

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 24, 1877.

VOL. XV. NO. 43.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.
C. H. Lovejoy has a fruit farm two miles north of Baldwin City, the location of which is near the base of the Santa Fe ridge, descending towards the north; on the upper portion the soil is somewhat rocky, below is the deep soil or wash from the upper lands. Here are about 1,000 apple trees, 300 pears, 500 cherries, a good vineyard, and an abundance of all varieties of other fruits. The apples are planted 25 feet each way, and headed at 2 1/2 feet. The leading varieties are the Wine Sap and the Missouri Pippin. The crop this year is large and the fruit very fine. Trees in good condition.

The pears are very large and thrifty, and the crop this year was good. No signs of blight have ever made their appearance in this orchard.

The cherries are largely the Early Richmond, though several of the sweet varieties, such as the May Duke, Gov. Wood and Black Tartarian, are grown and succeed very well; the crop the past season was rather light.

The vineyard is very fine. The varieties grown are the Concord, Delaware, Catawba, Iona, Isabella, and a number of other varieties. Small fruits appear well.

Wm. Plasket's farm, is located 1 1/2 miles northwest of Baldwin City, on the line of the L. L. & G. R. R., on which are 1,500 bearing apple trees, 300 each of pears, plums and cherries, and a vineyard of two or three acres, also a good supply of small fruits.

The location is good prairie land facing the west and south. The apples are planted 30 feet apart and are headed at 2 1/2 feet. The leading varieties are the Ben Davis, Wine Sap and Missouri Pippin. The fruit is large and fine but the crop is rather light; trees very thrifty.

The pears, cherries, plums, etc., are in excellent condition. The crop of plums was very fine; the Lombard, Wild Goose and the minor varieties especially fruited very heavily.

Vineyard in good condition; the Concord is the only variety grown. The crop was nearly ruined by the rot.

One mile north of the Plasket farm is the celebrated vineyard of Mr. Labarrier, which consists of 13 acres, and is located on the very point of one of the spurs of the Santa Fe ridge, 150 feet above the valley. The soil is a red clay loam underlain with limestone rock.

The Concord, Delaware, Catawba, Iona, Isabella and 8 or 10 other varieties are grown. No attempt is made to market the grapes from this vineyard, all of them being made into wine or vinegar. The wines are of the best quality. The vines, in general, are in good condition.

In this neighborhood there are several other good vineyards, the general characteristics of which are about the same. The Delaware, Catawba, Iona, Isabella and that class of vines are of but little account on ordinary prairie land, but on the hill-sides and on these high, rocky bluffs they succeed comparatively well.

Six miles east of Lawrence and on the north side of the Kansas river is the farm of John Davis. Here are apples, 2 or 3 acres of blackberries, and other varieties of fruits, the chief feature, however, is the peach orchard which consists of 500 trees. The location is in the oak timber and just below the outcropping of

the sandstone rock, sloping to the north. The soil is a sort of black sand.

This orchard was planted three years ago, and consists entirely of the Hale's Early and Crawford's late. The trees were planted 20 feet apart, so that about 5 acres are occupied. The crop this year was about 800 bushels; the fruit was extra large and fine.

The market for Hale's Early opened at \$3 per bushel and closed at \$1.50. The Crawford's Late were sold at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bushel.

The proprietor states that for 2 or 3 years past he has been making an effort to sell at \$30 per acre. This year the blackberries, peaches, etc., have proved so peculiarly profitable that he now concludes to withdraw his farm from market and stay awhile longer. P. P. PHILLIPS.

WESTERN BARLEY CROP REPORT.
From the advance sheets of the Western Barley Crop Report, of Messrs. J. D. Somers & Co., of Chicago, Ill., we take the following summary:

As a summary the whole matter occurs to us thus—that the crops of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky do not amount to much, either in acreage, yield or condition.

Illinois is in about the same fix, only not quite so bad in quality.

The choice of the Michigan crop will be taken at home, as the demands of the State are large, and the brewers at Detroit, Kalamazoo, and a dozen other interior points consume it exclusively, and after they get their pick the remainder will not be worth much, except for feed.

In Nebraska, although the crop is excellent, the total amount available is small comparatively. The freights are so high, and prices here so low, that it is impossible to ship from there now at living figures.

The Kansas crop is too small and poor in quality for much consideration, and whatever finds its way to this market from there, will not grade higher than feed, and to save money it will probably be fed at home.

As for the Iowa crop, it is nearly on a par with last year's in quality, and we fail to see why—even if this State did raise 4,000,000 bushels, and the greater part will not inspect over No. 3 here (extra No. 3 at best) and it only brings from 20 to 30c at home—it should depress and depreciate the markets all over the country for good barley to such an extent as it has.

We must therefore look to Wisconsin and Minnesota for our choice barley this season, and it will require them to have a heavy surplus each, to stand the drain until next May, and we feel satisfied it will take higher prices than at present to bring out the fine malting stock, especially from Minnesota.

A healthy increase in area is always to be expected under favorable auspices, also in quality and yield, but we fear the discount in prices since the season opened has been too discouraging for the farmers to net living returns.

Theories and estimates will not prevail long before facts, and these are facts. We have studied the whole subject long and carefully, and the figures are not ours, but are Official Returns. To those who delight in estimates, (wind) we would cite the case of the Agricultural Department at Washington vs. the State of Indiana. In 1873 the Department estimated the barley crop there at 538,000 bushels. The amount actually raised was 199,140 bushels; difference 338,860. In 1874 the estimate was for 539,000 bushels, and what was actually raised was 261,233 bushels; difference 277,767. In 1875 the estimate was for 440,000 bushels, and the crop yielded 149,935; difference 290,065. And that is about as near as they usually get in such wild calculations.

To those who look for a super-abundance of barley, or think we will be overwhelmed with it, we desire to quiet their apprehensions, as the figures show for themselves. The difference between the crops of '76 and '77 will not amount to over 700,000 bushels in the West, under the most favorable circumstances, and the quality is 20 per cent. better. We had fully as much last year as can possibly reach us this year, and when this season opened we had only 57,220 bushels here, and that was mostly two years old.

During the past year or two a new shipping movement has been inaugurated, and No. 3 grade barley and below has been constantly and largely taken for export via Lakes and Canal for Europe direct, and it has been very successful. This provides a new outlet for the

lower grades, and relieves our elevators from carrying a heavy surplus of poor stock. Since the opening of the season we learn that fully 700,000 bushels have been shipped in this manner.

The quantity of all grades in store here at this date is 540,623 bushels; for same date last year we had 738,268 bushels; difference 217,645 bushels.

On the 17th of October last year No. 2 barley sold at 95c in store; to-day it closed at 58c. What is there to justify this 37c discount?

In closing, we would state that we have no desire to impress our views upon any one, and have thus refrained from giving an opinion, but the facts are apparent.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.
NO. XLIX.
BY JAS. HANWAY.

It is seldom that a calamity falls on a country, but that some benefit may be traced from it. The year 1874, will be long remembered by the farming community from the Rocky Mountain locust visit, and the chinch bugs, which was generally credited to the millions of locusts which visited us in the fall, and the almost total annihilation of the hog crop.

Those who possessed a few hogs disposed of them as well as they could. Farmers drove into our county-seats with wagon-loads of young pigs, and gave them away to any one who would accept a pig. Whole districts were depopulated of hogs. When the prospect of a bountiful corn crop the following year brightened the aspect of things, farmers commenced to look around to supply themselves with hogs. The old stock had run out; they were not to be found, this afforded a good opportunity in selecting a better class of hogs. The opportunity was taken advantage of, hundreds of pure-blooded Berkshire and Poland Chinas were purchased and brought into the state. So far as the improvement in the breed of hogs is concerned, the calamity which we experienced in '74, has turned out a lasting benefit; for if our county fairs were to offer a premium for some of the original wood-rangers, it would be a very difficult matter to find stock to fill the bill.

So far as this section of the state is concerned, every farmer is the owner of a better breed of hogs than formerly.

There can be no doubt, as a general thing, we do not pay that attention to the raising of hogs that we should do. We are frequently neglectful in caring for them in a proper manner. A hog is regarded by some, as an animal that can shift for itself, it matters little whether its bed is on a manure pile, or under shelter in a dry, warm place. "A hog is a hog, and that is all that can be said about it," of late years, these old notions have given way to a more rational, we may say a more humane policy; for in this case as it is with other stock intrusted to our care—economy and humanity travel hand in hand together.

As an evidence that there is an advanced interest and improvement in the hog family, we have agricultural writers who devote their time to furnishing hints and suggestions how to raise and grow pork. "Harris on the Pig," is a work of acknowledged merit, and of late we have read another work, written by a citizen of our county, which contains a vast fund of useful information, for a small sum. I allude to Mr. F. D. Coburn's "Swine Husbandry."

