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SAVING SEED CORN.

Good seed corn is essential to a good corn crop. The soil may be ever so fertile, its preparation may be ever so complete, the planting ever so well done, but if the seed is bad it is vain to expect a good crop as the reward of our efforts. By good seed I mean not only that which will grow, but that which will grow readily and with vigor-that which will produce strong, healthy plants. We may have seed that will grow, but in such a weakly manner as to fail to ever become prolific grain-bearing plants. The character of the seed depends very much on the time and manner of saving it. Corn is often injured for seed by being exposed to freezing before the ear has become thoroughly dried out. So long as moisture to any extent, remains in the cob, the grain itself will not become thoroughly of the best strains of them can readily be made dry, and if freezing occurs while this state of to weigh just about double the average of the things exists, the vitality of the germ will be twenty: five million hogs annually marketed is intended for seed should, therefore, never be exposed to a freezing temperature till it has been thoroughly dried, cob and all. Of course, this will often take place in the field, and corn will pass through the winter without any injury to its growing powers, but it is too great a risk to leave it thus exposed. but even if it escapes injury by frost when thus exposed, it will often be damaged by the alternating wetting and drying to which it is breeds that will crib more corn and give thereexposed if left in the field too late in the sea-

I would say as a rule, that seed corn should be well ripened up before it is gathered; yet experiments seem to prove that this is not so it is exposed to frost. Two years ago I had a small packet of "Prolific Flour" corn, that was overlooked till late in June, when it was planted in the garden. It had just reached the milk or "rossting ear" stage when the Rocky Mountain locust came down on us like an arctic snow storm, and it seemed that they would eat up my new variety of corn, ear and stalk, in spite of all my efforts to protect it.

Finally I cut it off at the ground and carried it into the cellar where it remained until the locusts were gone, when I took it out and set it against the fence till it was thoroughly dry; then I pulled it off husk and all, and put it in a paper sack and hung it up in a cool room fine quality of a handsome Suffolk or E-sex.

till spring. shape and appearance of the ears. A very most excellent swine and quality all over. good plan is to select the desirable-looking I have no fight to make on the Chesters, labor and care, is to go into the field and se. ect from the ears on the stalk. In this way Pomona, Kansas.

not only the form of the ear but also the form and manner of growth of the whole plant may be noted, all of which should be taken into account in order to secure the best results. It is claimed that by selecting seed from stalks that produce two ears to the stalk, it may be so improved that every stalk will, in a few years, produce two ears. And this reminds me that prolific varieties should be chosen for

A strain of corn! that had for a series of years produced from 60 to 75 bushels per acre. would be worth several times as much as that which has produced only 30 to 40 bushels. There is as much in pedigree in corn as in horses or cattle, and no intelligent farmer would think of neglecting it in selecting L. J. TEMPLIN. breeding stock.

THE BERKSHIRES NOT TOO SMALL.

I have mislaid the paper containing it, but some three or four weeks ago when the discussion about the sizes for swine was going on, some correspondent said in substance that the improved Berkshires were too small, and that he could not afford to raise a breed of swine so notoriously deficient in size. I have no idea as to who was the writer of the article, nor have I the least doubt that he honestly believed every word he wrote, but I am prepared to go on record as saying that in spite of honest intentions he has in that communication given utterance to what is but stereotyped bosh. (Now, my dear brethren who raise Chesters and Poland-Chinas, don't all rise up and cuss at once, for I have much admiration for you and your excellent breeds)

He is by no means alone in his belief, for I almost daily see men who, if the subject is brought up, will put on a most knowing look and say, "Oh, yes, the Berkshires are good enough little hoge, but they don't grow big enough!" but I have never heard this from any man who had really tried to inform himself as to what the Berkshires are, and what they can easily be made to weigh.

The sensible breeders of these hogs have never, as a rule, boasted of or claimed any enormous weight for their stock, and yet any friends that the "big" breeds so largely predominate.

While believing the Berkshires a very valone to raise them, and especially those farmers who like to devote three or four crops of as an average 1,040 tons of carriages. As 94 to display the great economy of nature? corn to raising a set of hogs that shall weigh is to 1,040 so is the difference between the two from six hundred to one thousand pounds systems. when marketed. Such farmers can find other for a heavier return in ears, bone and bristle have some good ones.

I can, perhaps, better illustrate my meaning about weights of this breed, by giving a few important as to have it thoroughly dry before of those that have come under my observation in my own neighborhood within the year, of stock kept by practical men for breeding purposes, and consequently only in breeding condition. The first prize boar at our fair this season-owned by Sam, McCulloch-weighed, when between seventeen and eighteen months old, 585 pounds. The boar Solon, owned by E. H. Topping, sweepstakes in 1877 and 1878. weighed, when one year and four days old, 410 pounds, and the same animal now, in active working order, weighs 535 pounds. My present two-year-old boar, Grand Duke, can, on half rations, be fed to 600 pounds in a short time, and has, at the same time, all the My first prize, 1877, boar pig Ham, was exhib-It then looked but little better than chaff; ited at our fair when five months and nine-I planted it, and I think every grain of it teen days old, though not weighed, but the grew and produced a healthy, vigorous plant. judgment of those who examined him and ex-This proves what may be done by care, but is pressed themselves, was that he would easily not to be followed as a precedent in saving kick the beam at 250 pounds. His dam, Vicseed corn in general. Every person should toria 2d, was accidentally injured as a breeder, have some idea of a perfect ear of corn, and in and was sold in store condition, weighing 480 selecting seed should approach as near as pos- pounds, and the sow, Lady Indolent, in better sible to that ideal. Uniformity should be order, but not fattened, weighed 500 pounds. sought in this matter; uniformity in size, None of these were "big" Berkshires, but

ears from each load at gathering time. This Polands, or any other breed, because I have may be done while gathering in the field, as much faith in them as many of their breedthrowing the choice ears into one end of the ers, but I raise Berkshires and have faith in wagon-box; er it may be done by selecting them too, and if their good character is unthe best ears as the load is being thrown out. justly assailed we propose to be heard from, A better way, but one attended with more and if it provokes a thirty years' controversy

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

NO. II.

In a former article in the FARMER, we stated that grain could be shipped from Topeka to New Orleans for 20c per bushel. As some seem to think that we meant by river trans. portation, via: the Mississippi, we propose in this article to show how the important result may be accomplished.

Suppose we construct a narrow gauge rail road, of three feet six inches gauge. What will be the cost per mile? In Australia it has been \$32,000; India \$19.000; Norway, from \$15,000 to \$26,000; Canada, \$14,000; Western states from \$10,000 to \$12,000 Tennessee, \$11,500. The Railway Times estimates the cost of a narrow gauge road as 44 per cant less than a 4 feet, 6 inch track. examination, finds the cost 36 per cent. less than a 4 feet, 6 inch track. Other instances show that a narrow gauge road can be constructed for 40 per cent, less than a broad

But how about the saving in equipment? From estimates taken from the actual working of the Penneylvania road (broad gauge). rail road, it is found that the difference in weight, capacity and cost of an eight-wheel- view ed car, for a road of four feet, eight inches gauge, and a three feet six inch gauge is as

Narrow-weight, 8,800 lbs.; capacity, 17.capacity, 18,000; cost \$735. Platform, nar-\$350. Broad-weight, 18,000; capacity, 18,-7.250 lbs; capacity. 18.000; cost \$385. Broad ing departments of human knowledge. -weight, 18,500; cost \$625. Every other narrow gauge road has demonstrated and corroborated these facts.

How much can we save in dead weight? 260 tons of freight, the wide gauge requires

Actual statistics show that the broad gauge uses four tons of dead weight to transport one of freight. This fact is found in the working than any Berkshires of mine, and I aim to tables of various prominent broad gauge roads. The above figures show that freight can be carried on the narrow road at less than half the expense on a broad gauge.

The wear and tear of rolling stock is in exact proportion to the width between the rails and to the weight and speed with which trains are rolled over the track. Figures already given show that a broad gauge has to sustain the friction of 50 tons to 20 tons on a narrow gauge, to carry the same amount of

freight. So also as to speed of train.

ured first, by cost of construction and equipment, and second, by the passengers and there are worlds teeming with life, and numfreight it carries. The cost of rolling stock berless as are the stars of the firmament between narrow and broad gauge is as 21 to The one suggests to us that above and be-32, and the structure as 20 to 30. The capac- youd all that is visible to man, there may be ity as 28-10 is to 1, so that the running ex- regions of creation which sweep immeasurapenses of a narrow gauge would be less than bly along, and carry the impress of the Alone-half of a broad gauge.

000. As freight is carried on broad gauge roads man has been able to explore, there may be a

would be 1,000 miles long.

was, in 1872, 8 74-100 mills per ton per mile. them all with the evidence of his glory." On the New York Central the cost was 7 704- Such are the words of Dr. Chalmers, and he road of a thousand miles can carry a bushel book, the results of his researches, with draws cents per bushel -Olathe News Letter.

oats for 61% cents.

Let this road be under government control, pay for construction, and let it be open to all, ated there would be no limit to its transit power; no middlemen, and no monopoly.

In this article we are greatly indebted to an article in the September number of Scribner's Magazine. Yet the idea is originally our own as set forth in this article. We have simply indicated ideas, and must beg of the reader to follow them out, or, better yet, read the artis J. M. STAHL. cle mentioned. Camp Point, Ilis.

The New York Tribune, after an exhaustive THE PHYSICAL CHANGES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

> BY JAS. HANWAY. "We know not the millionth part of this beautifal

world."-Leigh Hunt. There was a time within the historic period, and only a few hundred years ago, when mankind could form no rational conception of the innumerable objects which a study of natural and the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge history had in store for those who could penetrate the secrets which were hidden from our

When the microscope was introduced, objects to the naked eye were not only enlarged and better seen, but a new world of animated life was brought, as it were, into existence. 600; cost, \$458. Broad-weight, 19,000 lbs.; No fancy could have foretold the marvellous field which this discovery was about to unfold row-weight, 6,250; capacity, 19 000; cost to our vision. Our sight, unassisted by mechanical contrivances, could never have come 000; cost \$575. . Gondols, narrow-weight, to a knowledge of many of the most interest-

In the last number we referred to the changes which are now going on in different portions of our globe, by a creature of marvellous structure, so minute in many cases as The opinion of competent judges is that on to be invisible to the naked eye; that this lite narrow gauge roads the ratio is two and eight the creature has been at work since the dawn tenths of paying freight to one ton of dead of animal creation; that countless myriads weight. While the most that has ever been have left their skeletons, which by chemical claimed for a broad gauge track is that the ca- and mechanical agency have changed the face pacity to carry freight equals the dead weight. of the crust of the earth; that rocks have On the London and Northwestern road, broad been formed in the ocean bed; islands have gauge, a freight train, weighing, with freight sprung forth from the deep, and mountain weakened if not destroyed. Corn that in this country, where it is claimed by their 250 tons, is made up of 50 tons of freight to chains have been elevated from the ocean, 200 tons of dead weight. On the Imperial and man at last is now reaping the benefits of Liony Russian, narrow gauge, a train weight the labor of these little, invincible creatures, ing 324 tons is made up of 260 tons of freight by collecting the materials from the quarries uable breed of swine, I do not advise every and 94 tons of dead weight. To carry this to erect a habitation for himself to dwell in. Where can we find a more instructive lesson

The wonderful secrets, though hid from the natural eye, may be found out by the application of those means which modern discovery has placed at our disposal.

The learned and venerable Dr. Chalmers thus speaks concerning the uses of the microscope: "While the telescope enables us to see a system in every star, the microscope unfolds to us a world in every atom. The one instructs us that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its people and its countries, is but a grain of sand in the vast field of immensity-the other that every atom may harbor the tribes and families of a busy population. The one shows us the insignificance of the world we inhabit-the other redeems it from all its insignificance, for it tells us that The running expenses of a road are meas- in the leaves of every forest, in the flowers of every garden, in the waters of every rivulet, mighty's hand to the remotest] scenes of the The earnings on freight, of railroads, for universe—the other, that within and beneath the year ending May 1, 1873, was \$400,000, all that minuteness which the aided eye of for forty per cent of the gross earnings, and world of invisible beings, and that could we as a narrow gauge can carry it for less than draw aside the mysterious curtain which one-half, it can be easily seen that it will shrouds it from our senses, we might behold a theater of as many wonders as astronomy can Now for our plan. Construct a narrow unfold; a universe within the compass of a gauge freight road from Topeka to New Or- point, so small as to elude all the powers of lesns, passing through Kansas City, St. Louis, the microscope, but where the Almighty Ruler Cairo, Memphis and Vickeburg. The road of all things finds room for the exercise of his attributes; where he can raise another On the Pennsylvania roads the cost of freight mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate

1000. Therefore if a narrow gauge can carry certainly has not drawn a fancy picture. By at half of what it costs on a broad gauge, they the aid of a powerful microscope, a learned can carry for 4 mills per ton per mile, or our Prussian naturalist, Ehrenberg, published a

of wheat from Topeka to New Orleans for 12 ings, by which the marvellous nature of the becents, or a bushel of corn for 11.2 cents, or of ings are delineated and described. It has been remarked by an eminent geologist, that one who has not seen the work can have no the rates to be simply sufficient to pay exe idea of the fantastic shapes and diversity of penses, and create a small sinking fund to forms and structure which animal existence assumes even on our planet, in the regions subject to regulations. With a road so oper! from which the microscope has withdrawn the veil.

In referring to the same work, Prof. Hitchcock remarks: "The skeletons of these animals, found in the polished state at Berlin, in Germany, forms a bed fourteen feet thick, and in another bed they are twenty feet thick, yet it would take twenty-thousand millions of these skeletons to make a cubic inch. These recent discoveries of the Prussian naturalist. have given a new aspect to this department of animated nature, even in a geological point of view. Formerly they were thought to be the most simple of all animals in their organs ization, to be, in fact, little more than mere particles of matter endowed with vitality; but he has discovered in them mouths, teeth, stomachs, muscles, nerves, glands, eyes, and organs of reproduction."

When we consider that these creatures prey upon creatures still more minute, of which millions might be contained in a drop of water, we may truly say, in the language of Leigh Hunt, "We know not the millionth part of this beautiful world."

The inquiry may be asked, How can insects so minute, which have been entombed in the solid rock for innumerable ages, that their animal tissue can be detected? Scientific experiments afford us the information, for to Mr. Parkenson we are indebted for the knowledge of this interesting fact. He immersed a piece of marble in diluted muriatic acid, which has the property of dissolving calcareous earth, out cannot affect animal matter.

When the mind is carried back into the remote geological periods, when the coral family were constructing their habitations, and when we consider that at the present day we are enabled to study the wonderful complex organization of these little architects, by the means of scientific and mechanical knowledge, we are led to believe that the minutest living atom possesses a structure as wonderful

HYBRID APPLE SWINDLE.

EDITORS FARMER -- Accidentally I noticed the reply of C. W. J., in last week's issue on the "Hybrid Apple Swindle." The men who are and have been selling what they claim to be Russian Hybride, tell so many other lies that even if this one was not chargable as a lie the rest would condemn them. But this is not in joint to what C. W. J. and I differ about.

I was not at home when the October number of the Gardener's Monthly for 1876 was published and failed to see the article which you published on "Graft Hybrids" by request of C. W. J. In this article of Mr. Meehan he certainly retracts and contradicts what he said in the Gardener's Monthly for September and October 1875, extracts from which you published in my former letter. What is said in this paper of Meehan's read at Buffalo N. Y., certainly bears C. W. J. out in what he before stated as regards hybridizing by grafting. It was not my intention to be "discourteous" but from what I had read from the pen of Mr. Meehaa in 1875, I certainly had reason to deny the vindication of these Russian Apple swindlers by C. W. J., or anyone else. And so do I now think them grand rascals.

I did not "sieze upon a printer's error" but only saw "Mahon" for Meehan and now read in this last article of C. W. J's., "Meeham" where perhaps he meant to say "Mahon."

To undertake to propagate apples in the way indicated is not recommended even in this last article of Mr. Meehan. H. E. VAN DEMAN.

Manhattan, Kansas.

J. K. Greer, sold 400 head of sheep this week. Mr. Greer is an experienced and successful sheep-raiser, and is satisfied with the climate here as adapted to this business.

The largest vegetables ever seen were on exhibition. Beets three feet in circumference and two and a half feet long; clusters of sweet potatoes from one stem; wheat, and all the varied products of this bountiful land were there in abundance.—Great Bend Tribune.

