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

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LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

ing another part may supply. From Kansas to the Atlantic the spring opened auspiciously, after a severe cold spell in March, which destroyed tender fruit, as peaches, in the more southern parts. Rain was abunulation of heat that night brought but state you have surpassed all. little relief.

The result is that in the level and wet parts of the great corn growing States, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio that May 24, you say you copy the article on staple will fall short, though very good in forestry to promote further discussion; so I trates rain-fall, (probably what Mr. Davis, some rolling regions. Oats are very variable but largely not well filled. Hay is universally heavy and generally well secured.

as in New Jersey and New York.

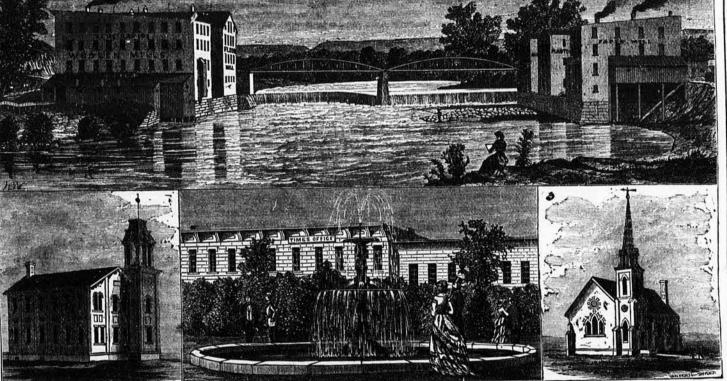
ons are in all parts abundant.

So also, is there a large crop of apples in New York, and New England pears also. ty, lessening the dryness of the surrounding The latter of fair quantity can be had in atmosphere, and aiding the perennial flow Boston for from one dollar to one and a of springs and streams. Instances are on half per bushel. Forest fires have ranged record of the drying up of springs and rivin many of the more Eastern States.

prevailed and not a few of the mid-summer the trees were suffered again to grow. The tions they placed, at an elevation of about visitors at the Centennial have been stricken influence of wood-lands in this respect must with dysentery and typhoid fever. But on have been observed by every intelligent perthe whole good health has generally pre- son who has bestowed any thought on the

not know what hard times are. It seems to more equally distributed over a section of fertile land, and good weather, there need owns that after cultivating his soil a second fear and hoard their means, and what is be- in rain-drops. fore us none can tell.

are low, and that even the far off fields of fall. Kansas can send on millions of golden Since the last letter, I have received percorn, and flour from the finest wheat, and mission of Prof. Bryant, Princeton, and F. R.



PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE.

VIEW IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUILT OF WHITE

BLUE RAPIDS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—It may interest the farmers West, to hear of the crops and season East. No State or region is exempt from occasional disaster. Excessive rain or drouth or each in quick succession, may cut off the hopes of the husbandman. So may hail, or chinch bugs, or the army worm, the weevil or locust.

Blue Rapids is the County Seat of Marshall County. This county manufactory, capital \$5,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$25,000; cigar manufactory, capital \$5,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power woolen mill, capital \$50,000; water-power woolen mill, capital \$50,000; water-power gypsum manufactory, capital \$10,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power paper mill, capital \$50,000; water-power gypsum manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power paper mill, capital \$50,000; water-power gypsum manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power paper mill, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power manufactory, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; wat

crease in five years, 3,921; increase in fifteen years, 8,542.

MANUFACTURES.—Marysville township, water-power flouring mill, capital \$25,000; cigar manufactories. One brewery at Marysville. Barrett, flour and or the food which they at capital \$55,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$25,000; cigar saw mill. Okelo, flouring mill. Irving, broom factory.

the well fattened cattle that have grazed on Elliott, Rochester, New York, to copy from the green and luxuriant pastures.

coast States a season much like that in 1874, cultural and mineral productions of Kansas Forest Tree Culturist. It is a volume neatand Colorado. Kansans, you may well be ly got up in both print and binding; only burning and dry days, with such an accum-

OUR FORESTS VS. RAINFALL.

EDITOR FARMER.-In the FARMER of wish to answer the theories.