We all believe that we know everything concerning the hog, but from reading the recent production of our practical farmers, we find many suggestions which are of value to every farmer who intends to devote a portion of his means to the raising of hogs for profit. Send for the book. Mr. Coburn's address is Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

WHEAT-DRILLING VS. BROADCASTING.
In travelling over the country, it is noticeable that a larger per cent. of wheat has been drilled in, than in former years. This is progress in the right direction. Ever since the introduction of the wheat drill, there has been a difference of opinion among farmers in regard to the superiority claimed for it, over the old plan of broadcasting. Many of our best farmers may consider that the question is one-sided, a question which has been settled, that the drill has many advantages over the practice of broadcast. Yet we learn from the report of the commissioner of agriculture, that there is annually more wheat sown broadcast in the United States than drilled; viz: 53 per cent broadcast, and 47 per cent drilled.

These figures may surprise those who reside in counties where the drill has become one of the essentials of good husbandry; but we must take into consideration that the table is based on all the wheat area in the United States.

If we were to select the New England states, and the northwestern states, the percentage would be in favor of the drill; thus New York reports 50 per cent drilled, 50 per cent broadcast; New Jersey, 55 drilled and 45 broadcast; Pennsylvania, 75 drilled, 25 broadcast; Kansas 45 drilled, 55 broadcast; Illinois, 76 drilled, 24 broadcast. If we turn to the southern states we find North Carolina 3 per cent drilled, 97 broadcast; Georgia, 1 drilled, 99 broadcast; Mississippi the same; Texas, 2 drilled, 98 broadcast; Kentucky, 8 drilled, 92 broadcast; West Virginia, 43 drilled, 57 broadcast, etc., etc.

It would appear from these figures that the wheat drill had not yet found its way to most of the southern states; yet the testimony in its favor is equally as strong in sections of the country where it has been used.

There are several reasons which may be assigned why drilling of wheat is not more universally adopted by farmers. In some sections of the country where corn is the leading crop, they make use of broadcast seeders, an improvement on the old method of sowing by hand. It is found more convenient to harrow the ground or use a double shovel, than to prepare the ground in good condition for the drill. In fact with all the mechanical improvements we use, the condition of the ground must harmonize. Slovenly farming may find it more convenient to dispense with the drill, and the expense for the time being has a strong point with the average farmer.

If we take a summary statement of the reports collected by the Department of Agriculture we find that nineteenth century the superiority of the drill. An increase in the yield, less injury by freezing. That one-sixth of the seed wheat, or five millions of bushels would annually be saved by the use of the drill.

JUDGING HORSES AT FAIRS.
A year ago, we elaborated this subject to a considerable extent. "The views then expressed met with a very hearty response from all parts of the country. With these endorsements, however, came the reminder, that it is almost impossible to get agricultural societies out of the rut in which they have run so long. Our experience had taught us this long ago, but so much the greater need of "pegging away" at these abuses until they are abolished. We have not forgotten how we used to fight against a most preposterous premium, that was awarded somewhat after this form: "For the best bull of any age or breed." This was called a "Sweepstakes" premium, and was the highest awarded. In the ring would appear half a dozen Short-horns two or three Devons, one or two Herefords, and the same number of Jerseys. In such a ring any ten-year-old child could see that the judges must first decide which was the best breed; a question with which they should have had nothing in the world to do. The force habitually terminated in giving one breed the first premium, another, the second, and still another, the third—if there were so many premiums. The only argument that could be used to sustain such an arbitrary foolishness was, "We have all ways done so, and it is best not to change."

The same system is applied almost universally to horses. "The best stallion of any age or breed" is found in almost every catalogue. When you reach the ring, there you see, paraded in all their glory, the elegant park-horse, the fleet-footed trotter, of any size and degree of scrubbiness; the great massive Percheron, the sleek and lithe running horse, and any number of nondescripts, that are neither one thing nor another. When the judge enters the ring, if he is an intelligent and conscientious man, he reads over the classification. "Best stallion of any breed," he thinks a moment, and turning to his associates, he addresses them; "Best for what purposes? If it is the 'best' for pulling a heavy load, certainly there is nothing here to compare with the Percheron. If it is the 'best' to run a race of a mile or more, certainly there is nothing so swift as a race-horse, and we may as well dismiss the Percheron. If it is the 'best' trotter, the race-horse and the Percheron may both as well go to the stable, for neither of them can trot any." And thus the question, "Best for what purpose," recurs at every point. This is the dilemma in which the judges find

themselves, and in most cases some kind of a compromise is patched up that is not satisfactory to the judges themselves, nor to anybody else except the fortunate individual whom the lightning struck.

But, with whatever degree of indignation we may protest against this worse than foolish practice, into which so many societies have fallen, the practice exists, and we must consider the best way to meet it where it does exist. When the judges enter a ring of this motley description, the first point for them to decide is, which family there, represented brings the highest average price in the market. After all, the only true test of the value of a horse is the number of dollars he will place in his owner's pocket. After determining this question, it then follows to ascertain whether this family or breed is truly represented in the ring, and, if so, whether the representatives are closely allied to this family, or whether they are more remote offshoots. If they are well in blood of the chosen family, and are fair average representatives of it in form, style, action, etc., the choice is narrowed to the best of the representatives of this family. The class is purely a breeding class, and the questions of blood and family are of the very highest importance. In insisting upon the value of the family, whatever it may be, we may be allowed here to suggest to the gentlemen who are assigned to this difficult and thankless task of acting as judges, that the show-ring is the very paradise of bogus pedigrees. Unless a pedigree is recorded, it should be received with great caution. We know very well that many people, from some kind of sentimental ideas, will object to the money price of a horse being taken as the standard of his value. We have heard a great deal of talk against what have been called "fancy horses," and in favor of what have been called "farmers' horses," but really our views have always been so matter-of-fact, that, as an agricultural production, we have preferred the breed of domestic animals, or the variety of the field pumpkin, that would bring the highest price. We have heard cattle-men inveigh bitterly against fancy-priced horses, as not being the kind that farmers should raise, and the very same men were largely in Short-horns, that they would and could sell high up in the thousands. For our life we never could see why it was right for one farmer to breed a calf and sell it for a thousand dollars, and wrong for his neighbor to breed a colt and sell it for the same price. The calf is strong in the fashionable strains, and when he comes into the show-ring, his pedigree is the leading element in the decision. Nobody complains of this, for it is right; and so it is right of the colt.

There is one other point to which we will call the attention of judges in the show-ring. There is altogether too much tendency to what may be called "problematical" judgment. What we mean by "problematical" judgment will be best illustrated by an incident. Somebody bred a little bit of a light leggy Arabian, weighing, perhaps, seven hundred and fifty or eight hundred pounds, on a great Percheron mare. The foal when following the dam was much like her, and they were shown at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, as a great discovery in horse-breeding. The astonished part of that transaction is in the fact that the judges, instead of awarding a premium to the breeder of the hybrid as the greatest fool of his generation, demonstrated that they were themselves even greater ones by specially commending the cross as an important discovery. The judges appear to have been so ignorant as not to know that the experiment of breeding a very small horse on a very large mare, had already been tried more than fifty thousand times. Again, they appear to have been so ignorant as not to know that, if this colt should be kept as a stallion, his progeny would be about equally divided, one half Percherons of a ton weight, and the other half, diminutive Arabs, suitable only for toy purposes.

To sum it all up, let the judgment be given on what the animal is as a representative of his family or breed, and not for what he might get by crossing him upon other breeds. If the Percheron is the best breed in the market, judge the Percheron stallion by what he can do or has done on Percheron mares. If the race-horse brings the highest price, judge him by the quality for which he is distinguished, and not by some supposititious animal that he might produce if crossed on some other breed. Consider only the purpose for which a horse is suited and judge him accordingly. —Wallace's Monthly.

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October 24, 1917.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is the golden rule extending to every sphere of action, as the guide of our thoughts and our conduct. That maxim is the foundation principle of the Grange. Actuated by this high behest, what harm can come to Patrons or their institutions in mutually receiving and imparting personal views upon the important questions of the day? Unless Patrons, in temper and speech, are prompted by such noble and underlying impulses, they are not true to the Grange. We have assumed, and we think our position will be sustained by the common verdict of the Order, that every member means to do right in politics as well as in everything else. How can they know the common resolve to do right, that is, understand each other, unless opinions are exchanged? Without the intercommunication that breaks down reserve, they cannot attain the knowledge of each other's character, essential to the raising the brotherhood to one common plane. From this elevation, looking at public affairs with a concentrated vision acting in absolute harmony, the Grange becomes a mighty power in the accomplishment of the highest purposes which ever controlled any organization—that of permanently ameliorating the condition of mankind. The organic principles of the Grange offer no obstacle to the achievement of this high purpose. They seem to be set forth with such clearness that, in this respect, they hardly need elucidation. The argument naturally follows from the premises.—*Farmers' Friend.*

GRANGE FAIRS.

