again in 1874-5. Mr. Grinter has raised good crops every year, but in 1858, when he had only half a crop. He says with the exception of oats he never had better crops than the present year. After an experience in Kansas of nearly half a century, he has no fear of the grasshoppers.

Mr. Grinter raised fruit among other things. He has 1,011 apple trees and an abundance of peach and cherry trees. He came to the city on a load of very fine apples from his orchard. Mr. Grinter is now nearly three score years and ten and bids fair to enjoy many years to come. He is perfectly contented with his Kansas home, and speaks with considerable interest of an old discussion which he had in the Tribune with Horace Greeley, who tried to prove the reality of the "Great American Desert."—*Kansas City Journal of Commerce.*

FINANCIAL.

Washington, October 2.—The debt statement is issued to-day shows a reduction during the last month of \$2,915,375; currency in the treasury, 12,524,944; special deposits of legal tender for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$4,520,000; coin in treasury, \$64,581,124; including coin certificates, 28,787,900; outstanding legal tenders, \$168,494,740.

The following review is from our excellent co-temporary the *Western Rural*:

The new Government loan has met with great success. As it is well known, the loan was effected by issuing 300,000,000 in new bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest, payable in 1891, to take the place of an equal amount of six per cent. bonds which will now be taken up and canceled. The saving to the government by this means is \$4,500,000 in yearly interest, and it is not certain but that still more bonds might be negotiated at this on even a lower rate and more interest saved. There is no good reason why the government of the United States should be compelled to pay a higher rate of interest than is demanded from other civilized nations. One effect of the great success of his loan will be felt very materially by individuals. A contemporary is commenting at length upon it, says:—"The established rate of four and a half instead of six per cent as the regular, normal rate of interest to be paid by the government, must be followed, ere long, by a corresponding reduction in the regular normal rate of interest paid by individuals." It argues that current rates of interest on this side of the Atlantic are "enormously unreasonable," high, when compared with current rates over the great water, and argues that, as North America approximates towards the best European standards of correct business principles and certainty of payment, interest must come down here to something nearer the established rate there.

A low rate of interest obtained in England because payment is always secure—there are no risks—and this journal believes that both the United States and Canada have approached near enough to commercial civilization to be ranked something near England. If time and circumstances do not yet warrant a reduction from seven and eight to three and four per cent., a general demand for reduction to five and six per cent. may fairly be insisted upon in ordinary business transactions. The success of the new loan at the greatly reduced rates of interest ought to take the country a long step toward the consummation of this purpose. One thing is certain, that the country at large will not enjoy that degree of commercial and agricultural prosperity until the high rates of interest now obtaining are razed. Capital is vociferous for low wages, but is unwilling to lead in the general reduction by charging a lower rate of interest for loans. The capitalists' organs are loud at every recurring "apurt" of business activity to proclaim that henceforth, "with cheap food, cheap labor, and cheap raw material" the country will experience prosperous times forthwith—always omitting, however to urge a reduction of the exorbitant rates of interest demanded by capitalists, and overlooking the fact that this high charge retards the time for a general business revival. When capital reduces the charge for the use of money 25 per cent. per annum, it will give them the general business of the country a renewed impulse to activity, and men of enterprise and sagacity will inaugurate and carry to completion new undertakings which at present held in leash, and we will also then be able to supply to a larger extent the foreign markets with our manufactured products, and compete successfully with England and other commercial nations which have been and are now enjoying the blessings of low rates of interest.

FRAUDS IN WOOL.

As an American I regret to state that the American manufacturers are guilty of more frauds in woolen fabrics than all other manufacturers of woolens all the world over. In this bad regard they have neither equals nor seconds. Following, at a long interval, come the English, then the German, then the French and then the Russian. Asiatic fabrics are generally honest. They are so old in civilization that they have outgrown many of the follies of new countries, one of which is the belief that it is an economy and a wisdom to bestow human labor on the production and elaboration of frauds.

In the United States wool is dear, dyestuffs are dear, machinery is dear; hence the manufacturer is tempted to use inferior wool, dyestuffs and machinery. But labor is dear also, and this he cannot cheapen. Hence in expending dear labor on cheap and inferior materials, the labor bills amounting to more than one-fourth the total expense, he raises the price of his fabrics to an extent where they cannot honestly compete with genuine goods, and at the same time does not elevate their character, because not all the skilled labor in the world can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. This homely illustration shows the utter mistake which the dishonest manufacturer commits at the outset, and which would certainly bankrupt him in all cases if the public knew enough to always detect the sow's ear under the gloss of the fictitious silk.

The dearthness of wool in this country is due to legislation. To discuss this would involve me in a political question on which I decline to enter. In machinery we are equal to any nation, superior to most, but it is very dear, owing to dear labor. We start in the race very heavily loaded. Therefore we cheat. The logic is not mine; it is that of the woolen manufacturers.