The forests do not of course, wholly cause rainfall without other agencies; but it would May 24, does it not? In the coast States the long heat has very naturally seem that they do act a greater seriously shortened the crops, but especialpart in producing rain. The conclusion
L. Fautrat and A. Sartiaux, they give the ly the late ones, oats and hay are fair. Corn is, first, for instance, if one enters a forest ly the late ones, oats and hay are fair. Corn is, first, for instance, if one enters a forest results of some interesting observations and potatoes very short. The Colorado bug on a hot day does not the air feel damp, difhas ravaged many regions near the coast, ferent than in the open country? Is it not upon a neighboring cultivated section of as in New Jersey and New York.

because the trees shade the soil so that it country. Becquerel declares that forests because the trees shade the soil so that it The great and growing dairy interests of does not dry, and thus retains a constant the East, have suffered so that a demand moisture? Prof. Bryant says: "The un- ieu concludes from his researches that the will be felt for Western cheese and butter. frozen earth becomes satuated by melted amount of rain-water received by forests is hood which has not been heretofore culti-The gardens very generally show unmistak- snow in spring; the summer rains absorbed equal to or even greater than that received vated. The gardens very generally show unmistak-able signs of disaster, though even in the and retained by the loose soil carpeted with rain is formed when warm and moist winds driest the lima beans look green, and mel-leaves, and the rapid evaporation of mois-

ure is checked by shade. Forests thus become reservoirs of humidi-Sun strokes beyond all precedent have were felled, and of their reappearance when subject." Second, we know moisture causes The times are so hard that many of the rain, so from Mr. Bryant's conclusions, there Eastern people imagine that the Western do would be more rain in wooded districts, or them that where there is illimitable cheap, country. Third, any farmer of the West be no distress. All out West can find some- season, when he raised a crop of corn on thing to do, and something to eat. We in the ground the first year, the corn shaded the East are, in large numbers, in the man- the soil causing moisture, and it became ferufacturing districts, thrown out of employ- tilized and mellow for cultivation. Just so ment, it is a scant season, and money is the shaded soil of the forests holds moisture, scarce, men of wealth are paralysed with and passing off in air, it again soon returns So we would contend, with the leading

It is a matter of relief that railroad freights horticulturists, that the forests produce rain-

their works on Forest Tree Culture. And At the Centennial, all are struck with ad- from A. S. Fuller, Ridgewood, New Jersey; continued so till mid-summer. In the miration at the grand display of the agri- I have received a copy of his volume The 1874ant's. Its rules of cultivation are finely illustrated by cuts, and the introduction and description of individual trees is excellent.

Here is an article from the Department of Agriculture: October, 1874, that fully illusof Hiawatha, referred to), that differs considerably from the one in the "FARMER" of Bristol, Ill.

In a note upon this subject presented to increase the amount of rainfall, while Vaillant insists that they diminish it, and Mathencounter cold strata of air; the air of forpossible to settle the point thus disputed, the authors have made observations: first, above a wooded section; and, second, at the same elevation at a distance from this ulets when the woods which shaded them section so slight that the differences observalone. In order to carry out these observa-6 meters above a collection of oaks and elms which were of about twenty years' growth, and about eight or nine meters high a pluviometer, a psychrometer, an evaporometer, and maximum and minimum thermometers, to determine the quantity of rainthe variations of temperature and evaporation. At a distance of 300 meters from the forest, at the same elevation, the same instruments were placed under the same conditions over an open country. The following table shows the results of

their observations : Above wooded sec-tion. 300 meters from wooded section Millimeters Millimeter 177.00 Total..... 192.50 Difference in favor of forests, 15.50 millimeters.

Above 800 meters from wooded section.

Centimes.

Centimes. Average.....

Difference in fayor of forest, 1.3 centimes. From the results of observations the authors conclude that if they were carried out during the entire year, there is an advantage of forests over cultivated fields to pro-C. S. JOHNSON.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY. NO. XXIII.

WILL IT PAY.

This is a question which is generally asked when a crop is introduced in a neighbor-

In 1874, castor-beans attracted the attention of many farmer-will it pay? Yes, if ests being cooler and more humid than that the season and other circumstances prove of uncovered soil, a greater quantity of rain favorable. Most every farmer concluded should fall in such localities. In order if to try castor-beans, a large area was plant-

The season was not very favorable, and in many cases a lack of skill in the management of the crop, prevented many from planting a second year.