Wheat sown during the month of Septem-

ber is coming up nicely. New corn is coming into market-on LYON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The seventh annual exhibition of this society was held on four days of last week. The first and second days were pleasant, but on the two last days it rained, which lessened the receipts, disappointed the exhibitors, discouraged the managers, disgusted the horsemen and disarranged the display.

The officers and managers of this society are energetic and did everything that they thought could in any manner assist in making the fair a success, but the elements were against them. While having a good word to say for the officers of this society, I must have something to say about the practice of this society as well as others, of letting gamblers work at their vocation on the grounds of the society during the days of the fair-and while I do so I am not making a point against this society only in a general way.

Here was the "Wheel of Fortune," making a fortune every day for its owners. I was slyly told by one of the proprietors that it was a "per cent." wheel, or that three first premiums. At the Shawnee ninety per cent. of the money staked went County Fair, and also at the Exposition at into the pockets of its owners! They paid Kansas City, and the District Fair at Nethe society \$150 for the privilege of cheat- osho Falls, these sheep received a large ing the innocent country boys. Is this ag- share of the premiums in their class. From riculture?

Here also was the "chuck-a-luck" boards, winning money, if not quite so fast yet just as dishonestly as the "Wheel of much admired. They have at home 2,500 Fortune." I will not try to describe it, for fine wool sheep. Their advertisement of it is a very common device for drawing the eighty bucks for sale appears in this week's hard earnings from the poor laborer's FARMER. pocket. Is this agriculture?

Then there was another gambling arrangement where the unsophisticated threw rings on to a board stuck full of spikes. vidual displays of grain and vegetables. "Every spike is a dime and the center one The above grange made a splendid showa dollar." This is what greets the ear of ing. The grange is composed of active the passer-by. The chances are about members, intelligent farmers and public ninety-five against five that you lose. This spirited citizens, and their exhibit is worthy seems more innocent than the rest, yet for of very high praise. They received a prethis very reason it should be dreaded the mium of \$25, which I understand will be most. Again I ask, is this agriculture?

There was a number of other gambling devices for cheating the innocent, trusting country boy out of his hard-earned dollars. yet you all have them among you at your county fairs and a description of them is unnecessary. Each of these gamblers have to pay for the privilege of practicing their profession on the society's grounds. This compounding with felony should cease. Elect such men for officers at your April elections that will not grant a license to these gamblers, and this very objectionable feature will be removed.

The show in this department was extremely good, yet the absence of that well known herd of Short-horns owned by Levi Dumbald, was noticed. The only breeds exhibited were Devons and Short-horns.

The Short-horns exhibited by Hon. A. Casterline, of Newton, were greatly ad- when I came away, I am unable to make a put in a slim attendance and of small size, mired by every one. There were fourteen full report. These two displays were very potatoes excepted, the latter though limited them to "so number their days that they may Kansas matures fruit better than any place he in this herd. They received eight premi- creditable, however, and showed good in quantity were superior in quality and ex- apply their hearts unto wisdom" and prosper. had ever before witnessed. ums and sweepstakes. Among the other exhibitors were H. J. Stratton, who received three premiums; J. Metzger, Hon. W. H. Cochrane and A. A. Allen, who received one premium each.

The only exhibitor of Devons was Chas Moxley, of Greenwood county. His animals compared favorably with any I have seen in the state. He received a number of well merited premiums.

Among the grades I noticed some very fine animals owned by John M. Henson, L. R. Wright, Hon. W. H. Cochrane and A. Casterline. The premiums in this class were quite liberal.

Wm. Crandall, of Coffey county, was here with his fat steer, who weighed a trifle over three thousand pounds. He was confined in a large tent, and an admittance fee of fifteen cents was charged to see him. During the heavy wind-storm on Thursday the tent was blown down, and there stood the mammoth ox in all his glory in the "free-for-all ring," in view of the many hundred spectators who appreciated the huge joke.

HOGS.

Among the exhibitors of Polands were J. V. Randolph, E. B. Pritchard, L. R. Wright, N. Brown, and Hon. W. A. Ranbrothers seemed to draw the heaviest crowd formerly of Junction City. of admirers.

There were two or three specimens of Griffith. The Chester White, as a breed, has about as many styles, shapes, and, I was about to say, colors, as is possible to conceive, and it was no wonder that many doubts were expressed as to whether there White hog in existence.

Among the Berkshires I noticed some surrounding counties.

the average farmer. However it is all a Kansas is the Ivy Place, in Emporia. matter of taste, and full as much depends upon the feeding as upon the breeding.

SHEEP. The sheep department was well repre-Fred. Dumbald, of Hartford. They carried off five first premiums and two sweepstakes. Mr. Dumbald is young in the business of raising sheep, but this exhibit shows he has struck the right branch of farming, and I predict that he will make an eminent success in sheep-raising.

Hon. A. Casterline, of Newton, Harvey county, exhibited a few specimens from his noted flock of Cotswolds. They received here they go to the Peabody Fair.

Messrs. Barber & Stæltzing exhibited twenty of their Merino bucks that were

FLORAL HALL.

The west wing was mainly devoted to the display of the Neosho grange and indiplaced in their co-operative store.

Among the principal exhibitors of vegeables and grain was Mr. W. H. Hollingsworth, who received six premiums and weepstakes on grain; J. M. Hyde, who received seven premiums; J. M. Doile, seven premiums and sweepstakes on vegetables, and P. G. Holberg, who received a number of premiums.

I noticed in this display the Hulless oats, exhibited by J. M. Evans, of Diamond Springs, Morris county. Mr. Evans raised about five hundred bushels of these oats the past season.

There was a strong competition in Irish potatoes, the samples being by far the best had seen the present year.

The exhibition of green-house plants was were P. G. Holberg and Robt, Milliken.

The books in this department and also in the fruit department not being accessible taste in the arrangement of the samples.

SCHOOL EXHIBITS.

In the south wing the schools of the county had their exhibit. There were thirty schools represented. There was exhibited in this display maps, drawings, geological specimens, and a fine botanical collection; also a very complete collection showing the entomology of the state. The work was done by the pupils during the spring term, while the larger scholars were out of the school. I was surprised and delighted with the exhibit, and I hope that this feature will be encouraged. The exhibit was under the charge of Prof. O. B. Wharton, county superintendent.

The Emporia public school exhibit consisted of nicely bound volumes exhibiting manuscripts from all the grades in all the branches taught in the schools. There was a large display of maps, drawings and outlines on the walls. There was also a fine exhibit of specimens on entomology, geology and botany, and work from kindergarten departments of the primary schools. Examinations of the papers shows that the work of the schools is quite systematic, and The show in this department was better that the schools are well graded. The than ever made in the county before, course of study used in the public schools of Aurora, Illinois, is used in Emporia. The Aurora schools spoken of, carried off the medal over the world at Philadelphia, dolph. They all received premiums, al- in 1876. The public schools of Emporia though the hogs exhibited by the Randolph are under the charge of Prof. B. T. Davis,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There was a large display in this departthat nearly extinct (in Kansas) breed of ment. Space will not allow me to make an going to a horse, and the 2nd and 3rd to hogs, the Chester Whites, on exhibition, individual mention of the exhibitors. The They were owned by N. Brown and G. P. Chicago screw-harrow, exhibited by T. P. Hall; the Thomas smoothing-harrow, extanning-mill, drew crowds of admirers.

While this fair was not a success finan-

Hon. W. A. Randolph, all of whom re- this place had a first-class eating-house ceived premiums. To me the Berkshires within the grounds of the society. This are the handsomest breed of hogs now booth was under the charge of Mrs. J. E. raised in the west, yet their small hams are Perley, Mrs. P. B. Plumb, Mrs. Storrs, Mrs. of morality as that parents may bring their a very serious objection to pork raisers. A. P. Morse, Mrs. Dr. Trueworthy, Mrs. E. boys and girls to the fair without fear that The sows are, however, better mothers than Trask, Mrs. Blandin, Mrs. H. V. Bundrum, their innocent hearts shall be contaminathe Polands. I am inclined to think that a and others. And, while I am about it, I ted with evil. cross between the two breeds is the best for might as well say that the model hotel of

ANDERSON COUNTY FAIR.

The Anderson county fair Association held its seventh annual exhibition on its sixteen head of Spanish Merinos shown by pitious and as a whole the fair was a suc-

Owing to lack of interest in the fair on the part of the citizens of the county, the exhibition in some departments fell below what it has been in former years.

There were 68 entries of cattle as follows: short-horns, 29; grades, 24; sweepstakes, 15. Though the number of entries of shorthorns is not large, the stock would do credit to any county.

HORSES.

The exhibition in this class was better than ever before, the being 126 entries in all lots as follows: all-work, 50; draft, 19; carriage and saddle, 19; sweepstakes, 20; jacks and mules, 18.

In sheep our fair was nearly a failure, our sheep men failing to put in an appearums. A. J. McCoy of Linn county, Kas. made two entries of long wools and carried off as many premiums. SWINE.

Wm Horn made five and took two 1st. premiums. A. J. McCoy made one and took one 1st. premium. B. S. Douthitt entered two Chester White hogs, and received two premiums. Twelve entries of Berkshires of which D. D. Judy made four and took four premiums. D. D. Judy received one premium on cross bred hogs. Nine entries for sweepstakes for two premiums of which D. D. Judy received one, and Wm. Horn, having been made. This, of course, renders

POULTRY.

one coop of speckled guineas, one trio of white guineas, one coop of bronze turkeys, one lot of doves, making up the list.

FARM PRODUCTS

most excellent. The principal exhibitors and of good quality, but six or seven specimens were presented. The small grain represented was of superior quality.

VEGETABLES.

tensive in variety.

Green fruits were represented by 35 entries, but the quality and quantity were no t up to former years.

BREAD, CAKES, &c.

A loaf of salt-rising bread by Miss Mattie Jaughn, only 13 years old, deserves special It has been approximately ascertained by permention. The supply of prepared fruits severing statistitians that about ninety-five was not quite equal in quantity to last year's display, but the quality was excel- ness. One would think this would discourlant. There were 100 entries.

The ladies came to the front again in the Fioral Department and added much to the beauty of the Hali.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

were represented by our two enterprising dealers: Winans & Naylor, and R. T. able feature of this display was an atmosbutter in two or three hours.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Fifty-four entries in this class made a creditable show a little behind those of for-

SPEED RING.

bring out the fast horses owned in the county. A slow mule race caused more fun money expended.

Eight entries of horses and mules were made for the walking race, the 1st premium two mules. All three made excellent time.

J. M. Miller, J. M. Henson, N. Brown, and dies of the First Congregational church of now is more than ever determined not to

No gambling schemes is allowed on our

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FAIR.

The sixth attempt of the Mentgomery county Agricultural Society to hold an annual exhibition and fair, was almost an entire failure on account of the rain. The fair was to have been held at Independence the 2nd, 3rd and 4th insts. A trip to the grounds the first day showed little preparation and little apparent interest, but the morning of the second day brought quite a respectable number of farmers from the vicinity surrounding, and a number of entries were made, mostly in the way of fruits, vegetables, textile fabrics and stock. The entries in stock were mostly horses, and some very fine ones were displayed. The smallness of the premiums offered however, failed to bring stock here from a distance and those exhibited were owned mostly in this county. Of course there was little interest manifested in the speed ring as compared with places where large premiums are offered, and where first-class horses congregate. The display of apples was very fine and showed that Montgomery county need not be behind her sister counties in the matter of fruit culture. Experienced men here say that it has been demonstrated the Ben Davis and Yellow Bellefleur varieties of apples are by far the best adapted to Southern Kansas, and ance. Wesley Spindler made four entries the display made here would certainly bear of fine wools, and of course took premithis theory out as correct. But long before noon on Thursday the rain showered down without mercy and continued almost without intermission until Saturday noon, thus effectually stopping anything further in the expo-Eleven entries of Poland-Chinas, of which sition line. Had the weather remained favorable, there is little doubt that Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th., would have brought large crowds and have rendered the exposition a success, as more than ordinary interest seemed to be manifested.

The grounds used are in an open field, belonging to a Mr. Davis, adjoining the city of Independence on the west, and are, at present, be inferior to that of other counties less fa- itude further east. vorably situated. We feel sure it will not be

Independence, Kansas

THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS

The first plank in the platform of success is a knowledge of the business' to be pursued. per cent of those who enter trade fail in busiage those seeking a situation to sell dry goods or groceries, but it does not, because those seeking, fancy they know right where a host of predecessors have missed it. They arrogate an acuteness of intellect which they will not give those preceding them, credit for. They rush into business like their predecessors, before they are properly inducted into the Stokes, who made very creditable displays | truths and dangers of the pursuit. The conof home and foreign made. One laugh- sequence is they tumble into the same great cavern, bankruptcy, and then have ample report to the FARMER it may be of benefit to pheric churn which the exhibitor said time to learn what they should have known many. would churn butter in from three to eight before entering into business. But alas! they minutes but which on trial failed to bring have "locked the door after the horse was stolen"-their money had taken to itself wings and they had not the means of starting anew in the same race. A case has just occurred close by home. Two farmers went into a little town and bought grain and hoge, and dealt in lumber and coal. They run about three years, when their creditors closed their In the speed ring considerable excite- doors and fears are entertained that their litment was aroused, but not quite enough to the farms are swept from under them by the tidal wave of debt. Self-esteem, however large, if not backed by good judgment and than any other feature of our fair for the fair perceptive faculties, will fail to carry one through safely-just as he imagines he is getting rich, ignorance bores an augur hole in his safe and his dimes slide away from him as stealthily as a snake in the grass. All kinds of business requires an education peculiar to the business followed-failing in this, opens During the afternoon of the second day wide the door of bankruptcy, and no wonder some parties got up a running race, and that 95 per cent. of tradesmen slide down the hibited by J. M. Miller, and the Bonanza without asking the privilege of using the hill instead of climbing to the summit. A track of the association, or saying "by your good many years ago we knew a man who leave," started off at full speed, when one of was not noted for anything, and he had never cially, owing to the weather, it was a suc- the horses left the track and so injured a discovered what he was best suited for. A was such a thing now as a pure Chester cess as an exhibit of the productions of the little boy that we understand he has since phrenologist examined his head and felt cersoil and of the stock of Lyon and of the died. The association has never authorized tain he had a group of organs which would the running of a single race, has never of- make him successful as a cattle buyer. Some fine specimens owned by J. V. Randolph, I must not forget to mention that the la- fered a single dollar for running horses, and of his friends encouraged him to try and lent borers too.

him money to begin with. In fifteen years he made a snug little fortune of \$30,000. Now it is probable, well, we may say certain, that grounds and we labor to secure such a state many persons who enter the mercantile field, are ill prepared for the business, not only because of their ignorance of the business, but because they have not a group of organs which even educated would fit them for thi particular business. Attendance to business, constant and unremitting, is an essential element of success. Even though one is educated for the business, if his attention is diverted into channels that do not run parallel to his business, he will very likely meet with disaster if he is not entirely crushed under the careless heel of inattention. Economy is also a powerful lever in the race for the prize of success; and when this is lacking, its opposite, extravagance, is apt to steal in and run away with the funds. The two do not agree, do not associate. One is a true friend while the other is a deceiver and leads to ruin. Economy and penuriousness are not synonomous. Economy is a friend to social enjoyment and penuriousness favers rags and a larder miserably provided with healthy food. Still another element in conjunction with the above will prove an efficient aid to merchants; we mean a good knowledge of human nature. This organ specially cultivated will prove a sure helper in saving goods from being scattered on waste ground. A perfect stranger may enter the store, and the merchant thus educated almost instinctively, so far as appears on the surface, knows it would be risky to trust him, therefore he refuses' to do so and saves his goods. Combine all these things in one person and we have a successful merchantone of the five per cent. that clearly sees his way and knows how to keep the track. It is folly for a man to abandon the business to which he has been bred, without first learning the business to which he would go. Going unprepared is pretty sure to empty the pocket and furnish a little dear-bought wisdom. Let us remember these valuable facts and we shal not be rooting into strange pastures ourselves, or be guilty of placing our children in false positions which will work their financial ruin. R. K. SLOSSON.