Not one yard of good broadcloth is made in this country. A few good doeskins for men's pantaloons are made here, but they do not excel, and as a rule wear white in the seams. No good overcoats are produced here; the generally are melancholy exhibitions of fraud and folly. Our fancy cashmeres are sometimes fair. Of chevrons, friezes and other coarse, long-stapled goods, we make almost none; what we do make are bad. We produce, under regulations almost statutory, excellent gray cadet cloth and officers' blue flannel, the real excellence of which makes us blush to feel that the American woolen manufacturer can only see his own interest when he is obliged to look in that direction, by act of Congress, and prefers to act falsehoods when truth would put more money in his pocket.

Shoddy, flocks, waste, cotton and jute are the main adulterants of a woolen yarn. Shoddy is rags pulled into fibre; flocks are rags ground up; waste is droppings on the mill floor; cotton and jute are sometimes carded into the fabric, in distinct threads. They all weaken the fabric, and cotton and jute, being vegetable, do not take the dyes well. After a few exposures to the atmosphere, these base fibres part with their dye and

stand revealed, too late to benefit the consumer.

Buy no American cloths in the market except cadet grays and army blue flannels, and scrutinize it very closely when you buy these.

If you live near a woolen mill, get the manufacturer to spin and weave you some fleece wool, using combing wool for the warp. Let the color be produced by mixing black wool with the white. Properly shrunken in the fulling process, and well washed, the result will be a cloth that will delight you in the wearing, and outlast any of the fashions. That there is no other American cloth equal to such cloths is explained by the fact that manufacturers produce only adulterated goods for the general market.

You may trust almost any foreign woollens offered you by a reputable dealer of intelligence. As to wear, expect the least from a broadcloth and doeskin; the most from a chevion. Diagonals break down early. Mohairs ravel. Meltons are almost worthless; they are full of "flocks," are filled till the life of the wool is lost, and the cloth is a mere board, hot in the summer cold in winter.

French cassimers are the best without exception; of the French, get the Elbeuf. If you buy a American cassimere, get the Hockanum; it has a velvety surface like the French, and is strong enough to last out a second season's fashion.

Finally, in buying a foreign overcoat, ravel the edge of the cloth in order to detect the cotton thread that too often forms the warp, although well dyed by the ingenious manufacturer.—*John Blackbridge in Illustrated Weekly.*

CONDITION OF CATTLE IN SOUTHERN COLORADO AND NORTHERN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. W. M. Hall of the firm of Hall brothers, large cattle raisers of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico, is in the city and knowing him to be well posted as to the condition of cattle, in that portion of the country, a representative of The Price Current called upon him on Monday for the purpose of obtaining the information.

Mr. Hall stated that the grass in northern New Mexico is fair, while in southern Colorado, from the Arkansas river to Trinidad and from Las Animas to the Dry Cimarron, is poor. The cattle in southern Colorado are not in good condition, while in New Mexico he thought that they were fatter. He had just passed about ten days on the range. Hall Bros. have already branded 2,300 to 2,400 calves and the number will probably be increased to 3,000. The wolves have been causing considerable trouble by killing the calves and strychnine has been used in large quantities to destroy them.

Mr. Hall thinks that about 4,000 cattle will be shipped from southern Colorado and northern New Mexico to this market, and that Las Animas will be the principal shipping point. Shipments will probably commence about the first of October.

New Cattle ranches are being established, parties moving from the Arkansas river in Colorado to northern New Mexico and the Canadian river. Cattle raising is on the increase, several thousand head of Texas cattle, of this year's drive, having been purchased and placed on the range. Towers & Gudgeall have recently purchased about 4,000 head of Texas cattle and Hall brothers 1,700. Blooded stock is being introduced and cattle raisers are taking more interest than ever before in improving their stock.

In answer to queries, as to sheep raising, Mr. Hall said that there were a great many sheep raisers, who wished to sell out. He had one heavy owner to tell him that if he could get back the money he had invested 5 years ago that he would be willing to sell out. He could not give any particular reason for this dissatisfaction on the part of sheep raisers, unless it was on account of the low prices of wool and that the country was over stocked with sheep. The heavy losses by storms and disease, had possibly discouraged a great many.—*K. C. Price Current.*

THE BRITISH WHEAT MARKET.

According to the Mark Lane Express of September 15, the harvests in the northern districts of the kingdom have been delayed by heavy rains. In the south the crops were nearly all secured during the fine weather. Fears were expressed at one time that the wheat crop would not exceed that of 1875. This opinion is not supported by facts. There is reason for believing that prices in Liverpool have reached their lowest point, and a feeling of greater security has sprung up, and a healthier tone has pervaded the trade. Wheat has realized an advance of from one to two shillings per quarter in the principal markets, and in London, and in spite of the continued heavy supplies from abroad, an occasional advance of a shilling per quarter has been obtainable. Millers have been holding short stocks in anticipation of a good harvest, and now that such anticipations are not likely to be realized, they are eager to supply their wants before prices evince a more decided upward movement. English wheat is being marketed very sparingly. This throws more of the demand on foreign produce.