Every one who comprehends the importance of making Grange fairs practical, of running them on some other principle than that of sentiment and "gush," must rejoice at the popularity of Grange fairs; for these fairs, if properly managed, may be made to furnish a great deal of pleasure and a great deal of instruction. The persons who compete for prizes at a fair are usually those who have undertaken to do at least one thing more than ordinarily well. They have aimed to make a roll of extraordinarily sweet and golden butter; to knit some unusually soft, warm stockings; to grow some unprecedented large ears of corn; or to raise some unsurpassed fruit. The announcement that a fair will be held, creates this aim in many minds which wanted it before; and in view of a fair many persons, who at other times do not care to excel their neighbors in anything, set to work to do something better than anybody else can do it. Hence a fair leads many people to do better work than they do ordinarily, and better work than they would ever do if there were no fairs or no other excitement as strong. But there are some whom even the prospect of a competitive exhibition of the products of their labor will not arouse to extra exertions. Yet even in this class there are many who will attend a competitive exhibition of the products of other people's labor, if the labor be of the same kind as their own; and they will derive profitable entertainment from it. Grange fairs, besides having the improving influence on labor that well-managed fairs in general have, will have the effect to attract new members to the Granges, and to increase the interest of those who are already members.—*Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.*

MANHATTAN GRANGE.—Many members of this organization are deeply interested in the work of the Grange and punctually attend its meetings, and faithfully perform the duties required of them. At each meeting a discussion is held upon some question of practical importance. Lately, the subjects of Making and Repairing Public Roads, The Diseases of Swine, Peach Tree Culture, etc., have been disposed of, to the seeming profit of every member present. What ought we to expect from the Common Schools? is presented for discussion at the next meeting, 21st, and will be introduced by a paper from the worthy lecturer, Prof. Ward. Those who have heard the Prof. on similar subjects, will realize what a treat there is in store for them, if in punctual attendance. Members of other Granges are cordially invited to participate with us. Regular sessions on the fourth Saturday of each month at 11 o'clock A. M. Discussion at 1 o'clock, sharp. J. N. LIMBOKER, Sec.

Mr. Dudley T. Chase, master of the New Hampshire State Grange, called at our office one day last week. He is a member of the National Grange Executive Committee, and was in the city to attend the quarterly meeting. Mr. Chase, on the subject of co-operation, says that the subject is not yet understood in this country; that co-operation, as a principle, can be safely carried on by consumers in a neighborhood retail store, but when applied to the intricacies and uncertainties of

great international trade can but prove unsatisfactory and a failure. He thinks the tariff question one properly belonging to party politics, and that any attempt to bring it into the Grange will result in a division.—*Courier Journal.*

The Kentucky State Grange will be held in this city in December, and, as the meetings have heretofore been merely impromptu, in which those who assembled had scarcely any idea of what they wished done, it would be well for Subordinate Granges to begin now and be prepared to instruct their delegates on certain questions that will undoubtedly occupy attention at this meeting. Not the least of these will be the subject of officers and salaries. Unless the common murmur among the membership falsifies itself there will be important changes made in some of the leading offices.—*Courier-Journal.*

EDITOR FARMER: A day or two ago I called on brother Freeman, on the north side, in company with brother Ross, as he wished to show me a great curiosity (as he called it). Brother Freeman is the champion potato raiser over there, and aims to keep pure seed and raise the best. Last spring he sent off and got one bushel of Peach Blows, for a change, but they proved so inferior to his own seed, that he hardly thought it worth while to plant them, but finally concluded to do so; he planted three rows across his patch with the new potatoes, then two rows of his own seed (same variety), then another row of the new kind, he has two acres in the patch, all planted at the same time, and tended the same; the potatoes were not dug when I examined them, but I picked out the rows at first sight, and after digging some, we came to the conclusion that there were about four times as many potatoes in each row of the new seed, as there were in the rows that were planted with his own seed.

I think brother Freeman would have been \$150, better off (at present prices), if he had planted the two acres with the "little scrubby seed," as he called them. Moral: We must change our seed, not only potatoes, but any and everything else if we want good, healthy crops. W. P. POPENOE.

HOW WE GROW.

Already, says the *Chicago Tribune*, people are beginning to speculate as to what the population of the United States will be in 1920. The general estimate ranges between 45,000,000 and 47,000,000. Twelve States have taken their census in 1915. Michigan took one in 1874, and Missouri and Nebraska in 1876. The following table exhibits the figures of population by these enumerations compared with the late United States census in 1870. The right hand column shows the percentage of increase in the population of each State:

U. S. Census, 1870.	State Census, 1915.	Increase.	Per cent.
Iowa.....	1,194,000	1,350,544	156,544 13
Kansas.....	364,399	528,437	164,038 45
Louisiana.....	728,915	857,089	128,174 18
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	1,651,912	194,561 13
Michigan.....	1,194,000	1,350,544	156,544 13
Minnesota.....	429,760	697,407	267,647 62
Missouri.....	1,721,205	2,084,557	363,352 21
Nebraska.....	132,938	297,747	164,809 124
Nevada.....	42,491	52,540	10,049 24
New Jersey.....	906,096	1,019,413	113,317 13
New York.....	4,388,750	4,762,369	373,619 9
Oregon.....	90,923	104,330	13,407 15
Rhode Island.....	217,353	258,339	40,986 19
South Carolina.....	705,606	823,447	117,841 17
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	1,330,599	275,929 26
Total.....	14,640,636	16,968,020	2,327,384 16

This rate of increase (about 15% per cent.) would not hold good in the other States, for if the same average percentage of increase were applied to all the States it would give us a population of 44,564,881 for the year 1915, as against 39,567,617 in 1870, and would carry the population above 50,000,000 in 1880, which is hardly possible in view of the fact that emigration has fallen off to a half or third of what it was previous to 1874. The State which will exhibit the greatest gain at the next census will probably be Texas. The enormous size of the State, and the quantity of its fertile land, have attracted vast swarms of immigrants. We should not be greatly surprised if Texas reaches fully 2,000,000 of souls in 1920, making her the Empire State of the South, as she will eventually be of the Union, if not divided, as she ought to be, into at least three States.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

"A practical farmer," is a term which often bears a vague indefinite meaning. To the minds of many, it simply conveys the idea of a man who, with his own hands, cultivates the soil and attends to his stock, irrespective of the amount of skill and judgment he employs in the occupation. To others, however, it implies not only the possession of personal experience in agricultural pursuits in the person thus designated, but also a degree of knowledge acquired by study as well as practice, which fits him to be successful in his farm management and distinguishes him more or less from his fellows. The qualifications of such a man have been lately discussed in one of our transatlantic exchanges, and the conclusion arrived at harmonizes with our conception of his character.

Whether tenant or landowner, the practical farmer should be one that farms for profit, having adopted the avocation as a regular business, and not for amusement or for experimental purposes for the benefit of others. He should have sufficient skill to know the best—that is, the most profitable and productive methods both of cultivating and cropping his land and managing his stock, and capital enough to carry his knowledge into practice. He should have intelligence and foresight to prepare for, and take advantage of changes in the weather and to meet successfully any unexpected emergency. He should be methodical in his habits, and see that every duty is well performed at its appropriate time. He should be diligent himself and possess the faculty of handling his employees so as to keep them contented and industrious.

He should be ambitious of constant improvement and always be aiming to do better this year than last. He should learn what crops and what animals on his land are most remunerative, and what failures and drawbacks are in future to be avoided. No weeds will ever be found choking up the crops on his farm, his fences are always in good condition, his land always well cultivated before a crop is put in. He always keeps an accurate account of his expenses on the farm and the returns made by each department, and from time to time, either discontinues those branches which fail to be profitable, or changes his treatment of them. By reading good works on the subject and a live agricultural paper, he is always acquainted with the latest discoveries and the most approved practices in his avocation. Such a man, with brains enough to combine the lessons taught by the experience of others with that practice which makes perfect and with watchful industry, will never have cause to complain that farming does not pay.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A REVIVAL IN FARMING.
That a revival is going on in all that relates to agricultural interests is plain enough to the most ordinary comprehension. The success of the farming occupation, but especially its reliance for a man, is on almost all tongues. The great crops of the present year have come forward to prove the value of this occupation as it has never before been demonstrated in this country. Men are at last convinced that agriculture is at the bottom of our national prosperity. They comprehend in an entirely new way how all branches of business depend on it. But for this year's crops, we might still have waited, as we have been waiting for the past four years, for a start in trade and manufactures. Any person can now see that it would have been impossible to do anything whatever if farming had not put its long and powerful lever under and pried the country out of the fat in which it was set.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

NEAT FARMING.