EARLY SEEDLING PEACHES,

From the large numbers of very superior very poorly adapted to purposes of this kind early peaches which were reported the past owing to no permanent improvements on them season from the middle and southern portions of Kansas, we are led to believe that the cliit very uncomfortable for stock during such mate and soil of the state possess peculiar storms as occurred this week and has kept properties for the development of that luscious The show of poultry was very meager, many fine entries in this line from being made. fruit. Very early ripening peaches, are as a But the friends of agriculture here are waking rule in peach growing districts, small and of up to the situation and the organization of a a very inferior quality. The Hale's Early one coop of snow white turkeys, one trio of joint stock company is on the tapis which headed the list of early peaches till the Beabantams, one pair of fantail pigeons, and shall have capital sufficient to purchase and trice appeared. The former is a green flushed properly equip suitable grounds for the fu- peach, and in flavor may be described as flat, ture. In short, we believe the experience of stale and unprofitable, generally rotting bethis and past years has taught them a lesson fore ripening. The Beatrice is small and from were poorly represented by 26 entries of they will heed. Montgomery is a good count the best information we have got, is also of grains and seeds, not near all of which was ty and Independence is one of the prettiest little account. But the seedlings produced filled. Our corn crop was simply immense and most wide-awake towns in the state; the this year from Kansas soil are large, well flapeople are intelligent, energetic Americans, vored and earlier ripening fruit than any and there is no reason why their fair should which have claimed attention in the same lat-

We have been assured by an experienced so in the future. The increased numbers of horticulturist, who has had experience in fruit the FARMER to be received here will teach growing in several states, that the climate of

> secure cuttings of grafts from all the choice seedlings, give them appropriate names and propagate these superior kinds. Choice fruit always commands ready sale in large quantities and at high prices. The markets are never glutted with very choice fruit; but inferior qualities will never pay for raising, A small quantity of it going a great way and bringing very little money.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

To those who have hogs affected with cholera or other diseases, I would say that I effected a cure on three by feeding a handful of soft soap in a pailful of swill to each hog, repeating smaller doses as needed in one or two week's time. Hogs like soft soap, and feeding it in their swill will keep them healthy. If those trying the above given remedy will A. H. G.

Lawrence, Kan. STABILITY.

There is one quality which is needed in all successful farming, that is stability. We have many industrious and energetic farmers who lack this quality. Feeling discouraged by low prices, or a failure of certain crops, they change to something which they fancy will pay better. Perhaps sheep husbandry will illustrate this matter better than any other occupation. As soon as wool declined in price, farmers sold off their flocks, at what they could get, and turned their attention to something else. In four or six years wool advances in price, sheep are now in demand, and not unfrequently they purchase the sheep again at high figures. As they were never ready when prices were high to sell, but only when discouragement overtook them, they make no money. The same may be said of other general crops; one thing is certain, to make money in the long run is to be steady.

Protecting Fruit Trees From Rabbits.-It recommended to bind the trunks of Joung truit trees with straw, either rye or wheat, and smear the out side of the straw with gastar. Rabbits will keep a respectful distance from trees thus protected. This will shut out the

Latrons of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. -- Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Scoretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia.

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

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Hamover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

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

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

THE PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE P. OF H.

Extracts from an address delivered by Dr. Magrader before a Maryland grange on the occasion of a farmer's pic-nic, fair and meeting published in the American Farmer.

"In all right things, and in all righteous ways we are to help each other as brothers and sisters of a common family; we are to discourage competition, and encourage and propagate instead, the spirit of co-operationmutwal helpfulness.

The secrets of the Order, to some persons objectionable, differ in no way from the see crets which pertain to every family circle. Our recognition of each other by signs, grips and words is simply a means of extending the bounds of our special circle, increasing our comfort and strength. Other secrets there are

The aims of the Order are not secrets: 'It is designed to bind farmers together in fraternity, and by encouraging education advance to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture. We are to strive to add dignity to labor. We are to be honest and just in our dealings with our fellew-men, and to be quiet, peaceful citizens. We are to help the needy, raise the fallen, and aid in making the labors of this life cheerful,'

And for the proper inculcation of everproximate obedience to this, one of the primary essential steps, is the frequent assembling of neighbors under definite laws to act for mutual benefit; this tending, without even present active desire in them, to the development fold. While it would be impossible to preof new and increasing interest in each other, to the breaking down of personal antagonisms tion cannot be given to the performance of its and in many ways to the enlargement and present requirements .- Farmer's Friend. multiplication of their moral and intellectnal qualities, and so better fitting them for good citizenship.

They are also of first necessity in helping us to free ourselves from our shyness—our rough speech and awkwardness-and in helping us to cultivate that ease of manner and ready flow of sparkling talk (outward evidence of frequent association) now almost peculiar to the city man. Not that said talk is always valuable, but that the power it affords is a most comfortable thing to have. And opportunity for the cultivation of this power, together with all other of the pleasurable things pertaining to social life, is, I say, afforded in promoting material interest by experiment, the granges into which-mindful of their refining power-we take our wives and daugh- sale purchase of commodities. Not only these er, we find our sweethearts, or can find them grange may be made still better. The inferif we will; thus giving to our mesting a more homelike aspect, and at the same time affording our sisters a sorely-needed insight into methods of transacting business.

For notwithstanding the time devoted to matters merely social, business is also transacted. The effect of it, forcibly shown in the matter of fertilizers and machinery, may be still further shown by two bills for sundries in view that the order is to build up as well purchased by a grange. These being merely as amuse. Infuse your own zeal and activity illustrative of monthly purchases, which continue: There was one of \$61.37 which under promote the amusement, instruction and good our old system would have amounted to \$83. of all the rest. Don't let the work drag. 34-being a saving of about 331/4 per cent. Another of \$117.74, which again under the and helpful all the time and there will be no old system would have been \$167.89-a saving of \$50.15; about |331/4 per cent.; and these savings were not owing to a general decline in prices, but to improved methods of pure chasing; to be still further improved when, throughiconcerted action and consequent action, and the cultivation of essential qualities hour on the first day the various kinds of of Christianity,(self-sacrifice and mutual helpfulness) we have gained greater strength.

Through these means, too, we are to avoid following unknown and untrustworthy guides filled with cows, young stock and sheep, makthrough whom we have grown weaker and idg a good display of Short-Horns, Devons, weaker as a power, until we are scarcely Ayrshires, Duchesse and Jerseys. The Jerseys known in state or national affairs except to be scoffed at as "ignorant boors" and to be used as stepping stones for the advancement of of Vermont. Some very fine specimens of other organized interests. This, too, in defi- Jersey butter were shown by L. G. Fullam, of produce cheat or chess. I will say that such ance of the well-known fact that, except as agricultural interests prosper, there can be no permanent prosperity for state or nation; and in spite of this other fact that in time of na- day consisted of an opening address of weltional danger-from without or within-the come by the Bresident of the society, James R. final hope of safety rests in the genuine patriotism of the agricultural population.

the uses of association, we can only grow marks by A. F. Hubbard, of Tyson. weaker and weaker, more and more helpless and stupid, until finally even power of speech and although no purses were offered for speed, is lost; but the world will go on in improve. and no races trotted or run, good time was ment without our help, using our bodies, our made upon the track, and some very fine specbone and muscle for propelling power.

eration? Which has in it the elements of ing by ladies which was very fine. lasting strength? Are we still so near akin At 2 o'clock P. M. C. J. J. B. Mead, of to the beasts of the forest as not to know? Randolph, one of Verment's finest orators de-

tory, sacred and profane, the one never-to-bethis: Whatever of strength obtains in any order or community is due to oneness of aim and concerted action; whatever of weakness to multiplicity of aims and divided action. Knowing this, then, what in the name of all things true so entirely and effectually intervenes to prevent this union of members of agricultural communities for their own and the general good? Nothing but the wholly false and absurd ideas of liberty and independence prevalent amongst them.

'Liberty!' 'Independence!' Diaguises merely for outrageous selfishness and unlimited egotism. Big, sounding words, used by little creaking ignorance to cover its utter imbecillity. There is no 'liberty,' no 'independence,' for either or any of us outside of the grave yonder, save for extreme self sacrifice and entire exemption from egotism.

'What?' you inconsiderately say, 'having no master, have we not liberty? May we not do what best pleases us? And with the fields yonder-our fields! wide spread before us, on which we may raise what crops we choose, are we not independent?' Not a bit of it. Duty is our inexorable, exacting master, now and foreyer. Duty! 'Whose voice is to the soul of man as a trumpet sounding from another world."

WHAT THE GRANGE HAS DONE.

Before the days of the grange, farmers knew but little concerning the first cost of the most common articles they use. The difference between buying for cash or credit is one of the thing we are beginning to learn. So, too, of large quantities or small. Certain manufacturers would not sell a dozen plow points at a time for cash, for any less rate than a single one on credit. Shrewd but honest dealers are not backward about seeking the grange trade and making it an object for farmers to buy for cash, and in large quantities. Life and insurance associations, on some plan that will keep their highest officers out of the penitentiaries, and their patrons out of the poor houses, have also become necessary. The difference between paying actual losses, and necessary expenses, is getting to be understood. These associations are already among the most successful and practical grange enterprises. A little effort is all that is necessary to increase their usefulness many dict the future of our order, too much atten-

FIX YOUR STANDARD.

Therejis an old adage which says, "hunt for your money where you have lost it." The lesson is plain. Every effect has an adequate cause. The point we would urge is this: In which seem to have lost their vitality, and of welcome all new comers. are drifting along apparently without a motive. Others are successful in only one thing -it may be in building up strong ties of friendship and personal appreciation; others in stimulating a wide range of reading, thought and discussion; and others still in by cooperative sale of produce, or by wholehalf developed societies, but the best working ence is, ascertain the cause of the present condition, and at once proceed to remove it. Fix your standard, make out your programme and work up to it. It may take time. There will be many discouragements; many will be slack to take hold. Unite with a requisite number to build up a worthy grange. Devise ways that are interesting, still keeping into the others. Give each one something to Meet on on time, begin on time; be pleasant such word as fail .- Grange Bulletin.

A MODEL GRANGE FAIR.

Twenty granges in Windsor county, Vt. united and held an agricultural fair at Ludlow, on the 19th and 20th inst. At an early stock were seen coming in all directions, and before noon there were fifty pairs of oxen and steers in their places, and the pens were well took the lead in numbers, and are evidently gaining favor with the dairymen in this part uable paper as well as in a number of other being upon the grounds.

The speaking in the afternoon of the first Walker, of Springfield; an address by J. W. Stickney, of Tyson Furnace; an essay by By persisting in isolated action, neglecting George F. Tuttle, of South Reading, and re-

On the second day the horses were shown imens of horses and colts were exhibited. One Which, then, is better? Isolation or co-ep- attraction was an exhibition of horseback rid-

We do know! In association, in co-operation, livered the address. He was followed by C. 1

in union, there is strength. Through all his Horace Hubbard, of Springfield; Gov. Ryland Fletcher, Judge French and General G. F. forgetten, irrevocable lesson to mankind, is Davis, of Cavendish, and G. L. Fullam, Esq.,

of Ludlow.

The speaking was interspersed with songs from a glee club under the direction of A. D. L. Herrick, of Andover, and music by the Woodstock Band, which was in attendance both days. A. A. Maguire, with his splendid organs, discoursed sweet music in the Floral Hall, which was filled with "things of beauty" by the ladies.

No horse-racing, pool-selling, gambling or catch-penny games of any kind were allowed opon the grounds. And yet the crowd came. and the fair was a social, intellectual and financial success.—N. Y. World.

. CO-OPERATION.

The grange has already accomplished much in the direction of the material and social communty, and there is no reason why the good results flowing from united effort should not go on increasing as the years roll on. With the grange comprising the whole agricultural community, a power, gigantic for good to its members, would be established. That such will be the ultimate result of the grange movement is a matter of little deubt if those joining act prudently and wisely. There must be no disagreement in the family however, if the individuals are to prosper; the lesson of the fagots must be kept in mind and if that lesson, nearly as old as the world of humanity itself, is only retained steadily in view, there is very little danger indeed of others seeing the disastrous effect of scattering the bundle, and leaving individuals to bear burdens which could only be successfully endured by all being united in one compact body .- Canadian Farmer and Grange Record.

LETTER FROM FORD COUNTY.

EDS. FARMER.-I see in the FARMER s considerable discussion about the origin of chess in wheat, and as you are somewhat skeptical about the matter, I will herewith enclose a slip cut from a late number of the Northwestern Republican, published at Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio, where a head of wheat and chess, have both been found growing from the same stalk. Therefore I come to the rescue of Mr. Hedges in last number of FARMER, with proof that it can be developed from wheat.

Farmers in this section are nearly through sowing wheat, some of it has already come up and is looking fine; as this county is comparatively new the most of it has been put in on new ground; the breadth sown will be quite large. Fall emmigration has already set in, and land lookers are getting numerous. There is considerable vacant Government land in this county, mostly Indian Trust lands to be had at \$1.25 per acre, some within 7 or 8 miles of this railroad town. This county various sections there are subordinate granges | contains many good farmers who will be glad C. F. B.

"Mr. W. D. Crout has shown us a head of Amber wheat grown in his fields which contains a head of chess growing out of it. There has been much discussion among agriculturists concerning the growth and development section, where chess and wheat have been found growing from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from wheat but this slaim has govern? It has a success the provided from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from wheat but this slaim has govern? It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk in the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from the same stalk in the s wheat but this claim has generally been considered without any basis. This discovery by Mr. Crout, has a tendency to substantiate the old theory, and those having put forth the old claim have evidence which cannot be controverted."

The above is the extract from the Ohio paper referred to by our correspondent, which, if it proves anything, proves too much. A head of wheat grows on a single stem direct from the roots; but here we have a branching plant with a head of wheat on one branch and a head of chess on the other.

This rara avis of the vegetable kingdom should have been sent to the agricultural department at Washington, or to the nearest agricultural college, that the students might have had an opportunity of investigating this freak in nature. Such proof is very weak evidence on a question involving so much

Another correspondent comes to the rescue of this muddled chess question, who flatly contradicts the above, and claims that his lot of half breed yearlings, two years old and cows opinion is based on scientific principles read- that were raised in Kansas. Also a small lot ofthor ily demonstrable. The docters are in a fair ough-bred Kentucky raised, one and two year-old way to kill their patient.

EDITORS FARMER: "I have observed that there is considerable discussion going on from time to time in the columns of your valpapers, as to whether or not wheat (sown) will Ludlow, and others, the cows that produced it results are of frequent occurrence. The reason or immediate cause is that the main or tap root—that root that penetrates deep down into the soil and has its start from the grain, becomes broken, frequently being drawn asunder by surface freezing, more especially if the ground be low and wet; or if from any other causes the principal root is severed, the

result will be cheat from wheat grain. That the head or grain will not mature after being deprived of the properties they receive by and through the center of the main root, so to speak, will admit of a scientific explanation which I will not give for the present-for men of scientific attainments will readily see that my proposition is correct; others would know but little about it, let it

be explained ever so well. Yours, F. N. B. AMOS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this

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For sale, 150 choice Merino Ewes, from a flock of more than 30 years standing. Address, WM. M. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

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of the following highly prized families; Sallies, St. Bridges, descendants of imported Lady Leonidas and others, by the highly bred sires British Sovereigh 2nd, Gentry's Conqueror and Cardiff's Surprise. All stock eligible to record. Also for sale a few choice

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

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

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

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Single Pig \$15. \$25 'per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigsare 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.

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The Devon is the hardiest and most beautiful breed 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.

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C. C. MOXLEY, 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.

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RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1. (Established 1868.)



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

STOCK CATTLE FOR SALE NEAR ELLIS, KANSAS,

and on the line of the K. P. Railroad. Young Texas cows and steers, three to five years old. These have all been held over one year in Kansas. Also a small C. B. Green, near Brookville, Kansas, or address

W. B. GRIMES,

1221, Locust Street. Kansas City, Mo-'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



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HEREFORD CATTLE. COTSWOLD SHEEP. BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for cale. espondence solicited.

Breeders' Directory.

AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino steep, rams constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

E. T. FROWE, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas, Freeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Has 30 bucks for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonable.

EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Barkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties Sure." Pairs not akin. Circulars free.

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J. BELL & SON. Brighton. Macoupin County, Ill-inois, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices rea-sonable, Reference furnished.

A LBERT CRANE, Durbam Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Hurn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

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

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Nurserymen's Directory.

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WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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GOLDAny worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outsit free, Address TRUE & Co, Augusta Maine

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DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE. Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corner eventh 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.



Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low.
Also, best Berkshires in Kansas.
Catalogues Free.

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

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

-ALSO-Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped



The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Retters & Proprietors, Topoka, Hansas.