Berkshire Hogs.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. Geo. M. Chase, of Kansas City. Mr. Chase is a careful and reliable breeder, and as we personally know, has for years only used the best stock to be found in the United States and Canada. His young boar "Duke" by imported Duke of Clarence, took the first premium for boar under one year. He is also breeding to Mr. Gentry's boar, Lord Liverpool, for which his owner paid \$700. His stock may be relied upon as A. No. 1. See his advertisement.

LEVEL BEST.

We are sure it pays to do your "level best" at all times, as whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well; as an illustration, the manufacturers of the famous Charter Oak Stove have always aimed to buy the best material, employ the best workmen, and make the best Cooking Stoves that could be produced, and the result is, the Charter Oak has attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Stoves.

Yorkshire, Berkshire, Essex, Poland-China, and Chester White Swine, of unsurpassed excellence. Alderney, Ayrshire and Short-Horn Cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Imported and Prize Poultry, and Pigeons bred on 3 FARMS. Dogs, &c. New descriptive circular free. Elegant new Catalogue with cuts from life of our stock, 20c. SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, FERTILIZERS, IMPLEMENTS, &c. 6 PACKAGES seeds, free, as samples, for two 3c. stamps. Benson & Burpee, successors to W. Atlee Burpee, Seed Warehouse, 233 Church Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Let us Smile.

On the base ball grounds yesterday, says the Burlington Hawk-eye, a red-hot ball struck the batter just where his mother used to feel for him with her slipper, and the umpire shouted "dead ball." "Dead ball!" retorted the striker struck, "if there's a live ball on the ground, that's it."

A brave young man in a neighboring town got patriotically intoxicated the other night, and while in that condition resolved to avenge Custer's death—and next morning not one sound wooden Indian could be found in the place.

They were talking of a death, when one man asked: "What were his last words?" "He didn't say anything," was the reply. "That's just like him," said the first man, with an approving nod. "There was no gas about him. He was all business."

A gentleman having an appointment with another who was habitually unpunctual, to his great surprise found him waiting. He thus addressed him: "Why, I see you are here first at last. You were always behind before; but I am glad to see you have become early of late."

How naturally one turns away, at this interval, from the works of hardy, sages and philosophers, from visions of statecraft and the phenomena of political science, and sighs for the matchless liberty of that civilization which permits a man to sit around all day in his night shirt.

Danbury has the champion patient boy. He comes from a chronically borrowing family. The other day he went to a neighbor's for a cup of sour milk. "I haven't got anything but sweet milk," said the woman, pettishly. "I'll wait till it sours," said the obliging youth, sinking into a chair.

Mr. Bulger bought his first thermometer last week, and having read that when a thermometer was under 75 the weather was very pleasant for comfort, he pasted a big "75" on the wall, and hung his weather indicator under it. But it didn't do a bit of good, he says.

There have been plenty of Indian braves at the Exhibition, but the first genuine feathered, moccasined, deer-skinned squaw made her appearance only yesterday. That she was a thorough-bred member of Sitting Bull's family was put beyond doubt when she yelled at an urchin who stealthily pulled a feather from her headdress. "Bad luck to ye, ye pale-faced spalpeen—" Here she recovered her native tongue. "Ugh!" she exclaimed, clenching a ponderous fist, "bad little brave."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

LUMBER.

Grangers' Wholesale Lumber Supply Agency.

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List No. 20, for Fall trade of 1876, now ready. They are free to all. Send your address. Lumber is lower than it has been since 1860.

GEORGE WOODLEY,

Resident Lumber Purchaser for Granges, Farmers Clubs and Farmers,
242 South Water St.,
(Lumber Market), Room 14, CHICAGO, ILL.

A. HOUSTON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

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Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois,
FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

FARM PRODUCTS, FAMILY SUPPLIES, FARM-
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Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter
Eggs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool.
192 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

THE WALL STREET INDICATOR.

This Week's Issue Sent Free.

Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears.
Also, full and complete instructions how to operate
in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits
and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to
Clubs. "Send for it."

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The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press

(Manufactured in Chicago.)

PORTABLE. VERY STRONG.

TEN TONS IN A CAR.

Presses a smooth, round bale, any length, from one to four
feet. Driven by hand or horse. A fast and powerful
press. Fully warranted to perform as represented.

Address, W. J. HANNA & CO.,

34 & 36 South Canal Street, CHICAGO.

WANTED.