Good farming and neat farming are not synonymous terms. A good farmer is one who obtains the largest possible income from the soil, for a long series of years, without diminishing its productive capacity. The good farmer adopts such crops and stock as are best adapted to his land, pursues a judicious rotation, cultivates well and thoroughly, makes and husband all the manure possible, buys all the manure in the shape of plaster, phosphates, guano or other commercial fertilizers, or food for stock, that a wise economy will justify, saves what he produces, and sells his products in the form that will bring the largest income at the least cost.

A farmer may be all that we have indicated, and yet fail to be a neat farmer. We recollect the remark of an old man, when we were a boy eight or nine years, that it takes something of a sloven to make money at farming, and if making money is the sole end of farming perhaps neatness would be unadvisable. But there are men who honestly believe that man is of more importance than money, and that a man's life is greater than his business or profession. That a man may meet all his business obligations, feed and clothe his family, leave them a good property after he is gone, and even instruct them by precept and example, in the duties of a moral and religious life, and yet fail in his duty to his family and to society.

The farmer owes something to that love of order, of beauty which a benignant creator has implanted in man's nature, and the gratification of which is as necessary to his full and symmetrical development as the gratification of any other want or faculty of his nature. The farmer is in duty bound to do what he can towards making his home lovely for the sake of his family, and his portion of the rural landscape beautiful for the sake of his neighbors and the public at large.—*American Rural Home.*

SWIMMING THE HORSE.

The following hints as to the manner in which a horse should be taken through a stream, are given by the *Darling* correspondent of the *Pastoral Times*. It is astonishing how foolhardy most men are in venturing into deep water on horseback. Many a man has been years in the colony without having had occasion to attempt swimming a horse; but hearing it spoken of as a trifling matter, he fancies it comes as naturally for a horse to swim with a man on his back, as to walk or gallop. On the contrary, not above two or three horses in a hundred can carry a man safely over a river or stream of any width, and very few men have the nerve, coolness, and presence of mind to leave a horse alone and let him swim. A horse, with a man's weight on his back, naturally sinks very deep in the water, and many horses, before they attempt swimming, keep feeling for bottom with their hind legs. Unless a man gets accustomed to swimming a horse, and then nervous, begins pulling at the reins, and then gives his rider a kick that puts an end to all his chances of getting ashore. In my opinion, no man should get into deep water of any width, who cannot swim, and a swimmer should take off his clothes, put them in front of his saddle, unbuckle his reins, and then he is ready for any emergency. The neglect of this latter precaution generally drowns the horse, as his foot gets caught in the bridle. I have, however, seen many a man who could not swim get safely across a river by driving his horse and catching hold of his tail.—*Queenlander.*

From Doniphan County.

Oct. 14.—We have had beautiful weather this fall; rain enough but not too much. Fall wheat is looking well with the exception of some pieces that were damaged by the chinch bug. The chinch bugs are here in greater numbers than usual. Rye is good. The potato crop is poor. Apples are very plenty, and prices good, owing to the demand from the newly settled counties. Winter apples are 75c per bushel; the Wine Saps and Genets are very nice, but the White Winter Pearmain is specked. What is the cause? Peaches and grapes were plenty. The yield of small grain was good; the average of barley was eighteen bushels to the acre; spring wheat the same; oats fifty; corn crop very good and acreage large. A good deal of the corn raised in this (Iowa) township will be fed to the cattle; the herds are being brought in from the prairies where they have been all summer; they are looking well. Hogs are scarce on account of the cholera. M. C.

These subjects will be more fully discussed in our next. Many have fallen into the error of crossing for combing wool; they get the length but not the required strength.—*Bulletin of Chicago Wool House.*

STOVER WIND ENGINE COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILL.

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

CAUTION!

To Farmers and all others who put barbs upon wire fences, making barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers 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 for wire or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,189, 67,117, 74,379, 81,062, 133,965, 137,134, 157,608, 164,181, 165,661, 173,780, 173,491, 173,667, 180,331, 181,433, 186,389, 187,126, 187,172, 187,776, re-issues Nos. 7,138, 6, 376, 6,362, 7,033, 7,036, 6,913, 9, 914, 7,566, Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, COBURN & TRACER, Chicago, Ill., or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass. WASHBURN & MOEN MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass.

I. L. ELLWOOD & CO., DeKalb, Ill.



BERKSHIRE SWINE.

The undersigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINE HOGS, desires to call the attention of farmers and breeders to our fine herd of ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

BLACK PRINCE 1925.

Bred by Hober Humphrey England, at the head of the herd, our Stock is all Registered in the American Record, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. We have sows in pigs, sows with pigs by their side, and also a nice lot of pigs now ready to ship, and we would sell all who desire to procure first class BERKSHIRES to write or call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We have also a few choice Short-Horns for sale. L. W. MCKEY, Vinton, Benton County, Iowa.

SCOTT'S NON-POISONOUS.

Sheep Scab and Vermin Destroyer.
It destroys Ticks and Vermen, cures Scab, water proofs the fleece by preserving and adding to the natural yield, improves and greatly increases the growth of wool, and costs a little over 2 cents per Sheep. The compound is warranted to contain no acids or mineral poisons, as arsenic, mercury, &c. Sold by SCOTT & SKENE, Sole Proprietors, Westminster, Kansas. Liberal discount to Agents.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

I have on hand a large stock of standard pear trees two and three years old, Kansas grown, at very low prices. Address E. H. HARROP, or M. S. GREEN, Topeka, Kansas.

PATRONS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will issue a \$4.00 Policy for \$2.50 each admission fee. There are two classes of 4,000 members each. A class from 18 to 40 years, a class from 40 to 60 years, no yearly assessments. The only additional expense will be the payment of one dollar when a member dies out of his or her class. For blank applications, by-laws and constitution, address Patrons' Mutual Aid Society of Pa. STOUCHESBURG, BERKS CO., Pa.

GIDEON BAILEY,

Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED Poland-China Hogs.

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

8-Ton Scales for Sale.

We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard Stock Scale of most improved patent. Will take as part pay a pony or young horse to the value of \$50 or \$60. Address DOWNS & MERRILL, Commission Merchants, Topeka.

FOR SALE

Spanish Merino Rams

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

Shropshire Downs!

For sale, a limited number of thoroughbred rams, and graded rams, for cash, or on time with approved security. The best for Kansas without doubt. Apply to EDWARD JONES, Wakefield, Kansas.

LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, 13c. 40 in case 13c. 20 styles Acquaintance Cards 10c. Address: DOWD & CO., Bristol, Conn.

Breeder's Directory.

JOHN W. CANN, Canton, Ill. Breeder and shipper of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, Ill. 1871 over 20 competitors.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep, 300 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

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

M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks, J. Farridge, Cochiti fowls, and White, Guinea, Write to me.

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

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and bears now ready.

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

O. BADDERS, Bakers of Choice Eggs from Class 1, Fowls, Leavenworth, Kansas. Brahmas, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at 50c per setting. A choice lot of Fertilized Eggs for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

J. K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kan. Breeder of pure Short-Horn cattle. General Butcher at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas. Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pigs, not kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

W. H. COCHRAN, Emporia, Kan. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Plans, 1904 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ACHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphreys' importation in 1820. Also Overseas Werra Hogs, premium stock and Leicester Black Swine, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep, 300 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri.

G. W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Hogs, 8 vices, and Dark Brahma Fowls; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$30 per head. Eggs \$3.00 per case, containing three dozen.

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

W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY.

PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From imported stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY A. H. & H. C. GRIESE, Proprietors, Lawrence, Kansas. We offer for sale home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Quinces, Small Fruits, Shrubbery and Evergreens. Apple Seedlings at low prices; apple grafts put up to order.

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

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

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN, Box 1185, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

General Business Directory.

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

FLORENCE EATING HOUSE. Passengers can get a good square meal for 35 cents at O. T. Dixon's Bakery and Eating House, Northside of Railway, Florence, Kansas.

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

Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 129 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

KANSAS BUTTER AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Some time previous to the holding of the St. Louis Fair, Messrs. Cameron & Michael, commission merchants, at St. Louis, Mo., (formerly citizens of Kansas), wrote to the FARMER, asking its assistance in getting up a show of Kansas butter for the St. Louis fair. This was cheerfully given. Messrs. Cameron & Michael generously offered to furnish butter tubs free of charge, and give to all who would consign them butter for exhibition at the fair, the highest market price. A dispatch from this firm announces the gratifying fact that their exhibit of Kansas butter secured the first and second premiums.

GAMBLING AT THE FAIRS.

