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The Kansas Farmer.

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equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE PALIER.

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LIST OF DISTRICT AND COUNTY AGRI-CULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical Associa Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Iola, September 17th to 20th.

Humboldt (Allen county) Agricultural and Mechanical District Association, Humboldt, October 1st to 5th.

Neosho Valley District Fair Association (Allen, Anderson, Coffey and Woodson counties) Neosho Falls, September 23d to 27th.

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

Barton County Agricultural Association, Great Bend, Sept. 25 to 27.

Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Me-

Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, September 18th to 21st.

Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Associa-tion, Columbus, October 21 to 4th.

Spring River Valley (Cherokee county) Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Baxter Springs, September —. axter Springs, September —... Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Assocition, —. Doniphan County Fair Association, Troy, Septem-

ber 24th to 27th.

Edwards County Agricultural Association, Kinsley, Elisworth County Agricultural Society, Ellsworth,

Ellaworth County Agricultural Society, Ellaworth, undecided.
Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 11th to 14th.
Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Eureka, September 18th to 20th.
Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Holton, September 11th to 13th.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 17th to 20th.
Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society, Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society, Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Olatho, —
Labette County Agricultural Society, Oswego, September 12th to 14th.
Lincoln County Agricultural Society, Lincoln Center, —
County (County Agricultural Society, Lincoln Center, —

ter,—. Kansas Central (Davis county) Agricultural Society, Junction City, October 9th to 11th.
Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene,

October 9th to 11th.

Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, October 2d to 4th.
Linn County Agricultural Society, LaCygne, Octo-Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Associa-

tion, Mound City, ——. Lyon County Agricultural Society, Lyon county, October 1st to 4th

October 1st to 4th.
Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, October, 8th to 10th.
McPherson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, McPherson, September 25th to 27th.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, September 25th to 28th. Northwestern (Mitchell county) Agricultural and

Mechanical Association, Beloit, September 24th to 26th. Morris County Agricultural Society, Council Grove, Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Inde-pendence, October 2d to 4th.

tember 25th to 27th.
Ottawa Connty Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, October 1st to 4th.
Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Larned, —.
Phillipse County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipseburg, —.
Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural Society,
Hutchinson, October 2d to 4th.
Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhattan,
September 24th to 27th.
Rassell County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. —.

Sedgwick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Wichita, September 24th to 27th. Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, September 10th to 14th.

Topeka (Shawnee county)

Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, September 10th to 14th.
Topeka, September 10th to 13th.
Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Smith Center, September 18th and 19th.
Wabaunsee County Agricultural Society, Alma, September 18th and 19th.
Washington County Agricultural Society, Washington, September 25th to 27th.
Wilson County Agricultural Association, Neodesha, September 17th to 20th.
Woodson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Yates Center, Sept. 17 to 19.
(The above are such organizations as have reported since the second Tuesday of April, the date fixed by law for the annual election of officers.) law for the annual election of officers.)
Republic County Fair, Sept. 24th. 25th. and 56th.
Kansas Valley Fair (Sterling, Rice Co) A. H. & S.

M. Ass'n., Sept. 25th. to 28th.

Dickinson Co. Fair, Abilene. Oct. 9th. to 12th.

Harper Co. Fair, Uct. 2nd. & 3rd.

Cloud Co, Agricultural and Mechanical Ass'n., Concordia, Oct. 9th. to 11th.

Greenwood Co. Fair, abandoned.

Cherokee Co. Fair, Columbus, Oct. 2nd. to 4th.

Pawnee Co. Fair, Larned, Oct. 9th to 11th.

T.C. Henry's big wheat field of 2,000 acres averaged 21 bushels per acre. - Brook Co. News.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH WHEAT.

EDITORS FARMER :- One year ago I put out field of 40 acres in wheat. Of this on three acres, I put two bushels of seed to the acre using the drill; on three acres adjoining I put three pecks to the acre; on twenty acres I both ways; three pecks each way; on ten acres I put one and a half bushels, drilling but one way; on the balance, twelve acres, I put one and a half bushels, sown broadcast. The quality of soil throughout the field is uniform.

In cutting and threshing the grain the yield on the different sections of the field was not kept separate as it should have been but this thing I do know: First that the three acres which had but three pecks of seed to the acre yielded more wheat than the three acres which had two bushels. Second, the part which was cross drilled-three pecks each way-did not pay for the extra labor in cross drilling. There being no perceptible difference in the yield per acre. Third, that the part which was broadcasted had better been put in with the drill. Fourth, that one bushel of good wheat to the acre is sufficient if put in at the right time and the ground is in good condi-

New ground however should have more, as the wheat is not generally so well covered and I think does not stool so much. On old ground also, the quantity of seed to the acre should vary with the time it is sown. Late sown wheat should have more seed to the acre, as it has not so long a time to stool in the fall. One thing more:—last year my wheat had about poultry houses, yards, breeding pens, smutted badly. Instead of trying to cleanse it by the different purifying processes recommended, I took the advice of Prof. Kedzie, and bought clean seed for which I paid 10 cents per bushel more than market price.

Thirty-two acres of the 40 were sown with pure clean wheat, the balance, eight acres I sowed with my own smutted wheat, These eight acres this year were about one-fourth smut while the balance had scarcely any at

This experiment satisfies me that smutted wheat should not be sown and yet there are many farmers who still contend that wheat taken out of the same bin will, sometimes smut for one more than for another.

There is a great deal of very badly smutted wheat this year in this section and what is surprising to me many farmers are sowing it without ever trying to cleanse it. I have sown a small quantity myself as an experiment. That is, I have sown some smutted wheat with, and some without submitting it to a cleansing process, side by side. I want to know if there really is any virtue in salt or lime or vitriol, as claimed by certain parties in cleans- all the above modes the grain at night was in ing wheat from the contaminating influence of smut.

The whole thing is envolved in mystery. I have my own theory in regard to it which I may possibly give some time, but for the present I will add only that my field of 40 acres of wheat averaged about 25 bushels per Oeborn City, Kansas. M. MOHLER.

POULTRY NOTES.

The breeding of poultry seems to be somewhat neglected in Kansas. True nearly every has set farmers to thinking about the best farmer keeps a flock of mongrels, and they roost where they can pick their living around The opponents of the header have always inthe corn cribs and grain stacks, steal their sisted that the grain could not be made safe nests and hatch when they choose, and no in the stack without using expensive covers. care is taken in the mating of the fowls. Experience has demonstrated that this is an We cannot make raising poultry [and eggs error. Stacks well built of straw two feet for market pay as well as it does in the east- long will shed water about as well as stacks ern and middle states, but every farmer ought made of bound grain. to raise enough for his own'use and use plenty called "fancy poultry," and in that time I fowls to sell at present.

Some may think breeding fancy poultry

so-called fancy breeds.

I believe in blood in a hen as well as in a else, and it costs but little to start a good flock. One breed is enough an less of some put one and a half bushels to the sore, drilling of the non-setters, and take the breed you like the looks of best and you will have a good variety if you give them , proper care. Too many have started off in big style, got a dozen or more breeds,and were going to work wonders, but had too many varieties and got disgusted with the whole business.

Fowls need a good shelter in cold and stormy weather, and one that vermins can be kept out and plenty of pure water, gravel and sand kept by them. The house must be kept free from lice, and clean. Select only the best birds from the flock for breeders, and do not breed in unless you understand your business. There is so need of having disease (unless cholera) among the towle. I have not had any experience with cholera so-called, so I will not say anything about it.

Fowls need a variety of food, and part of it should be ground. Too many farmers feed a steady diet of corn and nothing else. It seems to me that Kansas must be the poultry breeders' paradise. Plenty of cheap feed, plenty of room, and a mild climate. Not like the New England winters, snow from November to April, and cold most of the time, thermometer ranging as low as 36° below zero, and below zero several times during the win-

In my next I shall have something to say . J. G. McKeen.

HARVESTING WHEAT.

The great contest as to the best and cheapest mode of harvesting wheat is rapidly being narrowed down to two modes: The header and the self-binder. Four years ago I wrote an article for the FARMER upon the advantages of the header. And do not remember to have seen anything upon that subject in it since. Then there were but four headers in this county, now there are twenty owned within five miles of my house. Up to the time of the introduction of this

machine and the self-binder, there had been but little progress in the cost per acre of cutting wheat from the reaping book and cradle. With these primitive implements a man could put in the shock from one, to one and one-half acres per day. And he could do no more with a reaper, dropper or self-raker. The harvester was some improvement upon these machines, as two acres per hand could be saved by this mode. With the self-binder we can save about four acres to the hand. In the shock, which is but little if any more than one-half of the labor of finally getting it

into the stack. With the header we can put in the stack from two and a half, to three acres per day and the harvest is over and the work done.

Now if these statements are true it follows that the header is much the cheapest mode. And if the grain can be secured in the stack safe without injury, it is the machine for the farmers to use. The wet harvest just passed way to secure stacks from damage by wet.

The threshing machine men tell me they

that will give as good returns as some of the disposed of (there is no other that I have ever heard brought against it) seems to me to leave the header in the front rank as the cheapest, Short-Hern, Merine, Berkshire, or anything speedlest and most economical method of WM. PETTES. harvesting grain.

NEOSHO VALLEY DISTRICT FAIR ASSO CIATION.

The Fifth Annual Exposition of the Neosho heretofore attended this fair, the beauty and convenience of the situation of its spacious and commodious grounds and the excellent weather with which it has always been blessed, have given it prominence as the leading exposition in this part of the commonwealth. of these were in the classes of all horses of This being true, people from all parts of the all-work—heavy draught horses, teams, state are now expected every year and the sweepstakes, and jacks and mules. The premanagement provide for a throng. The counties embraced in the Neosho Valley District ing of which there was general satisfaction. are Woodson, Allen, Anderson and Coffey, each of which was well represented.

The first two days were devoted almost exclusively to entries and to the classification or The premiums ranged from \$1 to \$5. As in the exhibits. The attendance during those most of the other departments, the exhibitwo days was not large and the interest com- tions were made almost exclusively of Kansas paratively trifling, but on Wednesday the stock. crowds came pouring in from all directions in wagons, on horseback and on foot, and the grounds began to assume a bustling and busy appearance. But it was reserved for Thursday to show, what was claimed by those who assumed to know, the largest crowd, probably, that ever attended a Kansas fair on a single day. Excursion trains were run on the railroad and it seemed, to look at the vast throng, that the people literally "could not be numbered for multitude." No estimate placed the number in attendance at less than 10,000 persons, while many confidently asserted that there were at least 12,000. Persons who have attended all the principal fairs assert that pany was grand and imposing. They had Kansas City alone, of all the fairs thus far held in the western country, can boast of a larger attendance than greeted this fair on Thursday. The success of this day nerved everybody to the expectation of seeing yet greater things on Friday, which was to be the closing day. But "there's many a slip," and what pen (or pencil) could depict the disappointment of all when on Friday morning lowshung clouds" began to drop "the garnered fullness down" in such an emphatic manner that further operations in the exposition line were out of the question. It was with reluctance, therefore, that the managers announced about twelve o'clock that the fair was closed on account of the rain. Yet in spite of this disappointment, we regard the efforts of our Neosho Valley friends as having been eminently successful and feel sure they will be sufficiently so regarded as to furnish an impetus to coming efforts that will cause every one to lay hold of the work with a will. It is always a delicate matter to speak of the individual efforts of any one, where all have ribbon. The performed their parts so well; yet we cannot forbear saying that, in our judgment, much of the success attendant upon this exposition is due to the very excellent and efficient personal exertions of Richard P. Hamm, the genial secretary. He seemed to be always at the right suggestions.

Before speaking in detail of the display in the different departments, we deem it but justice to notice briefly

THE GROUNDS.

We believe we speak within safe bounds when we say that for beauty of location, fitof eggs and chickens for the table and less find as much bound grain injured in the stack ness of scenery and commodious arrangement pork. Keep some pure breed and give them as they do headed grain. It is better to have these grounds have few equals and certainly suitable quarters and feed. What I may write covers for the ricks and the saving in expense no superior in Kansas, and possibly in any of for the FARMER will be what I have learned by this mode of harvesting in one year will our western states. They are situated on the by several years' experience in breeding son provide covers that with proper care will last north bank of the Neosho river in a grove of many years. A rick forty feet long and twelve twenty-five acres of such nice, large timber have had nearly every variety known of land feet wide will hold the grain from twenty as abounds in this valley. This affords a fine and water fowl, pigeons, etc., that are breed in acres. A cover of heavy muslin will cost five shade, as well as an excellent protection the country, under my care. And please re- dollars and one of canvas about ten dollars, against the prevailing winds. The grounds member that I have no axe to grind and no and either one will make the rick secure. are smooth and nice and finely carpeted all The last will be the cheapest in the long run. over with grass and moss. Quite a number In this neighborhood far more grain was camped in the grove each night during the attraction to by far the largest number pressmall business. But it has proved a paying injured in the shock during the last harvest fair. We are pleased to say that the Associbusiness in some localities. A flock of hens than in the stacks of headed grain. It was ation is the sole owner of these beautiful in our presence, the result of several of the so near alike that no one but a breeder can bleached and sprouted and lost grade, while grounds, which it is every year placing races was a complete surprise to most of those tell one from another must look better than a the headed grain came out bright and sound, in more perfect and complete order. They are who considered themselves knowing ones. flock of mongrels, of all colors, sizes and shapes. Grain is comparatively safe standing in the best grounds within our knowledge for But our letter has already run to too great I believe in utility, and would not keep a the stack. It is while it is in the shock that the purpose of holding a State Fair, and we length, and we must close by thanking the variety that would not give good returns in it is most exposed to danger and is most nominate them for that distinguished honor managers of the fair and the friends at Neoeggs, meat or both. I have yet to see a frequently injured. This difficulty about as soon as Kansas may feel able to afford eggs, meat or both. I have yet to see a frequently injured. This difficulty about as soon as Kansas may feel able to afford flock of mongrels (unless a judicious cross) keeping the grain safe in the stack being such a needed luxury. In the

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

There was a display of some of the finest of Kansas's blooded stock. These were classed in nine different lots, there being ninety-three entries in the different classes. The premiums ranged all the way from \$1.50 to \$15. The big ox, Bucephalus, was the greatest attraction in this line. He is a mammoth steer raised by Mr. Warren Crandall, living twelve Valley District Fair Association was held at miles south of Burlington, Coffee county. He Necsho Falls, Woodson county, commencing is six years old, nearly seventeen hands highon Monday, September 28rd., and ending Fri- and weighs 3,087 pounds. He is a mountain day the 27th. The grand success which has of fiesh and of course went away with a blue

HORSES, JACKS AND MULES. In this department the entries were not as large as many expected, yet certainly showed some handsome stock. There were six classes, in all of which there were 210 entries. Most miums ranged from \$1 to \$15, in the award-SHEEP.

Of these there were three classes and fortynine entries, mostly Merinos and Cotswolds. SWINE.

In this department there was not a large exhibition, yet a few excellent porkers of all ages were to be seen. Of entries there were 102, all told, the premiums in the different classes ranging from \$1.50 to \$7.

In this line there was not a large yet a very . fine display. J. R. Dunlap & Co., of Carlyle and Iola, Kansas, made the principal display, and carried off their share of premiums. Of

PARM IMPLEMENTS, ETC., There was a limited display, except in the way of wagons and plows. The display of wagons by the hansas Manufacturing Comtwenty-five farm wagons and two spring wagons, and carried away all the premiums over two or three competitors. The Hapgood Plow Company also made a fine show. HORTICULTURE.

In this department there were ninety-seven entries, showing a splendid display of garden products, for which Kansas is so justly famous. POMOLOGY.

In this line here as elsewhere in Kansas, the world. The display of fruits was not as large as we have often seen, but the quality of those on exhibition certainly was never excelled. To any one who has ever entertained any doubts as to the adaptation of our prairie soil to fruit-raising, such displays as these alone are needed to prove the fallacy of their fears. There were 140 entries. In the FLORAL AND MUSICAL

department there was a limited display, the center of attraction being a 16-stop New Haven organ, exhibited by Henry Coker, of Burlington, which was awarded the blue

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

was well patronized. In this, premiums were offered to boys and girls under fifteen years of age for the best collection of vegetables, ornamental, mechanical and fancy work, pets, curiosities, etc., etc. There were fifty six enthe right place, at the right moment and with tries, many of which for ingenuity, beauty and skill, elicited the most hearty commenda .tion. In the NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT

there was as many as 273 entries, the ladies seeming to vie with each other as to-who could produce the most cunningly devised fabrics and astonish the others the most. They made a handsome display but it was in the matter of

BREAD AND PASTRY.

that the ladies seemed to try most to demonstrate the matter of their usefulness in the homes. If we may accept as true that the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach, then there were certainly a number of fiinty hearts softened. There were 510 different entries, comprising the most delicious preserves, jellies, jams, etc. THE SPEED-RING.

as usual, was perhaps the greatest feature of ent, and if we may judge by remarks dropped

Necsho Falls, Kansas.

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SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

New England Agricultural Society.-It is an insult to the earnest, progressive, and intelligent farmers of New England that its representative (at least in name) agricultural socioty should insist upon toisting upon the public year after year such an abortion in the nature of an agricultural fair. It is humil'ating to think that a few ambitious, scheming individuals should annually re-elect themselves to the management of a society, whose possibilities for good are so extended, prostituting its opportunities in converting its power and influence and espabilities into a rendezvous for sports, horse jockeys, gamblers and a mongrel crowd .-- Cultivator.

Choose Your Own-birds first, those you wish for your own breeding, and no better time can be selected for it, perhaps, than the present, before you fill your first orders. The "culle" should first be taken out, put into a separate enclosure and then fattened for either table use or market. You will then have a flock of nice ones to select from, and by all means make sure of the best for your own breeding purposes, for in no other way can you bring up the quality of your stock to that standard of excellence which will command the favors of purchasers. Do not let the too often successful inducement of a few dollars of present gain induce you to part with the "flower of your flock," or you will have parted with your stitution. very best tools with which only you could work your way to success .- Poultry Bulletin.