Men to travel and sell goods to
a cash capital of \$20, \$50, or \$100, for
a genteel permanent, and remunerative business,
suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a
week, and will send \$1 samples and full particulars to
any person that means business. Street-talkers, ped-
dlers, and boys need not apply. Address, with stamp,
N. A. RAY & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

Men of GENTLE APPEAR-
ANCE and business tact, and a
cash capital of \$20, \$50, or \$100, for
a genteel permanent, and remunerative business,
suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a
week, and will send \$1 samples and full particulars to
any person that means business. Street-talkers, ped-
dlers, and boys need not apply. Address, with stamp,
N. A. RAY & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

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The Best Coal Cook Stoves?

THEY ARE MOST

Economic, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable.

Sizes, styles and prices to suit every one.

Be sure and ask your dealer for the MONITOR.

WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O.

For sale by, WHITNER & SMITH,

Topeka Kansas.

RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

CAUTION

To Farmers and all others who put
barbs upon wire fences, making a
barbed wire fence, and to all manu-
facturers and dealers in fence barbs
and barbed fence wire.

You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon
wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing
in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under
license from us, you are infringing upon our patents,
and we shall hold you strictly accountable for dam-
ages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos.
68,182, 67,117, 74,579, 84,028, 133,955, 157,124, 157,568,
164,181, 173,067; re-issues, Nos. 7,136, 6,976, 6,962, 7,035,
7,036, 6,913, 6,914, and other patents. Copies of our
claims can be obtained of our attorneys, Coburn and
Thacher, Chicago, Illinois.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACTURING CO.,

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Go South Young Man--Go to Florida!

\$50 will buy a Warranty to 40 acres of choice
Orange land. Over 600,000 acres to select
from. REDUCED TRANSPORTATION TO FLORIDA. Coun-
try healthy, thickly settled. On line of R. R. from
Fernandina to Cedar Keys, running daily trains.
Oranges, bananas, &c., grow to perfection. WAR-
RANTS FOR SALE! For Maps, Circulars, &c., address
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Yorker, containing latest and best map of Florida).
J. B. OLIVER, Gen. Agt., 34 Park Row, N. Y. City,
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Peach and Apricot Trees.

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5000 STANDARD PEACH TREES, for sale by

E. H. Harrop, Topeka, Kansas. First-class

in every particular, will be sold cheap for cash, or

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For further particulars address

M. S. GREEN, Agent,

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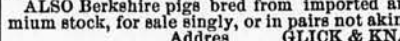
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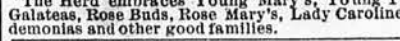
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FLOUR.

Mr. Ephraim Cutter, M. D., contributes to the *New England Farmer* the following valuable article:—Flour, a contraction of flower, indicating the fairest, freshest, choicest part of anything, is the term generally understood to mean the finer part of ground wheat separated by bolting, and as mechanical fineness of substance has come to mean intrinsic fineness of quality, leaving out of sight entirely all chemical differences in favor of the one physical difference of diminished size of the ultimate particle, flour is popularly thought to be the best part of wheat, or indeed, better than the wheat itself.

Food supports life by being received within and assimilated by the animal organism. Physiologists asserted, more than twenty years ago, that no substance affords nutriment, even though it contain all the organic elements unless it has all the natural peculiarities of organic composition, and contains incorporated with these elements some of those derived incidentally from the mineral kingdom, such as sulphur, iron, lime, magnesia, phosphorus and others. Food being the source whence the constituent elements of the body are derived, it must contain every element there met with, or fail to satisfy the requirements of existence.

The elements that enter into the composition of the human body are various. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen are present in far larger quantities than any of the others, namely: sulphur, phosphorus, chlorine, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, fluorine, silicon, manganese, aluminum and copper: a list deserving the remembrance, and arranged in order of prevalence and importance, the first named elements being essential to the human system, while the latter are of less value.

The elementary substances in the human body are not all found in flour. Flour contains 86.7 per cent. of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen compounds, but differ from wheat in the amount of its nitrogenous compounds. Sulphur is not found in flour, and phosphorus but sparingly. In a thousand barrels of wheat, eight and two-tenths barrels would be phosphoric acid; in flour but two and one-tenth barrels. Thus a person eating flour is eating food impoverished nearly seventy five per cent. of phosphoric acid, his nerve producing, sustaining and corroborating element.

Chlorine is not found in flour, and soda little if any—a large withdrawal of that indispensable element, common salt. Potassium is hardly present, but wheat contains several per cent. of this element. Wheat contains more lime and magnesia than flour, and some silica, fluorine. Iron, fluorine, manganese, aluminum and copper are found neither in wheat or flour.

Flour as food, therefore, contains the carbohydrates in excess, and is so generally relied on as the staple diet of civilized mankind, that it is a duty to analyze its title to preeminence as an aliment at the present day, and whether the universal and exclusive use of the article may not result in calamity to the human race.