THE FUTURE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The present agricultural fair is not entirely satisfactory to any who feel interested in the products of the farm. This will be the answer in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred among all classes who take enough interest in the subject to give an intelligent answer. Large numbers of fairs have been held this fall, especially in the western states, and while many have been pronounced a "decided success, fully as many, on the other hand, have caused bitter complaints, and great diseatisfaction. Where a pronounced success has been claimed by the management, it has had reference more as a pecuniary success than to success aimed at by the institution of agricultural fairs. Apprehensive of falling short in raising money to meet necessary expenses and pay premiums the managers of fairs are induced to swerve from the true course which would warrant their exhibitions in being pronounced agricultural fairs in the full and true meaning of the term. While agricultural fairs are the result of the efforts of a comparatively limited number of individuals .forming a joint-stock company, the present species of bastard agricultural fairs will be unavoidable. Success, after the managers have done their best to make the fair what they wish it to be, and what it is expected be by the public, and especially farmers, rests on too precarious a foundation. The gambling devices, the circus exhibitions, the booths, side shows, and the greatest of all innovations, the horse jockey fraternity and their "speed ring," are admitted as part of the fair by the managers, sorely against their will in nearly every instance, to endeavor to eke out the slender i purse which is to meet the multitude of demands which they know will be placed upon it by an unreasoning and uncharitable public. While the gate iees continue almost the sole dependence of the managers to meet expenses, they have great cause for distrust and uneasiness. The whim of the public, the accident of a rainy day, and other unforseen and uncontrolable causes may interpose to defeat the most strenuous efforts of those in charge, who generally work without pay er hope of reward, and after having done their best, have for their pains murmur- place at Kansas City, Tuesday, Oct., 22d. ing, scoffs and censure of a thankless public. The question arises, how shall a better state

of things be inaugurated, and the agriculturhope for, in the future? We answer, by making the entire agricultural community or communities who participate or propose to participate in it, responsible for its success. The united and methodical effort of the grange or farmers' associations, can, ky providing a mere aominal outlay, make the agricultural fair the highly profitable and educational institution it is designed to be, and without af- Crop Notes, Observations, Facts fording such aids to agriculture it is utterly useless. With its present clownish exhibitions and immoral features, the farmers and their families are setting their faces against it, nor can this be wondered at. The horse are introduced to create excitement and "draw," are utterly foreign to the avowed objects of the fair. The horses placed in the 'speed ring" are worthless on the farm as draft horses, or in harness as carriage horses, or under the saddle as riding animals. They are wholly valueless in the position they occupy, except as tools of the gambler. The stallions of high-bred trotting families are useful to cross on large, well-developed mares to produce a race of valuable carriage and work horses, and as such should be encouraged, but the geldings and little mares which are selected for their speed and kept by jockeys to gamble with, become a nuisance at agricultural fairs, and they with their tricky masters should be kept out, and with them the whole catalogue of catch penny devices for the purpose of catching green, country boys and young men and robbing them of their hard earnings. None of these foreign objects to agriculture would be allowed to enter or be about the fair grounds by the managers, if they were not driven to their wits end to raise the necessary funds.

Now we propose to change all this and make of agricultural fairs the useful institutions they are designed to be, by assigning to the granges the entire management of them. The granges of one or more counties should prepare for holding a county or district tair by computing the necessary outlay for premiums and all incidental expenses, and proceed to assess each grange with its just proportion of the cost. A necessary fund having thus been provided for in the beginning (and this is the true mode to accomplish any enterprise), the managers can devote their entire attention to perfecting arrangements to insure a thorough agricultural fair that every visitor would be pleased with, and every farmer and farmer's family would feel they had derived a benefit from having visited. Let each grange have a part assigned it in preparing for the exhibition and the work be divided among its members. Let a code of rules be adopted by which all awards of stock, grain, vegetables and other productions competing for prizes, shall be determined on comprehensive and intelligent principles. Such a set of rules might be framed by the Na- and a-half years old, weighing but 700 tional Grange, and they would possess high pounds. out the country. Awards made under such delivered his lecture. "Kansas at the Center- skill and judgment. In fruit the exhibit was unceasing one Friday, the same day gave days, about \$100.

solely on merit, would prove satisfactory to the owners and the public.

We have here outlined the plan by which true agricultural fairs could be made to supersede the false exhibitions which pass at present under that name. The public, knowing that a genuine agricultural fair might be relied on, shorn of all circus displays and catchpenny devices which serve only to turn away the attention of spectators from the real object of the meeting, exhibitors would flock to the fair with their goods, and its avenues would be crowded with curious visitors. Very low entrance and admission fees would suffice to reimburse the granges for their outlay, and the farmers and public would have the satisfaction of knowing they had an exhibition which reflected truly the farm and the farmer's life and business. Let the grange not delay in taking the agricultural fairs in hand. It will serve to increase the interest of its membership in their organization, give farmers as an organized class more prominence with the public and add immensely to their influence in the state.

EGGS IN WINTER.

Fresh laid eggs in the winter are worth much more than summer eggs, and by the requisite care and pains-taking every poultryraiser may have a good crop of eggs in the winter. A warm place with a southern exposure should be provided, and the owls be well supplied with stimulating food. . A meat diet is necessary for laying fowls, and the supply of insects being cut off by cold weather, the loss should be made up by small rations of fresh meat three or four times a week. Parched corp, oats and buckwheat are excellent food for laying hens. The light Brahmas and Leghorns are considered among the best winter layers.

HARD TIMES AMONG THE NATIONAL

The Associated Press dispatches of October 7th, report three hundred and twenty-eight national banks with a capital of \$48,795,900 as paying no dividends; and receipts at the treasury the same day, of \$300,000 national bank notes for redemption. Hard times have overtaken the banking as well as all other branches of business.

Special attention is called to the advertisementof the sale of Short-Horn cattle, to take Fifty females and thirty bulls of undoubted pedigrees, many of them highbred and of the choicest fashionable Short-Horn families. al fair be made the ideal institution its friends Our Kansas breeders will find it a fine opportunity to make additions to their herds.

> We reserve for next week an account of Central Kansas fair held at Junction City which we attended last week. It was, we must say, however, a success.

and Figures for the Farm.

The sixth annual fair of the Linn County Agricultural Society opened at La Cygne under exceedingly favorable circumstances. amazing. Officers had little time for rest and everybody appeared in the best of humor. The elegant new fioral hall is the admiration of all. It is a truly handsome building, in the shape of a cross, with prettily painted exterior. The display in the floral hall is superb. The public has done well. It deserves praise for its enterprise. The entries in Class I, ladies' department

are numerous, and show a remarkably varied interesting and appropriate display.

An appropriate display is made by several business firms of La Cygne. Fifty varieties of choice apples are on exhibition from Mound City and vicinity.

When Wednesday night came there were more miscellaneous articles and stock on the grounds than at any previous exhibition of the society in La Cygne, or at any fair ever held in Linn county, but the people had no idea of quitting bringing things here at that time. Thursday morning, and up to noon, there were crowds of people flocking to the fair, many of whom had live-stock, farm products, fancy work, etc., which they were determined to place on exhibition, and the kind hearted officials politely continued to receive as long as offers were made.

The estimated entries of live-stock is between 200 and 300, comprising horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., and such stock as there in We venture the assertion that no larger or better show of live-stock has or will this year be seen at any fair in eastern Kansas.

cattle. Among those exhibited is a two-yearold bull that weighed 1,950 pounds nearly three weeks ago.

Col. A. J. McCoy, of Centerville township, has in a pen his "Col. Gracy" bull, a magnifcent thoroughbred Short-horn weighing over 2,000 pounds; a thoroughbred cow called "Fashion;" Nellie B," a heiler of fine prom. ise, and a rare specimen of a bull calf.

D. W. Cozad has entered his Poland-China boar, "Sammy," a dainty little thing, two

Hon, George A. Crawford, of Fort Scott, a perfected system would possess real val- nial," Thursday morning, to an appreciative quite limited, but included some very fine up the job and adjourned sine die for

ue to those) receiving them, and resting and admiring audience. Mr. Crawford is one of the most entertaining talkers in the nation. -La Cygne Journal.

Johnson County Fair.

The farmers and mechanics of Johnson county held their fair Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, at Mount Pleasant, in Me-Camish township, in the western part of this county. A very large delegation of people were present, and the best of feeling prevailed throughout .- Olathe News Letter.

Washington County.

In attending the Washington county fair, n the afternoon of the last day, the 27th inst., we were very agreeably surprised to find the display in the different grains, vegetables, fruit, and meshanic arts so full and complete as to attract universal attention, and draw from the large crowd of people present the unanimous verdict, that for the quality of the various productions of grains, vegetables and fruits of Washington county, she could not be excelled in the state.

The exhibition of improved stock, especially of cattle and hoge, was creditable in the highest degree to those engaged in that laudable object, and is proof of the fact that the people are becoming aroused and fully awakened to the importance of this grand improvement of their stock.

The fair ceased in the evening with the usual trotting and racing. The attendance financial success, which will reflect credit play of machinery and manufactured articles was fair, and we learned that it would be a upon the officers and management of the society.-Hanover Democrat.

Cherokee County

Yesterday morning by as early as eight o'clock, people began pouring in from all directions, in wagons, buggies, carriages, on horseback, and in every manner possible. The streets during the forenoon were lined with people driving stock, leading fine horses and colts to the 'fair ground for entry. The forenoon was consumed entirely in making entries and assigning the proper places for stock, produce, etc.

The ladies of Columbus responded cordially to the request of the managers, and were on hand early, arranging, decorating and fixing up the floral hall. By noon it was handsomely decorated with pictures, fine arts, ladies' needle and wax work, house plants and all conceivable things, too numerous to mention. The hall is literally packed with articles for exhibition, and it is by far the best arranged and largest building of the kind in southern Kansas.

We have attended many fairs in southern nessed such an exhibit as is to be found at the fair grounds in this city.

We are not a farmer and no judge of stock, but old farmers who have had experience in stock-raising and are old stagers in the fair business, say they never witnessed a better exhibit of all kinds of stock nor better stock than is now on exhibition at the fair.

Everybody is well pleased and satisfied and all join in saying that it is the best fair ever held in the county .- Columbus Courier. ita Eagle.

Smith County.

and vegetables, indicated that the fifth annual Smith County Fair was a grand success in every particular. The editor of the Pioneer measured and weighed some of the vegetables, with the following results: Cabbage heads whose dimensions were 50 inches in circumference; ears of corn 16 inches in length; watermelons 28 inches in length and 36 inches in circumference; osage hedgeplants, grown by Zeb Gates, of Lincoln township, one year old, measuring 8 feet 7 inches in height; and potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, and a great variety of garden vegetables, field-products, etc., of all kinds; also a fair display of farm machinery, such as fanning. mille, sulky plowe, etc. - Kansas Pioneer.

Osage County.

The Burlingame Union Agricultural Society has held its second annual fair, and the officers and members are reasonably well satisfied with the result. All debts and premiums have been provided for, and about three hundred dollars' worth of new improvements done to make the time pleasant to all, and, have been added to the grounds.

The display was not as large as last year, but the attendance, judging from the gate greater exertions in the future." receipts, was equal to the first effort. A few ndividual exhibitors gave to the fair its principal excellence—the many were wanting for some unexplained reason. To Robert Thompson are we indebted for as fine a collection of produce by one exhibitor as could well be made up, and but for him this department, while containing some splendid samples of growth, would have been bare indeed. Mr. J. B. Broadhead is here with a herd of James Bash, for his floral display, also dethirteen thoroughbred Durham Short horn serves special mention. The collection of

In horses the display was good, and em- inson Herald. braced a number of thoroughbreds. The display of cattle was the finest ever collected in was a success. The attendance, the disthree varieties-Leghorn, Brahma and Black western part of the state.-Interior. Spanish. The general display was excellent in quality, but sadly deficient in quantity and

attractiveness.

there seemed quite a variety, and the articles shown exhibited a fair degree of taste and skill, Farm implements were few and far between. The speed-ring seemed to be well patronized and attracted a large share of the attention of those present.

The crowning glory of the fair, however was reserved until the last, viz: the babyshow. The competitors were numerous and the attendance embraced, of course, all lovers of the beautiful, and these occupied something like an hour in passing the point where the babies were exhibited .- Chronicle.

Lincoln County Fair.

The second annual fair of our Agricultural and Mechanical Association, was held here last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The season having been unfavorable for the sowing of fall grain, and the farmers much crowded with work, the attendance was not as good nor the display as general as it would otherwise have been. However, it was a very creditable showing for a new county, where we are not yet in practical working order. Some as fine specimens of stock as are to be seen in the older States, was on exhibitionhorses, cattle and hogs, as good as any we ever saw at any state fair. The display of grains and vegetables was also of a high order, especially was this the case with wheat, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes. Better samples were never grown in any country. The diswas also very good, while in the miscellane ous, fancy goods and floral departments, a little of everything beautiful was to be seen. Taking all things into account the fair was a success, and although the association falls some short of paying expenses, they are not discouraged, but will make still greater efforts for the next year. A few members of the association have worked hard to make it a success and are deserving of many thanks .-Saline Valley Register.

Farmers are about done sowing and threshing. All grain turned out well in this vicinity, (Nedford, Reno Co.) except spring wheat In recent Kansas crop statistics we find it stated that "Neosho county has a larger area in castor beans than any county in the state-8,225 acres." It also ranks as the eighth in the list of counties as to the extent of flax cultivated .- Journal.

According to an account kept by ourself there were shipped out of Wichita for the month of September one thousand and fifty cars of wheat, averaging 410 bushels to the car, or four hundred and thirty thousand five Kaneas, but at none of them have we wit- hundred bushels of wheat, for which was paid about a quarter million of dollars to the farmers of this section. It made fourteen thousand wagon loads. These wagons strung out in a line, occupying twenty-two miles long, therefore a train of over two miles long each day, for the month, drove into Wichita, weighed, sold, unloaded and the contents were elevated, cleaned and put into cars. We think the railroad books will show somewhat larger figures, but we are practically correct .- Wich-

The display of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses The first fair held in Harper county, at secretary says of the fair:

"Harper county fair was held in this place on the 3d and 4th inst. Every effort was put forth by the directors and others to make it, as far as possible, a success; and, notwithstanding the many difficulties under which they labored, the display was far beyond the expectations of all. Early on the morning of the 2d, articles began to be presented for exhibition, and before night the building used for the display of mechanical and fine arts was filled to overflowing, while out on the stock-ground was exhibited a fine lot of horses, cattle, hogs, etc The day dawned beautiful and continued so. The 3d was given up entirely to the display of stock, reports of committees and racing. At 2 o'clock an address was delivered by President Francis, which was well received by those that heard it Throughout the entire fair everything was if possible, by showing what could be done in such a short time, stir up the people to

Beno County .- A Case in Which Doctors Dis

agree. The county agricultural exhibition evidenced a lack of business energy on the part of the management. The display in point of quality was good and would have done credit to the soil and skill of the inhabitants of any quarter of the globe, but in quantity it was deficient. Public attention had not been called to the exhibition. plants was large and embraced a wide range. It was not sufficiently advertised.—Hutch-

The second annual fair of Reno county the county. The swine department was a play and the receipts proved successes befailure in numbers, but contained a few yond the expectations of the most sanguine, choice hogs Sheep were few in numbers, but and will give the institution a prestige that all good. The poultry display included but will render the next one equal to any in the trees all winter, and when the spring

The fifth annual exhibition of the Harvey The entries in the bread and butter depart- County Agricultural Society, on account of ment were quite numerous, and displayed a short storm on Thursday and an almost

specimens. In fine arts and textile fabrics 1878-drowned out. Notwithstanding these providential discouragements, there were about two hundred entries upon the books when the fair closed, but no premiums were awarded .- Newton Kansan.

From Johnson County.