It is a question whether the benefits accruing to agriculture and other productive industries by the holding of annual exhibitions are not more than counterbalanced by the baneful influences that attend them in these latter days. No other popular gathering offers such splendid opportunities for feeding the people, and well are these opportunities improved by the graceless scamps who now flock in such numbers to every fair held in the country. No one who has attended these exhibitions regularly for several years past can help noticing that this evil is increasing rapidly. Formerly, horse-racing, with its attendant evils, stood comparatively alone on the side of bad influences at the fairs. But each succeeding year brought some new and specious form of gambling with it, until it would seem as though the limit of devilish ingenuity had been reached in this direction. We are not sufficiently versed in this swindling business to even name the numerous contrivances that have been invented to get the people's money. We find them in force at nearly every fair we visit, though we are glad to say that they are occasionally excluded from the grounds proper. But, in the absence of municipal regulations, they cannot be driven away. If they can't get into the grounds they will set up outside, and the crowds of young men that surround them demonstrate their influence very plainly. At one fair we counted two "wheels of fortune," two or three "prize package" men, and some half a dozen contrivances of a similar nature—all doing a brisk business. Young men are the usual victims, but not always. One old farmer had lost fifty dollars and was seeking redress through the managers of the fair. We did not pity him, for "he was old enough to know better." The amount of money these fellows manage to obtain during the three or four days of a successful fair is astonishing. On our way to a certain fair this fall, we happened to be seated in the cars with a man who was taking a "wheel of fortune" to another fair. In our conversation he stated that he had a permit from the managers of the fair for which he paid three hundred dollars, and he regarded it worth fifteen hundred, "if the weather was good," as he had made more than that sum at the same fair last year. At another fair two "wheels of fortune" men paid the managers \$600 each, for license, and then declared that they cleared \$1,000 apiece, making \$3,200 that these fellows alone took from the visitors at the fair, for which they gave nothing in return. The money lost by our young men and carried away by these scamps is the least consideration. Infinitely more important is the influence exerted upon the morals of the community. Hundreds and thousands of young men who have fallen into evil ways, were first introduced to them at the county or local fair. This is not our opinion alone. We have conversed with intelligent men in various sections of the country, and they invariably express themselves to the same effect.

We have no language strong enough to express our condemnation of men who will deliberately license these nefarious institutions—barter the morals of the community for money. We say deliberately, for managers are frequently imposed upon by these men, who gain admittance under false pretenses. Two instances of this kind came to our knowledge this fall, but in each case the men were promptly ejected from the grounds as soon as the exact nature of their business was manifested. Such prompt and summary treatment at all the fairs, supported by public sentiment and stringent legal authority, would soon exterminate these pests, and leave our annual exhibitions of productive industry what they should be—educators in good and useful things only.—Ohio Farmer.

THE SILVER BILL.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Senator Ingalls authorizing the coining of a standard of the silver dollar, and restoring its legal-tender character:

"Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be from time to time coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains standard silver to the dollar, as provided for in the act of Jan. 18, 1837; and that said dollar shall be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except where payment of gold coin is required by law."

This is all that is needed to demonize silver, and undo the mischief caused by the sneaking, surreptitious conspiracy act of 1873. If anything more were added to the bill, it might be in the shape of a clause requiring the coining for the first five years of at least forty or fifty millions per annum.—Chicago Tribune.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS POINTS FOR THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18th.

Victory for the czar.—Mukhtar Pasha was defeated by the latest Russian official bulletin. And his center and left wing driven into the sea. And a most fearful rout. A regiment of the right wing surrendered with thirty-two guns and seven Pashas. The French republicans claim three hundred and thirty-five members in the chambers. The French Ministers interpret the elections in favor of Marshal MacMahon. Gambetta is endeavoring to unite all factions in a single group. Discontent and serious riots in Poland—Russia severely punished, etc.—The bombardment of Plevna commenced along the whole line and a battle imminent—Suleiman Pasha ready to engage the Czarowitz, and now for it.—Cleopatra's needle abandoned at sea and the second mate and five seamen lost.

National Topics.—The President nominates Jno. M. Harlan, of Kentucky, Associate Justice Supreme Court.—Speaker rules one appointment from each Congressional District to House Dept's.—And clamorous claimants will now retire from the official hunt.—A bill to repeal the bankrupt law and amendatory acts thereto.—A conflict of authority between Col. Polk, doorkeeper, and Mr. Speaker.—Question raised as to the position of Senator Armstrong on committees.—Appointments by the President and changes of the Senate committees.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19th.

Foreign Jottings.—The Turks lost four brigades of artillery, 100 officers and 33 battalions before Kars.—The defeat of Mukhtar Pasha's army jeopardizes the Russian forces.—The storming of Plevna will be attempted on Friday or Saturday next.—A batch of interesting news from China and the coast of Chili.—Cleopatra's needle has been found near the coast of Spain.—The French government has resolved to prosecute several journals.

Eleventh anniversary of the G.A.R., at Philadelphia, yesterday.—W. H. Bond, of Leavenworth, retracts what he has said against Anthony.—The Topeka fair postponed till next week.—Sidney W. Williams appointed receiver of the H. & St. Jo. railroad.

Land thieves.—Wholesale arrest of fraudulent Texas land grabbers.—A gigantic swindle unearthed in the Lone Star state.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20th.

Foreign Scraps.—The Turks at Plevna have evacuated the Gravitza redoubt.—Ten thousand infantry have joined the Russian forces before Osman Pasha.—Kars is said to be already partially blockaded by the anxious Russians.—The greatest distress prevails among Bosnian fugitives in Hungarian territory.—The political situation in France unchanged and the cabinet will remain in office.—Russia reports 59,454 Russian troops killed and wounded during the war.—A Spanish column in Cuba wins a victory and makes some very important arrests.—The czar of Russia addresses his troops and says he will die in the last ditch.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections propose to examine credentials.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue will not recommend change in taxation.—Senator Ingalls gets his work in on the silver dollar.—Debate on the credentials of Eustis, of Louisiana, brings Judge Davis to the floor.—Adjournment of the Senate till Monday, when business will begin in earnest.—Planchet writes a letter in which he urges his claim to a seat in Congress.—The President and members of the Cabinet will visit Richmond, Va., on the 30th of October.—The postmaster of St. Louis denies charges made and wants full investigation.—The President does not want a party in Congress, but will attend to his executive duties.

SUNDAY, OCT. 21st.

Foreign Woes.—Intelligent contraband Turks tell most terrible tales about poverty in Plevna.—Able-bodied soldiers only get a pound of hard tack in twenty-four hours.—The Russian fire is having considerable effect on Osman Pasha's front.—The Russians have 70,000 men before Kars, and an army moving on Erzeroum.—A doubtful story from Rome that the Pope is careless of the church.—Latest reports from Osman Pasha are to the effect that he has repulsed an attack.

National Notes.—The trade dollar made a fugitive from the mints by the Secretary of the Treasury.—And the director of the mint says it is not a legal tender.—A board of examiners decide that Washington's monument may be completed.—A better feeling about seating the new Senators at an early day.—A Missouri case in the Supreme Court in which Jackson county is interested.—The Missouri Delegation with two exceptions, present at the White House.—Very serious illness of Representative Haskell of Kansas.

Another big blaze.—A large portion of the city of Portland, New Brunswick, destroyed by fire.—Two hundred and thirty wooden houses burned to the ground.—Over two thousand families without shelter.—The loss estimated at about \$300,000 and insurance nearly \$80,000.—Three persons killed and several wounded and many others missing.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23rd.

A good big day's business transacted in both Houses.—Several bills before Congress to modify the silver resumption act.—Senator Ingalls proposes a bill for the establishment of a pension Agency at Topeka.—The Sitting Bull committee sent the Sioux chieftain and tribe, but receive only the old villain's treacherous smile for their offers of peace.—The old warrior described as being a full-blooded savage.—A dastardly attempt made to wreck a passenger train on the B. & M. railroad.—Four persons drowned while floating down the Mississippi river near St. Louis.—Eastern bondholders of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad appeal to the Supreme Court of Missouri for a hearing.

Mr. Proctor, a great authority on geology, says the earth is growing larger every day. Consequently it is not able to move round so quickly; in which case the months and weeks would lag a little. Perhaps this will explain why everything is behindhand this year, whether it be vegetation or cash payments.

A delicate, slender, rather tall young miss, who was pestered by the attention of an unlovable admirer, did not call her big brothers to the rescue, or go to the public courts for redress. She simply accompanied him to the sea shore, and went bathing in a hired suit five times too large for her. She had to walk back to the hotel alone.

"Make me a nice, easy coat," said a noted pulpit orator of Chicago to his tailor, one day lately; "one that's loose and roomy enough for me to stretch up in and grow eloquent over, you know." "Yes, I understand," said the tailor, with a twinkle in his eye, "you want me to make you one *feature* size." "That's it exactly," exclaimed the divine, as he laughed at the tailor's merry pun; "one that I can just swing myself in."

HE FOUND IT.