Flour is mostly starch, containing but three elements—carbon hydrogen and oxygen—the human body containing at least twelve elements besides those of starch. Dogs fed exclusively on flour have died in forty days; other dogs fed on wheat thrived. A ship's crew on a long voyage, obliged to live on flour exclusively for some time, suffered disastrous consequences. Indians fed on flour and sugar—which is much the same as starch—rapidly deteriorate. Hens fed on starch fail to have good eggs. Hogs fed on flour mill sweepings give unmerchandise pork. Flour affects the structures and tissues of the flesh.

The use of flour promotes fatty degeneration. The eating of more starch than is necessary must give fat in excess. Bright's disease of the kidney, atheroma, rupture of cerebral arteries, causing cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy and paralysis, cardiac disease from fatty degeneration, palpitation, feeble heart, rupture, probably cataract, glaucoma, arcus senilis, and others whose essential pathological condition is that of fatty degeneration, often come home to us with fearful suddenness. The essence of the fatty degeneration is seen in the breaking up, inflation and substitution of the normal tissues by the undue deposition of fat. The muscular fibres of the arterial coats are replaced by fat globules, crystals of cholesterol, and minute granules of fat, which are all readily seen under a good microscope. These morphological changes weaken the strength of the tissues, so that they are liable to rupture, allowing the blood to escape into the surrounding tissues, and by the pressure of the clot of blood cause results, the essence of several diseases, recording to the site of effusion and amount of pressure.

When the fibres of the crystalline lens undergo fatty degeneration, the fibres become well defined in outline, dark and dotted over, inside and out, with minute granules or molecules of fat; and the effect is to alter the diaphanousness of the lens, render it opaque, and so obstruct the passage of light that the patient is deprived of the power of sight.

When the kidneys are affected with fatty degeneration, the epithelial cells in the urine are found dotted with fat molecules. Casts of the tubuli, waxy and fatty, are also found. The albumen of the blood escapes in large quantities into the urine, weakening the patient by the abstraction of an important element of strength. The kidneys themselves are sometimes softened, broken up and dissipated in wonderful degree.

Fatty degeneration of the heart, surely detected only after death, where the muscular fibre is examined under the microscope, is

generally characterized by disturbance of the heart functions, the heart sometimes rupturing from the inward pressure of the blood, caused by its own contractions.

Other organs and vessels of the human body are subject to this disease of fatty degeneration, but enough has been said to indicate the effects of this kind of tissue displacement and disintegration.

For some time physiologists refused to believe in the production of fat being found in the larvae of the gaffly, born and fed in the cavity of the gallnut, where the only food was starch.

The ultimate chemical composition of starch and fat is nearly allied, and both are easily interchangeable in the animal economy. Fat can be produced from starch and sugar in the human body. Beeswax is a true fat formed from honey. Animals fed abundantly on grain and suffering from deficiency of oxygen, become rapidly loaded with fat. Geese, prevented from moving and crammed with maize or wheat, have enlarged livers so charged with fat as to become unfit for proper functions. Stuffed cattle are much fatter than those that travel in search of food, and wild animals are lean. Starch in the human body is changed into sugar, becomes soluble and is absorbed into the portal circulation, enters the liver, and thence, by fermentation or otherwise, is changed to fat. The hydrogen gas given off is oxidized into water in the body. Fatty acids being derived from sugar by fermentation, and sugar being formed from starch in digestion, a diet containing starch in excess, with a minimum of mineral ingredients, will tend to produce diseases depending on the tissues being surrounded, infiltrated and replaced by fat and fat acids, particularly when the eater leads an easy and sedentary life.

Flour causes decayed teeth. The prevalence of decayed teeth among flour-eating people is humiliating to modern civilization. It exists to an alarming extent among children, hardly one of whom, over five years of age, when subjected to examination is found with perfectly healthy teeth. Savage races are noted for the perfection of their teeth. Dentists seemed to hold that destruction of enamel involved the loss of the tooth. Physiologists attributed the preservation of negroes' teeth to their abstinence from hot drinks. The Krumas hack their teeth with knives or rough iron, and the sharpening, instead of producing caries, acts as a preservative by facilitating the laniary process. The East African will devour his agali when the temperature would scald the hand. Both races have pearly teeth, except where lime and tobacco is chewed. Among the North American Indians a decayed tooth is rarely seen. Their diet is chiefly animal food. Civilized races, with all the advantages of a regular supply of food, comfortable abodes, and the stimulus of high mental culture, are less favored than the savage in this important respect. Flour has little lime and phosphorus. Curtail anything three-fourths and you have the ratio of withdrawal in the above instances. Teeth are known to improve on proper diet.

Flour may be a cause of the present general prevalence of premature gray hair and baldness, owing to the want of sulphur, an essential ingredient of hair, and natural baldness being uncommon among the savages and non-flour-eating people. The bristles from pigs fed on flour products are valueless to brush makers. Cattle, in the season of shedding their hair, require more salt than ordinary, and those fed on sufficient salt have handsome hair and glossy skin, showing the evident influence of a mineral ingredient. In flour there is a large withdrawal of the basic element of salt, and hair fed on food so deficient in formative force and mineral ingredients as flour, must suffer serious loss of vitality.