The Untucky Farmer.—The man who cannot commence plowing in season because his land is full of water, who has not manure enough to cover his land and must plant part of it in poor condition, trusting to an extra good season to help him out in his crops, who begins plowing so late that he has not time enough to thoroughly prepare his seed-bed before he must sow or be too late, whose implements are poor and giving out just when most needed for the urgent labors of the farm, whose stock is weak from neglect and unable to do good service; in fact, the farmer who is always unfortunate, whose crops are winter-killed, or auffering from floods or drouths, or are destroyed by insects, is, nine times out of ten, the poor, shiftless farmer .- Rural Home.

fruit trees on wet land. It is sure to hurt them, and eventually kill most or all of them. It is little better to put them upon land that calf-hood is sent to market and weighs 1,100 ern Rural. seems dry, but is wet below, the usual water time saturating it. Drain the soil, and deep- weigh 1,300 pounds, and bring \$65. Is corn Without doubt America can furnish E trop line being near the tillable soil, and in a wet ly, and the main thing is done. Then culti- wasted, then, when fed to growing stock? with beef, pork and mutton at lower rates vate and manure, and keep the tops of the One can learn all this, and more too, in a large than these meats can be produced in the Old trees open to the influence of the atmosphere, which can be done best, not by rash pruning which always is a hurt, but by removing superfluous growth, and stopping the teo large shoots, by pinching off the tips, giving thus a chance for the rest to advance, which saves the strength of the tree, no growth being lost. This must be begun when the tree is a twig. and continued-the attention to the tree and (annually) attended to as any crop on the part of the State and in the Pan Handle of vessel, the Frigorifique, returned to Rouen the ground never relaxed, but as regularly farm. Then every other crop will be sur- Texas. Many excellent locations have been from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of fresh meat passed by it in profit. Planting an orchard found, suitable in respect to range, water and preserved in chambers in which the temperaand then letting it take care of itself, is what shelter. A number of sheep have been shipgreets us in every neighborhood. Orchards prematurely old, with decaying limbs and sheep owners we ascertain that this point will flowed. The experiment was so successful shrunken and rusty fruit, are a sight that dis- be sought as a market or shipping point. figure the landscape, and do not add to the reputation of the owners.

Too Much Emmigration,-A few days ago several gentlemen called upon Gen. Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, when he was in Chicago. Among them were the present viceconsul and the ex-vice-consul of Norway and Sweden. They conversed with the commissioner regarding the development of the Northwest, and spoke of the great numbers of their people who are coming in yearly to open up the vast country in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, and other northwestern sections, and asked the Commissioner what he thought of it. What was their surprise to hear the "com-

missioner of agriculture" express himself as follows: "We have had enough of European immi-

gration. We have people enough here. The line must be drawn somewhere. It must be stopped right away. Some law should be passed to check it right where it is. This country is the heritage of our children and our children's children, and they and nobody else should be allowed to develop it."

That a commissioner of agriculture should express a sentiment of this kind astounded the farm, to look the matter over, and see if the honest Norwegians, and it will no doubt be received with a good deal of wonderment tory, provided the fowls have had such necess fundamental principles of the constitution .-Prairie Farmer.

The American Dairyman is of the opinion that the extremely low prices, which have dairy products for the last year or two, are likely to prove in the long run an advantage to the dairymen as well as to the community at large. During all this period of depression it is an undisputed fact that the finest quality of butter, and the richest and best kind of cheeses have sustained their prices. and not only so, but the supply of the choicest kinds has never been equal to the demand. This acknowledged fact is fast working a change in the dairy product-at least it has so far had its influence,—that quality is beginning to be the aim-not quantity.

farm Stock.

THE COMING HORSE.

The style of breeding may by some be considered at variance with former modes, and quite out of the way of common customs; yet necessity and accident combined may be entitled to some credit in deriving from some of the most fixed and reliable breeds of horses, a type that is especially fitted to our generalpurpose work. Our attention has often of late been called to notice some colt of grand promise, produced by crossing the Clydesdale or Percheron-Norman horse on the thoroughs bred trotting or well bred roadster mares. All the colts we have seen that are thus bred, are tar superior to the ordinary grade colt, which is too often lacking in spirit, and loose in their parts, resulting not unfrequently in a gaunt and tender horse. Those produced by the Clydesdale or Percheron-Norman, on high bred mares are compact specimens, possessing great beauty of outline; their heads well elevated and expressive of excellent temperament; good round full chest while the barrel is considerably shortened up; the limbs are devoid of all the superabundant attaches which often accompany the sires, but are firm and well shaped, evincing an adaptability to locomotion. A horse should be a movable in-

I will just add, that according to customs of scientific breeders, the style referred to above can layiclaim to superiority, when it is stated that bottom or constitution comes from the dam, while the form is inherited from the sire .- W., in Western Farm Journal.

FEED THE CALVES WELL.

A writer in the Country Gentlemen suggests that a profitable use to be made of the im. luxury. mense corn crop of this season would be to loses a certain amount of growth that can ones, if they do not already possess them, have never be recovered. The flesh of such a steer an opportunity to examine different kinds, and can never be so tender and juicy as if the calf make such selections as may suit them best. had never received the injury. But a greater Do not pass by the poultry. Examine it, and damage still is the smallness of such a steer if you want to get better sorts than you posthat ten bushels of corn, fed judiciously to a suit you. As we said at the outset tirere is Gentlemen says: "There is no use in planting sent to market. The 200 pounds will make a for. The Western Rural has frequently mendifference of \$1 per 100 pounds in the price. tioned this matter, but deems it of sufficient pounds, and brings \$44, while one that has been well cared for, on the same market will cattle market, in an hour's time.

THE SHEEP BUSINESS.

on the broad plains gives an impetus to the only exists in the higher grades. business character of the Plains. For some South America, however, seems determined

ces of this magnificent country. We are point. buffalo herbage.

expense of raising sheep in this section is in- the taste had been in any way affected by its Dodge City Times.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

take an interest in poultry, in connection with will soon be fitted out for the same trade. the results of the season thus far are satisfacpay the best, when judgment and skill are growth and lasting qualities of the timber are is in the milk, strip the blades which may be last year. Many farmers will try corn and employed in their management.

If a farmer keeps hens at all, it is folly to that gives poor layers and poor towls for the tor for the following chapter on Sunflower they will absorb the juice pressing the cane. table. A few miserable, half starved fowls Culture which will doubtless surprise some of Others make two trestles, cut the cane and around a farmer's premises, that get their liv- our prairie farmers, who account the Sunflow- lay on the treatles, strip the cane and in ing as best they can are not creditable to their er one of the worst weed pests they have to either case it should be tied in bundles, if not owners in these days. It is not to be wonder- contend with. If it possesses all the valuable ready to draw to the factory. The cane may ed at, that there are so few fresh eggs for the qualities here ascribed to it, our dwellers on table, or that the sugar, coffee, tea, etc., have the prairies of Kansas have only to reach to be paid for in money. The best thing to forth and gather it in, for the sunflowers If you leave the cane in piles on the ground, do, under such circumstances, is to fatten and dispose of them either at table, or in market out protection. for what they will bring and supply their places with better sorts.

In summer, common fowls, if they have a fair showing, yield a fair number of eggs, but has been awarded it in this country. The nothing like the quantity of some of the sunflower has long been extensively grown in modern breeds. A case in point is furnished parts of Russia for its oil, and German farmers in our own experience during the present season. A clutch of light Brahmas was hatched in July, 1878, and the only pullet that survived the inroads of human and feline marau ders commenced to lay in April last, and kept it up every day, without intermission the oil is made into oil-cake for feeding cattle until she was killed a few weeks ago, except from two to four days that she became broody between each litter from twelve to sixteen eggs. The eggs were of large size. It might reasonably be supposed that such an indust trious and inveterate layer would not lay on fifty bushels of seed, after the oil has been ex flesh, but it was found upon dressing this pressed, made into cakes, will produce 1500 fowl for the table that (as the phrase goes)she was as fat as butter, and her food and that of alkali, will yield ten per cent. of potash. An the few others kept was the refuse from the English cattle feeder dries the leaves of the table, and occasionally a little refuse grain or screenings. This is hardly an exceptional case. Most of the improved breeds are great cows when mixed with bran. This same layers, and by the right management in having chicks hatched at the right time so that sunflower for the purpose of feeding his stock. they will commence laying; in the fall, fresh eggs may be had all winter, when they are a seed for fattening cattle. Sheep, pigs, pig. the herd is from three hundred to a thousand.

While the fall fairs are going on, those feed the calves well. If a calf gets poor, it who keep fowls and desire to obtain good other. It increases the quantity of eggs from when he goes into market. It often occurs sees, you can hardly fail to find what will growing animal, will make a difference of hardly anything on the farm that pays better from fifty-one to sixty per cent. of the former 200 pounds in the weight of the animal when than good poultry when it is properly cared to forty and fifty-nine of the latter, and the Thus the steer that has been neglected in consequence to refer to it frequently -- West- about eighteen per cent. of oil may be obtain-

THE MUTTOV TRADE

World. By the aid of science their transportation across the Atlantic can be made both rapid and in good condition. While immense Another important feature of the industry flocks of common sheep exist both in the of this party of Kansas is the sheep business. United States and in South America, it should

months past sheep growers have been seeking to try the export of immense quantities of

aware that there is some objection to sheep Oa leaving Marseilles for South America culture on a cattle range, but the prejudices the carcasses of twenty sheep and two oxen of the past are fast being obliterated. There were placed in the cold chambers of the Paracan be no unlimited privileges of one industry guay, and sealed with the seal of the consuto the exclusion of another. The expansive of the Argentine Republic. Advices recently country affords room for every industry. The received from Buenos Ayres state that this bleating lamb and the lowing kine can ex- meat had arrived in perfectly good condition. tend sympathies on the extensive range of Several hundred guests had eaten of it at a banquet given in the town, and the opinion plant. At this distance the number of plants The prices of sheep and wool are low. It had been unanimously expressed that the is difficult to ascertain the correct prices, meat was as good and palatable as when first which have no particular standard. But the killed. Neither the nutritive qualities nor significant compared to the culture in other prolonged exposure to cold. Since then the sections. Of course the investment is profit- Paraguay has left Buenos Ayres and Monteable, hence the pursuit of sheep raising - video for Havre with a cargo of 10 300 dead tity of seed may be taken at fifty bushels sheep, for which it is confidently expected a ready market will be found On her next voyage the Paraguay is to bring home 50,000 It is opportune, just now, for those who sheep, and it is anticipated that more sheep

THE CATALPA. The Prairie Farmer says of this tree by the general public. Mr. Le Duc evidently sary care as to give them a fair chance to "There is no doubt of the value of the catalpa understands the underlying principles of his yield a profit to the owner. And here let us as a fast growing and lasting timber, where Bureau about as well as he comprehends the say that no matter what business a man may hardy, and even the common catalpa C. bignofollow, if success is expected, he must be nioides is hardy as far north as the latitude of familiar with its requirements and give it St. Louis. When, therefore, we say the catnecessary attention. Raising poultry is no alpa came to be talked about as hardy we exception to this rule. It is hardly to be were somewhat skeptical that there might be ruled in the markets for the general run of doubted that most farmer's wives, difficulties in the way, and we feared that the who keep poultry, neglect their fowls, and variety C. b. speciosa, named and described by hence lose a handsome net profit on them; for Dr. Warder twenty years ago, might not be none of the improved breeds or judicious cros- found hardy. Later investigation would seem ses, will fail to pay it properly cared for. We to have proved that the variety is not only doubt if there is anything on the farm that hardy, but that it also comes true from seed. hens well chosen and well kept. But gener-riety, grows upright, does not kill back like green, as the products will be weak and apt more holding because it is tougher and pays better, considering the outlay, than a few It flowers decidedly earlier than the other vaally the smaller stock on the farm is over- the tender variety, stands tramping about its to foment and will not keep so well, neither rougher than a bright shoe. looked, in taking care of the larger kinds- roots, and from the evidence we have been borne in mind that it is the small things that planting in new countries where quick that case have a bitter taste. When the seed sown in this country this year as was sown

grow like the wild grass of the country, with-

The great variety of valuable properties belonging to the sunflower, especially to its seed, entitles it to far greater attention than have lately taken up the cultivation on an extended scale. The plant grows readily in most climates. From the stalks of the plant the Russians manufacture a valuable potash, and the residue of the seed after extracting while the leaves form part of the compost heap for manuring the soil. European farmers state that no plant produces such fine honey and wax, and when the flower is in blossom bees abound on it. The refuse of peunds, while the stalks, when burnt for sunflower, burns them to powder, claiming the latter makes excellent fodder for milch farmer has, for many years, cultivated the It is claimed that the seed is equal to lin-

eons, rabbits, poultry of all sorts will fatten rapidly upon it, and prefer the seed to any thousands of tone, and worship it. There can be no doubt that many of their silk goods have a large portion of sunflower fibre in them. The oil makes most beautiful soap, particularly softening to the hands and face. The seed varies in relation of husk to kernel eight per cent. On the average, however, some experiments gave the produce per acre of seed at about 1800 pounds, the oil per acre cake eighty per cent. Next to poppyseed oil sunflower oil burns the longest of any in equal quantities. The seeds vary in color, be ing either white, gray, striped or black.

From sunflower seeds is expressed a palata ble, clear and flavorless oil, the demand for destroying the pasturage of cattle ranches for which in Russia is very great. It is exported a year or two sfter they have made a pastur-The presence of a number of flocks of sheep be remembered that a remunerative demend from St. Petersburg at about fifty-two dollars per gross ton, and is said to be extensively adulterating olive, or salad oil. A considerlocations for sheep ranches in the southern cheap mutton. In July last, a French sailing able quantity is grown in Russia for oil pressing; the plant being largely cultivated in the plains of the Pan Handle the present sea-Kiels, and Podalia, also eastward on the black soil lands, the stalks being used for fuel In ped from Dodge City. In conversation with an apparatus through which methylated ether thirty oil presses. The production of seed in for all who will be here for two or three years. that in August last a steamer, the Paragusy, was nearly 40,000,000 pounds. It is not the seed Sheep raising in Kansas has proved a valu- fitted out at Marseilles for a similar expedi- only that is valuable, the stalk is also useful, a year or two when they will be virtually able venture. With the settlement and detion. Instead of methylated ether, however, since by treating it exactly like flax, it will killed off and out of the way of the cattle on velopment of Western Kaneas this branch of ammonia was used, as it was found that by produce a fibre as fine as silk and in large the range.— Dodge City Times. stock raising will be found profitable here. employing this latter the temperature could quantities. The stalk may be utilized in Time is fast developing the important resour- be lowered to more than 20° below freezing paper making, thus displacing rags to a cer-

Sunflowers will grow in any corner that may be vacant, and give all farms a most agreeable garden-like appearance. English cultivators give four to five pounds of seed as the requirement for an acre. The seed should be drilled into the ground; the distance from row to row eighteen inches plants to be thinn dout to thirty inches from plant to would be about 11,000 per acre at eighteen inches between plants 25,000 per acre, and at twelve inches from plant to plant 32,000. The produce varies considerably, according to the state of the soil, the climate and the cultivation employed but the average quanper acre, and the yield of oil at a gallon per bushel. Every single plant will produce 1000 or more seeds, the main head generally yielding 800 to 1000 seeds, while there are usually four collaterals that give fifty to sixty seeds each. The quantity of seed is much increased by dwarfing the plants; the best manure is said to be old mortar broken up fine. The plants need to be kept free from weeds. They for exposure to the sun, as under such circumstances they become larger and more fully stored with seed. .

EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE WITH

SORGHUM. Having cultivated and cared for the crop it will soon be time to harvest the same. And right here is where the greatest cause of failwill be dark and not pleasant to the taste. Avoid the other extreme of harvesting too low the cane to sucker, as the syrup will in

striking down the stock. The dry blades We are indebted to the American Cultiva- near the ground may be stripped by hand as be set up on end under cover, and kept dry until you have time to haul it to the factory. put some thing under it so the air can circulate, and be sure not to cover with anything that will prevent a free circulation of air, or the cane will mould and the ayrap will taste musty.

If the above instructions are followed, and the manufacturer understands his business you will have a good quality of syrup .-Larned Press

THE BUFFALO.

The buffalo is becoming extinct. The advancing civilization is driving the noted scraggy animal from the plains. While small herds roam in Western Texas, Kansas, eastern New Mexico and Colorado, the region further north is the track they follow. Hundreds of men are yet employed upon the vats plains of western Texas who make their business shooting buffalo for their hides. When dry they are ready for market and are hauled to the nearest railroad station to be shipped to the tanneries. Vast trains of wagons loaded with their hides traverse every thoroughfare toward the railroad and return with provisions for the hunters.

Buffalo usually go in herds varying in number from a few stragglers to thousand in the some herd. Occasionally fifty thousand are seen together, yet the most frequent size of They roam over the plains and travel northward in spring and summer and southward in autumn and winter.

For a number of years past buffalo hunting has been a trade which has proven very profitable to those engaged in it, but now it is not so profitable as the buffalo are too scarcethat is, they go in too small herds to be easily hunted. Hence the bunting as heretofore for the hides alone has about ceased. The cost of preserving the meat at this season of the year is much more than during the colweather, hence this branch of the business has played no important part in the staughter of these immense herds. It is estimated that the meat which has gone to waste on the plains during any winter of the past five years would have furnished an abundance of being slightly over fifteen per cent, and the meat for the poor of the entire nation who depend upon charity for food.