To the young and enterprising readers of your valuable paper, let me say a few words in regard to that most interesting of subjects, successful farming and stock-raising. In the first place, let the young man who is just starting out on the long, and let us hope successful journey of life, set out with the determination to work and work hard, and should difficulties appear in the path he has marked out, as there is every possibility that they will appear, and at a time and in a form he least expects, he must have the moral courage to go on through them without stopping or turning back, and let his watchword ever be "Onward, press on." And in the second place, let him select for his future home land that is of the best; that which is rich in three of the leading requirements, namely. Soil, water and fuel. Then, in the third place, let him be very careful [never to purchase an article or animal of any kind unless they be of the very best kind or quality. But, I hear you say, I must go slow and live according to and within my means, until I am better able to take this higher stand, this step to the topmost round of the agricultural ladder. Let me tell you, my young friend, right there is where nine-tenths of our young and promising men of the country, to-day, make a most serious, and in some cases fatal, mistake. This buying cheap and using cheap tools, and cheap stock of all kinds must be done away with. It will never do. it never pays anything, not even interest on the capital invested. Then let me advise you not to purchase anything, any article of any kind, not even a boot-jack or a dog unless it be of the very best quality or breed. I say follow the old but true maxim "The best is always the cheapest in the long run." And another thing, always manage to live as near as possible on the inside of your income, then you will never be troubled and harrassed by what is now one of the most blighting curses that was ever forced upon a suffering people. My young friends, let me implore you to keep out of the toils of that arch fiend, debt. Don't mortgage the only roof which covers, perhaps, your dearest hopes and happiness. It is suicidal; it may wreck all your future happiness, and desolate your beloved and cherished home.

Our markets are improving. Wheat is about 70c per bushel. Corn and oats are advancing some in price. Butter and eggs the same. Hogs \$3.50 to 3.75 per hundred. Cattle \$3. to 3.25. Flax seed from \$1. to A. R. C.

PROTECT THE FRUIT TREES.

Look well to your fruit trees, and do not let the rabbits and borers get the start of you. Now is a good time to prepare your and other live stock, together with the usual the town of Anthony, proved a very suctrees for winter, by removing the grass magnificent display of agricultural products cessful venture for a young county. The and weeds at least two feet from the tree. lest mice and moles burrow about the roots and destroy them. At the same time look sharply for borers, and if the earth has been banked up about the trees, have it leveled down; and if you see a little fine sawdust, or a dark spot on the bark, you may rest assured that the enemy is at work near where those signs appear, and no time should be lost in removing the bark and dislodging the rascal. To be thorough in this matter will require time and some backache, but you cannot forego the loss of your trees, which will be inevitable unless the woodpecker has attended to it for you, which is not probable unless your orchard is near the timber.

Mr. Joseph Savage, Secretary of the Douglas Horticultural Society, says that a neighbor of his, whose orchard was near the timber, after removing a foot of the earth from the trunk of his trees, in search of borers, left the surgical part to be performed after dinner. When he returned. in an hour, he found the woodpeckers at work and allowed them to finish the job, and upon examination found the work well done as far as removing the borers was concerned. But the dead bark was not removed, which should be for the health of the tree in future.

Mr. Savage also says he has discovered a healthy wash for trees, which the borers and rabbits do not relish. He has used it for two years with complete success, and cheerfully recommends a trial of it:

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

To two quarts of thin flour paste thickened, while hot, with sulphur to the consistency of paint, add three spoonfuls of pine tar, with the same amount of fish oil. Mix well and apply with a paint brush while warm. This paste will remain on the growth commences will flake off, leaving the tree in a healthy condition. A. A. R.

MARSHAL COUNTY PAIR.

Total receipts of the fair for first three

The display of sheep was good, and no

better specimens of fine wools are to be found in the state.

The display of hogs was not so good as The display of hogs was not so good as cheek, quickened pulse and sparkling eye, we have seen at former fairs of the society, until it deeply plants its dreaded deadly seeds but those exhibited by Frank Leach, Dr. in the system. Every home should contain but those exhibited by Frank Leach, Dr. Willon, M. S. Shepard and others were noble specimens of porkers.

devices was ahead of anything we have seen at our former fairs, and they all seemed to be doing a rushing business.

The display of agricultural and farm implements was very fine.

There was a very tasty display of parlor

and cook stoves, hardware, etc. Also a good display of apples, peaches,

flowers and shrubs. Several of our young ladies have several very handsome specimens of needle, shell

and wax-work.

The Candee Boot and Shoe Company, had a good display of rubber goods.-The News.

REPUBLIC COUNTY PAIR.

The seventh annual fair of the Republic County Agricultural Society came off as announced, and turned out as near a fizzle as possibly could be. Notwithstanding all necessary arrangements had been made, the farmers did not turn out with their products. The few entries made, however, were first-class, but the reason of there being such a tew in something we cannot account for .- Belleville Telescope.

were awarded the FARMER:

L. G. Guard, for best display of field corn C. L. Brown, best Irish potatoes; Mary Beeson, for best home made bread ; E. C. Cooley, best sweet potatoes and J. A. Varnnatta, for best display of sweet corn.

The following persons were awarded the Kansas FARMER specials at the Osborne Coun. ty Agricultural Society, held at Osborne City, September, 25th, to 26th;

J. M. Morgan, for best 1/2 bushel winter wheat; S. T. Kindley, best 11/2 bushel corn; Thos. Rochford, best 1/2 bushel of oats; Mrs. A. W. Gowan best roll of butter ; Mrs. T. H. Cunningham, best loat of bread; and Mrs. Z.

T. Walward, for best bouquet of flowers. Also in the Children's Department the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS was awarded to Harry Stivens for best colt; Mayer Hardesty for best calf . W. B. Courter, for best pig; made by girl ; and Etta Breidenstein, for best

loaf of bread made by girl. The Kansas FARMER was given as specials at the Neosha Valley District Fair Association held at Neosho Falls, September 23d, to 27th, to the following named persons:

S. A. Stofer, E. G. Steele, E. Nichols, S. A. Powers, P. Wymer and J. C. Stratton.

The following is a list of the Kansas FARM-ER specials given at the Wilson County Age ricultural Association held at Neodesha, September 17th to 20th:

Stewart, best 1/4 bushel apples; Mrs. L. Yonker, best bouquet of flowers; J. Z. Sexton, best 1/2 bushel of wheat, and to A. B. Hulet the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for best bull calf owned byla boy under 15 pears of age.

At the Burlingame Union Agricultural Society held at Burlingame, September 25th to FARMER as special:

D.Masters, James McCoy, Mrs. Cozine, J L. Rooks, Mrs. T. Cain, Mrs. C. E. Wood and Mrs. J. E. Bush.

At the Linn County Agricultural and Me chanical Association held at Mound City, the Kansas FARMER was awarded as special premium to the following named persons:

T. W. Tedford, best half bushel wheat; Chas. Barnes, best half bushel corn; Baldridge, best half bushel apples; Mrs. D. E. Smith best roll of butter; and Mrs S. A. Simpson best white bread.

The AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS was received by Elmer McQuitty, for best colt owned by a Trego, for best loaf of bread made by a girl George W. Wood, of No. 139 Kansas Avunder 15 years of age.

Miss Anna V. Raper, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a lady of eminent qualifications time and place will be stated hereafter.

AN ERROR.

A communication published in the Kansas FARMER of October 2nd., by mistake had the name of Geo. A. Bowlus, land agent, signed as the writer. The signature should have been D. D. S.

FAT PEOPLE'S MISFORTUNES.

Some of the savage tribes enter their dwellings through a hole in the roof, and when a he is regarded as an outlaw. Had this sys-tem been adopted in the United States, the "outlaws" could not have made a more ac-tive demand for Allan's Anti-Fat than now exists. Hundreds who had lived in constant. duced to a comfortable living weight. The Anti-Fat is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by druggists.

This establishment has long been needed in Topeka, and it is safe to say that the business will be successful. fear of sudden death have, by its use, been re-

Common colds neglected are the cause one-half the deaths Consumption lurks in every cough, often using as masks the ruddy Ellert's Extract of far and Wild Cherry which prevents serious sickness it taken in time, and will surely cure colds, coughs, The number of stands, swings, and strange croup, catarrh, consumption and all bronchial complaints. Don't wait for sickness to come, but this day take home a bottle of Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry for it may save the life of a loved one, when delay would be death. Sold by all druggists.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ag ',by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it.

A WORKINGMAN."

FAT PEOPLE MADE LEAN. Physicians and physiologists have long "scratched their heads" and "burned the midnight oil," seeking to devise some means whereby excessive corpulency might be either prevented or controlled. Until recently all "theories," "special directions," and "remesdies," have failed. But at last the problem is solved. Allan's Anti Fat will surely and positively reduce flesh at from three to six pounds per week. No medicine or combination of medicines has ever been discovered that would produce such wonderful results, and at the same time improve the general health. Sold by druggists.

"Kansas Farmer" Special Premiums.—At the Northwestern Agriculture and Mechanical Association held at Beloit, September 24th, to 26th, the following persons competed for and content and produces at the content and content a gists at 25 cents a bottle.

> When you are depressed and system disordered take Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills; they regulate the liver and digestive organs and will quickly restore you to health. Sold by druggists.

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

> Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is a balm for every wound. Sold by all drug-

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

Thousands of dollars are now being saved for best calf. W. B. Courter, for best pig; every year by progressive farmers, who soon Lena Farwell, best chickens; Lillie Sell best discover the great value of freely using Uncle made calico dress; Mary Rochford, best butter Sam's Condition. Powder in the feed of their stock; it restores the sick, increases the usefulness and beauty, and promotes the growth. Sold by all druggists.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East G. C. Rue, for best display of corn; Dugald India missionary, the formula of a simple vegatewart, best 1/2 bushel apples: Mrs. L. Yoncure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat 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 27th, the following persons were awarded the 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.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka Kansas.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, ETC.

Among the pleasing features of the Shawnee County Agricultural Fair, was the display of carpets of all the various patterns and grades, oil cloths, rugs, mats and mattings, window curtains, etc. These enue. The quality and beauty of the exhibit were remarked by many hundreds of visitors to the fair, and the display being a new thing in an exhibition of this kind in as a lecturer, will reach the city on Saturday and intends speaking to the citizens of Topeka, on the subject of temperance. The to buy carpets here as cheap as they can be purchased in Kansas City, and even cheaper in fact, for the reason that it saves the expense of getting them from that city. The building, 139 Kansas Avenue, is admirably adapted to the business of a large establishment, such as Mr. Wood has here inaugurated. The main store floor is 25x 100, and here is to be found a full stock of carpets, goods which will suit the taste of all classes. Down stairs is kept a line of oil cloths and mattings, also a department for the manufacture of upholstered goods. On the second floor is the department for person becomes so fat that he cannot get in. the making of carpets, window curtains, etc. In the store stock is kept a full assortment of mattresses, cornices, beds, bedding, pillows and pillow cases, sheets, sheet ing and blankets. Table linen in great variety is also kept constantly in stock.

Eight and niue 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.

FEELS YOUNG AGAIN.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condi-tion of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bit-ters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A lady, Providence, R. I.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that the "Breeders' Man-ual" contains more useful information and practical hints on breeding and rearing horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and fancy stock, together with their diseases and remedies, than any other book .- Com. Adv.

Price 50c. Send for Circular AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. Office 211 Vermont St.

Markets.

(October 14, 1878.) New York Money Market.

GOLD-Opened at 10134; advanced to 10134; closed

GOLD—Opened at 101½; advanced to 101½; closed weak at 100½.

LOANS—Carrying rates, ½ to 2 per cent.; borrowing rates, 2 to 1 per cent. and flat.
GOVERNMENTS—Weaker.
RAILROAD BONDS—Heavy.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—Speculation on Stock Exchange to-day was atteneed with the most excitement and the volume of business was larger than for a long time past. In early dealings there was a great pressure to sell, and the entire list declined ½ to 3½ per cent., but during the afternoon a firmer tone set in, and an advance of ½ to 3½ per cent. ensued, in which the entire market participated. The announcement was made during the afternoon that the Secretary has authorized, until otherwise ordered, the Treasury in New York to pay any outstanding called bonds at present rates any time before maturity of the call, with interest accraing thereon to and including date of presentation. This was the cause of the sudden rise in stocks, which was assisted by covering of short interest.

MONEY—Active at 5 to 7 per cent.; closing at 5 per

MONEY—Active at 5 to 7 per cent.; closing at 5 per DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 5 to 6 per

5at. OUSTOM RECEIPTS—\$407,000. CLEARINGS—\$32,000 000. DISBURSEMENTS—The assistant Treasurer dis-

ı	STERLING-Sixty days, \$4 78; eight, \$4 83%.
١	GOVERNMENT BONDS.
	Coupons of 1861 107 Coupons of 1865, new 103 Coupons of 1867 105 Coupons of 1868 107
ı	Coupons of 1968 107 New 5's 105 New 4¼s (registered) 103 to 103 Coupons 103
	New 4's (registered)
	Coupons

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Receipts Sunday and up to writing, about 1.000 cat-tle. Market same as last week. Good cattle steady, and common grades dull and not wanted. Chicago reports "350 cars, two-third hoge. All grades of cat-tle steady. Texans a shade higher," We quote:

BARSE & SNIDER. Live-Stock Commission Merchants.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; 10 to 15c lower; superdine western and state, \$3 4003 95; common to good, \$3 30 30 90 good to choice, \$3 95 to 4 50; white wheat extra \$4 55 to \$5 25; St. Louis, \$4 to 5 20.

WHEAT—Heavy; declined 2 to 3c; ungraded spring, 7ic; ungraded winter red, 95c to 1 03½; ungraded miber, 97c to 1 02½; No. 2 red winter 1 00 to 1 02; to 1 02½.

RYE—Dull and lower; No. 1, 58 to 66c.
BARLEY—Dull and lower; No. 1, 58 to 66c.
CORN—Fair demand; declined ½ to 3c; steamer, 46½; No. 2, 46½; yellow western, 40 to 50c.

OATS—Weak; mixed western, 26½ to 31c; white western, 28 to 34c.
COFFEE—Unchanged.
SUGAR—Quiet and unsettled.
MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.
RICE—Steady and in good demand.
FORK—Dull and unchanged.
BEEF—Steady and in moderate demand.
CUT MEATS—Firm; middles rule lower; long clear city, 6 to 6½.
LARD—Opened lower; closed rather more steady; prime steam, \$6 62½ to 6 65.
BUTTER—Dull and heavy, state, 10 to 25c; western 6 to 25c.
CHEESEE—Steady; state, 5 to 9½c; western, 6 to 9½c

to 20c. CHEESE—Steady; state, 5 to 9%c; western, 6 to 9%c WHISKY—Nominally \$1 07.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Weak.
WHEAT—Inactive and lower; No. 2, spring, 78c cash and October; 79½c@79½c November; 80½c December; No. 3 spring, 62½@65½c; rejected, 49c; No. 2 ed winter, 85½c.
CORN—Fair demand and lower; high mixed, 33½c bid cash and October; 34c bid November; 33½c bid December; rejected, 32½@32½c.
OATS—Inactive and lower; No. 2, 18c bid cash; 17c October; 19 to 19½c November; 19½c December; rejected, 15c.

ted, 15c. RYE—Dull and lower; 42%c cash; 43%c bid Novem

BARLEY-Dull and lower; \$1 cash; \$1 02 Novem ber.

PORK—Fair demand and lower, \$7 70@7 75 cash; \$7 67%@7 70 November; \$7 71%@7 75 December.

LARD—Fair demand and lower; \$6 17% cash; \$6 17%@6 20 November; \$6 20@6 22% December.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, \$4@4 10; short rib, \$5 10@5 15; short clear, \$5 30@5 35.

WHISKEY—\$1 08.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 3,100; market dull and lower; choice heavy. \$3 60@3 70; light \$3 40 @3 45; mixed rough, \$3 20@3 35.
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 170; market firm; natives, \$4@5; western cattle, \$2 90@3 50; Texans, \$2@2 70.
SHEEP—Receipts, 200; nothing doing.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Lower, No. 2 red, 85% @85% c cash; 84% 85% October; 85% @86% c; closing at 86% c November; 84% 86% c December; No. 3 do., 82% @82% c.
UORN—Lower; 31% @31% c cash; 32% @33c November; OATS-Lower; 1916 cash; 2016@1016 November;

2½c December.

KYE—Lower: 40½c.

BARL&Y.—Unchanged.

WHISEY.—Quiet; \$1 07.

PORK—Dull; \$8 50.

DRY SALT MEATS—Nominal.

BACON—Lower; \$5 25; \$5 75@5 87½.

LARD—Nominally \$6 25.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market

HOGS—Steady and unchanged; Yorkers, \$3 20@3-35; packing, \$3 55@3 40; butchers and Philadelphias, \$3 45@3 60; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,700
CATTLE—Most buyers out of the market; anpply good, but mostly common to medium Colorados, at \$3@3 50; do. wintered Texans, \$2 37% @2 89; good demand for fat cattle, but none here; receipts, 2 700; shipments, 500.
SHEEP—Unchanged; fair to good muttons, \$2 75@3 35; prime to fancy, \$3 30@3 85; receipts, 450; shipments, 350.