Flour may be a cause of the prevalence of weak eyes. What may promote decay or weakness of the teeth, may do the same for the eyes. A saturated solution of sugar in water interjected under the skin of a frog or guinea pig will soon produce a cataract in both eyes. Cataract is a degeneration of the fibres of the crystalline lens. My own researches show that it is sometimes fatty. Sugar is not so innocent a substance as ordinarily imagined. Starch becomes sugar before it gets into the circulation, and most strongly influence the physical condition of the ocular tissues.

DEATH OF ETHAN ALLEN.

This famous horse died full of years and honors at Lawrence, Kan., last Saturday, at the age of twenty-seven. He was bred by the late Mr. Joel Holcomb at Ticonderoga, in this State, and it was said that he was got by Hill's Black Hawk. This however, has often been disputed. His dam was a little gray mare, reputed to have been of Messenger descent. Herson Ethan Allen, did not resemble the known descendants of Messenger at all. He was unlike them in size and shape, and though he had great speed and beautiful action he was no stickler, except when he had powerful and determined runners like, such as Socks and Charlotte F. to take the weight and pull him along. In the great match between him and George Wilkes at the Fashion Course, when the latter practically trotted his first race, Ethan had the foot of him at the beginning of the heats, but was unable to maintain the pace, and was beaten in straight heats. Ethan Allen was a natural trotter, and fast when young. He beat Rose of Washington when they were four years

old, though Smith Burr protests to this day that he was five. He traveled much and trotted many races. Mr. Holcomb took him as far as New Orleans. He was the first as well as the greatest of those who have trotted very fast in double harness, aided by a runner. He and Socks had several races with Flora Temple, and it was after one of them that some jacks in office seized the mare on Long Island and tried to have her confiscated, upon the pretence that her owner, Mr. William Macdonald, of Baltimore, was a rebel. That was the last of her races, and she was then perfectly sound, full of fire and vigor, and was just in her prime. The thoroughbred mare Charlotte F. was Ethan Allen's mate in double harness for years. Dan Mace had bought her of Dr. Weldon when she was miserably out of condition, and we must do Daniel the justice to say that he brought her out all right. The next time Eph Snediker saw her he did not know her and protested that it was not Charlotte F. By intimate association with Ethan, and much jogging with him, the thoroughbred mare learned to trot herself, and liked it. She was very strong, though blood like, and when Mace had young Pocahontas in the same stable it was hard to tell which of the young mares was the most beautiful. Charlotte F. had nothing like the first rate speed at a trot. Her best rate was not much better than three minutes, but she could keep on all day, and Mace offered to back her to trot fifteen, sixteen and seventeen miles an hour to a wagon. She and Ethan retired, and being joined in the bands of matrimony they produced several fine foals, all of them natural trotters. Ethan's greatest performance with a runner was on the Fashion Course, when the incomparable Dexter made them go in 2:15 and 2:16. In that second heat Dexter, carried to the out side, showing the perfection of trotting, and if the rules had been strictly administered he would have got the heat Ethan was obliged to run as well as his mate to head the king of the trotters. The vast multitude did not notice it, and the judges could not see it, by reason of the density of the crowd; but old trotting men, John Doty, Captain Rynders, &c., know that it was so. On that day although beaten by the composite team, Dexter made, take it for all in all, the best performance of which the American trotter has yet been found capable. Ethan Allen was very successful as a stallion, and when he had good mares his progeny showed no lack of game and resolution.—*New York Sportsman*.

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.

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DOUTHITT & McFARLAND, Attorneys at Law, 185 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Wm. F. Douthitt and Jas. D. McFarland.

J. SAMPFORD, Attorney at Law, 203 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

M. H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Office: 169 Kansas Ave.

SHEAFOR & SHEAFOR, Counselors at Law, Topeka, Kansas. Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

JOSEPH E. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Claim Agent, Topeka, Kansas. Office, Rooms 5 and 6, over Topeka Bank.

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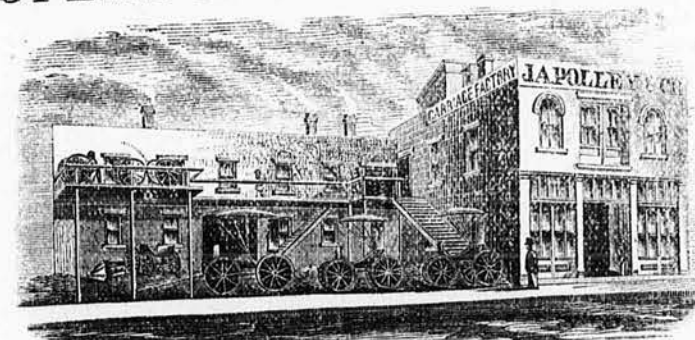
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The Kansas Farmer.