A legislative measure to prevent the slaughter of the buffalo was sternly opposed by nearly all the cattle men on the frontier, who claim that the buffalo retard civilization by

It is uncertain what effect the bill will have. used, like cotton-seed oil, after purifying, for if passed, yet it is quite certain that the buffalo hunting is at its close, unless the buff-lo are more plentiful than they have been on

At present there are buffalo in the Pan buffalo continue it will be at the furthest but

DISPENSING WITH SHOES.

The Boston Journal copies from the London Times the experience of a correspondent of that paper, who says:

"I have owned over 200 animal; at one ime, dedicated to all manner of purposes, draught, saddle and pack, and not one of them shod. Some will say that they worked over grass or sand. They did not, but over the roughest roads imaginable, in places excessively hard, and in others disagreeably soft and heavy. He gives his experience in Brazil, where pack horses, without being shod, travel journeys of over eight hundred miles. Unshod horses are also used in Brazilian cities, without slipding on the pavement. Of course, says the writer, if an owner were to pull off his horse's shoes, and at once ride him a long distance, he would find his horse go tender on all his feet; but were he to use him gently for a fortnight, and gradually let him feel his feet, keeping the edges of his hoof slightly rounded off with a rasp to prevent the raveling up of edges of a hoof, for should have sufficient interval between them the first time since colthood brought naked to the ground, he would be agreeably surprised. Occasionally paring will always be needed, but the frog should never be cut. The writer anticipates an objection which will occur to many readers: 'Some one will be likely to say that draught horses have to dig their toes into the ground to start a load. Of course they have when ure occurs. If the cane is too ripe the syrup they are shod. But the unshod horse starts with the flat of his foot, which affords him a much larger and more holding surface-

Not more than half as much wheat will be

RICULTURE.

The report of this Board for the months of May, June, July and August just issued, contains a large amount of valuable information about Kansas and its rapidly increasing population, wealth and importance as a state. Secretary Grey, after giving a list of correspondents from the various counties of the state, follows with a tabular statement showing the comparative condition of grain and farm animals; the diseases among the farm animals during these four months; the increase in population, and in the grain, roots, grass and other products of the state. DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS.

Some disease is noted among horses in different localities of the state, with a number of losses but no prevailing epidemic appears to have existed. In a few of the counties some cases of black-leg are reported among calves. The condition of sheep has been good, Parsons county alone reporting some cases of

scab. Cholera to a limited extent is reported among hogs in some parts of the state, the average condition throughout the state being above the standard.

POPULATION.

The assessors report that on March 1st. last. the population of the state numbered 708,497, with an estimated increase since that time which will reach at the present period 800,000.

A tabular statement of the population by counties is given which shows an increase in every county except Neosho, which shows a very slight decrease.

The Secretary declines making a statement of the crop return till the figures are all in. and contents himself with a detailed statement of the acreage.

In 1866, Kansas ranked twenty-fourth among the States, in its wheat product, having 1,583,998 bushels, or one and seven-tenths per cent. of the 151,999,906 bushels comprising the thirteenth, and Shawnee the sixteenth. the total product of the country. Ten years later, as shown by the report of the National Department of Agriculture for 1876, Kaneas ranked eighth among the wheat producing States, her 16,510,000 bushels constituting five and seven-tenth per cent of the entire crop of the country-289,356,500 bushels. The Secretary says of the increase in Kansas during the past year:

"An increase in a single year, in a state comparatively as new as Kansas, of six hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and eighteen acres of wheat, is without a parallel in the history of states; and if our people do point with pride to the past as indicative of what the near future is destined to bring forth, none can gaineay the fact of the soundest and best of foundations whereupon to base

prediction." The area in winter wheat, the present year, aggregated 1,297,555 acres, and of spring wheat 433,257 acres -- a total of 1,730,812 acres. From the returns received the Secretary

thinks it safe to place the wheat crop of the state above thirty millions of bushels and the corn crop at one hundred millions.

Mr. Werst, a grain dealer of Chicago, has compiled a table of the price of wheat at several periods during ten years and finds that area in 1877 was 310,226 acres; in 1878 it was the price of wheat is always highest in May 444,191. One county, Sedgwick, had over 22,and lowest about November. A study of this 000 acres in this grain; two others, McPhertable might prove instructive as well profitable to farmers, especially to large wheat pro-

WINTER WHEAT.

The winter wheat belt, that is the ten counties having upwards of 40,000 acres in winter wheat, lies mainly in the southwest, commencing at the northern and eastern border of Dickinson, thence to Saline, and crossing through McPherson, spreads both east and west, embracing Rano, Harvey. Butler, Sedgwick, Sumner, Cowley, and skipping Chautauqua, ends with Montgomery. With the single exception of the latter-named county, the main belt is embraced in counties that adjoin, and one could readily ride over the en- this year over last. tire area without leaving its confines."

SPRING WHEAT.

The increase in acreage of spring wheat this year over last was actually more than the entire acreage last year, the ratio of gain being one hundred and nine per cent, and there were seven acres in 1878 to every one in 1872.

The spring-wheat belt, that is the seven counties having upwards of 20,000 acres, lies in one compact body in the northwest, five of the counties-Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell and Smith-being upon the extreme northern border, and the other two-Cloud and Mitchell-adjoining.

RYE

In common with winter wheat, rye shows an increased acreage, though not large. In the aggregate the increase equals six and a half per cent

The main rye belt of the state, the six counties having to exceed 5,000 acres, with a single exception lie in a bunch in the north and northwest, the exception, Brown, being but a single county (Nemaha) away from the others. In rank Washington is first, the others following in order, to wit: Clay, Republic, Jewell, Marshall and Brown. Cloud lacks but 48 acres of the quota for the first belt, and principal crops, and the total cultivated area Phillips 859.

over 3,000 and less than 5,000 acres, is confin- Land not under cultivation 45,504,792 acres. ed to seven counties-Cloud, Phillips, Pottaley—their rank in aggregate of acreage being 564 mules, 286.241, milch cowe, 586,002 other road transportation will afford the means for as placed. The third belt-2,000 to 3,000 cattle,243,760 sheep, and 1,195,044 hogs. The visiting the city at moderate cost.-N. E. acres-includes eight counties, running in increase in the number of horses during the Farmer.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AG- rank as follows: Smith, Nemaha, Ottawa Jackson, Doniphan, Rice, Lyon and Ostorne. The aggregate acreage of the counties in the second belt was 26,777 in 1879 to 25,076 in 1877, and the aggregate acreage of the counties in the third belt 19,995 in 1878 to 18,494 in 1877.

the Union in aggregate of rye product, there being but two states-Nebraska and Louisiana-producing less. In 1876 Kansas was the first state in aggregate of rye product, having upwards of one-sixth the entire rye product of the United States.

CORN.

The unprecedented increase in wheat acreage led to a decrease in corn acreage, not so great, however, as was at first estimated, there being 2,405,482 acres in 1878 to 2,563,112 in 1877, a decrease of 157,630 acres. What was thus lost in acreage will probably be made up in aggregate of product, which last year was about one hundred and three and a half million bushels.

The main corn belt of the state, that is the sixteen counties having upwards of 50,000 acres in corn, lies almost entirely upon the eastern borders of the state, the bulk in the southeastern counties and thence extending throughout the eastern border counties to Doniphan and Brown in the extreme northeast. The only two counties in the southwest are Sedgwick and Butler, the one the thirteenth and the other sixteenth in rank among the sixteen. Miami in the east is the first, Brown in the northeast the second, Cherokee in the extreme southeast the third, Neosho and Labette on either side of Cherokee are fourth and fifth respectively, Johnson, Bourbon and Linn, all upon the eastern border tier, are sixth, seventh and eighth, Jefferson just back of Leavenworth is the ninth, and Montgomery in the south the tenth, Crawford on the eastern border is eleventh, Franklin back of Miami the twelfth, Doniphan in the northeast

The second belt, taking in counties having an acreage exceeding 40,000 and less than 50, 000, is also largely confined to the eastern and central portions of the state, the notable exceptions being Jewell in the northwest and ment of agricultural resources. Sumner and Cowley in the southwest. In the twelve counties constituting the second belt, Wilson in the south ranks first, Douglas in the east second, Cowley in the south west third, Osage, central, fourth, Leavenworth, east, fifth, Allen, southeast, sixth, Jackson and Pottawatomie in the northeast seventh and eighth respectively, Sumner, southwest, ninth, Jewell, northwest, tenth, Atchison, northeast, eleventh, and Lyon, central, twelfth. These counties have an aggregate acreage of 536,829.

In the matter of barley, Kansas ranked fourth among the states in 1876, only California. New York, Iowa and Illinois leading her. The main barley belt of the state is composed of the following counties, Brown, Republic, Cloud, Marion, McPherson and Pawn ee. OATS.

The increase in the area planted in oats this year, over last, is over 30 per cent. The son and Cherokee, had over 15,000 acres; nine counties, Labette, Reno, Harvey, Jonnson, Crawford, Sumner, Bourbon, Butler and Brown, had over 10,000 acres; and twelve from 8,000 to 10,000, viz, Linn, Pottawatomie, Dickinson, Montgomery, Atchison, Jefferson, Marshall, Neosho, Douglas, Lyon, Nemala, Leavenworth, Marion, Washington, Cowley, Doniphan and Saline, ranking in the order

In 1866, Kansas was twenty-eighth among the states in the aggregate of oat product. In 1876 she was ninth. Every county in the state, except three, Atchison, Johnson and Morris, shows an increase in the area in oats

The report shows that a considerable area is devoted to buck wheat, potatoes, sorghum, castor beans, flax, hemp, tobacco, etc. BROOM-CORN.

The area in broom-corn this year was 20, 220 acres; last year, 21,147 acres. Kansas broom-corn ranks, in quality, above any other in the market, and ought to be more extensively cultivated.

prairie meadow, under tence, this year 667,- marshes. 503 acres; last year, 503,612 acres. Area in timothy pasture this year, 8 820 acres; last year, 4,202 acres. In clover pasture, this year, 3,370 acres, last year, 1,445 acres, In blue grass pasture, this year, 28,876 acres; last year, 21,299 acres. In prairie pasture, under fence,

MAP OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

showing in colors the relative acreage of the as compared with the acreage of the entire The second belt, embracing counties with state. Land under cultivation 6,538,728 acres.

There are in the state 274,450 horses, 40,

past year is over 88,000, or nearly 12 per cent.; of mules nearly 8,000, or 191/2 per cent., of milch cows, 94,599, or 81/2 per cent.; of other cattle, 66,656, or 111/2 per cent.; of sheep, over 38,000, or 1516 per cent.; and of hogs 490,182, or 691/2 per cent. These returns, it should be remembered, are only to March 1st, In 1866 Kansas was the thirtieth state in and the numbers have since been greatly augmented.

SCHOOL LANDS. The state now holds about 3,000,000 acres of land that belong to the State University, Agricultural College, Normal School, and the common schools. These lands are mostly situated in the older portions of the state, and are offered at from \$3.50 to \$6.00 per acre, on long time and at moderate rates of interest. The title comes directly from the state. The unsold Agricultural College lands aggregate 31,386 acres; the Normal School lands, 28,220 acres; and the common school lands—the sixteenth and thirty-sixth section in each township-2,000,000 acres.

Of government lands in the state there are about 2,000,000 acres; and of railroad lands un sold about 5,000,000 acres.

Zatrons of Ausbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. - Master: Wm. Sims, Topeks, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia.

THE FARMERS' CLUBS FAIR. The experiment of an Agricultural Exhibition, by the Farmers' Clubs, Granges, Agricultural Societies and towns, is soon to be tried for the first time in Massachusetts, upon an entirely new plan.

* Agricultural exhibitions have been run in well-worn ruts for a long while. They have accomplished a great amount of good, but as we all know, the latter exhibition managed too frequently by fancy stock dealers and horse jockeys, or aspiring polititions, have lost much of their hold on the hearts of the practical farmers. It is time that a new departure be taken. At the coming fair the attempt will be made to show principles as well as products, and stimulate a greater develop-

The expenditures for enclosing the exhibition, as for everything in connection with it, will be made as small as practicable, and the fees for admission brought within reach of all. No money will be paid out in premiums, but the funds accruing from the exhibition will be expended in paying for agricultural leca tures during the coming winter, to be given in the several towns entitled to them, from having been awarded premiums at the fair. * * * * * *

Among the miner attractions promised for entertainment and instruction are collections of birds injurious or beneficial to vegetation; tables showing the relative values of different articles of food for man and animals; the variations in temperature and rainfall in New England; grasses, both growing and cured; wool and cotton; and forest trees specimens, in addition to the usual products of the field, the orchard and the garden.

On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 15, a special butter exhibition is announced, where every contributor will have an opportunity to test each lot exhibited, after which Prof. L. B. Arnold is expected to deliver a lecture on the ifferent samples afforded.

On the 16th, a similar exhibit of cheese will be made under the same regulations as for butter. On Tuesday morning, October 15, there will be a practical trial of churns, each exhibitor being furnished with cream free of charge, and of a uniform character. There will also be furnished to each exhibitor milksetting pans or cans of milk for a practical trial on Monday, October 14th, the cream to be churned on the following Wednesday, under the direction and control of the diary committee. October 18th there will be a trial of

corn shellers. The entertainments proposed are of a novel character, and more appropriate to a farmers' fair than the bag or the tub races that have been so common of late.

Lunches will be furnished from the kitchen department, of cake, pie, or sandwiches. FOR SALE NEAR ELLIS, KANSAS, with tea, coffee or milk, for ten cents. The admission fee is placed at 25 cents for adults, and on the line of the K. P. Railroad. Young Texas 15 cents for children and a ticket admitting one person five times, can be obtained for a

Every Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., Threshwas 144,081 acres; in 1877 it was 164,529 acres. of two men. Applicants must be endorsed by The area in timothy this year was 40,121 their Clubs, Granges, Societies or towns. acres; last year, 25,212 acres. In clover this The award for the best work will be ten dolyear, 12,429 acres; last year, 9,796 acres. In lars. Rye used will be from the Marshfield

· Every Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., a Husking Party will be given,-six entries of two men each; terms the same award, \$500.

Musical entertainments will be given by the Germania, Cadet and ether bands, and vocal concerts are expected daily. There are also this year, 704,421 acres; last year, 553,657 to be exhibitions of view from the stereopticon every evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, the subjects being domestic animals of the various An important map accompanies the report breeds, insects injurious or beneficial to the farmer, and landscape views, many of which were made expressly for the fair.

It will be seen that the exhibition is panned upon an entirely new pattern and has none of the old ruts to guide it. It is centrally located, will occur during the exhibition of the Mechanics' Association, and while cheap rail-

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

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

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

of both sexes. A very handsome yearling JERSEY BULL for sale—price \$50. Address, E. M. SHELTON, Sup't Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS,

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

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

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

To Stock Raisers.

The Devon is the hardiest and most beautiful bread of Cattle known. As work Cattle and Milkers they rank high. They produce as good and cheaper beef than any other breed. A few choice animals for sale by F. L. ROSS, Avon, Ills.

Send for Catalogue.

Devon Cattle

C. C. MONLEY, Madison, Greenwood County, Kansas, breeder of Devon Cattle and Poland-China Hoge, has young stock for sale. Will exhibit at Lyon and Greenwood County Fairs.

WALTER M. MORGAN, RREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE, AND COTSWOLD SHEEP

Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Irving, Marshall County, Kansas.

IMPORTANT

Sheep Farmers

Semple's Cciebrated Sheep Dipple g and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS SEMPLE, 977 P. rtland Avenue, Louis-

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RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1.



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

STOCK CATTLE

cows and steers, three to five years old. These have all been held over one year in Kansas. Also a small lot of haif breed yearlings, two years old and cows that were raised in Kansas. Also a small lot of thorough-bred Kentucky raised, one and two year-old The area in millet and Hungarian for 1878 ing Machines will be given,—six entries, each bulls. Enquire of W. P. Philips, near Ellis, Kansas;

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Breeders' Directory.

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of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd
weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and helters for sale
Correspondence Solicited.

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

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

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

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

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

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A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

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

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DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE. Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corner seventh and Fillmore streets, Topeka, Kansas.



I am now offering a choice lot of No. 1 English Berkshire Pigs,

recorded Smithereen and Lord Liverpool Stock, at reasonable figures. Also pure White Leghorn Chickens. Everything warranted first-class, and snipped. B. H. CROMWELL, Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

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

> SHORT-HORN CATTLE. ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood.



KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.



The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Hansas.

THE LESSON OF HALF A CENTURY.

Excitement is now running at fever heat throughout the country, on the subject of "hard times." and every stump and platform has some quack doctor offering his nostrum s to the dear people as a sovereign cure for the hard times. They will serve to keep up the excitement till after the elections, when the doctors will get down from the stumps and the people will scratch their heads, probably in valu, to find a single definite idea they have people have. They lie like Satan, in as much gathered from all the noise.

The change in our social and business rela- perform. tions is not the growth of a year, or even of a few years, but of half a century. Steam and electricity have been more potent in bringing about this great change in the order of things than all other causes combined, for they are the Big Blue and Wild Cat creeks, or rivers, the inciting or primary causes of the marvels as the fancy of the tourist may elect to desigous revolution which has been quietly but rapidly developing, by displacing the old and struck with the superiority of the country as instituting the new in every department of a grazing ground. Long ranges of hills covlife. Nothing has escaped the hand of this ered with luxuriant grasses, with sheltering mighty change.