The next year, flax seed became the topic amongst farmers-will it pay? Yes, if you use judgment in putting in the crop, and no causalties of the season should interven. Large quantities of seed was loaned out by the different merchants; and in due fall, the amount of moisture in the air, and time it was sown, and the young crop looked promising. The locust which were hatching out by the millions, invaded the fields, and in a few days not a vestige of flax was to be seen.

This unexpected causalty disgusted those who had gone into the new enterprise, and flax growing is now below par in the locust region.

Those who planted castor beans the second year, the season being favorable, say, that beans will pay; and it is not unreasonable to predict that, flax raising another 48.25 year may prove profitable also.

"Will it pay?" This question cannot be answered when we confine the question to a single year. We can only a quent trials.

A neighbor has put out a young apple orchard, the ground he has selected has lost a great deal of its original fertility by many years cropng, without any return being made to the soil—he asks—will it pay to give a liberal coating of stable or barn-yard manure. Certainly it will, we can have no hesitation in answering a question of thischaracter, for it does not depend on the contingency and changes of the season.

Will it pay to plant plum trees. This depends on the care and attention which is given them. The common average of farmers will oose time and money by purchasing plum trees, they have no time or inclination to watch the curculio, if this insect is not attended to at the proper season of the year, it is bet-

ter to let the plum tree alone. Last spring I witnessed a farmer grubbing up some half dozen plum trees which he told me had been planted about twelve years, and they had never grown a plum, the curculio always destroyed hem. He says it don't pay!

It however, does not pay with those who do not neglect this essential work at the proper season. The question will it pay? therefore depends frequently on unforseen circumstances, over which we have no

case, as it is in many others, the running out process was not a difficult problem to When the minister, or a politician or a

friend called and took dinner, the largest and most thrifty of the flock are selected and killed for dinner, the poorest remained. At the close of the season only those which were deficient in size, or lacked the elements of a vigorous constitution were breeding purposes the next spring.

bad policy; keep the best and und

cumstances permit them to be kil

if the Governor of the State should ROUGHING IT. There was a very general notion a early western poincers, that anima ing exposed to the weather in th were rendered more hardy. Colts were three or four years old, were to "rough it," they were not per enjoy the comfort of a good was with the work horses, for it would make them tender. This ridiculous idea, and

farmers of the bourbon type. It would be just as reasonable to suppose that exposure and hardship during the winter, was necessary to develop a hardy race of people. Men as well as animals, are generally better developed in the temperate regions, than in the colder climate of the bleak north.

cruel notion, is still entertained by a few

PACKING PROSPECTS.

As the packing season is near at hand, particularly beef packing, it would be as well to give the views of packers here as to the prospects. The supply of cattle for packing will not, it may be readily surmised, be light, but the prices paid will of course be governed by the rulings of the market which should it be favorable to buyers will cause operations to be to the favorable to buyers will cause operations to be commenced earlier than usual. The number of had of cattle packed here last year, during the reg ar season was 26,372 and while, of course it is impossible to approximate the number which will be packed. the coming season, yet it is fair to say that the in-dications are that there will be as many packed as

last year,

In reference to pork packing the general opinion is that there will be upwards of 150,000 hogs packed here. The prices, which will be paid will undoubtedly be low and packers think that the average price will be \$4.00@4.50 per cwt. The hog crop in Kansas and western Missouri will be large, in fact is large now and efforts are going to be made to draw receipts from south-western Iowa.

We look forward to an active packing season, first with beef, and then with hogs, which will follow and continue until the middle of March, at least. Our lives-tock market will then be booming as far as activity is concerned and while the prices realized on hogs will be much less than last year, yet the increase in the numbers, ove last year, will be so marked that they wi keep our live-stock commission merchant busy .- Kansas City Price Current.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENT'S SADDLE-BAGS.

Three miles west of Oxford, Sumner county, is the fine farm of A. J. Myrick, Esq. Here I found a large well kept orchard of 5,000 peach trees, surrounded by a well trimmed hedge, and a wind-break of six rows of maple and box-elder trees. The hedge was four feet high, the box-elders were about seven feet, and the maple trees about twelve feet high. The trees were If too large it has the bad effect of drawing about 6 feet apart, and they made a most the shoulders together. On no consideraexcellent wind-break.