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POLAND-CHINAS OR MAGIES.

I saw in your paper an article under the above heading, contributed by Wm. Clark, of Centerville, as an explanation to the name Poland-China or Magie as applied to a breed of hogs. He says he is well acquainted with the way Mr. Magie breeds hogs, and also says that he will give Mr. Johnson the information he requests as near as he knows it. He then goes on to say that if any name was a humbug it was that of Magie or Poland-China, as applied to hogs. (The American people dearly love to be humbugged, especially when it comes in the way of a nice Poland-China hog.) Now, Mr. Clark may have told it as near as he knew it, but I think his information in regard to the matter was very limited. Of course everything must have a name and the name Magie was not at first applied to the hog by Mr. Magie himself, but by others who bought hogs of him. As to the origin of the hog and the purity of blood, etc., Mr. M. D. Magie and others in the neighborhood of Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, over forty years ago commenced improving their hogs (as all farmers should) to get the most out of the feed consumed and by crossing the following named strains, Poland, Big Spotted China, Big Irish, Grazier, and Byfield; and by careful breeding they got a hog that they thought suited their condition and market, and which was the foundation of the Poland-China hog of today. They have been bred in direct line from that time until now, consequently they are a pure breed. Their origin dates farther back than the improved Berkshire or Chester-White either. So I see no reason why they may not be termed thoroughbreds. Three of the above strains were imported, and Mr. Clark not having seen a Poland or a China hog, proves nothing in regard to there being no such hogs. As to Mr. Magie's breeding and business in that line, he is like a hundred and one men in our own State. If they have an order which they can not fill from their own herd they go to a neighbor and buy, and if the hog does not always give satisfaction the sender should not be branded as a humbug, or swindler, for the best of breeders can not always give satisfaction.

I once bought a Berkshire of a good breeder, that was an entire failure in every respect, but I did not blame the breeder. All good breeders that are properly informed concede to Mr. Magie the honor of being the most prominent in producing the Poland-China hog. Those buying hogs of him gave them the name Magie, and they bore that name until 1870, when Mr. A. C. Moore, a prominent breeder of the same hog in Illinois, became jealous of the name and began agitating the question of a new name, and at the Swine Breeders' Convention in 1872, the name Poland-China was adopted, and is now in general use. The names Magie, Poland-China, and Butler county hog, all mean the same.—John M. Magie in *Indiana Farmer*.

SPARE AND PROTECT THE TOADS.

Many boys seem to have a wonderful itching to knock over every toad with a stone or club; when they happen to go with in a few rods of a bird, they look around almost instinctively for a stone to kill the dear little songster. This is exceedingly wrong, as toads and birds are the farmer's best and most useful friends and helpers. It is said that there is actually a considerable commerce in toads between France and England. A toad of good size and in fair condition will fetch a shilling (twenty-five cents) in the London market, and a dozen of the extra quality are worth £1 sterling (\$5). A writer in a European paper states that one may see these imported toads in all the market gardens where the soil is moist, and the owners of these gardens even prepare shelter for them. Many grave persons have shaken their heads when they heard of this new whim of the English; but those laugh the best who laugh last. This time the English are in the right. The toad is very helpful to the husbandman as a destroyer of injurious insects on which it chiefly feeds. Toads have a curious, net-like lasso, which they throw out so quickly and trap insects, that a fly is not sufficiently agile to escape. Boys, spare the harmless and useful toads, and the dear little birds that subsist on insects which destroy our fruit and grain. The President of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, N. C. Ely, who owns a farm worth \$60,000, in Connecticut, once stated to the Club that he was accustomed to pay fifty cents each for toads which were put on his farm to destroy insects. We place small pieces of boards over little depressions in the garden and about the yard, as refuges for useful toads.—*Practical Farmer*.

Small farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is tilled; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, a stew, a fret, all the time. There's not so much fear of a drouth, of weather, of a frost, of small prices. There's not so much money to be paid out for agricultural implements. Our wives and children have time to read, to improve their minds. A small farm is soon carried— and the work on a small farm is always pushed forward in season. Give us small farms for comfort; aye, give us small farms for profit.

POULTRY RAISING.

When so many find it difficult to make a mere sufficiency for life's support, it seems unaccountable that the pleasant and profitable business of poultry raising should be seldom or never resorted to for the purpose of gaining a livelihood and establishing a paying and permanent business, while an eager, struggling crowd are jostling each other in every other avenue of industry, no matter how difficult or how meager and uncertain the remuneration promised. Poultry raising for profits is a light employment, requiring no particular adaptability, and but a modicum of real work, with, of course, that regular and ceaseless attention which must be given to any business to ensure success, and it is a paying investment from the day of commencement. The one secret of success is thoroughness. The chickens must be well and regularly fed with a variety of good food and fresh water. The coops must be kept clean and well ventilated, and the chicks must have more or less room in which to exercise, and, to reap the fullest measure of success, must have comfortable, sheltered and sunny winter quarters.—*Poultry Nation*.