Chicago Wool Market.
 New fleece-washed
 28@3

 Tub-washed, common to choice
 3 @3

 Fine unwashed
 19602

 Fine heavy unwashed
 15@16

 Colorado medium and fine
 23 @2

 Colorado coarse
 15@16

Kansas City Wool Market WOOL—Ruling quotations: Fine unwashed, 18c; medium, 20:693; tub-washed, 35:637c; Colors and Mexican, 17:620c.
Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2. fall wheat, 75c; No. 3, do., 72c; No. 4 do. 69c; No. 2 spring, 68 c; No. 3 ao., 59c. RYE—No. 2, 33c; rejected, 31c. OATS—No. 2, mixed 17c; No. 2 white, 17c. BARLEY—No. 2, 78c. CORN—Ear, 25 %c; shelled, 26c. FLAXSEED—1 00@1 10.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

RYE—90c.

OATS—Wholesale, 1814 and 19.

WHEAT—No. 2.Extra, 72@73c, No. 3, Extra, 70c;

No. 4, 65c: rejected, 60c.

CORN—New, 20, old. 26c.

POTATOES—25 to 26c; Sweet Potatoes, \$1 50 per

Leavenworth Wool Market. HEAVY FINE, per pound 15 @16
LIGHT, per pound 16 @17½
MEDIUM, per pound 18 @21
COMBING AND DELAINE, per pound 21½@23
TUB, per pound 24 @28
TUB, STRICTLY BRIGHT, per pound 30c
COLDRADO CLIPS, per pound 14 @17
BURRY BLACK and Cotted Fleece 2@4c off.

Beef Steers; at \$33%c; çows, 232%c. VEAL—263c. MUTTON—2%63%c. HOGS—2%63%c.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Weak and inactive. We quote: Tub-washed—choice, 34c; mediu:n, 30c; dingy and low 25 @27c. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium, 21 @21%c; coarse 16@18c; light fine 18@20; beavy do 16 @17c, Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c % b less.

Leavenworth Stock Market

Tonoka Retail Grain Market Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekl

WHEAT—Per bu. spring
Fall No. 2

" No. 8

" No. 4 " No.4.
CORN—Per bu.
" White Old.
" Yellow
OATS—Per bu old.
" New.
RYE—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.
" No. 2.
" No. 3.
Rye.

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.

Grocers retail grice list, corrected weekly by
Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bushel.
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...
Medium
CHESSE—Per lb.

E9G8—Per doz—Fresh.
GRAPES—Per bol.
VINEGAR—Per gal.
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu
P. B. POTATOES
SWEET POTATOES
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Tarkeys,
Geese,
ONIONS—Per bu
CABBAGR—Per bu
CABBAGR—Per dozen.
Spring—Chickens.

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

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market. BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb.....

BEEF—Strion Steak per lo.

Round "

Rossts "

Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.

Hind "

By the carcass "

MUTTON—Chops per lb.

Roast

PORK—

Sausage...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

n agswering an Advertisement found in these columns you will confer a favor by stating von saw it in the RANSAN PARMER

Silver Lake herd

Berkshires, and Poland-China Hogs.

Messrs. Pratt & Farris, of Silver Lake, Kansas, would respectfully call the attention of those wishing pure bred Berksbires or Poland-China hogs to their stock, which has taken more prizes in Kansas and Missouri, than any herd with which they have competed. In '17 they received grand swepestakes prize both at Topeka and Kansas City for best collection of swine. In '78, they received all of the sweepstakes prize both at Topeka and Kansas City for best collection of swine. In '78, they received all of the sweepstakes on sow of any age or breed, and many other awards of less note. Having used this season four boars in our herd, we are able to furnish pairs of either breed not akin. We can also supply parties wishing sows to breed, or sows bred. We have a one-year old bear, recorded, and sired by Imp. Sir Dorchester Cardiff, for sale. This boar has been used in our herd with eatisfactory results. We have a superior lot of young stock of both sexes, now on hand, and those wishing pies worth their money, are invited to examine, our stock, or address us for terms, &c. Where pigs are sent on order we guaranter: eatisfaction.

Strayed or Stolen from my premises, six miles north west of Council Grove, on the night of October 5th, one dark bay horse 7 years o'd, shout 15% hands high brand E on left shoulder, mane cropped short in front, cheek bones high and large. Above reward will be paid as follows: Ten dollars for recovery of horse, twenty-five dollars for arrest of thief. JOEL COKLEY, Council Grove, Kansas.

A CIFT WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD

A copy of Brown's illustrated Shakesperian almanac for 1879, together with a copy of his illustrated paper, the Growing World, which is devoted to natural history, will be sent to anyone free who will send his address on a one cent postal card. Address, Dr. O. P. BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Short-Horn Cattle FOR SALE.

Eleven Head of Short-horn cows and heifers for sale for cash, or exchange for land in Kansar; the cows recorded in A. H. B., bred b C. E. Leonard, of Cooper Co. Mo. Address, J. H. LASLEY, Raymore,

Coming to KANSAS, say to Fort Scott or Parsons, Oswego or Chetopa, Humboldt, Chanute, Burlington, Emporia, or Junction City, try the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas R'y, It passes by daylight through the beautiful valley of the Neosho.

Coming to TRXAS, say to Denison or Sherman, Dallas or Fort Worth, Waco or Austin, Houston or Galveston, or to Sau Antonia, Texas, try the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y, 1.55 III is the famous Route through the Beautiful Indian
Territory. With two passenger trains every day in
to the week, which enter Texas at its gate, the wonderful city of Denison. Sleeping cars on every train.
If you wish a beautiful illustrated Guide book decroscribing Texas and Kansas, and containing articles
on sheep and cattle raising, and where the best and
chapter of the containing articles
to chapter and the containing articles
to despend a cattle raising, and where the best and
chapter of the containing articles
to despend a cattle raising.

All tis the famous Route through the Beautiful Indian
to the famous Route through the Beautiful Indian
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The short line to free homes the

Central Branch,

Union Pacific R. R. offers for sale 1,280,000 Acres of Land tes the occupied tracts, at the lowest prices and on more liberal terms, than ever before offered. The lands offered by this company are at an average distance of but 60 miles from the city of Atchison, and have the advantage of competing lines of railroad, with a choice of markets, and in other respects are located in the most favorite section of Kansas. For full information and descriptive circular with sectional map, apply or address W. F. DOWNS, General Office Land Com'r. Atchison, Kansas.

The U.S Government Land Offices are to condia, on the C.B.U. P. R. Rand Kirwin, where parties who are desirous of availing themselves of the 10% settler's privilege, ander the Homestead act of Congress should make their appliction.

GO TO THE

CREAT AMERICAN ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

204 Kansas Avenue. FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, KNIT JACKETS, &c.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! HATS! HATS! GOODS SOLD LOWER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

ONE PRICE FOR ALL. SQUARE DEALING, NO M ISREPRESENTATION JACOB LEVI, Proprietor, Topeka, Ks.

Fürst&Bradley

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 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 Posta Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO. Office, 63 N. Desplaines Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

From The Cornhill Magazine. ROSE CHERRIL: AN EXILE'S LOVE-STORY

"My dear," said Miss Smalway, speaking from the eminence of her desk in the pupilroom, "I shall insist upon hearing from Mosier Brun's own lips whether it has been his purpose to trifle with your affections."

"But I assure you you are mistaken," plead ed Rose Cherril, whose cheeks were all pink ; "Monsieur Brun has never said a word which I could construe-

"Hush, Rose; you might deceive all the world, but you cannot deceive me," interrupted Miss Smalway severely. "Will you look me in the face and assert that this unprinci-

pled Frenchman-" "I do not believe he is unprincipled," mut-

tered Rose. "You are evading the question, miss. Will you look me in the face and affirm that it would not signify an atom to you if you never saw Mosier Brun again ?"

It was a very pretty face which the junior governess of Acacia House turned up towards her employer. There was candor in it, and sweetness; but now the clear blue eye swere dim, the little lips which never told untruths quivered, and Rose suddenly burst into tears. She could not imagine how Miss Smalway had discovered a secret which she scarcely confessed to herself. The French master and she were very good friends, but what had that to do with love? Was it love to be civil to a man, to admire his talents, and-to cry thus because one was accused of caring for him?

Miss Smalway trumphed in her perspicacity, and, as she watched the weeping governess, shook her head and remarked that it was just what she had foreseen all along. It was Miss Smalway's habit to foresee things, and Rose, having lived a year under her roof, ought to have been aware by this time that nothing could escape the prying of two eyes searching as telescopes. Miss Smalway was a lean and middle-aged person, who ruled her establishment of forty pupils with kindness, but could not bear that anything relating to them or other members of her household should be concealed from her. She was very short and sharp with pupils who neglected to show her the letters they wrote, or received from home. She stole about the passages at night in list slippers to overhear conversations in the dormitories; she spied upon her governesses, who durst not leave the keys of their desks trailing about lest she should overhaul their private papers; and she taught her house-maids to be sad fibbers by questioning them as to their flirtations with the baker's man and the pot-boy. In all this Miss Smal-

like that, child."

"Oh, but I'm not half good enough for him," wailed Rose, who was still crying.

"Not good enough! You, the daughter of an English dergyman, not good enough for a trumpery French refugee! Why, if he were the drawing parlor, and the mosier was a little cept in connection with school matters. But to return to his country they would cut off behind his time. He came at last, striding Miss Smalway only said this by way of openthat curly head of his and put it in a sawdust basket. It's as well that you should face this downcast. Now Miss Smalway's pupilsquestion in the proper light, Rose Cherril; perceptive, after the manner of girls-had for you are a pretty English girl; bred in a Christian land, and if you consent to marry a of sorts for some weeks past, and that he as-

It was soothing to Rose Cherril to be assurlike to hear Paul Brun described as a pagan. him that was not becoming."

fair words when I question him to-day."

not question him," repeated Rose ruefully. going so far as to pretend that the French-"He may think I prompted you, which would man's only complaint was tight boots. Such be dreadful. I would not for worlds let him exercises were sternly restrained in the classes

inexorable," said Miss Smalway, as she closed to merriment; but on the day of which we the ledger in which she had been making up are speaking the drawing-class was under the her pupils' half-year's accounts. "It is three supervision of the second governess, Miss o'clock now, and time to ring the class-bell. Boundy, a plump Essex virgin, whose only In a few minutes the mosier will be here, and mode of protesting against the waywardness then I will ascertain his mind, or he shall of her young charges was to exclaim, "Oh, I have a piece of mine."

Saying this, Miss Smalway nodded her wizen head very resolutely, and Rose Cherril, titter which took all the sting out of them. drying her eyes with a sigh, went out to ring So as the unconscious mosier crossed the the bell that summoned forty young ladies lawn a running fire of pleasantries was kept from the playground to afternoon leasons. up to the mute accompaniment of the crayons After this she ran up to her own room to and stumps working on the sketching-blocks, bathe her eyes in water, in order that the but these were checked by an unexpected pupils might not see she had been crying.

the last drawing and music lessons were to be majesticly on to the lawn to greet him, and a lunatic?" given on that day. The girls came trooping the two turned away and began to pace toin from their games of croquet and battledore gether under the trees. The mere sight of for those who preferred to saunter, gossiping. in her manner of accosting the Frenchman more explicitly. Do you think that if any were the thoughts that crowded upon poor makes a very nice dish for tea.

ens, whose school-days were about to finish; wholly of mutual smirks! What could the goose of me, sir. I'm a young woman who others little mites who dragged skipping- matter be? Even the languid Miss Boundy knows what is due to my sex." ropes after them, and whose chubby faces were all flushed from the exercise they had been taking under the bright August sun. The day was too fine for lessons, but the holidays were so near that the whole school were in high spirits; besides, to those who were going to do their tasks under M. Paul Brun's direction the prospect of an afternoon indoors did not seem irksome. The dozen who formed that day's drawing-class repaired to a large parlor that overlooked the park, and laid out their pencils and millboards, waiting for the Frenchman to arrive.

M. Paul Brun-or "the mosier," as the girls called him, out of mimicry of Miss Smalway's pronunciation of the word monsieur-taught both drawing and music, and was a prime favorite with all the forty pupils. He had begun by teaching French only, but it had gradually transpired that he could play the piano and sketch very fairly, so that Miss Smalway, moved perhaps by economic reasons, had ended by vesting three educational departments in his hands. He came four days a week, remaining two or three hours each time, and endeavoring, both patiently and good-humoredly, to make his lessons useful. He never volunteered to play compositions of his own, as is the painful custom with certain professors, but after school-time was always ready to linger an extra half-hour and rattle off the newest operatic selections, adding a song now and then in the pleasantest of barytone voices. He would draw caricatures to amuse the smallest girls, and sometimes he dropped in during the dancing-lessons and offered himself as partner to the waltzing with him; but he refused the post of no longer going to teach there. A mutinous dancing-master, which Miss Smalway would have pressed upon him in addition to his other er duties. A handsome, well-bred, and welldressed man was Paul Brun. He had black curly hair, dark eyes full of sparkle, and short, neatly-trimmed beard, which well set off the pale tint of his complexion. The expression on his lips was habitually ironical. but it quickly changed to a winning smile when his eyes met those of the person to whom he was speaking. His temper was most even-the same day after day, whatever perfect gentleman-agreeably polite towards tion? people who were ceremonious, quietly and cheerfully amiable to those who were not; towards his pupils he behaved rather like an elder brother, though without familiarity. It was known that he had been an officer in the French army, and way professed to act in the lofty interests of had got mixed up in the Commune; but this morality, but the one good thing about her was all that the girls did know of him, for he was that she never turned the secrets which never spoke of his own concerns, albeit he she had unearthed to an ungenerous advan- had been obliged to make a disclosure of his antecedents to Miss Smalway once and for all like a projectile in a combat. "I don't see why you should not marry for peace's sake. But to do Miss Smalway "Above all things," she said, with a com-Mosier Brun if you like him," she observed, justice, she had kept his revelations to herself. minatory wag of the head, "I must request octive pause. "Don't cry At the period of this story Paul Brun was that you never again mention the name of about thirty years old, and had been in the land of his exile six years, so that he spoke ril." English fluently, notwithstanding his slight

foreign accent. The pupils had been sitting ten minutes in over the lawn with quick steps, but looking ing fire. noticed that Paul Brun had been looking out foreign pagan the favor will be all on your sumed his cheerfulness when he came among them, as it were a mask. Boys would not have troubled themselves about the physioga ed that she was a pretty girl, but she did not nomical disturbances of such an insignificant creature as a French master; but girls must "I do not know why he has been exiled," she needs tattle, and there had been much conjecsaid, "but I have never heard a word from ture at Acacia House as to what could have gone wrong with the mosier. Had he fallen "Oh, of course he is soft spoken enough," in love with his landlady, or was he in arrears said Miss Smalway, shaking her head, "but with his washerwoman? The elder pupils, he will have to give me something more than giving tree rein to their humor, supposed all sorts of absurdities, and made it their amuse-"But indeed, I would much rather you did ment to imagine something new every day, presided over by the senior governess, Miss "Not a word more, for my determination is Bickel, who was a sour-visaged person, averse wish you wouldn't talk such nonsense," following up these weak remonstrances with

sight, which caused a sudden silence to fall

ceased cutting her pencils, and speculated within herself whether the Frenchman had at last struck for an increase of salary. A full into her dictation of a maiden's duties under half-hour passed, and wonder culminated into a sort of dismay when the mosier was observed lifting his hat to Miss Smalway, who, after this cold leave-taking, returned indoors without him-marching quick and very red in the

"Oh my! there has been a squabble!" chorused several of the pupils; but the next minute there was silence again, for Miss Smalway walked into the drawing parlor, and all

"Girls, you will have to get on to-day without Mosier Brun," said the mistress as she stood in the doorway, evidently in the state have engaged another music and drawing master."

"Why, is Mossieu Brun going? He is not ill, is he?" asked Miss Boundy, open eyed and amazed.

"The mosier has given me formal notice of his resignation," said Miss Smalway solemnly, "and I wish I could add that we had parted on good terms, but I cannot."