Four miles north, I noticed an orchard of 700 very large peach trees. They had been set four years, and were on the farm of Mr. A. J. Carpenter. I measured a few trees and found them to be over 6 inches in diameter, eighteen inches from the ground. noticed that about fifty trees were bearing

These trees were about the centre of rchard. The outside rows bore no fruit, ing conclusively the necessity for windaks in this climate.

On the 8 inst., I visited the fruit farm of Mr. W. McCracken, six miles northeast of Valley Centre, Sedgwick county. Here I found the largest orchard I had yet seen in Kansas, consisting of fifty thousand fruit trees and ten thousand forest trees.

The fruit trees were planted at different distances apart, but would probably average about 7 by 13 feet. They covered one hundred and five acres, and the forest trees occupied about ten acres. Forty thousand of these were peach trees, the balance apple, pear, plum, apricot, cherry, etc. A very fine hedge surrounded the whole.

Small fruits were set between the rows of trees, blackberry plants occupying about 3 acres, raspberry plants 7 acres, grapes one acre, and other kinds 4 acres. The balance of the orchard 90 acres, was planted between the rows of the trees to corn. The land for this orchard was only broken in the spring of 1872. There is now on this place fifteen thousand peach trees of bearing age.

Mr. McCracken wisely selected this location with reference to close and convenient markets, being only one day's drive from Eldorado, one half day's drive from Wichita and Newton, and nine miles from Sedgwick City and Valley Centre.

That part of the orchard planted to corn was cleanly cultivated, the part occupied by blackberries and raspberries was systematically neglected. Mr. McCracken believes that it is better for these plants that weeds he allowed to grow among them, thus shadig the ground, and, in the fall rotting down and covering the ground, and mulching it, at very little expense. While this plan is not strictly in accordance with our ideas of good cultivation yet Mr. McCracken is satisfied with the results. This is the first bearing year of these plants, he sold over one hundred bushels of berries this year. He farmers can be induced to breed heavier and the other draw off with the box; and not a has also fifteen thousand peach trees in better class of horses for farm purposes. bee can escape fron either. Plug the holes nursery form, which he will set out next Western agriculture is greatly in need of a with twisted grass, as it is next to impossible spring, and proposes to continue setting out reformation in this branch, and there is to get anything else out after they have waxabout this number each year for a number of abundant room for all the heavy breeds. years yet. He deserves great credit for the The only danger to be guarded against is in perseverance he displays in setting this feeding too much corn, and thus increasing large orchard, in spite of the continued per- fat and laying on adipose matter instead of sistent and general talk of many residents here, who say that this is not a fruit country. I do not now remember of a larger orchard pound horses, that are able to plow to any in the State.

Yesterday, I went five miles off from my route, to examine the Hamilton Prairie Stove. This stove was made at Rock Island Illinois, and patented in 1874. The fuel used is hay. The stove is owned by Marion Rogers, Esq., and has been in use in his family for five months. It weighs 450 lbs. Price, (with press), delivered at Halstead. \$50. The stove is 29 inches long, 26 inches wide and 24 inches high. The oven which sets on the back edge of the stove, is 35 inches long, 17 inches high and 16 inches wide. The door through which the fuel passes is at the back end of the stove and is 15 by 18 inches. The hay is pressed into blocks about 14 by 16 inches and 2 feet long. Fire is placed on the top of the hay. A weight is then let down on it, which prevents the hay from burning too fast. There are five dampers to regulate the heat and draft.

It uses 12 tons of hay or 15 tons of straw r year. The hay is put into the stack here for \$1.50 per ton, thus bringing the cost of the fuel at \$18.00 per year. The wire for tying the hay, will cost about \$2.00 per ton. Twine is sometimes used but it is more costly, for the wire can be used from four to six times.

The pipe has to be large, at least 8 inches to carry off the smoke. Two of the blocks weighing about 8 pounds each is sufficient to cook a meal. Flax straw does not require any tying, as it stays in place after being pressed. Two men can press enough hay in one week to last for fuel one year. I see only three objections to this stove; 1st, s cost, and, its size, and 3rd, the liability of ttering the hay in the house. It, howevhas many advantages and will be in gen-Il use on these prairies in a few years, if manufacturers will advertise it properly. cad, Harvey Co., Kan., Sept. 12, 1876. W. W. C.

Biorse Department.