THE LAW OF HORSE-HIRE.

The *Rural Sun* has the following: It has been decided that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire for the purpose of performing a particular journey, the party letting, warrants the horse and carriage fit and competent for such a journey. If the hirer treats the horse and carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage that either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose he hired him. For instance a horse hired for the saddle, must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates this express condition of contract he is liable to any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by highwayman, when traveling the usual road at usual hours, he cannot be held for damages. As these questions are frequently in dispute, these decisions may be interesting.

TO DETERMINE THE AGE OF EGGS.—An egg is generally called fresh when it has been laid only one or two days in summer, and two to six days in winter. The shell being porous, the water in the interior evaporates, and leaves a cavity of greater or less extent. The yolk of the egg sinks, too, as may be easily seen by holding it toward a candle or the sun; and, when shaken, a slight shock is felt if the egg is not fresh. To determine the precise age of eggs, dissolve about four ounces of common salt in a quart of pure water, and then immerse the egg. If it is one day old it will descend to the bottom of the vessel; but if three days it will float in the liquid. If more than five days old, it will come to the surface and project above in proportion to its increased age.—*Exchange*.

RHEUMATISM.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following cure for rheumatic pains, which is worth a trial by those who are afflicted: "I met at the Springs Mr. William Boswell, a gentleman of Louisville, Ky., who told me that he had been afflicted with rheumatism for years—so severely as to be a cripple, in fact. He had the best medical advice without receiving any benefit whatever. Luckily he met with a celebrated Paris physician who gave him the following recipe, which effected in his case an entire cure. It has been years since he had an attack, and he is now as hearty a gentleman as you could meet in a day's walk." Recipe: Get one ounce of the iodide of potassa, put in a quart of soft water and take for a dose two-thirds of a common sized stem wine glass three times a day, a half hour before meals. Avoid strong drink and gross diet. Should the glands of your neck get sore, you must reduce the dose. You must take regular rest, and take four bottles of the medicine before you stop, and then quit it for two weeks. Then take two bottles more which in all probability, will complete the cure. You must keep your bowels open.

"The Boston Traveller states that a school teacher, who had the benefit of a long practice of his profession, and had watched closely the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, gives as a result of his observation that, without exception, those scholars of both sexes and all ages who have access to newspapers at home, with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and, consequently, read more understandingly.
2. They are better spellers, and define with ease and accuracy.
3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of important places and nations, their governments, and doings.
4. They are better grammarians, for having become familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze the construction with accuracy."

FINE STOCK.—Hiram Woodward, of Blue Rapids City township, will have his herd of Hereford cattle on the Fair ground during the exhibition. This herd took the first premiums at the last State Fair, and will be greatly admired by lovers of blooded cattle.—*Blue Rapids Times*.

"Speaking about mules," remarked a six-footer from Harnett County, as he cracked his whip at the market, yesterday morning, "I've got a mule at home which knows as much as I do, and I want to hear somebody say that I'm half fool."

No one said so, and he went on: "I've stood around here and heard men blow about kicking mules till I've got disgusted. When you come down to kicking, I want to bet on my mule. A preacher came along and took dinner with me the other day, and as he seemed a little down-hearted, I took him out to see Thomas Jefferson, my champion mule. I was telling the good man how that mule would flop his hind feet around, and he said he'd like to see a little fun. He'd passed his whole life in the South, but had never seen a mule lay his soul into a big time at kicking."

"Well," he continued, after borrowing some tobacco, "I took Thomas out of the stable, backed him up agin a hill, gin him a cuff on the ear, and we stood back to see the amusement. It was a good place to kick his darndest, and what d'ye s'pose he did? In ten minutes he was out of sight. In five more we couldn't feel him with a twelve foot pole, and—"

The crowd began to yell and sneer, and the old man looked around, and added: "Does anybody think I'm lying? Would I lie for one mule?"

When I run against a man who professes to be a christian and yet, who has a foul mind and a foul and dirty lip, whose wit is vulgar and whose speech is coarse: whose imagination is like a duck whose necessities compel it to play in a dirty puddle, I feel that the man needs a good cellar of decency under his professional superstructure. A vulgar mouth is sure evidence of a vulgar mind, and I cannot conceive of anything more utterly distasteful to God's pure spirit than human vulgarity. I think profanity hurts the fine edge of a fine existence less than coarseness. For myself, speaking out of my innermost soul, I would sooner hear a man swear than to hear one tell a nasty story. I would sooner be struck by lightning than killed by stench.—W. H. H. Murray.

A young man was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measures, not men." He promised to do so, and soon after received a bonus to vote for Mr. Peck. His father, astonished at his voting for a man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired the reason for doing so. "Surely, father," said the son, "you told me to vote for measures, and if Peck is not a measure, I don't know what is."

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