The twelve pupils sat aghast. In losing Paul Brun they every one lost a friend. When Miss Smalway had retired their indignation burst forth, and the remarks which they passed on their mistress were not complimentary. "Oh, the odious old cat! she has done some mean thing about money," observed the more knowing ones; and others talked of asking their parents to withdraw them from Acacia House, since the lively mosier was spirit was rife in the school during the rest of have taken himself off long ago. He took girdle. Altogether she looked the picture of the afternoon, and even the sharp Miss Bickel that opportunity of resigning his functions in was unequal to keeping order in her division. How much less, then could Rose Cherril maintain it in hers! It was her turn to take often without daring to tell you how dear you the singing-class, and when Miss Smalway came into the music-room to make an ane nouncement similar to that which she had published in Miss Boundy's class, the junior governess's face became wan, and it was a merciful relief to her that the girls began to broken heart as a teacup." babble at such a rate that all singing was out of the question. How could she have sung happened-and his manners were those of a with her heart drooping in speechless dejec-

When the afternoon classes were ended, and the pupils of Acacia House were partaking of weak tea and bread-and-butter in the refectory, Miss Smalway summoned Rose Cherril into her study for the purpose of venting her sentiments. She sat in a chair of state behind a table covered with copy-books and tradesmen's bills; her grey brow glowered, and the first remark she uttered was aimed

Now this was the more irrational as Rose had never mentioned Paul Brun's name (at least to Miss Smalway) of her own accord ex-

Rose stood in the middle of the room, her pretty head bent, and blushing as if she deserved reproach. The day's events had taken her aback, and this sudden exposure of the tenderest, most sacred feelings of her heart before Miss Smalway was trying to her maidenly modesty. But she was a straightforposition with dignity.

"I am afraid you have had a painful interyou meant kindly by me, Miss Smalway, but wish you had not spoken to him."

"I did not act out of kindness to you," swered the schoolmistress truthfully. "It is why I asked this mosier to tell me, like a man, how he meant to deal with you."

"I knew he could not care for me," faltered

"But the man loves you so that he grew quite stupid prosing over your perfections." "He loves me?" echoed Rose, whose eyes suddenly lit up, whilst a deep tinge overspread her face and brightened it.

"Yes, the madcap! it's for love of you that he has been moping these many weeks, and yet he says there is a barrier between you and straw bonnet on her bright, wavy hair, and him which he cannot break down. A barrier, of spirit, or do you mean to sit down tamely trying to wish her goodsbye. The thought ing to do according to their best light. under this sort of fudge ?"

in a soft rapture, caused by the words she had gloves. She doubted whether she ought to just heard.

"Miss Smalway---" those who liked to romp, and shady by-paths rigid disciplinarian; but there was something liberty to marry, though he will not speak Miss Smalway had let matters alone! These and when cool, pour around the apples. This

They were a fresh and healthy bevy of girls, this time which especially excited their curi- young man loved me, and I loved him, I whose giggling filled the hall as they hung osity. Her manner was protentously grim, would suffer us to be parted by some nonup their straw hats on the pegs, threw down and the mosier was seen to be gesticulating. sensical reason that was not explained to me? their mallets and shuttlecocks, and smoothed They walked several times up and sown the I would run after the creature to the end of their hair with the palms of their hands. same alley, and appeared to be quarrelling— the world, and say to him, 'Out with your se-Some of them were tall, marriageable maid- they, whose relations were usually made up cret, sir, out with it. Don't think to make a Any third party would have been amused

by the vehemence which Miss Smalway threw

amorous circumstances; but Rose of course saw

nothing to smile at. She was puzzled to think what could be the reason that prevented Paul Brun from marrying anybody, and deeply diss reason. Pitying the exile's woes more than her own, she was afraid that some great sorrow must be clouding his life. Rose knew little of Paul's history beyond the fact that he the girls pored over their work studiously as part in an insurrection; but might it not be that the shame of this condemnation oppress. ed him more than he cared to own, and made him more than reluctant to ask any girl to wear a name which some might consider disknown as "tantrums;" "by next term I shall graced? Miss Smalway, however, dispelled these conjectures by the account she wouchsafed of her interview with the Frenchman.

> meanwhile he is not the least ashamed of being an outlaw, for he says that he is only the soldier in a vanquished cause that will tristuff. As to money, he appears fo have enough, for his educational books are selling well, and he confesses that he acts as London correspondent to some Parisian paper. 'Why, in the name of patience, then, can't you marry?' I asked for the tenth or eleventh time; but he only wobbled that foreign head of his, sighing and vowing that if he had fancied he ered one of his favorite scarlet roses in passwas going to disturb your peace he would ing through the garden, and stuck it in her while that it was too miserable to see you so were to him. 'Well, then,' said I, 'you may filled with the golden light of a summer sunflatter yourself that you have done a fine piece of work by your dearle. If you had seen her crying her eyes out this afternoon, you might have reflected that it's not so easy to mend a

"Oh, Miss Smalway, did you tell him that? exclaimed Rose, scarlet with confusion.

"Of course I did, and I promise you I made him wince," rejoined the implacable schoolmistress. "But now, Rose Cherril, your fate is in your own hands. If you like to prove to this mosier that you are not a bread-and-butter miss, to be flouted at his pleasure, we wil go up to London to-morrow and rout him out at his lodgings, and you shall have it out with him in my presence."

"No, thank you. Oh, anything but that!" replied Rose, shocked at the suggestion.

"As you please," observed Miss Smalway puckering up her lips; "but in that case, hav ing done my best for you, I wash my hands of your concerns. And now let us talk of something else." Here the schoolmistress abruptly altered her tone. "I want you to go into Richmond and carry some orders to the confectioner and florist about our prize-day feast; there are so many ices to be bespoken, and other things which you will find on this list. You don't object to taking a walk ?"

"No; I should like it," said Rose Cherril faintly. "Am I to go alone?"

"Yes. If it is your turn to take the first class for their airing, you must ask Miss Boundy to do that in your stead. After what

have your evening to yourself, eh ?" those who were dependent upon her.

Paul Brun.

As she dressed in her little room, putting a made all the blood in her veins tingle, and "What am I to do?" asked Rose, who was her fingers trembled as they buttoned the

Rose and made her dread to meet the Frenchman, while the next moment she shivered to think how wretched and lonely her life would be henceforth if she never more heard the voice which had so often charmed her-if it were not given her by a squeeze of the hand, a smile, a parting look-by any token in short -to feel that Paul deplored as much as she did the fatality which was to put them asun.

Rose Cherril was a good girl as well as a pretty one. The youngest daughter of a country vicar who had many children, she had been sent out into the world to do the best she could for herself; and she knew that she had only her own character and industry to rely tressed was she that there should be such a on for daily bread. She could not afford to make a single mistake in life, for her relatives were too poor to help her; but, on the other hand, she was independent, for they would not have objected to her marrying whom she had incurred a capital sentence for taking pleased. Patient, clever, self-reliant, and conscientious, Rose was not one of those girls who need much guidance, and to whom beauty is a danger. Temptations had beset her, but she had passed safely by them in the strength of her innocency, which was full but not prudish. Luxuries and pleasures would have wooed her in vain, for her tastes were not frivolous; but she had given her heart to "I asked the man whether he lived in fear Paul Brun because he was even more lonely of the police, but he answered no," said she, than she, and because he seemed good, genrubbing her lean nose till it glowed. "He tle, and brave. It was the old, old story. He relies that an amnesty will some day allow had used no witchcraft in his suit but that of him to re-enter his precious country, and letting the simple English girl know that he was friendless, and she had loved him before being aware that the sentiments she entertained towards this outlaw were such as would umph some day, and other such flapdoodle have induced her to make any sacrifice for his sake, and to follow him wheresoever he would, for better or worse.

Shall one blame the girl if she unconsciously tried to look her best as she attired herself to go out to her trysting? The bow which she placed on her light muslin dress was of the color that the Frenchman loved; she gathcomely, winsome girlhood as she walked out my academy, saying that he had felt for some alone with throbbing pulses on that genial evening, while the birds were twittering as they gathered to their roosts, and the air was

TO BE CONTINUED.]

SEND ON A SPINNING WHEEL.

Across the prairie from where I sit, I can see the home of a farmer who came to Kansas with a wife and five children; the children are from five to seventeen years of age, the wife had delicate health and the husband wanted elbow roon for himself and sons.

But there were no educational advantages convenient, and it was decided to send the oldest child away from home for a year, so besides the ordinary work of cooking and washing and ironing and sweeping and scrubbing and waiting on children and hired men, there was a new wardrobe to be made out of the best of [mother's old one, and they could not afford any help in the house.

The loving daughter departed with a mother's blessing, while she is left alone to bear the burden of the day yet a little longer.

Do you not think it would comfort her to spin"a little ?

of the times" indicating returning industry to the feminine sportion of the farming community, could be put in the place of some of our Kansas women, I guess he would think he had returned to industry, as he ought to; perhaps it would make a man of him.

AUNT CAROLINE.

THAT SPINNING WHEEL.

MRS. HUDSON: I write to inform you that there is great need of that spinning wheel in has occurred to-day I dare say you will like to this part of the state, for the women of my acquaintance have nothing to do but to take Rose did feel that she would like to have care of a house, and children, and see to the ward girl, who could bear herself in a false the evening to herself, for her brows throb- comfort of a husband, except that they occubed to aching. But the schoolmistress wes py their spare time sewing when they have not prompted by any feeling of considerates anything to sew; and I have seen them loads view with Monsleur Brun," she said. "I know ness in giving her junior governess a free ing hay and making garden and milking cows evening. It had merely struck her that Paul and feeding pigs, but of course they do these Brun might be prowling about Richmond, things for amusement and for want of somewaiting if perchance he might see Rose. Men thing to take up the time. What a happy who learn that they are deeply beloved by the thought it was that we needed a spinning my duty to know the ins and outs of idylls objects of their affection do not make them- wheel! I hope the author of that article will that take place under my roof, and that is selves scarce without striving for one last go to manufacturing them for the Kansas sentimental interview; and Miss Smalway market, and starve to death at it, rather than reasoned within herself that if Rose and the thrivelby promulgating such doctrine in agrimosier did meet, the latter's secret might cultural papers. I have noticed the same are come out, and she (Miss S.) might learn it ticle to which you referred, in other papers, secondhand from the governess. She had a and I warrant you more than one Kansas wofirst rate capacity for worming out things from man will set the fact down in her memory. I do not pretend to deny that a paper may insult But it flashed on Rose Cherril also like a women with impunity, but at least we have presentiment that she might possibly meet the privelige of honoring those that honor us and give credit where credit is due. As one speaking in behalf of many, I want to thank you for your encouraging words, and for your drawing on her neat grey gloves, she mused appreciation of what Kansas women have forsooth! Now, Rose Cherril, are you s girl that Paul would surely not go away without been obliged to do, and of what they are try-A FARMER'S WIFE.

APPLE PRESERVES -- Peel, halve and core six go out. She would not have dared venture large apples, selecting those of the same size; "Do? Why, would you have me believe out of doors unless she had been ordered. make a strup of one pound of granulated sugthat it is a matter of no moment to you that a For what should she say, and how would he ar and a pint of water when it boils, drop in school term at Acacia House, Richmond, and nearing the house Miss Smalway sailed out man who has stolen your heart should act like answer, if they met? Miss Smalway's interest the apples with the rind and juice of a lemon. haps Paul had been made angry by the things that they do not fall in pieces, take the haives "This Frenchman is trifling with you," which had been said to him, and which he out one by one, and arrange, concave side upunder the tall trees of the recreation ground, Miss Smalway was generally enough to chill screamed the scraggy schoolmistress. "For may have thought came from Rose herself. permost, in a glass dish. Drop a bit of curwhich was a very park, with plate of lawn for all merriment in her pupils, for she was a he says that he is not married, and yet not at Oh, how much better it would have been if rent jelly into each piece; boil down the sirup, AMONG THE PARMERS.

of my neighbors, I made a visit to Ander- the rear pan then let off into the settling son county, the 2d of this month and returned on the 4th, our mode of convey ance being a wagen and a span of mules.

We crossed Franklin county, by the usually travelled country roads nearly parallel with the L., L. & G. R. R., from Wells- the other in the end of the box, by means of ville to Richmond.

The people in this county raise castor tor as fast as it settles. beans by the quantity. The beans were From 10 to 20 bushels per acre is the usual yield with proper cultivation.

An individual cannot sell his beans for more than about one dollar per bushel, but they have what they call a "Bean Club" that made a sale of from 20,000 to 30,000 bushels to Baldwin & Co., at \$1.25 per bushel.

Another club has been formed having already 20,000 bushels for which they had an offer of \$1.17 per bushel, but they are horse thief assocation. Second, if you can't expecting to get \$1.25 or \$1.30. The whole give the required information, please refer crop of the company has been estimated at us to where we can be informed, and 60,000 bushels.

In a county having a population of 12,000 the circulation of \$75,000 in money brought into the county by the bean industry will eminently a country institution an intimate certainly add largely to her material pros-

The generally expressed opinion is that the corn crop is below an average one, pleased to recieve communications from This seemed to us to be the case: but some of our readers who have a practical there is an increase in the number of hogs knowledge of them. and cattle which are in a healthy condition so far as we could learn.

The city of Ottawa is prosperous and doing a large amount of trade. Some of the land around it is not first-class, being too flat, and hard-pan too near the surface. In the southeastern part of the county on the divide between Middle creek and the Pottawatomie there is some excellent land.

The crops seemed to be better and all kinds of vegetation more vigorous on the How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties high rolling divides than anywhere else except along the margin of the large streams.

Princeton, nine miles south of Ottawa, does not grow fast. They have there a fine new school house just completed, 30x40 and 22 feet high, two story frame which speaks well for the place. They have also a shooting club, a brass band, a string band, glee clubs, and as we drove into town about 9 o'clock at night on our return home we could hear some one singing "I want to be an angel" but as some one felonously purloined some fine specimens of apples from us before we got away from there, we were led to believe that our apples were

were led to believe that our apples were either angels food or some scoundrel had stolen them.

The former county-seat, Ohio city, which was one mile east of this place, was for number of years, during the preceding decade a lively little place, but it died long ago leaving not a vestige to mark the site except an old school house: "Sic transit gloria mundi."

At Richmond, one-halt mile north of the south line of the county, the country is too flat but there is plenty of good land close by. There is only one store in the place, which has an extensive trade. They buy and ship about 90,000 bushels of corn annually. There is plenty of unsettled land

nually. There is plenty of unsettled land here, which was pre-empted mostly by young men about 20 years ago, but which is now owned principally by monied men in the east. Land can be purchased cheap in this portion of the state.

In Anderson county we found some excellent land on the ridge west of Cedar creek. The people there raise a great many, cattle the range is good and water plenty. It is a poor wheat country, but the apple and peach trees looked exceptionally green and healthy and while there we picked from the trees and ate some as nice peaches (seedling,) as we have had this year.

One thing seemed evident and that is that the average Kansas farmer lets things

The headers

HORSE—Taken up by Frining one is a poor wheat one bay horse, star in forehead, about 14 years old. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Also one bay mare with three white feet, about 14 years old. Valued at \$40.

COLT—Taken up by Frining one is a poor wheat one bay horse, star in forehead, about 14 years old. Valued at \$40.

MULE—Also one bay mare with three white feet, about 19 years old. Valued at \$40.

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MULE—Also one bay mare with three white feet, about 19 years old. Valued at \$40.

MULE—Also one mare mile 13 yrs old, marked with leak stripe or maltese cross on back and shoulder, har ness and saddle marks, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

FONY—Taken up by Samuel Breckinridge, one dark mouse-colored horse pony, harness and saddle marks, about 10 years old. Valued at \$40.

And \$40.

MARE—Also one bay mare with three white feet, about 19 years old. Valued at \$40.

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MULE—Also one bay mare with three white feet, about 19 year

go too much at loose ends. The hedges ought to be kept in better shape, and things generally need putting to rights. But there are too many mortgages plastered over the farms and too much work and no money to do it with. When the country is freed from debt and we secure reduced freights on our railroads, we may hope to see a marked improvement in this regard. There is a heavy immigration now pouring into this part of the state, and to the south and west of us, the roads being lined with the white topped "prairie schooners."

Garnett is the county-seat of Anderson

MARKE—Also, Sept. 23th, 1878, one bay mare 5 yrs old, 143 hands high, star in forehead, no brands. Valued at \$15.

MARKE & COLT—Taken up by Walter W. Clark, Rosalia Tp, Sept. 100t, strip in forehead, no brands. Valued at \$15.

MARKE & COLT—Taken up by Joseph T. Clark, Rosalia Tp, Sept. 100t, strip in forehead, no brands 19th, one white topped "prairie schooners."

Garnett is the county-seat of Anderson at \$15.

county. Business is good and the place is lively.