ADJUSTING THE HARNESS TO FIT THE

Every part of the harness should be bucked up shorter or let out until the harness fits the horse as neatly as a pair of boots that are of the proper size for one's feet. The collar should fit closely, with space enough at the bottom to admit a man's hand. tion should a team or any work horse be compelled to wear a martingale, as it drrws the head down and prevents him from getting into an easy and natural position.

The check-rein may be used, but only tight enough to keep the head in a natural position and should never be wound around the hames. See that lhe hames are buckled tight enough at the top to bring the draft irons at the proper point on the side of the collar. If too low, it not only interferes with the action of the shoulders, but to make smaller. gives the collar an uneven bearing. Caution should be taken that the girth is not too tight, particularly on string teams, for when the traces are straightened it has the tendency to draw the girth against the belly and distress the horse. A teamster should densing, making the poor things look as if are kept. be educated to harness a horse correctly, as they had come out of water, which is really this is something that cannot be taught by writing - New York Herald.

HEAVILR HORSES FOR THE WEST. A correspondent of the Live-Stock Journal writes! I have lately been traveling somewhat in Illinois and Indiana, and find the class of horses generally bred quite too small and of an inferior quality to what the farm labor of the States demands. I often see scrub horses at work in the field that weigh not more than than 900 to 950 pounds each, and that are quite unequal to the farm labor required of them. The work on such farms is not well done for want of strength in the team. Even plowing is done very inadequately, but when they are put to the reaping machine, unless four horses are used, the result is still worse. The stimulus seems to have been, until lately, even in breeding to better stallions, to choose the light trotting horse instead of the draft stallion. The farmers hear of great prices obtained for speed, and go for that market, which is very limited and difficult to suit, in stead of the market for draft horses, in which the demand is very large and illy supplied. A few breeders, scattered over the West, are endeavoring to introduce draft and they are really entitled to the patronage and thanks of the farmers of the West. Of course, there are many opinions as to the as it will be a great point gained when both under the box, leave one on the hive muscle, tending to develop unsoundness. But let us do all we can to multiply 1,400 depth desired.

Apiary.

BEES AND THEIR HABITS.

The honey bee from time immemorial has attracted the attention and care of civilized mankind. The scriptural allusions to them are in connection with the highest kind of living. The expressions, "with honey out of the rock, will I satisfy you?" and, "butter and honey shall thou eat, thou that sin not;" with many others give an idea of the value the ancients set upon it as an article of food. And when the psalmist says, "eat thou honey for it is good," the most of us will, I think, quite readily agree with him. No farmer's home seems to me complete, without a few hives of bees. The pleasure of seeing them toil, and in caring for them, (to say nothing of their influence) is with many people far greater than in the care and observation of the habits of any of the animals that are attached to the farmer's house. Yet the knowledge concerning the bee, and its care, is far less general than it should be. A family of bees consists of the queen, who is capable of laying from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs per day, many times her bulk; the workers which are neither male nor female; and the drones, which are male bees. When the family becomes too large the workers take a common worker egg and place it in a queen cell, or enlarge three worker cells into one, and when the egg is developed into a grub, they feed it a different kind of food, and the result is a queen. What that food is I believe is not known. When there is more than one queen, which an experienced ear can detect by the piping sound they give, the bees do not appear to risk inter-breeding. No doubt they viewed it do much else than keep the queens apart, as they will destroy one another, and if there

when the weather becomes fair raise another.

The old queen goes with the first swarm of the season, and lives a number of years, as I knew from one that I had which was disabled. The workers during the busy season do not live on an average of over two months, as once I tested by taking a queen from a black swarm, that had been hived ten days, and introducing an Italian queen. In ten days the young Italians began to show themselves, and in four weeks there was not a black bee left. Their method of calling each other, with the power to lead where they can get honey, or have found a new home, with many other interesting things, must be omitted for want of time. I have never failed to secure a fair crop of surplus honey, by following his claim for the purchaser's esteem upon these simple rules. The hive should conthe should conthe faultlessness of his gardens more productive, beautiful, and fratain about 1,800 square inches, if larger, saw through comb and all, some cold day,