New York Times, October 12.—In summing up Mr. Stanley's achievements the other day, it was mentioned that in case his letters should show that he had discovered north of the equator a large affluent of the Congo, flowing from the northeast, he would be entitled to the credit of having discovered the mouth of Schweinfurth's mysterious Welle River. From Mr. Stanley's letter, published in the Herald, it appears that he found precisely such an affluent, and from his account of its size and the direction from which it flowed, there can be no doubt that it is the Welle. Thus, the American has not only completed the work of Burton, Speke, Baker and Livingstone, but he has completed the chief discovery of Schweinfurth and solved the very last problem of African geography. Henceforth our knowledge of the river and lake system of Africa is virtually complete. The Niger, the Nile, the Congo, and the Zambesi have no longer any secrets, and there is really nothing that need tempt another explorer to plunge into the African wilderness.

SALE OF STOCK.

Special attention of the farmers living in the counties adjoining Shawnee, is called to the advertisement of Mr. McCallin, who will offer for sale some excellent horses and cattle. His Short-Horn Durham bull is a No. 1 stock animal of straight pedigree, and will, no doubt, be sold at a bargain.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

From the private circular of a leading commission firm of Kansas City, we present the following points:

Wheat.—Values during the past week evidenced a declining tendency in our home markets, as well as foreign; but the depreciation has at present writing been fully recovered from, and with fall wheat unchanged, spring is a shade higher. Continued rains throughout the whole West for the past week prevented anything like fair delivery, and it being near the close of the month, speculators became anxious concerning their contracts. This no doubt tended to check the reaction to still lower values that seemed to have set in.

Our "visible supply" is constantly increasing, amounting, on October 13th, to 10,974,544 bushels. Export clearances for the week ending October 17th, show an increase, and were 2,028,933 bushels.

We also note a marked increase in the exports of flour, which from its generally superior quality is readily taken on foreign orders, in many cases in preference to wheat at ruling prices. The relative lower value of low and medium grades of flour to wheat, is having its influence in the wheat market, and so far as winter wheat is concerned, it would seem as if the mills of the spring wheat districts of the Northwest would compel an equilibrium in prices at the cost of the winter wheat sections.

Russia, with harbors nearly closed for the winter, has, as we predicted, been forcing her wheat largely into market, more than doubling her markets this year over 1876.

British India has shown the same increase in shipments to the United Kingdom, and Egypt has been contributing nearly three quarters of a million bushels a month.

From all sources, the surplus of English supplies has been and is being warehoused at the rate of 1,500,000 bushels a week. On the contrary the French crop will in bread producing qualities be deficient this season over 30,000,000 bushels.

English harvests have been notably deficient, and America, with her superior facilities for handling and transporting grain enters confidently into the competition against Central Europe, for English and French gold in exchange for her cereals.

Corn.—Incessant rains and the low range of prices have reduced deliveries to a minimum. The visible supply on the 17th (10,558,765 bushels) was about three-quarters of a million less than the previous week. These facts, with the prospect of an early close of Lake and Canal navigation, have stimulated interior markets within the past few days, and prices have advanced fully two cents a bushel. With the continuance of fine weather as at present, we do not look for these prices being sustained. Export clearances for October 17th were only 893,232 bushels.

Rye and Oats.—No change in these grains in values since our last review—the movement, owing to some unfavorable conditions of weather, being light.

Freights.—The supply of tonnage at lake points, has been quite liberal, and freights from Chicago to Buffalo have fallen to 4c. on corn, and 4½c. on wheat. All rail from Chicago to New York advanced to 40c. per cent.

AMERICAN FRUIT IN EUROPE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that the foreign demand for American fruit is now so great that Europe and Australia will take nearly all the fruit, fresh and dried (peaches excepted) which the United States can land in their markets in good condition. England prefers fresh fruit, and since last Oc-

tober has taken 396,000 barrels of apples from the United States, beginning with the latter part of October, at the rate of 8,000 barrels per week, increasing in four weeks to 17,000. The average in December was 20,000 barrels weekly, and one week the number ran up to 28,525. These were mostly Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, and Newtown Pippins. It is estimated that England will take an average of from 13,000 to 15,000 barrels a week for the entire season of nine months. The working classes of Germany, and the working men and miners of Australia are the chief customers of American dried fruit abroad; but the poor people of England and Russia buy to a limited extent. As long as dried apples can be exported from New York at five or even seven cents a pound, the workmen of Europe and Australia will buy all that can be spared. The business of exporting fruit is one that has been chiefly built up since 1865. In the eleven months ending July 1st, the fruit exported amounted in value to \$2,831,000.

STORING CELERY.

We notice a number of ways recommended to keep celery through the winter, and all doubtless do pretty well, though some better than others. We have tried most ways, but prefer this one followed for many years: A trench is dug from twelve to fifteen inches in depth, and as long as many be suitable; place the roots in this singly side by side, at any angle, that is leaning somewhat; three inches of soil are packed against them; then another line of stalks, until the bed is as large as may be convenient for covering, when another if required can be made. Soil should then be added until within six inches of the top of the stalks; then a layer of straw, then a layer of dry leaves; the whole to have a good board covering to keep out water. Of course, rather high ground for the bed or beds should be selected, and a trench dug around the bed deeper than the bottom of the celery trenches, so made as to be sure to carry off the water. If this plan is followed strictly all others may be abandoned, as the celery will keep not only till spring, but as long in the spring as may be desired and it is not all eaten beforehand. We have tried standing the celery up in four barrels; filling them full without any soil, first having sunk the barrel in the ground some six inches below the surface, covering it with soil, and have found it to do pretty well, though the celery was not so sweet and fresh. We have tried it also well-protected in the rows, and found it to do well for early use.

Celery, cabbage, beets, turnips, etc., should never be kept in the house cellar. They seldom do well, and frequently decay and cause serious illness.—German Town Telegraph.

THE MOST PROFITABLE WOOL.

There have been quite a number of consignors asking such questions as the following: What kind of wool is the most profitable to grow? What constitutes the different grades etc.

These are questions which wool-growers of various countries and sections have been endeavoring to solve ever since sheep husbandry began to be one of the leading industries, and one that will continue to agitate the American wool-grower for many years. In answering the first: "What kind of wool is the most profitable to grow?" I would answer: In those sections of the States where fine wools can be grown, the delaine wool will be found the most profitable. In those sections where the long wools thrive and do the best the combing will be found the most profitable.

What constitutes the different grades, the XXX and Picklock, is the finest grade of wool, fineness of fibre being the principal element considered. These wools are obtained mostly from the Saxony and those flocks which retain Saxony blood. Next we have the XX, standing in fineness just below the XXX, and above the X. As far as fineness is concerned these three grades should constitute the grades of the fine wools. Occasionally a fleece of No. 1 is found in a fine wool clip. A good shepherd breeding and pretending to grow fine wool, should never shear a sheep producing a No. 1 fleece but once.

The fine delaine wool, which is the principal delaine grown in those sections, for which this article is written, is grown on the fine wool sheep. As to fineness, it may be either X, XX or XXX.

The principal elements of delaine wools are length and strength. A clip of wool may be long enough for delaine, and at the same time will not pass for delaine from the fact that it has not the strength. Delaine wool, when stretched to its full capacity, must measure at least two and one-half inches in length and be of sufficient strength. This element of strength is not so easily come at as that of length. Experts test delaines by taking a staple from the fleece and trying it. If it has tenacity enough to be stretched without breaking, to such a tension that when snapped with the finger it will produce a sharp ring, it passes for delaine.

Wools that measure four inches in length and have the strength are classed as combing. Strength tested in the same manner as delaine wool.

GRADES OF GRAIN.

Which have been Recently Established by the New Produce Exchange.

GRADES OF WHEAT.

The following grades of wheat have been established by the Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange, and go into effect immediately.

WINTER WHEAT.—Extra white winter wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned.

State white winter wheat shall consist of white wheat grown in this State unfit to grade "extra white," but better in quality than No. 1 white.

No. 1 white winter wheat shall be sound, dry and reasonably clean.

No. 2 white winter wheat shall consist of sound white winter wheat unfit to grade No. 1.

No. 3 white winter wheat shall consist of sound white winter wheat unfit to grade as No. 2.

Extra amber winter wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, well cleaned and pure amber.

No. 1 amber winter wheat, long, shall be bright, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned.

No. 1 amber winter wheat, round, shall be bright, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 amber winter wheat shall consist of sound amber winter wheat unfit to grade No. 1.

Note.—The grade of No. 2 amber winter wheat is intended to cover the style of wheat received from Kansas and Nebraska.

No. 1 red winter wheat shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned.
No. 2 red winter wheat shall be sound, dry and reasonably clean.
Note.—This grade to include white and red winter wheats that are mixed.
No. 3 red winter wheat shall consist of sound red winter wheat unfit to grade No. 2.
Rejected winter wheat shall include all merchantable winter wheat unfit to grade No. 3 red.

SPRING WHEAT.—No. 1 hard spring wheat shall be sound, plump and well cleaned, and composed mostly of the hard varieties of spring wheat.
No. 1 Northwest spring wheat shall be sound and well cleaned.