When Henry Clay's American system, or protective tariff, began to stimulate manufac. turing in this country, the farmers began to experience a change. The manufacturing es- create small herds of cattle. In some intablishments which speedily arose on every stream, and later at more eligible points, hundred. operated by steam, bid higher for labor than the farmers had been paying, and higher than they could afford to pay. This speedily created a scarcity of labor on the farms, and when lings, fine grade stock. These gentlemen once the families of employes had tasted the started their herd about two years ago, by pleasures of social life and ease on the factory banks, they forever foreswore returning to yearlings. A few days ago they made their farm life. This soon created hardships before first sale of a hundred head of two-year olds unknown in the farmer's household as well as for \$3000, netting 25 to 30 per cent profit on in the field. The farmer's wife was compelled, for lack of proper help, to assume burthens which were grievous to bear; while factory banks became the training schools of a class of wages the head of the family was able to

Railroad facilities made the immense growth of cities and towns possible, which, without these modern improvements in inland travel and transportation, would not have taken place The country emigrated to the town, where money was plenty and wages high. The brightest boys of the farm deserted it for the city. The country cousin and the city belle exchanged visits, and soon the rustic country denizens were captivated by the glitter of city life and times. The extravagance and dress and manners of the city soon took possession of the simple country folk, and pastoral life lost all its poetry for the dwellers among the green hills.

This state of affairs continued to steadily increase up to the breaking out of the rebellion, at which time it told severely on the farming interest and on farm life. The business of the country had lost its balance, the cities growing in numbers, wealth, influence, and, alas! immorality too; while the farming interest had a hard struggle to keep its footing; the increase in the latter being scarcely appreciable, while that of other branches of business was very rapid. The first shock of has sent us a sample of a new seedling waste of war.

materially to make our progress tedious and present promise. painful.

wrought by the power of steam and electric. ity was culminating, and soon must have reached a point of stagnation and convulsion. ing. The country has been deserted by the labor which should have been retained to develop it, while the cities have been overrun and crowded by a class of labor which found little to do, and which having no education to rows. fit it for country life, could not be made available immediately in this new and strange field. This idle uneducated labor is now spreading over the country in the shape of tramps. In plain terms, the overstocked labor market of the cities has developed a new industry in the United States. This new industry is professional beggary. For the tramp is a beggar or a thief, per force or inclination.

Our present unbalanced condition of society and business is a result of fifty years steady growth, and not wholly of the war and the changes which it wrought. War ag- ness of the gums and of the skin at the brisket, gravated the disease undoubtedly, but it was only an interruption in the steady stream, which momentarily diverted its course. The of feet. primary causes reach far back into our history. The tramp is the natural and inevitable result of the convulsion which we have attempted to describe, as the mountain chains oss of balance will slowly adjust itself as all have died of the disease.

overstock of labor which has collected into the cities will be diffused through the country, and by degrees learn the business of agriculture; but the disease in our body politic and society will not be cured by the prescriptions which the many stump doctors and quacks are fulminating to the people. Neither will the country go to the dogs if their medicine is not taken, as they threaten.

These demagogues who, when they can get the ear of a crowd, mount a stand and tell them that millions of laboring men are in rage, and starving, and that the government is the prime cause of it all, and if their advice be taken a speedy end shall be put to this state of affairs, are the very worst enemies the as they promise what they have no power to

THE WILD CAT AND THE BLUE.

We took a run up to Manhattan last week and a drive over the rolling prairies that skirt nate those streams. We were very forcibly vales between, where never-failing springs gush out and flow in sparkling streams, affording the purest of living water for stock. The farmers nearly all are endeavoring to stances one farmer has as many as one or two

Mr. Bill who owns a small farm 4 miles west of Manhattan, with his son-in-law, Mr. C. Burnham have about 150 calves and yearbuying up and raising a stock of calves and the investment and cost of feed. They propose pursuing the same policy in future. They have purchased a fine short-horn bull which is a beauty, and received the second prize at Short-horn.

On the Wild Cat a cheese factory has been sas cheese.

al College situated at Manhattan affords supetide of immigration proves it. rior advantages to the farmers in that vicinity to obtain improved stock to breed from, the college having some very fine animals on its farm.

This country is high and rolling, with thouto convert it into wealth for the farmers.

A NEW SEEDLING GRAPE.

Mr. T. S. Hubbard, of Fredonia, New York, war paralyzed for a time everything; all trade grape, which is named the Prentiss grape. was at a stand-still in '61. But the govern- This new candidate for favor is a white grape ment entered the market as a purchaser of originated by J. W. Prentiss, of Pultney, every kind of manufactured material and pros New York. It is said to be healthy, hardy. duce, business suddenly revived, and for four early, ripening with the Concord. The clusyears the creative power of the north was tax- ter, which was sent for our inspection, was ed to its utmost to supply material for the very compact, the grapes firm and sweet with a rather musky flavor. The grape appeared, This seemed to be prosperity, but it was in every respect, to be a very superior variety. not. The government went in debt to pay Mr. Prentiss has grown the grapes and sold for it all; and the people constituting the them in the New York market for eighteen government were all the time assuming that cents wholesale. It is his intention to introdebt, which is now being paid by the slow duce the grape in about two years. We preprocess of industry, and that load helps very dict for it great popularity, if it sustains its

But had no war ensued, the course of events A yield of eighty-four bushels of wheat to the acre has been reported in England. The wheat was cultivated like corn, with a hoe. The seed was planted in drills one foot apart The cities and towns had so greatly outgrown and four inches apart in the rows. The the country, that a large per cent. of idle spaces between the drills were carefully cultihands and hungry stomachs was accumulat- vated until the plants had attained sufficient to get all of over corn ground fall plowed for growth to interfere with the work. Another inches apart, and four inches apart in the

> offered by the Agricultural Society for except tional merit, while the United States agricultural display in the exhibition has been fair crop; will average 40 bushel to the acre. awarded a diploma of honor, and the United Barley fair, will average 30 bushels to the States educational exhibit a gold medal.

In purchasing sheep, it is judicious to sebest symptoms of a healthy condition are redwhiteness and evenness of the teeth, firmness of the wool, sweetness of breath and coolness

Black leg is reported to be raging to an alarming extent among cattle in the Loup wheat crop was good, averaging for the county are of the volcanic eruption of the earth. This river region, Nebraska, where great numbers about 20 bushels per acre, which is a large

and Figures for the Farm.

From Leavenworth County. Sept. 25th.-Out of something over 1,100 head of hogs that have died in this section in the past twenty months, there is not a case that could by any stretch of the imagination be called cholera. The term misleads everybody. Even my old-time friend and corress pondent, Judge Hanway, ascribes it to "low bottom lands." If anything, it is a disease of the high prairie that has killed our hogs, although sometimes appearing in the bottoms. The disease that has killed most of our hogs is caused by a fine worm that gets in the bronchial tubes and produces a bronchopneumonia, or inflammation of the bronchial tubes and adjacent tissue. This is what your government commissioner wants to look after.

From Wabaunsee County, Kausas. Sept. 22.-The late rains render prairie pastures in excellent condition for stock, all kinds of which are looking uncommonly well. Cows still continue a good flow of milk; steers are in good condition; sheep are fit for mutton; hay is about done; oats are a heavy crop, I learn unusually heavy; late potatoes are liable to be a failure; peaches have been so abunda ant that many hundreds of bushels have rotted on the ground; winter apples are a moderate crop; pears beyond an average; grapes about an average. A large acresge of wheat has been sown. With material for the best fair ever held in the county it was in many respects a failure. There was some good horses and cattle, and a fine display of fruit, but there was a general lack of interest on the part of the farmers to exhibit their products. Several farms have changed hands and there is some evidence of a revival of H. A. STILES. trade and enterprise.

From Coffey County.

Wheat here has gone from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, a few have reported a large yield, 35 to 4316 bushels to the acre. Wheat is worth 65 to 70c. per bushel. The oat crop is fair, 30 to 50 bushels to the acre, not as good as it was last year. Worth 15c. per bushel. idle, worthless girls, made so by the high the Manhattan fair last week. We saw some The potato crop (especially the late potatoes) very fine young stock on other farms in the are light; price 60 to 70c. per bushel. Corn neighborhood, nearly all showing high grade is a fair crop, early corn especially; the dry weather in August cut short late corn. Considerable corn will doubtless yield from 40 to operated for several years previous. This 72 bushels to the acre, worth 20cts. a bushel. season it is run in a limited way, manufactur. As we were favored with plenty of rain up ing at the rate of 3 cheeses a day, weighing to August, consequently grass is abundant. 35 pounds each. The Wild-cat cheese has a Farmers have taken advantage of the same local reputation for superiority among Kan- and put up plenty of hay. Cattle have done well during the season. Price, cows, \$20 to This country would make a superior graz- 30; steers, 2 years old, \$20 to 25; yearlings, \$15 ing ground for sheep, but there are very few to 17. With four good crops in succession, sheep kept by the farmers. The Agricultura Kansas is known and esteemed abroad; the

SAMUEL HODGES.

From Allen County.

Sept. 23 -Grain threshing is about all done giving a general average of-I think-about and are putting into market quite a good sands of acres of land lying out in grass, suf- 15 bushels. A much larger acreage is being many cattle, at what they consider good figficient to graze tens of thousands of cattle sown this fall than last. The Fultz variety ures for the times. Merchants are laying in and sheep, which now rots where it grows, or seems to be the favorite seed. Its yield, time heavier stocks in all lines than for several supplies fuel for prairie fires, for want of stock of ripening and general appearance are very seasons past, in anticipation of a good fall and similar to the Walker, and I wouldn't "flip a winter trade. The land dealers are the busicopper' for choice between the two. Odessa est people in town, notwithstanding the diswheat as a spring grain is a failure with farm. crimination made against us by the railroad ers in this locality. I have not seen it tried company in trying to induce all immigrationto as a fall grain.

Oat crop was generally good, average yield, they have lands for sale. would say, about 30 bushels.

Early corn is good, although most of it very weedy. Late corn is only about one-half | 75 students. a crop; cause, dry weather caught it. Late potatoes ditto.

The peach crop was simply immense, prices from 25 to 50 cents.

Apples are quite plenty although falling from the trees badly. Prices from 50 to 75 cents. Stock of all kinds plenty and prices rule quite low. Fat cows bringing only \$2.00 per cwt. Butter is selling for 10 at 121/2 cents. Cheese the same. Vacant land plenty GEO. A. BOWLUS. and cheap.

From Polk County, Iowa.

Sept. 23rd.—Not seeing anything in your valuable paper, the Kansas FARMER, from this part of the country, I send you a few items. It has been very dry there having been little rain since July, which causes fall plowing to be very hard. We generally aim the coming spring. The wheat crop is most experiment, resulting in a yield of sixty-nine all threshed and of very poor yield, from 7 to or the parties setting the thing up. bushels per acre, was planting in rows six 15 bushels per acre and in frior quality; brings from 40 to 65 cents a bushel. Corn a No. one crop almost dry enough for milling, and will getting their, wheat sowing finished. A conaverage, I should judge, 55 to 70 bushels to American Agricultural machinery in France the acre. The corn crop is over main crop has captured eight out of the eleven prizes in this part of Iowa; I have never known the corn crop to fail in this part of the state, and I have resided here for twenty years. Oats a acre. Potatoes very poor, will not be over one-third of a crop owing to the dry weather lect those that have been fed on soil inferior when they were maturing. Hay of good to that for which they are designed: and the quality and a large crop. Hogs, healthy and doing well. Cattle in good condition. I will close by saying the farmers as a general thing are prospering and happy.

DANIEL C. BISHARD

From Ellis County.

Sept. 23d .- Our town and county are both making good, substantial progress. Our yield. In one instance, near here, a fraction

patch of 15 acres, new breaking; the wheat the reason, we think, that so many farmers being harrowed in on the sod about the first of October, without plowing.

A mill-dam is now being built near here, and a first-class water mill is to follow.

The government land, proper, is mostly taken in our county, but the Dudymot case, and Secretary Schurz's decision on it, is creating some sensation, and many people who had not previously used their pre-emption right are now doing so on the railroad lands. The company are showing their weakness in various ways: They appointed new agents here to sell their lands, three or four months ago-boys from the office of the land commissioner at Salina. Business has been slim with them since the Dudymot case, and they have gone to work in a sly way, showing their lands to pre-emptors. This certainly shows business tact in the boys, but fearful weak- and Sheaf. ness in the company. They cannot control their long-tried but recently chosen agents. If pre-emptors are able to hold these lands. which really appears to be the case, our county can furnish cheap homes to many hundreds of people from the east, who can both do good for themselves and this country by accepting the advantages here offered.

From Neosho County.

The crops in this, and adjoining counties, so far as I have seen, are only fair; the wheat yielding from 12 to 15 bashels per acre, but firm, plump berry; the finest appearing fields before harvest yielding below the average Oats a very good crop, and the early planted corn is also a good crop, but late planting very short, owing to heavy rains in the early part of the season, followed by severe drought. The hot dry weather killed the early sown buckwheat, and late potatoes almost a failure There is not much wheat raised in this part of the country; the recent rains put the ground in good condition for seeding, and the grain is now coming up. Stock is in good condition and an abundance of hav secured

I have timothy growing, one plat sown in the fall when I sowed the wheat, the others sown in March or April on the growing wheat, both sowings succeeding well. Castor beans are a considerable crop in this locality, yieldfrom 4 to 8 bushels per acre.

Improved farms are worth \$8 to \$20 per acre, wild land \$4 to \$8, owing to location. We have convenient sized school districts, and a good house in nearly every district. Church privileges good. WM. HAINES.

AFFAIRS IN LVON COUNTY.

Quite a little time has elapsed since any report of the doings of Lyon county folks has found its way into the FARMER. We are jogging along in the same old way as heretofore. Business in Emporia is little different in volume from that of the same time last year, as but little grain is bought for ships ment, the most that finds its way to market being used by our millers.

The cattle men are in pretty good spirits go on to Kinsley and the other points where growing interest of the west, which he han-

The Normal school has opened up its tall term with about the usual attendance, 70 to

of work on the railroad between this place Speculation is rife as to which road it is they | will still attend. are building. One set of advertisements circulated about Emporia, call for men and teams to work on the "Kansas City, Emporia been good and the entries very fair. what & Southwestern R. R., 35 miles south of here. hogs and cattle were on the grounds were The calls for laborers and teams circulated about Burlington, by the same set of con- the Hall the display was excellant, and the tractors, represent themselves as grading the 'Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fe R. R." at the same place. Now as it is proposed, so we are told, to make it a standard guage instead of narrow or 3-foot guage, as at first needle work, flowers, embroidery, etc. The proposed, and as the work is being done south of the point where the Burlington road and, and taking the general exhibit we think joins with the Emporia road, we are at a great | the fair of this year will average with former loss to know just who is the most likely to be exhibitions. The officers of the association, benefitted by the road, Emporia, Burlington,

The fine rains of the 7th and 19th insts., have been of great benefit to the farmers in and leave something in the Treasury .- Bullesiderable increase in acreage is sown this

The Lyon County Agricultural Society. holds its seventh annual exhibition beginning Oct. 1st, and lasting four days. The officers are making strong efforts to make it a success and to that end have offered large purses in the speed ring, which they hope will draw a arge attendance.

some opposition amongst the farmers on ac-We hope it may prove a success, however.

HORTICOLA.

disturbances in nature ultimately do. The Crop Notes, Observations, Facts over 32 bushels per acre was realized from a the fair this year was not so large as last, for were busy putting in their wheat. The directors, however, are well satisfied that, in many things, the fair was a success. The horticultural exhibit was the nicest we have seen in the county, but the agricultural was not up to last year. Floral Hall was not near so full as last year, as the ladles did not come out and make it so The directors are entitled to a great deal of credit for doing the very best they could. The President, Secretary and Treasurer did the hard work, and all will feel grateful to them.

We think that in inaugurating the fair for next year, the directors should call into requisition the advice of a few ladies. They have a department, and their voice should be heard and advice asked in regard to its management. Let the ladies have a voice .- Sickle

"Kansas Farmer" Special Premiums .- At the Jefferson County Agricultural Fair, held at Oskaloosa, September 17th to 20th, the following persons were awarded the Kansas FAR-MER one year :

Mrs. M. M. Maxwell, for best roll of butter; James Main, best one-half bushel yellow corn: Newton Smith, best one-half bushel winter wheat; Mrs. J. F. True, bouquet flowers; Mrs. J. N. Hall, best home-made yeast bread: P. C. Vancleve, best one-fourth bushel castor beans; J. R. Estes, best one half bushel oats.

The following received the AMERICAN Young Folks !

Otis Jenkins, for best colt exhibited by boy under 15 years of age; Lizzie May, for best bouquet flowers, and Mary Huren, for best calico dress made by girl under 15 years of

Woodson County Pair.—The fourth annual fair of the Woodson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was in many respects superior to any that have preceded it, and yet there is great room for improvement. We are emphatically in favor of a speed-ring, and believe that no simple county or district fair can be much of a success, financially, with that feature omitted.

The display of cattle was really very fine, and in horses, sheep, swine, etc, the exhibition was fully up to the average.

The display of cereals, fruit and vegetables. was very meager, our farmers not by any means doing themselves credit in this respect. In Floral Hall, which was under the supervising care of Mrs. E. O. Watrous, evidently the right lady in the right place, our farmers'

wives and daughters made a very creditable display of specimens of their various handing work. The display in the ladies' and children's departments was good, much better than we expected to see, but might be made a great deal better if more would lend a help-

Hon. Louis Hanback, of Topeka, who came down to fill an appointment made by Hon. Thos. Ryan, (who was unavoidably prevented almost at the last moment, from being present.) delivered a very interesting address before the society on Wednesday, which was lietened to with profound attention throughout.

On Thursday Gen. D. E. Clapp, whom we are proud to claim as a farmer citizen of our county, addressed the society upon general ag ricultural topics, and after touching lightly upon the financial problem, finally took up the tariff question, and its relation to the wooldled in a masterly manner .- Pates Center

DONIPHAN COUNTY FAIR.