If the swarms are strong raise them from on the side, least exposed to the wind, as it will prevent their freezing to death. The cause of their freezing is, their breath conthe truth. Plenty of air will always prevent it. Weak swarms, or those with little honey, should be turned upside down in a cellar. Never use an old hive for a new swarm, without first taking off the top board and planing it; also the inside. If a swarm has not enough of honey to winter through with, feed with good sugar, of which take two pails to one of boiling water; when cool put some empty comb on the top of the hive, covering it with a top box, after putting the liquid on, and opening a hole for the bees to get to it. If bees rob, close the aperture of the hive being robbed, so as to admit of but one bee at a time. The boxes for surplus honey, should be made with four sides of glass; being very easily made, and makes a neat package. Put in the boxes pieces of comb about two inches square; the bees will then have something to start from, and you will have as many combs as you put pieces. Put on the boxes in the spring as soon as they begin to carry honey, if you would secure much from the old swarms, and on the new swarms about three days after they are hived. Boxes that have been on a hive once must be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned before using, or they will not work in them. The comb stallions, Clydes, Percherons and Normans; is secured to the boxes by melting a little bees vax and dipping the comb in it. To remove surplus boxes I have found nothing so good as two pieces of heavy sheet iron, best breed of draft horses; each one has its | 2 in. wide and 7 in. long; 1 in. of one end advocates, and I would not disparage either, turned at right angles with the left; run ed it over.

> Put the box with honey and bees in a dark place letting in just a little light which will enable them to find their way out, and not back which they will try to do. Do not examine them often when they are storing honey, or they will stop. The box covering the honey boxes should be well made, and fitting the hive tight enough to exclude light; but be sure to have them well shaded in hot weather, or you will fail to get much else but swarms, of which there will be plenty. There should be at least two thicknesses of boards over the surplus boxes. In the treatment of them most people have to be protected, so that they can charm and handle them without nervousness and fear, which always makes them worse, or let them severely alone; like many sinful sweets they carry a sting behind; and most of ns, as our worthy secretary remarked last week, "have a world of respect for a bee's business end," which end he referred to, I do not know; perhaps both, as both are busy ends occasionally. With a yard and a half of mosquito netting thrown over the head, and the sides buttoned under a thin coat, and a pair of harvest at the mine, ten per cent. at the furnace, ten gloves on, they will not attempt any business transactions with you, for they know they cannot .- Marvin Snell, in American Bee Journal.

Karm Stock.

SELECTING RAMS.

A recent number of the Agricultural Gasette(English)contains an article from which

we make the following extract: "Science has been brought to bear upon the selections of parents in order to procure the best results. The close inter-breeding practised by the early breeders of both sheep and cattle was no doubt greatly due to the fact that they are unable to find anything good enough out of their own herd or flock. To resort to lower blood was not to be thought; of; to find better or higher blood was impossible, and, therefore, they were compelled to as risky, and yet the result showed that on the whole they were justified. 'When Ketton ceased to procreate, wrote the late Mr. chances to come two or three rainy days Bates, as rendered by Mr. Bell, ' * * * I saw

in succession, they will destroy one; and no way of restoring the pure Duchess blood en grain to rot where it had grown, or garnbut by putting the 3d Duchess to her mother's own brother, Duke (226).' Evident-protesting against the outrageous feasting of mother's own brother, Duke (226).' Evident-ly he saw objections to the course (which railroad capital upon his life? Mock him if

chest and liberal spread of ribs which entain conventional type of fleece is certainly insisted upon, hence we hear of a 'bold curl,' or 'lashy' fleece, and the wool is discussed according to its 'curl' or its 'set.' It is, however, doubtful if many sheep breeders have certainly value, and hence in selecting parrents, a well-wooled head, or a well-wooled purse, legs, and cheeks, are all esteemed of indicating a cisposition to grow wool.

'Lastly, rams should be selected with a view to correcting faults in the females. This section of the subject is probably less simple than it at first sight appears. As a rule, a bad, low neck, will be corrected by a good neck; a weak fleece by a strong one, etc.; but it is nevertheless, true that two highly crested canary birds throw occasionally bald birds. Also, Mr. Hewitt speaking of the Laced Seabright Bantams, says that 'why this should be so I know not, but I am confident that those that are best laced frequently produce offspring very far from perfect in their makings, while those exhibited by myself, which have so often proved successful, were bred from the union of heavily laced birds with those that are scarcely sufficiently laced.

"These facts are exceedingly curious, and appear to militate against too general acceptance of the doctrine that like begets like. We are not, however, aware that any simi lar experience has been gained by the breeders of ordinary live-stock unless it be in the matter of color.'