No. 2 Northwest spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Northwest spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, unfit to grade No. 2.

Note.—The grades of Northwest wheat are to include the light colored, plump wheats, such as grown in the Northwest and to correspond as far as practical, in color and general character, with the Milwaukee and Duluth grades.

No. 1 spring wheat shall be sound and well cleaned.

No. 2 spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3 spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, unfit to grade No. 2.

Note.—These grades are to include wheats darker in color, and not so plump in berry as the Northwest grades, but which conform to the character of Chicago grades as known in this market.

STEAMER SPRING WHEAT.—Wheat which shall be equal in all respects as to quality to the above grades, but which shall be slightly soft or damp, shall have the word "steamer" prefixed to the grade.

Rejected spring wheat shall include all merchantable spring wheat unfit to grade No. 3.

GRADES OF BARLEY.

At a meeting of the Committee on Grain, held Friday at the New York Produce Exchange, the following grades of barley were established and ordered to go into effect immediately:

Extra Canada barley shall be of a bright, natural color, plump, sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than forty-nine pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 Canada barley shall be of a bright, natural color, plump, sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than forty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Canada barley may be slightly stained but otherwise sound, reasonably clean, and weighing not less than forty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Canada barley may be stained, but shall be sound, reasonably clean, fit for malting, and weighing not less than forty-six pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 State barley, four-rowed, shall be bright, natural color, plump, sound and well cleaned, and weighing not less than forty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 State barley, four-rowed, shall be plump, sound, reasonably clean, but may be slightly stained.

No. 3 State barley, four-rowed, shall be sound, reasonably clean, fit for malting, otherwise unfit for No. 2.

No. 1 State barley, two-rowed, shall be of a bright, natural color, plump, sound and well cleaned.

No. 2 State barley, two-rowed, shall be sound, reasonably clean, but in color not good enough for No. 1.

No. 3 State barley, two-rowed, shall be sound and fit for malting, but in color and cleanliness unfit for No. 2.

Rejected barley shall be such as is for any reason unfit for No. 3.

No. 1 Western barley shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain, weighing not less than forty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Western barley shall be sound, bright, not plump enough for No. 1, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain, weighing not less than forty-six pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Western barley shall include shrunken or otherwise slightly damaged barley, weighing not less than forty-one pounds to the measured bushel.

All Western barley which is damp, musty, or from any cause is badly damaged or largely mixed with other grain, shall be graded rejected Western.

NEW FREIGHT RATES.

Below will be found a complete list of the new rates of freight on all classes from New York, just adopted by the President of the trunk lines, and to take effect on Monday last, Oct. 22. The advance on the first, second and third classes, it will be seen, is about 33 1/3 per cent., while fourth class is changed to about the old basis before the special class was abolished, thus making it about the same as the winter rates in former years for special class. The rates given are per 100 pounds:

Class.	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Alton, Ill.	\$1.22	\$1.10	\$1.01	\$1.05
Chicago, Ill.	1.00	.90	.75	.85
Denver, Col.	1.45	1.30	1.15	1.25
Kansas City, Mo.	1.35	1.20	1.05	1.15
Leavenworth, Kas.	1.25	1.10	1.00	1.10
Omaha, Neb.	1.20	1.05	1.00	1.10
St. Louis, Mo.	1.28	1.16	.97	.81
St. Joseph, Mo.	1.15	1.00	.80	.75
Lincoln, Neb.	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.10
Emporia, Kas.	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.10
Atchison, Kas.	1.15	1.00	.95	.95
Lawrence, Kas.	1.10	1.00	.95	.95
Topeka, Kas.	1.20	1.10	1.05	.95
Colorado Springs, Col.	1.45	1.30	1.15	1.25
Pueblo, Col.	1.45	1.30	1.15	1.25

New York Money Market.

New York, October 22, 1877.
GOLD—Operated at 1 1/2%; and closed at 107.
LOANS—Carrying rates 1 to 4 per cent.

SILVER—Bare, \$1 3/4; greenbacks; \$1 1/4 in gold; coin, 10¢ per discount.

GOVERNMENTS.—Weak.
RAILROAD BONDS.—This afternoon Hannibal & St. Jo. convertibles declined to 75; St. Louis & Iron Mountain rose to 98.

STATE BONDS.—Dull.
STOCKS.—The market in the early dealings declined 1/4 to 1/2 per cent., with a recovery at the close of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent., grangers' stocks were most affected.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 22, 1877.
WHEAT—Less doing and lower; No. 2, 96¢ spot; and October nominal; \$1.19; November, No. 2, \$1.10 spot; 1 1/2%; October, \$1.09; first half of November, \$1.09; year, No. 4, 99¢; \$1.01; 95¢ to 96¢ October; 98¢; first half of November; \$1.10; second half of November; 99¢; 98¢; October; 96¢; 95¢; year; rejected, nominal.
CORN—Quiet; spot and October higher; No. 2, 28¢ spot; 29¢; October; 28¢; first half of November; 28¢; second half of November; 27¢; year; rejected, 26¢; 25¢; 24¢; 23¢; 22¢; 21¢; 20¢; 19¢; 18¢; 17¢; 16¢; 15¢; 14¢; 13¢; 12¢; 11¢; 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢; 0¢.

OATS—Quiet; No. 2, 17¢ spot; 17¢; October.

RYE—Dull; No. 2, 41¢ spot; and October; 42¢; November; rejected, 38¢ spot.

BARLEY—Dull. No. 2 spot No. 3. 40c spot.
PROTECTIONS—Dull. No. 1. 10c.
EGGS—14c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 23, 1877.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 264; driven out, 310; dull and heavy; sales of wintered cows at \$3.00 to \$3.75; through cows, \$2.50; through steers, \$2.50; Colorado steers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; no market; quotations at \$4.50.

New York Produce Market.

New York, October 23, 1877.