The first two days the attendance was light The great item of interest is the beginning on Thursday a large crowd present, and at this writing bids fair for a large attendance and Eureka, by a new company recently. Friday, and we have no doubt to-day people

The display of stock has been light, except horses. In this department the stock has very good and creditable to any country. In ladies especially deserve much credit for the interest they have taken; in the "line of preserved fruits. jellies etc. we never saw a finer collection. The same is true in relation to display of fruits was up to the usual standand all, so far as we know, have labored to make the fair of 1878 a success, and we trust the receipts will be sufficient to pay expenses

THE BROWN COUNTY FAIR.

Held at Hiawatha, Sept. 18th to 21st. The fair as a show of preducts and a place of amusement was a complete success, but owing to the heavy rain on Thursday and the wet condition of the grounds, the attendance was small until Saturday, when it reached about 3.500 persons. The receipts, therefore, are I have observed considerable apathy and not what was expected, by about one-half, amounting to \$1,015. The display made by count of the undue prominence given to the exhibitors was exceedingly fine. The cattle fast horse department. The lateness of the and hogs shown would have attracted admirseason and coolness of the weather will have ation anywhere in the world, and so would the effect of diminishing the show of floral the fruit and vegetables. Apples measuring and horticultural products, and if it should 151/2 inches in circumference, and other fruits prove stormy, many of the finer articles, in proportion, astonished the spectators. The which the ladies are depended on to contribute. races were close and exciting, not a disorderly act occurred; the only accident was the fall of one of the trapeze performers from his position about 25 feet above the ground, which Jefferson County Fair.—The attendance at stunned him, but did not injure him seriously. The Fairview band furnished excellent music, and the tournament riding was brile liant. We cannot particularize for want of space, this week, but we think all will agree that our fair was an unmistakable evidence of the fact that Brown county is making rapid strides in the progress of everything pertaining to the farm, the orchard and the home. -Hiawatha Dispatch.

The display at our county Fair was not so large as usual, but what was on exhibition was of a superior order .- Labette Co. Advance.

The Ottawa Journal gives an elaborate account of the Franklin County Fair, which was a very creditable exhibit. We quote the Journal's mention of stock:

"At the stalls in the west end of the Park. we found a large number of cattle, Jerseys, Short-Horns and other breeds; also some very fine horses, mules, etc.; a good number of hogs, large and small breeds; and a fine lot of poultry of various breeds."

The exhibit of fruit and vegetables was fine and in large quantity and variety. The local mechanics and dealers placed the best wares on exhibition and helped to inpart interest and attraction to the Fair.

A "Fine Art" department containing several handsome paintings added variety to the show, and the Journal says promises to be an important department in future Fairs. There was also a fine collection of needle work, embroidery, flower work, quilts, etc., from the deft fingers of the fair grangers, also preserves, pickles, etc., and much more which seemed to lend attraction to the exhibition and make it a success,

The managers of the Baxter Springs Fair aneak in the highest terms of the success of their late exhibition. The agricultural department was not so full this year as on former years but in the stock department the exhibit far surpassed any other year. The swine department seemed to receive the greatest attention from visitors, who viewed with delight the numerous specimens of the porcine family. The horses, cattle and sheep entries were not so large as on same other occasions, yet there was a good show in all of these departments. Notwithstanding the fact that a great deal of sickness prevails-espec ally among the farmers, there was a large attendance and the receipts at the gate were large. The association realized a sufficient sum to meet all demands with a surplus .-Galena (Cherokee Co) Miner.

The Winfield Courier pronounces the Fair a success. There was a display of fine stock. But little farm machinery was exhibited on the ground. The display of fruit was very fine but not large. There was considerable prize for "Spool Cotton especially adapted for "the trials of speed each use on Sewing Machines." Out of more than attention paid to the trials of speed eachday. On Saturday, the last day, there was a large concerns of people on the ground. All grand prizes, and, although all the great large concourse of people on the ground. All seemed to enjoy the occasion.

Neosho County Fair .- Notwithstanding the dry weather which rendered unfit for exhibition many of the farm products, and the busy condition of farm work last week, yet there was a fair variety and display, and the attendance reasonably good. Financially it was successful, and the officers of the society, who have worked zealously to place its affairs on ified at the success which has has attended their labors .- Chanute Times.

SEEDLING PEACHES .- Our exchanges have reported a number of excellent peaches, the product of seedlings, and we have been shown several excellent specimens of seedlings. The state of Kansas seems especially adopted to the development of new and superior varieties of the seed. From the Hiawatha Disa patch we clip the following :

Mr. Reibsomen brought us in half a bushel of seedling peaches, last week, that were equal to budded fruit. He had one kind of seedling that is the best peach in flavor we have tasted this season. It is of a golden color, and measuring about 8 inches in circumferance. Several parties intend to bud from it and start a new yarlety. We suggest it be called the Golden Kansas.

Threshers who have gone over the same territory in this county that they passed over last year say the wheat crop is ten thousand buchels short up to the present time-LaPort Ind.) Chronicle.

The Kansas FARMER, is about the best agricultural paper in the state, copied our arti cle on the big yield of wheat, raised by Mesers. Knapp & Brainard, of this county, and suggests that probably we did not obtain any reports from those only having large yields. We can assure the FARMER now that we have made diligent inquiry relative to the average yield in the county, and it will be: Winter wheat, 25 bushels per acre, and spring wheat 22 bushels, oats will go at least 55 bushels. We do not think there are three fields of wheat in the county, that will go under 20 bushels .- Norton Co. Advance.

NOTICE.

We call the attention of our readers to the large advertisement of Geo. D. Hale & Co. late Smith & Hale. The new firm have removed from the old stand to Mr. Gage's new building six doors south of the old stand. Give them a call and examine their large, new stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, &c.

IMPORTANT.

On the opening of our new establishment. we will inaugurate the new system of One Price with a guarrantee accompanying every purchase. S. BARNUM & Co. 197 and 199 Kansas Ave.

The Silver Conference held at Paris resulted in nothing more than giving the United States Commissioners an excursion to the Exposition at a salary of \$2,500 each, with expenses paid, and where they received many invitations to grand dinners. Europe is not to be humbugged into helping us out of our labors was made still more distressing by silver craze. The advocates of unlimited silver have had their ranks depleted. The present open and free discussion of financial measures is doing an immense amount of good in ridding thousands of false notions recently entertained. With greenbacks at par with gold, with prices down to hard pan, steady return to prosperity .- American Gro-

There is a prevailing idea that candied or granulated honey is inferior to liquid honey. This is a serious mistake, the facts of which ought to be more generally known. Nearly all pure honey will granulate in course of time-that from certain flowers having a tendency to granulate quicker than that from others. Exposure to a cold temperature is another cause of this change. It is one test adulterated honey cannot be brought to gran-

ANNOUNCEMENT.

There will be opened on or about October 1st., 1878, a full line of men's, boy's and ichildren's clothing in Dr. Stormont's new building, south of Banking House of John D. Knox & Co., in Topeka, Kansas. JACOB LEVI.

"LAUGH AND GROW FAT."

This ancient bit of advice is well enough for "spare" people, but how about those that too fat? What is to become of them? Sit still, and I'll tell you. After many experiments, extending through months of patient investigation and toil, the celebrated analytical chemist, J. C. Allan, has perfected and given to the world Allan's Anti-Fat. Thus far in several hundred cases this great remedy has never failed to reduce a corpulent person from three to six pounds per week. It is perfectly harmless and positively efficient. Sold by druggists.

BEST THREAD FOR SEWING MACHINES. The Jurors at the Parls Exposition agree with the Judges at the Centennial, and decide that

it is the "Willimantic." It appears from the Associated Press despatches, and from the lists of awards published in the Paris newspapers that the jury on cotton textiles, yarns and thread at the versal Exposition, have singled out the WIL-LIMANTIC COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., for a special distinction. They have decreed to that Company a gold medal and the grand thread manufacturers of the world competed, the WILLIMANTIC COMPANY alone receives the grand prize for Spool Cotton. This action of the Paris jury agrees with the opinion of the judges at our Centennial Exposition, who decreed a medal, and strongly commended the Willimantic thread for its surpassing excellence. But perhaps the most significant in-dorsement of this Spool Cotton is that by the sewing-machine manufacturers and operators reasonably good. Financially it was sewing—machine manufacturers and operators is ful, and the officers of the society, who having used the Willimantic thread on their machines during the Philadelphia and Paris on the sex of the society, who have seen which has attended to the willimantic thread on their machines during the Philadelphia and Paris No. 2 do., \$1.07% (10%; No. 3 do., \$1.07% Exposition, on all kinds of work, have signed certificates declaring that the WILLIMANTIC is the 'best thread they have ever used on sewing machines, on account of its strength, evenness, elasticity, finish. and its beautiful shade of col-The concurrent opinion of so many ex-

perts ought no longer to leave any room for doubt as to which thread is the best for sewing machines. It is not of British or foreign manufacture, but an American product, and made at the Willimantic Mills.

THE GREATEST BLESSING.

A SIMPLE, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it.

Will you try it. See other column. DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP.

"Is IT possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

'Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

MONEY! MONEY!! If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST Co. Topeka ments, 150.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm

loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple veg-table remedy, of the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all threat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after have ing tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

NEBRASKA WHEAT FIELDS.

The crop of small grain, this year, ripened simultaneously. The rye, barley, oats, flax, and wheat come so closely together that it was simply impossible for our farmers to harvest the crop in good style. This multitude of frequent and heavy rains, and the scarcity of labor ("harvest hands.") Although the country was filled with tramps, not one in ten was willing to work although high wages-two to three dollars per day-were offered-a garding the currency which they have inno- slight argument against Kearney's laborreform howls, and Ben. Butler's acquiescent grunts. In southern Nebraska the rains did with good crops and an improved fall trade considerable damage to small grain; probably already in full blast, there is good reason to ten or fifteen per cent, will cover the loss. believe we have entered upon a slow and North of the Platte and west of the 6th Prin cipal Meridian the rainfall was lighter and less frequent, and the consequence is that western and northern Nebraska suffered very little from wet weather. In central Nebraska headers were extensively used on wheat, rye, and parley, and whilst it was thus transferred to the stack in good time, very much of it will undoubtedly be found in a damaged condition when threshed The continued use of machines, day and night, finally became quite necessary. One farmer In Lancaster county. that the honey is pure. Manufactured or Mr. Wright, cut thirty acres of wheat with an Adams & French self-binder in thirty-six hours He began on Monday morning, and only stopped long enough to change teams and drivers, until sun-set on Tuesday evening, when the job was completed.

We believe this is the true way to cut a large harvest; use two or three teams and as many drivers, and cut the grain down and bind it up at once; then hallstorms and rain are but small matters-no use to make "two bites of a cherry."

The self-binders worked well everywhere, and whether one brand of binder was more popular than another was difficult to determine, as scarcely a single machine remains unsold in the State .- Nebraska Farmer.

Markets.

(September 30, 1878.)

New York Money Market.

MONEY—Active at 2@5 per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent.
CUSTOM RECEIPTS—\$313,000
DISBURSEMENTS—The Assistant Treasurer dis-

ursed \$341.000.
CLEARINGS—\$90,835,000.
STERLING—Bixty days, \$4 81; sight, \$3 85.
GOLD—Steady at 100%.
LOANS—Carrying rates, %01% per cent; borrow-

ing rates flat.
GOVERNMENTS—Active and firm; coupons of 1881, 107½; 1865, now, 102½; 1867, 105½; 1868, 107½; new 5s, 105½; new 4½; registered, 103½@103½; coupons, 103½@103½; new 4s, registered, 104½; 10-40s, pons, 103%@103%; new 4s, registered, 104%; 10-40s, registered, 106; coupons, 106%; carrency 5s, 119%.

RAILROAD BONDS—Generally strong and higher.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull; Missouri sixes, 103%.

STOCKS—The market was rather weak at opening, when prices declined % to 1% per cent. in the general list; subsequently, however, a firmer tone prevailed, and advance of % to 1% per cent. ensued; at second call the market was weak again and a reaction of % to 1% per cent. took place; low priced shares are attracting more attention, and speculation in them is steadily increasing; Granger shares irregular; market, at close, was weak and lower.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Heavy and lower; superfine western and state, \$3 50@3 90; common to good, \$3 95@4 25; good to choice \$4 30@4 85; white wheat extra, \$4 91@5 75; St. Louis, \$4@6 25.
WHEAT—Heavy and lower; No. 3 spring, 89@91c;

No. 2 do.. \$1 07@1 07%; No. 1 do., \$1 07%@1 08; Mo. 3 do.. \$1 08@1 08%; No. 3 white, \$1 06@1 08%; No. 3 do.. \$1 08@1 08%; No. 2 western, 59%c.

RYB—Firm; No. 2 western, 59%c.

BARLEY—Firm.
CORN—Heavy; ungraded, 48@49%c; steamer, 49c;
No. 2, 492.49%c.
OATS—Fairly active; receipts, 131,000 bushels; mixed western, 26@31c; white western, 27%@35c.
COFFEE—Active and firm.
SUGAR—Quiet and firm.
MOLASSES—Quiet and firm.
RICE—Quiet and unchanged.
EGGS—Firm; western, 21%@22c.
PORK—Firm; moss, \$8 75.
BEEF—Quiet and steady.
CUT MEATS—Steady; western long clear middles, 6@6%c; short clear, 6%c.
LARD—Fairly active; prime steam. \$6 67%@6 70.
BUTTER—Dull; western, 6@25c.
CHEESE—Quiet and firm; western, 6@95.
WHISKY—Firm; \$1 09%.

St. Louis Produce Market.

WHEAT—Lower: No. 2 red, 874,8874/c cash; 875/6874/c October; 90% @884/c November; No. 3 red, 834/6834/c .
CORN—Lower: 334/634/c cash; 341/c November. OATS—Lower: 20c cash and October; 214/6214/c

ovember.

RYE—Quiet; 44c.

BARLEY—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; \$1 07.

PORK—Lower; \$8 621 68 75.

DRY 8ALT MEATS—Easier; loose clear ribs, \$5 40,

BACON—Lower; \$5 25; 6 121 66 371.

LARD—Quiet; \$6 1216.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

HOGS—Lower; light shipping and Yorkers, \$3 20 @4; Baltimores, and Bostons, \$3 40@3 50; packing, \$2 25@3 50; butchers' and Philadelphias, \$3 60@3 75; receipts, 1.700; shipments, 300.

CATTLE—Some demand for shipping grades, but none here; supply mainly butchers' stuff; nature steers, \$30@3 75; cows and heliers, \$1 75@2 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 25; through Texas steers, \$2 25@3; cows, \$2 25@3 50; wintered Texans, \$2 50@3 340; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 300.

SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 600; shipments, 150.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Weak and inactive. We quote: Tubwashed—choice, 34c; medium, 30c; dingy and low 25 221%; coarse 16218c; ight fine 1822; medium, 21 @17c, Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c 2 D less.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Fair demand and lower; No. 2 spring, 87@87¼c cash; 87½c September; 87½@87½c October; 88½c November; No. 3 spring, 73@75c; No. 1 red winter and No. 2 do., 89½c.

CORN—Fair, demand and lower; No. 2 and high mixed, 34½c cash, September and October; 35½c November.

mixed, 34% cash, September and October, 53% c November.

OATS—Fair demand and lower; 19% @19% c cash and September; 19% @19% c October; 20% c November.

RYE—Quiet; No. 2, 45c cash or October.

BARLEY—\$1 10 October; \$1 08 November.

PORK—Weaker; \$7 87% @7 90 cash; \$7 82% @7 85 October and September; \$7 65@ 7 97% November; \$7 80@ 7 85 the year.

LARD—Active but lower; \$6 15@ 6 20 cash and September; \$6 17% @ 6 20 October: \$6 22% @ 6 25 November; \$6 15 the year.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 4% c; short clear, 5% c.

WHISKY—Steady; \$107.

Chicago Live'Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800; market 10@20c lower; choice heavy, \$3 50@3 99; light, \$3 40@3 50; mixed packing, \$3 25@3 40; shipments, 2,800.

OATTLE—Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 1,600; mar-

ket weak and a shade lower; choice natives, \$3 90@ | 4 90; butchers' stock easy; steers, \$3 40@3 80; cows,

2 3002 80. SHEEP—Unchanged; receipts, 1,000.

The receipts during the past week were 6,786 cattle 216 hogs and 600 sheep Receipts Sunday and up t 5,216 hogs and 600 sheep Receipts Sunday and up to present writing were 1,100 cattle and 5 cars of hogs morning trains not in. The offerings are principally Colorado and Texas steers in medium order. No sales Corn-fed Texas Colorado and native butchers'
steers, 1000 to 1250. 2 50@2 25
Native stockers and feeders 900 to 1200. 2 60@3 40
Grass wintered Texas steers. 2 10@2 50
Bulla, stags and scalawag steers. 1 50@2 25
Choice fat butchers' cows and helfers. 2 30@2 65
Fair to good butchers' cows and helfers. 2 00@2 65
Fair to good butchers' cows and helfers. 2 00@2 40
HOGS—No sales; shippers. \$3 25@3 40; packers,
\$3 1523 25; stockers. \$2 50@3 00.
SHEEP—Steady; \$2@3 15
BABSE & SNIDER.

BARSE & SNIDER.
Live-Stock Commission Merchants

Leavenworth Wool Market Leavenworth Stock Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bushel
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common 1 50 1 25 .18 .15 BUTTER-Per lb-Choice.... 5.25@5.50

Spring-Chickens.....

Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Tallow and Leather.