We saw several sugar-cane mills in full operation, but did not note any improvements in the mode of manufacturing sorghum syrup. The most of the syrup examined had too strong a taste of the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence this taste. Seeing a short time ago a suggestimate of the cane ago as suggestimate of the cane. Cane had too strong a taste of the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence this taste. Seeing a short time ago a suggestimate of the cane. Cane had a suggestimate of the cane. Cane had a suggestimate of the cane. Cane had a suggestimate of the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane. Cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane juice is not usually filtered properly, hence the cane juice is not usually filtered properly in the cane juice is not usually filtered properly in the cane juice is not usually filtered properly in the cane juice is not usually filtered properly in the juice is not usually filtered properly, hence tion in the Chicago Inter-Ocean relative to the use of yellow clay in settling the juice, I have been experimenting some and find that this process is a benefit. But I had to

change the mode of procedure from the manner spoken of. The juicell used was KANSAS FARMER :- In company with one well filtered first then brought to the boil in pan which contained the clay mixed into a thin mortar with water. It had only to remain here a short time when it could be drawn off gradually from the top by means of a swing pipe or small holes one above which the juice is let out into the evapora-

Last year I experimented with sulphate nearly all harvested, the present having of baryta, lime and silicate of soda but rebeen an excellent fall for the business. sults attained were no better and perhaps not as good as by the clay process. But this article is already too long so I will quit for the present right here.

M. A. O'NEIL. Black Jack, Kansas.

INFORMATION WANTED.

EDITOR FARMER :- Please give what information you can as to organizing a anti-

JOSEPH MAY, Sect.

oblige. Livingston, Kansas.

Those societies being very useful, and knowledge of their organization and working would doubtless be very acceptable to many of our readers, we would therefore be

THE STRAY LIST HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, 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 were taken up, their appraised value, and the mame and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of dity cents for each animal contained in said notice."

for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year Unbroken animals can be taken up at any time in the year Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1s as of November and the first day of April, except when oud in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take upa stray.

ups stray.

It 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 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 affidavit, 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 n 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 stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farrers in three successive numbers.

To Kansas Farmer for each horse, mule, or ass,

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,

head of cattle,

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to Kansas Farmer.

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above
mentioned for each animal valued at more than
\$10.00. mentioned for each animal value.
\$10.00,
Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up,
for making out certificate of
appraisement and all his services in connection
therewith

Strays For Week Ending October 16, 1878.

Allen County-T. S. Stover, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Phillip Clark, Marmaton Tp, one bay horse, star in forehead, about 14 years old. Val-

Anderson County-G. W Goltra, Clerk.

Filly—Taken up by Moses B. Snively, Reeder Tp, Sept. 12, 1878, one sorre! filly 2 yrs old, some white hairs in forehead, medium size, no other marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Owen Mooney, Reeder Tp, Sept. 21, 1878, one black pony mare, three white feet, white strip is face, saddle marks on back, and shoes on forefeet. Valued at \$10.

Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Albert J. McCandless, Rosalia, Tp Sept. 15th, 1878, one light bay mare 3 yrs old, 15 hands high one white foot, star in forehead, no brands, Valued at \$30. MAILE—Also, Sept. 23th, 1878, one bay mare 5 yrs old, 14% hands high, star in forchead, no brands. Valued at

Cherokee County .- C. A. Saunders, Clerk, MULE—Taken up by W. B. House, Sheridan Tp. Sept. 18, 1878, (Sherman City P. O.) one black mare mule, sup posed to be 7yrs old, it hands high, one white spot on un der side of right side of belly. Appraised at \$60.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolly, Clerk. MARE COLT-Taken up by C. W. Staatz, Liberty Tp. September 18, 1878, one light bay mare colt, star in forehead, about 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at

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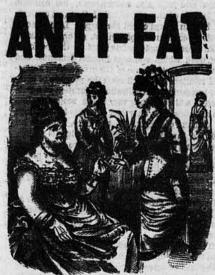
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A COURSE OF STUDY FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY H. C. SPEER.

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

Criticism and suggestion are two distinct things. To appreciate defects is not of necessity full qualification for reconstruction; and especially in a matter concerning the elements of which there is such wide-spread diversity of opinion as to present the most utterly unlike judgments, it would be impossible for any one teacher in the state to give an outline that would be more than a suggestive basis for discussion. A scheme of study for common schools, designed as it should be, to meet the requirements of many interests-interests as various in their applications as numerous in their forms, must of necessity be an outgrowth of experience, taking into consideration all the elements that demand it. It concerns the teacher, the preacher, the doctor and the merchant; the mechanic and the farmer; the sailor and the land-lubber: the soldier and the engineer; the housewife and the servant girl; the seamstress and the governess; the landlord and the tenant; the miner and the taller; "the butcher, the baker, the cande-stick maker." Like rallreads and highways and jails and court-houses, the common school is one of the properties of that reat aggrega tion of human beings called the people. Like these, it s a result of community, of contact, of organization; and, like these, it must confine itself to the performance of work which common interest demands, and do that fully. And because of the ever-varying adjustment of relations attendant upon the progress of commercial prosperity and civilization, education as a public interest will constantly vary in its scope, its aims and its methods. Its character changes in obedience to the demand of events. It, therefore, becomes an index of the invention, the genlus, the habits of life, and the morals of community. What are the interests for the protection of which society unites in the public school? Obviously these:

1. To create an intelligent citizenship by means of which government by the people is made possible.

2. To give such elements of practical knowledge as will fit boys and girls for self-protection and self-support, by means of which the art of living is made pro-

When these questions are settled in their details then, in the light of that determination, a curriculum of studies may be agreed upon. The kind and amount of knowledge that gave the ragged urchin a start in life twenty years ago. is nothing now, being neither practical in use nor sufficient to meet the intense activity of the day of telephones and self-binders.

What sentiment does the average common school of Kansas represent? The theoretical school, that of the statute, calls for instruction in geography, grammar, arithmetic, orthography, reading, penmanship and

United States history. Nominally the school is a state school; practically it

is a district school. Communities, like men and women, have characters that mark them as distinct individuals. Under the the school laws of Kansas, and indeed of most of the states, the performance of the educational function of government is remanded back to individual communities in such unformed condition as to allow the most preposterously ridiculous travesty on schooling to pass under the name and grave sanction of state work. Young men and women who are neither competent nor experienced are entrusted with duties for which, taking teaching in its narrowest sense, they are wholly unpre pared. In district No. 1, the Kansas public school means Snooks and Jones; in No. 2, the Kansas public school means Snidum and Jenkins; and under them respectively, "Professor" Johnson and Miss Maria

It means that the taxes levied and collected by force of state law, professedly for the support of schools in which to educate the boys and girls that are to mould and guide the destiny of the future, are to be applied to the preparation of citizens according to the Jones view, and to prepare for practical life wholly on the "Professor" Johnsonian model. It means that Kansas says arithmetic shall be taught, and the Snidum district de termines, under the astute ignorance of a second-class certificate called to preside over the school at \$25 a month, what "arithmetic" is. It means that Kansas says "grammar," and that Jenkins interprets its mystic dors to the wondering multitude with such dazin No. 1, and according to the "lights" of Jenkins in forces. No. 2. It means 6203 separate and distinct-and fearfully luminous-interpretations of the importance, relations, application and development of the profundities of reading, spelling and penmanship; to say nothing of the wandering and curiously marked fragments of algebra, Latin, geometry, astronomy and geology taken home by the astonished youth of fifteen summers at the close of the winter term taught by that annual wonder the "man" teacher, the unfortunate victim

of beard and breeches. In short, it means that the whims and crude notions and shallow reflections of restricted areas are substituted for the aggregate intelligence of the state under whose laws the schools are organized. There is no adequate definition of the purposes of the state in organizing the public schools; no intelligent disposition of means to secure those purposes; no guidance for the thousands of earnest men and women engaged in the school-rooms dotting the prairies of a giant young commonwealth, to whom all the honor is due for what able examination on all the studies of the course prohas been accomplished. Far be it from me to underrate the efforts of a class than whom there is none more intelligent, earnest, devoted or useful.

It is to urge organization that attention is called to defects. The revolution in matter, means, and method of the last ten years is greater than that of a hundred years preceding; and I venture the prediction that the developments of the immediate future affecting the means of living and industry for the masses, will be most startling. Educational questions must be re-discussed; methods and matter revised in the light of events. Schooling must be not only better than it was ten years ago, but good enough for to-day, truly representing the highest ambition of an intelligent state policy.

To discuss the true limits of the educational function of government is no part of my purpose at this time. Yet, as I have said before, the settlement of that question with regard to common schools is necessary to an adequate treatment of such a topic as has been assigned to me. I may note, however, these elements:

1. The duty of the State Legislature to give, by for mal authority of law, an essential and well-defined policy of instruction for the common schools of Kansas. To say that geography, grammar, arithmetic, orthogranothing definite, and therefore, nothing of great good. This learned association would be immediately partisan on the question, What is arithmetic? were it on the programme for to-day. What is meant by these topics in our school laws? It is time these questions were defined somewhere else than in text books made purpose ly to meet the views of twenty classes of teachers. It is time for active and united effort on the part of Kansas teachers in the direction of organization for the common schools. Suggestive outlines for instruction have been productive of much good by calling attention to classification of country schools; but these suggestions made by Dr. McCarty and endorsed by Gen. Fraser, have never had any greater authority than the recommendation of the State Department of Public Instruction. Yet there is no more important factor in the the usefulness of schools. City schools are superior, because systematic. The schools of Atchison are not an aggregation of the Misses Smith and De Land and

De Forest, teaching in the several grades; but rather, the combination, in intelligent system, of all the elements of a well-defined educational purpose, an organized body, of which the supervision and teachership are the moving spirit. Unlike this, the common schools of Kansas are absolutely systemless and without body. And for my part I cannot see that a soul without a body is in any better condition than a body without a sou nor do I believe that the public schools of the state of Kansas should be represented body and soul by the teachers of Kansas. It is the duty of state authority to outline in as great detail as is consistent with general application, the purposes in view, and to enforce the observance of the course. . If every public school is a local school, supported exclusively by local and voluntary contribution, and limited to local influences, then by all means leave it to be inspirited by local ambition and warped by local prejudices. But if public schools are state schools, as we are fond of characterizing them let them be infused with the spirit and pluck and vigor of Kansas, made worthy of her name and of her future It is utterly senseless to put teachers into the work of artists. Teaching is no work of genius, and a teacher need not be an inventor. The work is very much like using carpenters' tools, or like blacksmithing or watch-making; requiring, like them, natural aptness, but really and substantially being a result of study and practice, an art learned by patient study of the underlying principles of its governing science, and by painfully acquired skill in the use of its appliances. The best teachers are in no sense men and women of original methods or of profound convictions of the limits of education or the true line of general school policies. They are, rather, men and women that have an intelligent understanding of the methods they use, and keep abreast of the educational thought of their time as bearing upon their work-in other words, they are familiar with the best tools and are constantly masters of the practical results of the science of education. This position needs no argument with school superintendents in cities where there are certain definite objects to be accomplished, and master workmen are re quired in the several positions, not architects. The "plans and specifications" have been deliberately conidered and adopted. The work of the architect is done; architects are not in demand at the next stage. There is no genius wanted. Good, intelligent, discreet teachers are needed. There are too many places left in the Kansas school system for which the teacher who is really a good workman but poor architect, is called upon to make his own "specifications." The result is, that the school system of Kansas is not even system atic patchwork. School Boards are neither ready nor competent to act in organizing schools that shall have character independent of the teacher; teachers are neither competent nor willing to undertake a work that has no sanction in the sentiment of districts or the opinion of school directors; county superintendents are without the shadow of authority to enforce a single suggestion; and their real duties as outlined by the statute are but perfunctory. The classification of schools and the arrangement of a course of study should have the sanction and force of law.

2. The definition of official relations in the system Teachers are nominally, but not really, responsible for educational work. There is lack of vital connection of the common schools with the State Departmen through the county superintendency. County supervision should be authoritative and efficient in establishing a direct responsibility of district school management to some educational superior, itself acting under the counsel and guidance of the State Department.

Such responsibility for the conduct of schools is necssary to the successful organization of instruction The issuance of certificates to teachers through the State Board would become an important step in aid of a course of study. The local county board of examiners is a pleasant semblance of excellence; often incompetent, frequently in conflict with the best interests of schooling, and representing local factions in the interests of particular districts, and sometimes appointed by county commissioners for the express purpose of holding in check the movements of a wideawake county superintendent.

In presenting to this Association an outline of a course of study for common schools, I attempt merely to introduce a subject which demands the earnest attention of this body, with the hope that some definite action will be taken here that shall result in official action next winter in the legislature. Any course of instruction that may be adopted will be a long step in the right direction. We have the foundation in the ma-

3. In the country school grading problem, the most important difficulty at the outset, is the irregularity of school terms. Here is another preliminary question affecting the adoption of a curriculum. A graded school involves the definition of the school year upon which the grading is based. While in many districts nine months is a common term, in fully as many the three months' term prevails, and the average for the state (including city schools, nearly all of which are open nine months) is but 5.3 months. I count this irregular term the chief difficulty in the way of a thorough state organization of school instruction. Irregular attendance is largely an outgrowth of the fragmen tary character of aimless, systemless, and in many cases, fruitless teaching. With an outline such as might be adapted to the peculiarities of country school work, attendance would be greatly improved and pupils would have the same desire to earn their promotions from grade to grade, and to pass a final creditvided by the state, that is now felt among pupils in the best graded and high schools. The student would see with his parents, the end, as far as the district school is concerned. He would have purpose and determination and every incentive to effort. In short, a course of study gives the good teacher the opportunity to do the best solution of most of the difficulties that beset him in the school-room-poor attendance, truancy, variety of text-books, short terms, change of teachers, and numerous other evils.

The statutes of Kansas provide for instruction in the 'common branches" and United States history. It is the function of a course of study to interpret by authority, the meaning of this provision. These should

be its characters: 1. In order to be adapted to the possibilities of country schools, such a scheme must be flexible and simple. The division of the entire course of work at tempted by the state, into a definite order of topics will be required. This feature will adapt it to the otherwise measureless difficulties of the text-book question.

2. An average term of school per year must be taken as a basis for the divisions and grades. Let it be phy, reading and writing, shall be taught, is to require six months or nine months, some term must be the unit of the system. If it is possible in Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka and Atchison to mark the approximate time to complete a definite course of study, it is just as possible, after some experience, to measure the work of ungraded schools. I suppose that if in the schools of Kansas, a boy should go steadily from five to twenty-one to the old school-house on the hill, there would at the last be still a flickering effort to teach him fractions and descriptive geography-and the man of twenty-one would step forth into the world with the ample preparation that comes from having been fifteen long years in doing nothing. Why not have a definite final object and a precise yearly object before the mind of every child in Kansas?

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80 Spanish Merino Bucks from 1 to 2 year old, pure Hammond Stock. Address M.C. BARBOR, Bancroft, Lyon Co., Kansas, or CHAS. STOELTZING, Leroy, Coffey Co., Kansas.

The undersigned living 2½ miles south east of Topeka offers for sale at a reasonable price a thoroughbred Short-Horn four-year-old bull with recorded pedigree (3317 A. S. Record). Address J. R. WARD. gree (3317 A. S. Record). Addr. P. O. Box 223, Topeka, Kansas.

Sale. For Stock

The undersigned offers the following described stock and other property for sale. viz; five 3-year old steers, four 4-year-old steers, ten 2-year olds, sixty 1 year-olds. Fifteen head of cows, 30 head 2-year-old helfers, 20 one-year-old helfers, five full blooded short-horn young bulls about one year old with good pedigrees.

grees. Five to six hundred Sheep, also 1 two horse wagon, 3 horses, 1 three spring wagon, 150 tons of hay, some corn. The above described property will be shown to parties wishing to purchase, by Mr. Wm. D. Maxwell, Butcher, 233 Kansas avc., Topeka, Kansas, One of the proprietors of the stock can be seen at Topeka, on the 15th 2of Oct., 1878. STANLEY & GILLESPIE, Chicago, 111.

—ОF—

Tuesday, October, 22, 1878.

(The day preceding the sale of Messrs. Hambleton) WE will sell at the Kansas City Stock Yards, 80 head of finely-bred short-horn cattie,

50 FEMALES AND 30 BULLS.

Including cows, young caives, and one and two year old heifers. Bulls from 6 months to three years old.

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Breeders of Short-Horn Cattle,
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(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

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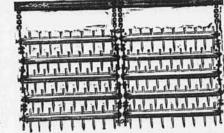
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