WHEAT—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Winter slightly in buyer's favor; spring lower; No. 3 spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, \$1.30; No. 1 spring, \$1.35; ungraded red winter, \$1.40; No. 2, 1.45; No. 1, 1.50; No. 3, 1.55; No. 4, 1.60; No. 5, 1.65; No. 6, 1.70; No. 7, 1.75; No. 8, 1.80; No. 9, 1.85; No. 10, 1.90; No. 11, 1.95; No. 12, 2.00; No. 13, 2.05; No. 14, 2.10; No. 15, 2.15; No. 16, 2.20; No. 17, 2.25; No. 18, 2.30; No. 19, 2.35; No. 20, 2.40; No. 21, 2.45; No. 22, 2.50; No. 23, 2.55; No. 24, 2.60; No. 25, 2.65; No. 26, 2.70; No. 27, 2.75; No. 28, 2.80; No. 29, 2.85; No. 30, 2.90; No. 31, 2.95; No. 32, 3.00; No. 33, 3.05; No. 34, 3.10; No. 35, 3.15; No. 36, 3.20; No. 37, 3.25; No. 38, 3.30; No. 39, 3.35; No. 40, 3.40; No. 41, 3.45; No. 42, 3.50; No. 43, 3.55; No. 44, 3.60; No. 45, 3.65; No. 46, 3.70; No. 47, 3.75; No. 48, 3.80; No. 49, 3.85; No. 50, 3.90; No. 51, 3.95; No. 52, 4.00; No. 53, 4.05; No. 54, 4.10; No. 55, 4.15; No. 56, 4.20; No. 57, 4.25; No. 58, 4.30; No. 59, 4.35; No. 60, 4.40; No. 61, 4.45; No. 62, 4.50; No. 63, 4.55; No. 64, 4.60; No. 65, 4.65; No. 66, 4.70; No. 67, 4.75; No. 68, 4.80; No. 69, 4.85; No. 70, 4.90; No. 71, 4.95; No. 72, 5.00; No. 73, 5.05; No. 74, 5.10; No. 75, 5.15; No. 76, 5.20; No. 77, 5.25; No. 78, 5.30; No. 79, 5.35; No. 80, 5.40; No. 81, 5.45; No. 82, 5.50; No. 83, 5.55; No. 84, 5.60; No. 85, 5.65; No. 86, 5.70; No. 87, 5.75; No. 88, 5.80; No. 89, 5.85; No. 90, 5.90; No. 91, 5.95; No. 92, 6.00; No. 93, 6.05; No. 94, 6.10; No. 95, 6.15; No. 96, 6.20; No. 97, 6.25; No. 98, 6.30; No. 99, 6.35; No. 100, 6.40; No. 101, 6.45; No. 102, 6.50; No. 103, 6.55; No. 104, 6.60; No. 105, 6.65; No. 106, 6.70; No. 107, 6.75; No. 108, 6.80; No. 109, 6.85; No. 110, 6.90; No. 111, 6.95; No. 112, 7.00; No. 113, 7.05; No. 114, 7.10; No. 115, 7.15; No. 116, 7.20; No. 117, 7.25; No. 118, 7.30; No. 119, 7.35; No. 120, 7.40; No. 121, 7.45; No. 122, 7.50; No. 123, 7.55; No. 124, 7.60; No. 125, 7.65; No. 126, 7.70; No. 127, 7.75; No. 128, 7.80; No. 129, 7.85; No. 130, 7.90; No. 131, 7.95; No. 132, 8.00; No. 133, 8.05; No. 134, 8.10; No. 135, 8.15; No. 136, 8.20; No. 137, 8.25; No. 138, 8.30; No. 139, 8.35; No. 140, 8.40; No. 141, 8.45; No. 142, 8.50; No. 143, 8.55; No. 144, 8.60; No. 145, 8.65; No. 146, 8.70; No. 147, 8.75; No. 148, 8.80; No. 149, 8.85; No. 150, 8.90; No. 151, 8.95; No. 152, 9.00; No. 153, 9.05; No. 154, 9.10; No. 155, 9.15; No. 156, 9.20; No. 157, 9.25; No. 158, 9.30; No. 159, 9.35; No. 160, 9.40; No. 161, 9.45; No. 162, 9.50; No. 163, 9.55; No. 164, 9.60; No. 165, 9.65; No. 166, 9.70; No. 167, 9.75; No. 168, 9.80; No. 169, 9.85; No. 170, 9.90; No. 171, 9.95; No. 172, 10.00; No. 173, 10.05; No. 174, 10.10; No. 175, 10.15; No. 176, 10.20; No. 177, 10.25; No. 178, 10.30; No. 179, 10.35; No. 180, 10.40; No. 181, 10.45; No. 182, 10.50; No. 183, 10.55; No. 184, 10.60; No. 185, 10.65; No. 186, 10.70; No. 187, 10.75; No. 188, 10.80; No. 189, 10.85; No. 190, 10.90; No. 191, 10.95; No. 192, 11.00; No. 193, 11.05; No. 194, 11.10; No. 195, 11.15; No. 196, 11.20; No. 197, 11.25; No. 198, 11.30; No. 199, 11.35; No. 200, 11.40; No. 201, 11.45; No. 202, 11.50; No. 203, 11.55; No. 204, 11.60; No. 205, 11.65; No. 206, 11.70; No. 207, 11.75; No. 208, 11.80; No. 209, 11.85; No. 210, 11.90; No. 211, 11.95; No. 212, 12.00; No. 213, 12.05; No. 214, 12.10; No. 215, 12.15; No. 216, 12.20; No. 217, 12.25; No. 218, 12.30; No. 219, 12.35; No. 220, 12.40; No. 221, 12.45; No. 222, 12.50; No. 223, 12.55; No. 224, 12.60; No. 225, 12.65; No. 226, 12.70; No. 227, 12.75; No. 228, 12.80; No. 229, 12.85; No. 230, 12.90; No. 231, 12.95; No. 232, 13.00; No. 233, 13.05; No. 234, 13.10; No. 235, 13.15; No. 236, 13.20; No. 237, 13.25; No. 238, 13.30; No. 239, 13.35; No. 240, 13.40; No. 241, 13.45; No. 242, 13.50; No. 243, 13.55; No. 244, 13.60; No. 245, 13.65; No. 246, 13.70; No. 247, 13.75; No. 248, 13.80; No. 249, 13.85; No. 250, 13.90; No. 251, 13.95; No. 252, 14.00; No. 253, 14.05; No. 254, 14.10; No. 255, 14.15; No. 256, 14.20; No. 257, 14.25; No. 258, 14.30; No. 259, 14.35; No. 260, 14.40; No. 261, 14.45; No. 262, 14.50; No. 263, 14.55; No. 264, 14.60; No. 265, 14.65; No. 266, 14.70; No. 267, 14.75; No. 268, 14.80; No. 269, 14.85; No. 270, 14.90; No. 271, 14.95; No. 272, 15.00; No. 273, 15.05; No. 274, 15.10; No. 275, 15.15; No. 276, 15.20; No. 277, 15.25; No. 278, 15.30; No. 279, 15.35; No. 280, 15.40; No. 281, 15.45; No. 282, 15.50; No. 283, 15.55; No. 284, 15.60; No. 285, 15.65; No. 286, 15.70; No. 287, 15.75; No. 288, 15.80; No. 289, 15.85; No. 290, 15.90; No. 291, 15.95; No. 292, 16.00; No. 293, 16.05; No. 294, 16.10; No. 295, 16.15; No. 296, 16.20; No. 297, 16.25; No. 298, 16.30; No. 299, 16.35; No. 300, 16.40; No. 301, 16.45; No. 302, 16.50; No. 303, 16.55; No. 304, 16.60; No. 305, 16.65; No. 306, 16.70; No. 307, 16.75; No. 308, 16.80; No. 309, 16.85; No. 310, 16.90; No. 311, 16.95; No. 312, 17.00; No. 313, 17.05; No. 314, 17.10; No. 315, 17.15; No. 316, 17.20; No. 317, 17.25; No. 318, 17.30; No. 319, 17.35; No. 320, 17.40; No. 321, 17.45; No. 322, 17.50; No. 323, 17.55; No. 324, 17.60; No. 325, 17.65; No. 326, 17.70; No. 327, 17.75; No. 328, 17.80; No. 329, 17.85; No. 330, 17.90; No. 331, 17.95; No. 332, 18.00; No. 333, 18.05; No. 334, 18.10; No. 335, 18.15; No. 336, 18.20; No. 337, 18.25; No. 338, 18.30; No. 339, 18.35; No. 340, 18.40; No. 341, 18.45; No. 342, 18.50; No. 343, 18.55; No. 344, 18.60; No. 345, 18.65; No. 346, 18.70; No. 347, 18.75; No. 348, 18.80; No. 349, 18.85; No. 350, 18.90; No. 351, 18.95; No. 352, 19.00; No. 353, 19.05; No. 354, 19.10; No. 355, 19.15; No. 356, 19.20; No. 357, 19.25; No. 358, 19.30; No. 359, 19.35; No. 360, 19.40; No. 361, 19.45; No. 362, 19.50; No. 363, 19.55; No. 364, 19.60; No. 365, 19.65; No. 366, 19.70; No. 367, 19.75; No. 368, 19.80; No. 369, 19.85; No. 370, 19.90; No. 371, 19.95; No. 372, 20.00; No. 373, 20.05; No. 374, 20.10; No. 375, 20.15; No. 376, 20.20; No. 377, 20.25; No. 378, 20.30; No. 379, 20.35; No. 380, 20.40; No. 381, 20.45; No. 382, 20.50; No. 383, 20.55; No. 384, 20.60; No. 385, 20.65; 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HIS WAY AND HER WAY

It is very pleasant to be told by a wise man that a woman's quicker perception measures a character instantaneously; or, it would be pleasant if it was true, and if a wise man ever said it.

It is so hard for a woman to ignore the cut of a garment or to forgive a grammatical error, and yet there are heroines and heroines in our life who do not know a noun from a participle, but might be the average woman's teacher, just as there are heroes and heroines in upper life who do not know grace from gawkiness, and might learn something from the silly girl who knows nothing but to make herself beautiful. A little spelling and a little style, what are they, compared with ideas and achievements! The woman who most nearly approaches our idea of a queen among women, goes to see everybody, receives everybody, enjoys everybody except those for whom she suffers, and everybody enjoys her. Her smile lifts up the stricken heart, her presence lightens the load of the weary, her example encourages the faltering, her society is delightful to the prosperous and happy, and a compliment to the highest ranks. We cannot all be as she is; we may not all dare to go where she goes; our faces do not carry the appeal to all that is good in human kind, nor the love for all who need help, which constantly illumine hers, and guard her like angels' wings; neither are we strong enough to step down and take part of the burthen of those beneath us and at the same time support the honors conferred by those above us, but we can remember that such women have lived, that a few women have got out of the little groove which is too narrow to hold anybody but themselves and their husbands and children, where all the rest of the world is set off on either hand, the good on the right and the bad on the left and they go trundling along each in her own little track with her own little barrow, seeing only black or white inscribed on the myriads they pass by, and never dreaming of the good which might be got out of the bad lot, or the enjoyment to be found in commingling the two, and which can only be seen from the

For carnations, one-sixth of leaf loam, one-sixth sand, one-sixth garden soil, one-sixth horse manure, one-sixth cow manure, one-sixth pounded charcoal. Sifted soil, fine and soft, is best for plants. The soil can be

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FALL OR WINTER PAINTING.—Good authority states positively that paint spread the fall or winter will last twice as long as that put on in the spring or summer. When applied in the cool or cold weather, it dries slowly and forms a hard surface or crust, while that which is spread in the hot weather loses most of the oil by being driven into the wood by the heat, leaving only a dry, easily crumbled off. Another advantage of painting in the fall is the absence of swarms of small flies that so often collect on the paint.

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