TALLOW in Cakes... Topeka Butcher's Retail Market,

BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb..... Round "Roasts "

Chicago Wool Market New fleece-washed.
Tub-washed, common to choice.
Fine unwashed
Fine heavy unwashed. Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

up to writing. Prospects steady We quote: Choice native shippers, 1400 to 1500,\$4 00@4 40 Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400. 3 40@4 00 Corn-fed Texas Colorado and native butchers'

Kansas City Wool Market. WOOL—Ruling quotations: Fine unwashed, 16@ 18c; medium, 20@23; tub-washed, 35@37c; Colorado and Mexican, 17@20c. Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2. fall wheat, 75c; No. 3, do. 2c; No. 4 do. 69c; No. 2 spring, 68c; No. 3 do., 59c HYE—No. 2. 83c; rejected, 31c; OATS—No. 2. mixed 17c; No. 2 white, 17c. BARLEY—No. 2, 78c. CORN—Ear, 25½c; shelled, 26c. FLAXSEED—1 00@1 10.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

RYE—35c.
OATS—Wholesale, market stronger at 19c.
WHEAT—No. 2, Extra, 75c, No. 3, Extra, 72½c
Vo. 4, 70c. rejected, 63c.
CORN—Steady at 29c.

Beef Steers; at 323%c; cows, 222%c. VEAL-2@3c. MUTTON-2%@3%c. HOGS-2%@3%c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

WHEAT—Per bu, spring
Fall No. 2

No. 8

No. 8

No. 4

CORN—Per bu

Verilow
OATS—Per bu old

No. 4

N No. 2..... No. 8.....

E. R. FOTATOES
P. B. POTATOES
SWEET POTATOES
Chickens, Live, per doz
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turkeys,
Geese,
"" .25@.35

Roasts
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.
Hind
By the carcass
MUTTON—Chops per lb.
Roast
PORK—Sausage

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertis the Parmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this dvertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

BIGGEST THING OUT!

Grains of wheat measuring one half-inch in length.
Largest in the world. Samples sent free to every
reader of this paper on application Address, F. G.
HOLTON & CU., 510, Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. NEW RED RASPBERRY.

Henrietta, Berries 3% Inches around. 20 other va-cieties for Fall Planting Blackberries, Currante, Grapes, &c. Circulars free. G. H. & J. H. HALE, 3 outh Glustonbury, Conn.

s can ne nought elsewhere. Heuge plants, \$1.00 per housand, E. H. HARROP, Topeka, Kansas.

Information Wanted The undersigned wants to learn of the whereabouts of his brother, John Martin, who settled on a farm near Topeka, Kansas, about 1868. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds. He had lost the three last fingers from the second joint and the first finger from the first joint of his left hand. He came to Kansas irom Seneca, Ili, any person knowing ot his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing William Martin, Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois. Box 1412.

Saves money, time and labor. CORNING'S NEW IMPROVED STEAM COOKER. Cooks five different articles at one time over one hole in the stove. Also, cooks feed for stock by steam. County and State rights for sale. Address, PARKER & CHURCH, Williamsburg, Franklin County, Kansas.

The Market Prices in Cash

HIDES, TALLOW

AND PELTS.

H. D. CLARK, Proprietor. HORRIBLE ! CATARBH

30 years; was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt free to all afflicted. Address with stamp, Rzy. T. J. MEAD, Syracuse, N. Y. IRON FENCE.

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



Straved from the subscriber about the first of Ma y. 1878, one bay mare colt, two years old, with two white feet, both on the same side, one fore foot and one hind loot. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the same will be liberally rewarded. Ad-10@12% recovery of the same will be liberally rewarded 12% dress H. PHILIPS, Diamond Springs, Kansas.

CREAT PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

(THIRD OF A SERIES OF ANNUAL SALES)

AT KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, OCTOBER, 23, 24 and 25, 1878.

THE sale will open with the Kentucky Short-Horns on WEDNESDAY, October 23, continuing through the 24th, and Friday the 25th will be devoted to an offering from several leading Missouri herds. CAPTAIN P. C. KIDD will conduct the sale.

THE KENTUCKY SHORT-HORNS

are the property-of Messrs. Hamilton, Mount Sterling, who will sell 75 bulls and 75 females, all most admirably bred and of great individual excellence. The sale will embrace excellent representatives of the following noted families:—ROSE OF SHARON (A. RENICK): YOUNG MARY, [in addition to having the richest blood, this family furnishes the famous SHOW CATTLE of Kentucky]; PHYLLIS [of kindred blood to Young Mary's]; JOSEPHINE; GEM; GOODNESS; LADY ELIZABETH; ADELAIDE; STRAWBERRY; MISS SEVERS; &c. &c.
TERMS LIBERAL. Railroads will give excursion rates to the sale, and reduced rates on transportation of stock purchased. Ca'slegues ready October 5th.
Address, MESSRS. HAMILTON, Kansas City, Missouri.

FURST&BRADLEY SULKY

NEW FEATURES

Lately Patented.

Possessed by no other plow made, and which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any Sulky.

If you wish to consult your best inter-If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Also containing many valuable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO.

Office, 63 N. Desplaines Street CHICAGO, ILL.

KOTTED BY MEE, W W. HITIMAN

OCTOBER

Oh. lossely swings the purpling vine.
The yellow maples flame before.
The guiden-tawny ash trees stand
Hard by our cottage door;
October glows on every cheek.
October shines in every eye.
While up the hill said down the dale
Het crimson banners fty.

FOR THE BABY Hiddy-diddy! Hiddy-diddy! Ten small chicks and one old biddy! 'Cluck!' says biddy. 'cluck, cluck, cluck!'' Scratch as I do!—try your lack!''

How the chickens, one and all, Crowd around her at her cail! One chick, missing, peeps to say: 'Chirp, chirp, chirp!—1've lost my way!"

Shrill and chriller comes the sound!
Chirp! chirp! Chirp! I shall be drowned!
Biddy clucks, and bustles quick—
Where, oh where's my little chick?

Mister Rooster bustles, too, Screaming "Cock-a-doodle-doo! Biddy, I just chanced to look, And saw your bantling in the brook!" "Gob!" shrieks Turkey, "gob. gob, gobble! Mrs. Hen, you're in a hobble! Why don't some one stir about And help your little chicken out?"

'Moo!" roars Sukey, "moo, moo, moo! What is there that I can do?" 'Uff!" grunts Piggy, "uff, uff, uff! Say you're sorry, that's enough."

"Quack!" says Ducky, "quack, quack, quack!
I have brought your chicken back!"
"Oh!" says Biddy, "cluck, cluck, cluck!"
Thank you!—thank you! Mrs. Duck!"
—St. Nicholas.

MRS. MABEL S. BEERS AND THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN.

At last Topeka may congratulate herself on having done something that amounts to something for the Home for Friendless Women at Leavenworth. The capital city has been behind almost every other town in the state in Philadelphia. A friend gave us a recipe giving aid to this worthy cheritable institution, and at the same time foremost in sending inmates there that could not find a shelter salt with two of coal ashes, wetting it up with here. For years it has been a source of shame to many Topeka women that we have occupied such a relation to the Home, but every effort to interest the general public in its work and its support, has been utterly unavailing and we have been disgracefully behind everybody, until two months ago Mrs. Beers went from here, at the invitation of Mrs. Cushing, to occupy temporarily the position of matron; no one who knows Mrs. Beers could doubt that she filled it acceptably and well.

Recently, by the earnest solicitation of the officers of the Home, she has consented to cloth may be a new fashion to some, but it visit certain localities in the state and talk to the people in the interest of the institution, a work she is well fitted to do, and with which her heart has long been filled. Whatever she says will be said because it is true, and because she believes it ought to be said and has the courage to say it. The sympathy and good wishes of every true woman will go

with her. The old readers of the FARMER will remember Mrs. Beers as a delightful contributor, and wherever she may go we hope they will be her friends.

Topeka, perhaps, has no right to take any credit to herself for Mrs. Beers's noble undertaking, but she will, and Topeka women are proud that they at last have a representative in the work of helping the poor and suffering of their own sex.

CAKE-MAKING AND EATING.

Many persons, I suppose, censider cake an is well made and eaten judiciously, that is cream. Mix hard enough to roll nicely. when the system really needs food, and is not Bake quickly. in a disordered state, it will not be found injurious. Sponge cake I consider a very simple article of food, and also very tempting and one-half tea cups of sweet milk, one-half to the appetite if perfectly light. Stale cake tea cup of cream, one-half tea cup of sour may be made almost as nice as new by putting in a moderately heated oven between two baking tins that fit evenly together, and letting it stay until warmed through, cake cake, worthy a place on any table. warmed in this manner may be eaten warm without injury. Another good use for stale cake is to soak it in fruit juice, or milk, and parenips, and put them into three quarts of pour over it a baked custard; this, to my mind makes a very nice pudding. I have tried various ways of making cake, but I have found the following method to produce the most uniformly good results: Put the necessary quantity of sugar, eggs, and butter, (butter not melted but soft,) in a pan, and beat thoroughly; add a part of the flour, then add the sods and cream-tartar, dissolved in the milk, add the rest of the flour, flavoring, etc. The reason why I add a part of the flour immediately after beating the eggs, is that it pres vents their flattening down which has been the case often in my experience in putting the ingredients together in any other manner. The advantage of dissolving soda and cream of tartar together is that they are better mixed, than when the acid is put in the SYLVIA.

Topeka, Kansas.

HOME ECONOMY. MILK A SOLVENT OF QUININE .- Attention has recently been called to the fact, not generally known, that milk not only acts as a solvent of quinine, but also to a certain extent disguises its bitterness. It is stated that if one grain of the sulphate be dissolved in an ounce of milk, the bitterness of the salt is scarcely perceptible, while even two grains in the same quantity of solvent do not make it bitter to a marked degree. Five grains may be taken in two ounces of milk without rend- voice for singing, and he is a splendid fellow. He ering it particularly disagreeable, and if this will be heir to the whole estate."

the bitterness disappears. The resident sura geon of the Birmingham General Dispensary recommends the use of a solution of quinine, in glycerine, in the proportion of one grain to one dram—the dose being administered in a wineglassful of milk. The method would seem to present especial advantages in the administration of quinine to children.

tem, for restoring the cells wasted by the nook for your wife; it adds to the attractiveness of rope. People thought he had offered himself to nervous activity of the day—the period when your summer hotel." the processes of digestion reach their final result, by identifying the new nutriment with at these words so simply said, but so exactly apt ing belief. the system in the place of the waste of the in flattering his two pet schemes. The Gothic cottissues—it follows that children need more tage, embowered in graceful trees of mountain ash, sleep than grown persons. Many who might and overrun with vines of clambering rose, he had sufficient, are flaccid and sallow, weary and might not wear out her frail body, as it certainly sufficient, are flaccid and sallow, weary and frettul, because they do not sleep enough to handsome little lady beside him especially pleased. allow the demand of the system for nutriment Only within the past two seasons had he dared to bearing, and unrivalled in the quality of its liveto be supplied. Children of ten feel it very hope that the River House should ever be more hard that they are sent to bed early, while than a village tavern—comfortable, respectable and the grown people sit up and enjoy themselves clean. Within those two years it had been visited long after they are to bed. If any children during the months of July and August by wealthy, they do not. You need to use a good deal of inn into a fashionable summer hotel. the food you eat in growing larger and Sydney Brewster drove on, wrapped in a delightgrow strong and healthy."

MENDING STOVES .- A lady sends the following to Arthur's Home Magazine. Most to the railway station, the principal village shops, housekeepers in these hardy times do not and the post office—the destination of the letters gled with a deep sense of injustice and treachery. object to learning any new lesson in practical which Mrs. Rinaldo held in her ungloved and dainr

"The fire brick of our cooking stove 'gave out'and none was to be had nearer than which we find works well, though we had little faith in it at first. We mixed a cup of water. This was applied to the inside of the brick. Cracks in stoves may be mended the with what heart searching pathos was it sung! same way. A large pail used for taking up ashes had become too full of holes for use, but was so light and handy we did not like to give it up. So we pasted stout cloth over the bottom, outside and in, and then covered the cloth with a thin cement of salt and ashes. It is a first-rate ash pail still, and hot ashes do not burn out the cloth. Mending tin with works very well. I know a coal scuttle that has done good service for five years since it was pronounced 'worn out,' simply by having a piece of cloth patched on with thick flour paste. It needs renewing about twice a year. A lady told me that she mended a big dishpan by covering the bottom with white paint and then putting on a piece of white cloth, had used it five year then, and it is not more given to change."

eight ounces of English carbonate of sods, seven ounces of tartaric acid mix thoroughly by passing several times through the sieve.

CREAM COOKIES .- One and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of cream, one-half cup of butter, one teaspoon scant full of soda, season improper article of food; my idea is that if it to suit yourself. Beat butter and sugar to a

NEW HAMPSHIRE JOHNNY CAKE.-Two tea cups of Indian meal, one tea cup of flour, one milk, two tablespoonful of molasses, one small teaspoonful of saleratus, one-half teaspoon of salt. The above makes an excellent

VEGETABLE PORRIDGE.—Pare and slicelten cents' worth of carrots, turnips, onions, and water, with a few sprigs of parsley and dried herbs; season them with a half a tablespoonful of salt and quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, and let them boil till very soft, two on her devotion to her little crippled boy, that Harhours or more; then rub them all through a colander, return the porridge to the pot, and set over the fire to heat, stirring it to prevent burning; use it with bread; it will cost about fifteen cents for enough for a hearty meal.

PRESERVED QUINCES .- Pare and quarter the quinces, boil in enough water to keep them whole; when they are tender take them out, and to each pound of quinces add one pound white sugar; let them stand with the sugar on until the next day, when you will find the syrup as light and clear as amber; put them in the kettle and let them boil twenty minwere boiled in may be used to make a jelly of each pint of juice, and boil half an hour .-Germantown Telegraph.

BILL OR CURE. "And who is the owner of this beautiful place?"

asked Mrs, Rinaldo. "An old bachelor, Isaac Barton, one of the richest nen in the state."

"A very old bachelor?" asked Mrs. Rinaldo. "Seventy or thereabouts. His nephew. Harry Barton, is a bachelor too; age about thirty, I should think. He sings in our church. He has a fine

be added to a tumblerful of milk, nearly all Mrs. Rinaldo asked no more questions, but she

driving her from his village inn to the post office the trust. And then they parted, morning after her arrival at W-, and who had He decided to himself going home: I have sung breakfast. taken a circuitous road on purpose to show her the songs enough with this impulsive little woman. I Barton place, the pride of his native town.

her host. "After all," she said softly, "these grand not trifle with her. I bid her good-bye to-night. places are not half so attractive as the cottages in their pretty gardens, nestling under the fine New LET YOUR CHILDREN SLEEP ENOUGH -As England elms. You have shown great taste, Mr. sleep is the period for replenishing the syss Brewster, in the way you have fitted up the little week after the Friday evening walk sailed for Eu-

Mr. Brewster's rugged face beamed with pleasure built for his invalid wife, that her care-taking spirit chance to read this paragraph, to them we city people seeking a "truly rural" retreat. And should say: "You need more sleep than now the soul of its owner and proprietor was fired your parents, because you have to grow and with the ambition of transforming his modest rustic

stronger; if you consume it all in activity, you ful reverie. Mrs. Rinaldo fell into a dreamy mood. will not have enough to grow with. There- They passed silently through the balmy fields ens fore, you ought to sleep a great deal, and let closed on either hand in stretches of deciduous forthe body rest from exercise, if you would est now in greenest leaf, and descended from a rounnavigable at this point, but serviceable for mill wheels far and near. A half mile of river road led have loved a father-was a sudden bewildered

tily jeweled hand.
Midway in this river road Sydney Brewster became aware that certain exquisite warbling sounds were breaking from the lips or the lady at his side, Presently, and apparently unconscious of any special presence, but inspired naively by the summer scene, she changed these desultory warblings into a

deliberate set song. Such a song! It was only a Scottish ballad, givstove in the place of the fire brick. It hard- ing in quaint words the sentiment of a rustic lover, ened in a few hours and answers as well as tender, unfortunate, fond, and hopelessly true; but

At its close Sidney Brewster rested as in a trance, upon his wagon bench, having reined his horse to a dead pause, and having given himself to a sensation of enthusiasm that he had never experienced before His great, warm, labor-hardened hands chilled with emotion; tears welled into his eyes.

A silence followed the song. Then the lady, with a silvery laugh just tremulous enough to give graceful portamento from sensitive song to common speech, said: "We must not linger like this, my good friend, or my letters will be late."

The countryman grasped the reins again, and gave speed to his horse. "Oh, but you sing so!" he said. And on their return home by the shorter way through the village street, he did not fail to insfst: "My folks must hear you sing. Our dominie must hear you. That song is good enough for a Sunday. And Mr. Harry Barton, if he comes to which she also covered over with paint. She town meeting next week, as I don't doubt he will, kind to dear Miss Bessie, cause she'e so good."

Mrs. Rinaldo replied, hesitatingly: "I could not it any time you like for you or for your wife if I

"You must stay," said Mr. Brewster, with a BAKING POWDER.—Eight ounces of flour, warmth in which mercenary interest had no part. of the solitude's cabin was closed. of summer boarders was at its height, music had be-

not only the transient guests, but the resident village people. Her duets with Mr. Harry Barton became famed. Even the girls who secretly adored that "splendid fellow," and who suffered keen dread of was already drawn into this ensnaring charm.

What Harry Barton really felt of attraction to Mrs. Rinaldo was brought to proof one moonlight them. evening, when he walked home from "Friday lecture" with the beautiful woman, who now, as they entered the willowsarched lane leading from the high-road, in moonslit solitude, changed from her usual gay mood to one so sad that no chivalric heart, least of all the kind and manly heart of Harry Barton, could have been unmoved.

She spoke of the sorrows of her life, her lonely vidowhood, and with such simple pathos dwelt upry Barton pressed her hand and sighed audibly.

Often, she said, when I seem most gay, my heart is breaking. It is indeed; and I may say to you whose life is so sunny, that you will hardly comprehend, perhaps, that sometimes—sometimes in the darkness I have been tempted to fly from life. If it were not for my boy-and I must be all to him-I have wished that I were dead. I am surrounded by flatterers, I know, but there is no one to really advise me, no one entirely to confide in, no one to trust; at least no one that I-- And here Mrs. Rinaldo paused.

The pause gave space for consolation, And Harry Barton used the most gentle, cheering words he ntes; they never get hard. The water they could, but they failed to remove the shadow from the pleading, saddened face. As they stood togeththe parings; add one pound white sugar to er silently a moment before saying "good-night," an expression crossed this clouded face that gave Harry Barton pain; swift, vague and undefined, it awakened an emotion of repulsion, of dislike. But it is difficult for the generous heart to imagine guile and the depreciative snggestion of distrust was baninished as soon as it was formed. He said to her, with genuine tenderness, as they parted at the tardly opened door:

Promise me that you will not brood over your sorrow to night; go to the side of your little child, and try to sleep in trusting peace. I shall be wishing you happy dreams. Promise me that you will try to banish gloomy thoughts, and have happy dreams to-night,

Once more the look he liked not crossed his com-

turned in her winning way to her landlord, who was panion's face, once more he banished vague dis-

Mrs. Rinaldo turned in her winning way toward not love her as a man should love a wife, and I will

He took up a dropped plan of months ago, said to sight. his ever-indulgent uncle, I have decided, sir, to accept your proposition of a year abroad, and one of admiration for her was intensified by this interest-

Henry Barton studied while abroad everything that could yield instruction suitable to the purpose of his life, the purpose for which he had been solely educated—the management and cultivation of the broad estate which would be his inheritance, and was already his delight. He intended that his farms should be models of fruit-raising and grain stock. He made these his special considerations in travel, and every well-known feature of the broad domain that he had lo ved from boyhood became as sociated definitely with a careful plan,

But during the twelvemonth he spent in the Old World a great change befell his fortunes. His uncle mar ried Mrs Rinaldo, and soon afterward died. leaving to her and her child his whole fortune, with the exception of a few legacies to charities, and a yearly stipend to his nephew so inconsiderable that the remembr ance had hardly an affectionate worth Harry Barton was on his way home when the tidings of his uncle's death and of his last will reached him. The effect upon his mind after the first shock of grief-for he had loved the old man as he would apathy in the sudden loss of his youth's intent, min-He would not trust himself to go home, would not trust him self to go near the dear old place.

Was there ever such a pouring rain as fell upon the Nebraska plains that memorable mid-May night? 'Pitchforks," "great guns," all the exaggerated symbols of aqueous descent, were tame to describe the torrent that, accompanied by most vivid lightening and crashing thunder, fell not in steely columns like liquid bayonets, but in massive shelves and sheets,

The "Overland Mail" was drenched. And as at midnight it neared the stopping-place where it had been due at sun-down, and slowly approached the solitude's one sheltering ranch, the passengers, spell- for many a day, if ever, upon the wild, western bound with fear and desperate hope, kept such proprofound silence one might think them an embassy of the dead. Not so when a sudden halt and a revalation by lightening flash of a log cabin and corral and tree-arched court proclaimed arrival. Then cries and cheers arose to awake the slumberng host, who appeared presently with a lantern in his doorway, and was made to understand that some special burden would be given to his hands from the interior of the dripping coach. Two passengers descending from the box claimed hospitality and being assured of welcome, immediately gave assistance in receiving from the wagon the wellwrapped charge committed to "Alger's care" and commended to tenderness by a sharp, female voice and a chorus of gutteral male voices, through which the clear words of a child rang audibly: "Yes, be

Then "good-bye," and good-bye, my poor girl, and "good-bye, dear, dear Miss Bessie," and the using it still, as she was not a woman much sing that song for strangers, you know, but I'll sing host of Alger's Ranch received his charge. The "Overland mail, being corporal part of those great energies, time and tide, that wait for no man, rolled away into the storm and darkness, and the door

When summer reached mid-July, and the season Unwrapping his unresisting burden, the paternal come an absorbing attraction at the River House. sion when he saw, prostrate and fainting, a beauti-The bewitching Mrs. Rinaldo, with her extraordin-ful girl, delicate and innocent-looking as a lily. He ary gift drew arround her, evening after evening, listened to the explanations of her traveling companions, one of whom had himself set and bandaged the broken arm which caused the girl's faintness, and was the result of the overturning of the coach during the storm that day. Her history he knew the stranger's potent facination, yielded to its spell already from the sharp-voiced lady: A child's govand grouped themselves admiringly around. As erness accompanying a family to California, and left for Harry Barton himself, it was rumored that his at Algers to await the arrival of friends who would light heart, free and glad as a bird, and hard to win, follow the same route two weeks later, and who, as no doubt the girl's strength would be recovered by that time, could bring her the journey west with

> Alger called his two daughters from their sleep and committed the girl to their care, while he conducted to the cabin's spacious loft the weary men. When the next morning at breakfast-time these weary men refreshed came down from the loft, they found themselves preceded from the same slumbers ous locality by other mighty hunters, who, like themselves, made Alger's ranch the centre of excursions into the vast plain, prolific at that season of

One of these lodgers, and the earliest to make his appearance, was a remarkably noble-looking young man, whose air of native refinement was of just that spirited sort which the hunting costume enhances. Jane Alger, the elder daughter of the house, met this splendid fellow, who was no other than Harry Barton, with a peculiar expression of

I have some news to tell you, she said, as she followed him to the doc-rstep, where he stood with his bright eyes peering into the blue aerial space, washed clean to brilliancy by the night's storm, and

drew deep breaths of the free and vitalizing air. We have had a miraculous arrival, she said.

Of what? asked Harry Barton, somewhat abstractedly, but pleasantly too, for he had great respect for Miss Alger, under whose admirable housekeeping auspices and ministrations he bad dwelt for three months.

The prettiest woman you ever saw in your life, said Jane Alger, intently watching her auditor's face. She had a theory about this young man, and she fancied that her sentence would be the fitting key in the mysterious lock.

So it proved. Harry Barton's whole expression changed. His kindled eye lost brilliance at once, his heaving chest shrank: something like a sneer marred his frank lip.

A miracle, he said, that I detest. What do you detest? asked Miss Jane.

A pretty woman. Is she coming to breakfast? if position.

so, please give me my coffee at once. Oh, no; it will be some days before she comes to

Then all I can ask is, said Harry Barton, that, as fear she is unconsciously giving me her heart. I can you care for my appetite, Miss Jane-and you have shown much kind consideration for it--do not withdraw your kindness; keep the miracle out of my

> Just as I thought, reflected Miss Jane, as she res tired to the kitchen with the gentle air of conscious success-kill or cure.

> Out of his sight the pretty woman was kept; but not out of his hearing, for it so happened that on the Sunday evening following he heard, nolens volens, the miraculous arrival's voice.

On the wild plains Sabbath service had hardly won a thought, and some of the hunters had even that morning made sallies out on the plain in search of antelope; but as day declined, there came that indescribable calm which we associate with the day of rest, and at sundown all the members of the household were at the ranch. After supper the men lounged in attitudes of nonchalence or repose on the greensward that spread under the cottonwood trees to the riverside before Alger's door.

There it was that the voice reached them-the voice of a girl singing, in fresh, sweet tones, a familiar hymn. As verse followed verse the men ceased to talk; a subdued and thoughtful air fell on all. As for Harry Barton, before the hymn was half through he had shaded his eyes with his hand, and given himself to reverie.

By one of those coincidences that sometimes occur in the crises of men's lives, marking them with the white stone of fate's intent, the hymn-a grateful and trustful imploration of heaven's help-was one that Harry Barton's mother had called her favorite. It brought back to him his boyhood's past, particularly one Sunday evening in his uncles house whither the mother in her widowhood, and in fatal decline of health, had brought her son and committed him to her brother's care. The whole scene passed before his shaded eyes-the open window, the lovely lawn, the summer sunset, the gent le figure in the armchair. He held, he remembered, his mother's hand while she sang the hymn, and she leaned forward and kissed his forehead at its close. All this and more revisited in the wilderness Harry Barton's thoughts and wrought within him a strangely tender mood.

Ask her to sing more, the men clamored, and as through the window, clear and distinct, the sweet voice sang the old, old hymns, voice after voice joined in. Such a Sabbath evening had not been plain.

This was Miss Bessie's introduction, and when, a few days afterward she appeared with her arm still in a sling, but herself quite strong enough to wander bout the house and in the garden beside the river, she was welcomed and served with kind attentions rom all. Harry Barton seemed to have forgotten his antipathy to pretty women. for no one was oftener by the side of Miss Bessie than this young man; and although he still accompanied the hunting parties, he spent more time in looking for rare wild flowers for her than in "chasing the wild deer and following the roe." He brought her every day, on his return from

the chase, lavish bunches of crimson Indian pea, and sky-blue star-grass, and evening primroses, and golden sorrel; or clusters of prairie-roses, saffron and red and white; and even that lily, hard to find, the minlature water lily, fragrant and perfect, the fairy lotus of the new world.

Many a talk they had, and Miss Alger, watching with great interest the progress of their amity, observed that the more they talked, the more they seemed to want to talk, and the more they were with each other, the more they wanted to be. Especially one moonlight evenine, when Miss Alger saw the two figures strolling slowly in advance of a lounging group along the greensward by the river, she felt that they were talking heart to heart. And so they were.

"If I had your brave, bright spirit, Miss Bessie, I might yet do something in the world. 'And do you mean, 'she asked, with an incredulous little smile, "that you had ever contemplated do-

ing nothing in the world?" "Hardly that," he answered; "but I have no purose, no plans. My chief motive is simply to kill time; and here in the hunting season one finds a hance to do that with some zest."

"But time is not like the other game you kill, is it?" said Bessie. "I imagine killed time is more like the genii in the fairy tale, that when slain rushed imnediately to life again in new and formidable shapes.'

Harry Barton listened thoughtfully, but made no reply to this.

"I wonder," she said, after a pause, "if the world looks half as beautiful to you as it does to me.' "No. I fear, not half. But it looks more beautiful to me since I have known you."

Bessie did not acknowledge this compliment by word or blush; perhaps, indeed, she heard it not. She was glancing away from her companion, her eyes turned slightly upward. He searched their expression with an ardor ne w to him, and the fancy that crossed his mind was not inspired by vanity or passionate hope, but by something akin to reverence. "Her eyes," he thought, "have a hymn in them.

Just as the Sabbath stillness came unbidden into the Western wild, unhersided by church bell, unattended by observant throngs, and poured the echoes of the old, old hymns into the air of the sollta de, so into that nook of wilderness, unbidden, unheralded, unexpected Love came.

When the people whom Bessie was to accompany westward reached Alger's ranch, and fixed their departure for the next day, Bessie knew that she was going to leave there, in that strange place, the sweetest dream and experience of her life. How many times in the sleepless night she repeated to herself, more sorrowfully than she dared to know, "I am leaving the dearest and brightest spot of rest that will

ever be in my life of loneliness and toil." The morrow came. The travellers meeting at the early breaklast hastened to depart. The stage was at the door, and one after another took their seats. Bessie lingered; she had many parting words to give to the good Algers. At last she too entered the vehicle, already full, with the exception of one vacant place at Bessie's side.

Harry Barton had not been seen that morning, 'Must I go." sighed poor Bessie, with a sad, sad einking of the heart, "without even saying good-by?" But at the last moment he appeared. Somewhat flushed and excited, he came quickly down from the doorway, and Bessie involuntarily bent forward and held over the wagon door her hand; he seemed hardly at first to think of taking it, but he did, and even with sudden impulse pressed it to his lips, as, with such a glow upon his radiant face as made the moment memorable to Bessie for evermore "I am going

with you," he said. American canned meats and fruits took the highest prize in their class at the Paris Ex-

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Those who are really interested in the welfare cf agriculture, cannot but be interested in the success of the State and county Fairs. There may be those, in fact it must be acknowledged that there are many who engaged in farming who have no interest in Fairs. They are like people in every other calling in the world-simply using the business for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood. and are satisfied to stand still, if the livelihood can be obtained. The men who move the world are those in every calling who are anxious for advancement, and are on the lookout for improvemen's and new ideas. The man who makes his mark in this world is one who pays all the attention to what his neighbors are doing and .aying, as etiquette or the neighbors will permit. He thus learns what his neighbors are doing, and how they do it, and if they are doing something that is better than anything that he is doing, or if they are doing it better than he does it he immediately adopts their mode, and bends his ingenuity to improve upon that.

This is the kind of opportunities which an agricultural fair furnishes. It brings farmers together and gives a chance for comparison of ideas and achievments. Any idea of an agricultural Fair which does not come up to this standard does not grasp the importance of the matter at all .- The Western Rural.

COLORADO WHEAT.

A gentleman writing from Colorado gives the following interesting facts about Colorado wheat: "The yield of wheat per acre throughout the State is from twenty-five to thirty bushels, but there are localities where three times that amount is produced. Governor J. L. Routt, showed me while at his office samples of Egyptism, which he says vielded eighty-five bushels to the acre. This seems like a fabulous yield, but it is undoubtedly true, as the Governor is a very reliable gentleman. He also exhibited samples of wentloned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00.

White Australian wheat that yielded as high as sixty bushels to the acre. The Egyptian therewith is a peculiar looking whe t. The principal head is of ordinary size, with a cluster of four or five smaller heads projecting from the lower end of it, and the kernels are so very large and their number so numerous upon each stalk that the enormous yield is more easily accounted for. The White Australian has a very large head and the keroles are in a cluster of three on each side of the stalk, and each head contains from 85 to 150 kernels. All the samples, and he had many on exhibition, were the largest and finest I have ever seen. The wheat is all of a bright yellow or golden color, instead of the dark red color of our Minnesota wheat, and the kernels are large plump and hard, and average at least one half larger than the Minnesota wheat. I makes a fine floar of a bright golden tint."-N. Y. Herald.

BOOK-FARMING.

Much has been said, and many objections urged against "book-farming," some of which are good and some are not. What is bookfarming? Book farming is doing the work of the farm in an intelligent manner. It is applying to every-day practice, rules and principles that have been found and written out by our best farmers after long and patient study, and experiment-principles that have cost many hundreds of dollars every year to the farmers. It is knowing these principles and so applying them as to derive a profit from the soil. It is this kind of farming that pays, when rightly conducted, and about the only kind. When one farms it according to books alone, without using any judgment, or have ing any knowledge of what he is | doing and why he is doing it, but simply follows a certain course because it was given in an agricultural book or paper, and so it must be correct, and if failure results, making no attempt to learn the cause, -if one farms it in this way and calls it book-farming, then bookfarming is a failure. But, on the other hand, if books are used as aids in farming from which to get useful hints and suggestions, and good sound judgment is employed in the application of principles of labor, then bookfarming becomes not a failure, but a success. -Dirigo Rural.

The consignment of American tood which reached Liverpool the last week in August. far exceeded those of many previous weeks The totals were 1,544 cattle, 2,021 sheep, 407 pigs, 21 calves, 30 horses, and 1264 quarters of fresh beef.

A Concord (N. H) butcher and stock dealer shipped 26 head of cattle, valued at \$2000, to Boston the other day for shipment to Liverpool. The cattle were obtained within fifteen miles of Concord, and the shipment is the first of the kind ever made from there.

William Murphy living near Irving on the high prairie, raised 42 bushels of wheat to the acre. He bad 12 acres that averaged this. Such is the size of the berry that each grain weighed (on the scales in Drug Store) one grain apothecaries' weight or 5760 grains of wheat weighed one pound .- Marshall Co. Gazette.

W. W. Cone, traveling correspondent and solicitor for the Kansas FARMER made us a very pleasant call on Monday, Mr. Cone makes a regular business of traveling through the country on horseback in the interest of "Saddlebag Notes" are very interesting, est than when ripened where it grew without pecially so to farmers.—Independence Kan-

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

By AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they neer taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Fanners, together with the sum of dity cents for each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year Unbroken animals cas only be taken up between the 1s day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.
No persons, except citizens and householders can take upa stray.
If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any parson taking ma as a stray whether citizen and

It an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and honseholder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an adiidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such strayshall be valued at more than the dollars it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of caking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appraise ment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up, as

etrays For Week Ending October 2, 1878. Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MARE-Taken up by John Hattan of Kapiona Tp. (Effingham P. O.) August 19th, 1878, one grey mare, with small red specks, had rope around neck when taken up about 14 hands high,—about 8 years old, Valued at \$25.

Anderson County-G. W Goltra, Clerk. COLTS—Taken up in Lincoln Tp. by Robert Barr, August 26th, 1878. One-two-year-old black mare colt, with one white hind foot, star in face. Also one two-year-old horse colt, light brown with a few white hairs in face. No other marks or brands, Valued at \$20 each.

Cherokee County .- C. A. Faunders, Clerk, PONY-Taken up by A. B. Lamb in Spring Valley Tp. lugust 10th, 1878, I bay pony horse, Syears old. No marks MARKE—Taken up May 15th, 1873 by J. T. Smith, in Lola MARKE—Taken up May 15th, 1873 by J. T. Smith, in Lola Tp. one gray or white mare 14 hands high, slight harness marks. Appraised at \$15. MARK COLT—Taken up Sept. 2nd, 1878 by W. E. Tehrenback, Fleasant View Tp. one sorrel mare and colt. Left hind feet white, small star in forehead, white marks on right side of neck, heavy main and tall, about 15½ hands high, shod all around. Appraised at \$40.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. SOWS—Taken up by Peter Olin of Grant Tp. Sept. 3rd, 1878, two sows, (Berkshire blacks) 18 months old. One sow—white—18 months old and eight pigs. Valuation of all \$33.

Douglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk. MARE—Taken up on the 14th day of September, by Lewis Lawson, in Marion Tp. one light bay mare, 15 hands high, about half of right ear gone. Valued at \$30.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolly, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Herman Schlesner, Union Township, June 22nd. 1878. One bay mare, medium size, about foot white. Valued at \$30, Also one bay Mare coit, about one year old, right hind foot white. Valued at \$30 about one year old, right hind foot white. Valued at \$15.

Ellis County-Chas. E. Creasy, Clerk. PONY-Taken up on the 12th day of August, 1878, by John C. Lent, of Big Creek Tp. one light bay female pony, with Z. X. on lelt shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Greenwood County-F. J. Cochrane, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by R. Eide, Salem Tp. August 7th, 1878. One black mare branded U on the right, and N. on the lett shoulders, about six years old, medium size, Atso one sorrel horse with the same brands, medium size. Valued at \$45, each.

Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk. MARE—Taken up on August 23d, 1873, by A. J. Buck, in Oskaloosa City, one chesnut sorrel or brown mare, 10 years old, hind legs white, strip in face white, half of under lip white, harness and saddle marks, dark mane and tail, 15% hands high.

HORSE COLT—Also one bay horse colt, letter A branded on left shoulder.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Cierk. PONY MARK—Taken up by Josh Dirrick, Potosi, Tp. April 26, 1578. One pony mare, strawberry roan, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, 12 years old, Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Moomaw, Potosi, Tp. July 8th, 1878. one bay pony, 9 years old, star in forehead, small white spot on right side of neck, saddle marks, about 14½ hands high. Valued at \$30.

Leavenworth County-J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. PONY MARE—Taken up by Alonzo Huckin, and pos-ted before N. J. Fairchild J. P. in Belaware Tp. one bav mare, eight years old, collar marks, some white hairs on top the wethers. Valued at \$50.

Miami County-B J. Sheridan, Clerk. Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Ciera.

MARE—Taken up by S. T. Picketts, Stanton P. O. one brown mare branded with the letter "R" on the left hip, star in forchead, 14 hands high, 12 years old, and heavy built, and hind feet white. Valued at \$25.

MARK—Taken up by Perry Ward, Hillsdale P. O. one brown mare, some white in forchead, saddle marks, blemish in right eye, and pony built, supposed to be eight years old. Valued at \$30,

HORSE—Taken up by Daniel George, Paola P. O. one dark bay horse, about 16 hands high, star in forchead, white snip on the end of nose, left hind foot white, age 6 or 7 years. Valued at \$60.

Montgomery County-Jno. McCullogh, Clerk. HORSE COLT—Taken up by G. A. Farmer, Parker To. Sept. 9th 1878, one yearling horse coit, sorrel color marked slight dinge, left shoulder.

Ness County-R. J. McFarland, Notary Public PONY-Taken up by G. W. Cook, Union Tp, June 20th 1888, one fleabitten horse pony, about 10 years old, scar of left fore leg, no brands. Valued at \$25.

Riley County-Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. MARE—Taken up Sept. 5th, by R. C. Mallow, Ogden. Tp, one bay mare, some white in flank and in tail, white spot in forchead about three years old. Valued at \$30.

Sumner County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. PONY MARE—Taken up by W. P. Dutton, Palestine Tp. one sorrel Texas mare pony, 14 hands high, white stripe in face and right foleleg, white nearly to face, branded on right hip with half moon, with star above. Valued at

Woodson County-I. N. Halloway, Clerk. HORSE—Taken uo by J. A. McBery, Everett Tp., July 8th, 1578, one bay work horse, abou 4 years old, small star in forchead, left foot white, and branded with a figure 7 on off shoulder and V. C. on hoof. Cash value \$40.

Wilson County—Gus. McFadden, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by William Witten, Chetopa Tp, on the 20th of August, 1878, one black roan mare, 15 hands high, about 18 years old, no marks. Appraised at \$15.

Corn should be cut before the blades above the FARMER and collecting facts and figures the ears begin to die. Corn cut at this stage and well shocked will mature perfectly, and concerning the farmers and their prospects and well shocked will mature perfectly, and and interests. His letters under the head of some claim that it will make more weight

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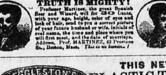
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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of word in the special diseases incident to the organism of warms, singled it out as the climar or everwing seem of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, see, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, and the thing, it am willing to stake my reputation as a bhysician; and so consider am I that it will read the consideration of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the aliments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under A POSETIVE GUARANTEE. (For conditions, see papphlet wrapping bottle.)

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make a good liniment for bruises, sores, &c., materials.

work, and come from the field in bester condition at night, if they are protected from the flies. Put thin sheets on them by all means. The humane man is kind to his beasts.

It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction. Motion is nature's law. Action, physical and mental, are requisite to man's full development as well as to his real happiness. And yet nine men out of ten are anxiously looking forward to the coveted hour when they shall have nothing to do, forgetful that if that time should ever occur it would date the decay of their faculties and the dulling of the keen edge of pleasure which always accompanies expectation. Men who are full of business have little time for worry, sickness or despondency. It is the man of voluntary or enforced leisure who mopes and pines, grows unhappy, worrying himself into the lunatic hospital or the grave.

Dr. Alfred Dunlap, one of the Government

The plan of putting a piece of soap in the forks of orchard trees, that the wash therefrom may, through the alkali contained, cleanse the bark below of fungus and act as a the season, after frost had deadened the grass, or hay check to insect depredation, is well known. that had been wet and spoiled for food for stock will A plan which we lately saw of hanging pieces of soap in thin bags so the wash might drip along the bark, strikes us as being an immore than this amount. At 16 cents a bushel, which provement. They are so placed along the hausted. With but ordinary filling the magazines is the cost in Tepeka, the sum in cash required to larger limbs that they may remain, and are keep a stove in fuel for that length of time will be, said to be effectual in keeping the oyster-shell

Plants seem to alternate with each other on alternates with the beech.

A novel plan for freeing grain from vermin the house except as previously placed in the maga-zines, and thus the litter, heretofore so annoying, is avoided.

its coal rival every year.

Every house-keeper should know, or can know, what his cash outlay for coal is annually, (it varies in so that it cannot get out. The worms attack is recommended in a foreign journal. It ad-No twister or press is necessary; a child can easily almost every family) and he can readily calculate so that it cannot get out. The worms attack fill the magazine and place it in position for burning. the saving in cash in the use of refuse hay, straw, flax the crab and enter the shall. In twenth-four The fire is controlled by the two registers at the front stems, etc., in place of coal. This economy of fuel hours the body may be taken out and the which regulate the amount of air admitted to the added to the cost of renewal of coal stoves, will be in shell will be found to contain worms instead tuyeres. The tuyeres convey the air to to the center of the direct difference in the saving of cash in favor of the fuel, and can be revolved to lessen the fuel and the "Hay burner." The hay stove must be seen in operation to form an estimate of its merits. They the fire and fresh ones put in the grain until

> BOB SUTTON AT MEMPHIS. He Tells His Brother Sam About"Them Yan kee Blankits."

BY SAM W. SMALL, ("OLD SI.")

Next day, however, the doctor
Come in with a smile on his brow;
'Old boy, jest as yit we ain't knocked her,''
Said he, ''but we'll do fer her now!''
Fer, yer see, John, them folks to the Nor'ward
Hed hear'd us afore we call'd twice,
An' they'd sent us a full cargo-forward
Of them much-needed blankits an ice.

I tell yer, old boy, thar's er streak in us
Old Rebels an' Yanks thet is warm—
It's er brotherly love thet'll speak in us
An, fetch us together in storm;
We may snarl about ''niggers an' francheese,'
But whenever thar's sufferin' afoot—
The two trees'll unite in the branches
The same as they do at the root.

It is said that equal parts of spirits of camphor, sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, on horses or cattle. Any druggist has the

Remember that your horses will do more

Commission to investigate the diseases of swine, has been making a tour of counties in Iowa, having been through Adair, Dallas, Guthrie and Madison counties. He says that a large proportion of the reported hog cholera the fuel is loosened for the free circulation of air is not that disease at all; in fact, there is but through the burning mass; any other process will not very little cholera among hogs. The disease which is decimating the hogs so rapidly is the result of bad treatment, care and keep, and is simply malarial, or a fever of the typhoid type, and comes from filth. The doctor says it is no wonder hogs die. Whereever he found hogs in pens, the pens were "Hay-Burner," we copy from the descriptive circular accompanying the stove, and in our indement the health. the prairie farmer, between a hay or straw fuel and in all cases fed sour grass or clover, sour coal or wood, especially when the coal or wood has slops, and allowed to roll in stagnant, dead, to be hauled long distances. In any case the farmer filthy pools, and many of them are fed in on the prairies has waste hay and straw about his these filthy cess-pools. premises which he is compelled to burn to get out of

is less than half that produced in the common stove, or \$6. Every farmer can determine more satisfactorily bark-louse and other insect pests in check. owing to the more thorough combustion. This result than we can, whether the interest on his outlay for Prairie Furmer.

the same soil. Burn down a forest of pines in Sweden, and one of birch takes its place for a while. The pines after a time again spring up, and alternately supersede the birch. These changes take place naturally. On the shores of the Rhine are seen ancient forests of souri river towns; to this the freight farther west will oak, from two to four centuries old, gradually giving place at present to a natural growth of beech; and others where the pine is succeed ing to both. In the Palatinate, the ancient oak-woods are followed by natural pines; and correct, and we believe they are approximately so, in the Jura, the Tyrol, and Bohemia, the pine at hand. These magazines being portable, are filled more than that of the coal stove, it will save its cost

By this process of combustion oxygen is supplied will be placed on sale in all of the principal towns in the vermin are eradicated.

Yes, John, I was down that at Memphis
A-workin' around at the boats;
A-heavin' o' cotton with emph'sis
An' a-loadin' outer the floats,
I was comin' away from Ole Texas
What I went, yer kuow, arter the wah—
'Bout it, now, I'll make no reflexes,
Bnt wait till I get ter long taw!

Well, while I was down that the fever As yallar and pizen as sin, Broke out; an' of you'll beleeve her, Wharever she hit she struck in! It didn't take long in the hatchin', It jes' fa'rly bred in the air; Tell a hospital camp warn't a patchin An' we'd plenty of corpses to spare.

I volunteer'd then with the Howards—
I thought thet my duty was clear—
An' I didn't look backards, but fow'ards
An' went ter my work 'ithout tear,
One day, howsomever, she got me
As quick as the shot of a gun,
An' they toted me off to allot me
A bunk till my life race was run.

The doctors and nurses they wrestl'd
But it didn't do me any good.
An' the drugger he pounded and pesl'd,
But he didn't get up the right food.
"No blankets ner ice in the city!"
I heard 'em say that from my bed—
An' some cried; "Oh, God! who'll take pity
On the dyin' that soon'll be dead?"

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with privilege to examine before paying. Sond st. Catalogue. Reduced Prices and Large Disc P. POWELL & SON,Gun Dealers, 238 Main St.,Cir



BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS, alties; high bred, and first class, fo sale. Also, other varieties. EGGS expressed (baskets) everywhere. \$2.50 for 13. Write: Berkshires and Cotswolds, [Pritchett's Best.

BIG CIANT CORN MILL. EVERY MAN HIS OWN MILLER.

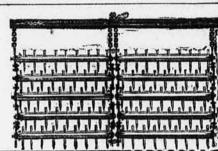


The only Mill that will grind as fine as when new until worn entirely out. The only Mill grinding corn and cob suc-cessfully that will grind shell-ed corn fine enough for family use.

Grinds twice as fast as any other Mill of same size and price. Manufactured by J. A. FIELD, SON & CO., 22 N. 2nd St., St. Louis. Mention this paper.







Wilcox's Combined Steel Tooth, Flexible

ARROW and CULTIVATOR. Do you want a light harrow for your prairie soil covering 10, 13% or 15 ft., having from 90 to 135 solid Bessemer steel teeth? Do you want a sod Harrow that saves you one-half of your time fitting your prairie sod for wheat? Do you want a slanting tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stalke? Do you want a heavy harrow for your stiff clay soil or a flexible harrow that will run over small stumps, roots or boulders, never requires lifting? Do you want a cultivator from 8 to 15 it wide, second to none in the market to fit your fall plowing for corn? Do you want a harrow for any purpose in any kind of soil? We have all you want in this one implement. Special Azents wanted. Liberal discount to farmers ordering with the cash. J. F. WILCOX & CO. 86 Illinots St., Chicago, Ill.

WE BUILD THE STRONGEST Wind Mill in the World. For Farm Pumping, Irrigation, Drainage, Grinding and all Power purposes, from 1 to 20-Horse Power. Circulars free. ECLIPSE WIND MILL COMPANY,
Beloit, Wisconsin.



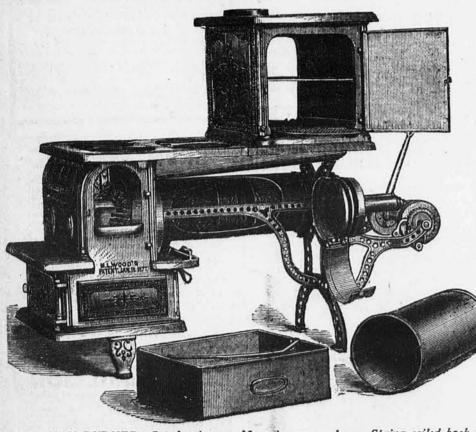


Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Expo-sition at Philadelphia in 1876.

self, reguator, will stop ltself in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for cir niar.

8. H. DOWNS. Agt,

Topeka, Kansas



THE HAY BURNER,-MANUFACTURED BY COLLINS & BURGIE,

THE HAY-BURNER. Last week we gave a short notice of Mr. L. M.

Wood's hay-burning cooking stove. This week we

resent our readers with a cut of the stove, showing

its parts and a brief but very clear description of the

stove and its mode of operation, with an approxi-

mated cost between coal and hay as fuel consumed in

a year. The following description of the stove and

its mode of operation, together with what is claimed by the inventor as peculiarly meritorious in the

accompanying the stove, and in our judgment the

While it is peculiarly adapted to meet the great

want of the prairie districts, where wood and coal

are scarce and high in price, it will be of great value in point of economy and convenience in districts

where excess of straw, grasses, etc., are produced,

even though coal and wood are abundant and cheap.

No special "kindling" is required—a single match starts the flame at once, and in less than ten minutes

the oven is at baking heat, and without renewing the

supply of fuel, this measure of heat is maintained for

The fire can be quickened or diminished at will, and

far more promptly than is possible in use of wood or

coal, and will keep in the fire-chamber for several

much fuel as is necessary to produce the requisite

amount of heat, and maintaining this supply with

regularity, and no faster than it is thoroughly con-

sumed (which is done by the spring-telescope), the

fuel being reduced to burning charcoal in the recept-

gas thus evolved passing through the burning char-

coal and bursting into flame, re-acts with quickening

effect upon the charcoal, and passes in an extended

flame backward to and about the oven with most sat-

Two pairs (4) magazines will suffice for running the

to the center of the burning fuel, and by the tuyeres Kansas.

ing the room when the heat is objectionable.

heat can pass directly to the pipe, and so avoid heat- with the Hay stove.

isfactory results.

hours after the supply from the magazines is ex-

a full hour with remarkable steadiness.

will hold enough for about one hour's fire.

stovefully merits all that is here set up in its behalf:

CHICAGO, ILLS.

is attained by admitting to the fire-chamber only so coal would not cover the cost of providing a year's

acles and mouth of the magazines. The smoke and burns out in three or four years at most, while the

The flues are so arranged that when desired the for the "Hay-burner," no furniture being supplied

stove conveniently, but any number may be provided that, though the first cost of the "Hay-burner" is

by hand pressure only, and no fuel is brought into in one year in fuel, and will repeat this saving above

give a steady flame and produce perfect combustion.

shaker which operates the grate. It requires but lit-

As a heating-stove the hay-burner is a remarkable

success; with both magazines in active operation it

radiates a good degree of heat from an exceptionally

his way, sufficient to run several stoves, and if he

finds it necessary to provide a sufficient quantity of

hay especially for fuel, the cost of the labor would be

generally so small as to be impossible of approxima-

tion. The hay could be gathered at any time during

If coal is used the year round in an ordinary No.

cook stove, it will consume 300 bushels, and probably

supply of hay or straw fuel to take the place of coal,

while the quality of the fire made from hay or straw,

being alpurely charcoal flame, is infinitely superior

for cooking purposes to that from coal. No smoke,

dust or gas is emitted from the hay. A coal stove

The "Hay-Burner" will cost about \$40 at the Mis-

have to be added. The stove weighs 400 pounds.

The furniture of the common cook stove will answer

It will be seen, assuming that our calculations are

make as good fire as any when dried.

hay stove will last twenty years.

tle shaking, once or twice a day.

Beneath the front hearth at the right hand is the

THE HAY BURNER—Cut showing one Magazine removed, one Spring coiled back and the other partially expanded, also Automatic Oven Shelf which closes inside the oven as you shut the door.

Well, brother, I've been mighty solid Agin' Yankees, yer know, sence the wah. An' agin' reconstructin' was stolid Not kearin' for Kongriss ner law; But, John, I got on der that kiver, That God blessed gift o' the Yanks, An, it sav'd me frum fordin' the river,'' An' I'm prayin' 'em oceans o' thanks;

The signal office at Dodge City reports four and a half inches of rainfall during the month of August.

The fall term of the Agricultural College pened on the 4th inst., and will close on Wednesday, Decembor 20th, 1878. Tuition way to prosperity.

When you see a farmer driving his work instead of his work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resor