HIGH INTEREST.

The bane of our prosperity is high interest. Especially does it effect the farmer. An enormous rate of interest is tacked upon every implement he buys, upon every pound of groceries which he takes into his kitchen, upon every garment which he or his family wear upon their backs, upon his tax bills, upon his church-pew, and even upon his grave; and with all the improvements on machinery, and notwithstanding the general advance in the science of agriculture, he is compelled to work from the early dawn until the sunset, month after month, and year after year, ostensibly for a livelihood, but really to pay interest. He cannot escape the burden and live. He must have means of transportation, else his three millions of bushels of grain would be of little use to him, and none to the country. Railroads became a necessity; but a high rate of interest at every stage of progress of construction from the taking out of the iron ore to the laying of the rail, is attached to the cost of construction, and the aggregate is double the actual worth of the road. There is ten per cent. per cent. at the rolling-mill, ten per cent. at the labor, ten per cent. on the timber and added to all a half dozen or more profits, which are regulated, as profits always are, by the prevailing rates of interest. A railroad, therefore, represents double the value industries of the country. Every bushel of grain transported must pay double freight; every passenger who rides must pay double fare; and the rates are established with a view to ten per cent. dividends. Railroad capital does not intend to earn less than the prevailing rate of interest; it is the most ravenous capital in the world-its stomach for profits is never filled-its appetite for dividends is never delicate. It must have its ten per cent. if there is any possibility of get- | nal. ting it. The shrill whistle of the locomotive. therefore, as it has rolled over the Western plains, has often been the cruel demand of capital for the last drop of the life-blood of our farms. The rumbling of the train has often struck terror to the soul of the farmer, rich harvest, and, wiping from his brow the

resulted in the birth of Earl), but he was in his wild frenzy of despair he was some-subsequently fully satisfied with what he had times fanatical in his demand for reform? done. Happily, in breeding sheep there is The spirit which would prompt such feelings more choice; and although some flocks have would make merry with the grinning troph been long bred with but little change of ies of death, and reckon as melody and dull blood, the number of excellent studs now throbbings of shattered and hopeless hearts. available should encourage a less jealous The contest of the Western farmer with the railroads was, largely, a contest with a high "Considerations regarding blood must be rate of interest; it was to establish the possi-regarded as of first magnitude. It is a matter bility of keeping our farms populated and of congratulation that in sheep-breeding, productive, and of preventing them from pedigree and merit go hand in hand. Your again becoming a wilderness. The possibilicrack Leicester or Shropshire breeder re- ty of a man's having to give his farm to get lates with pride how this particular sneep is its yields to market, and to throw the crops in own brother to the first prize at Birmingham | besides, would have some tendency to make or Taunton, and son of a first prize at Wolverhampton or Manchester. He challenges in the vaults of railroad-constructing Shyyou to find a fault in the quality of his mut-ton, the set of his fleece, the character of his the farms of the West. If we had those dolhead, or his general symmetry. He rests lars we could coax the soil to double its almake, and the greatness of his achievements. grant, and compel our barren spots to All this is highly satisfactory, and contrasts bud and blossom with the sweetness and favorably with the extraordinary double beauty of the rose. But all this is but the standard of merit now existing in the minds slightest trifle compared with the enormous of Short-horn breeders. It assists us much aggregate of the blighting curse of high in-If the swarms are strong raise them from in selecting a ram, because it enables us to terest. The Government is paying an enorthe stool in winter not less than a half inch repair to the best men, and by personal mous interest on the national debt, and evejudgment to select the best animal, which ry producer in the country is feeling the efmeans the best animal for producing lambs, fects of it. Business all over the country is abounding in mutton, wool, constitution, stagnant, many of our once busy factories thrift and all other qualities for which sheep are as quiet as an ancient ruin, and the birds build nests in their chimneys; the 'It scarcely seems necessary to minutely strictest economy is practiced, and is a necdescribe all the indications of quality to nen essity in almost every household; thousands who are fully acquainted with, and alive to are without employment or the means of them. We may, however, be allowed to obtaining the necesaries of life, and the propoint out that strength of constitution is very duce of our farms has been stored in Chicavaluable, and hence the importance at go and in our barns, begging a market in the tached to a masculine head and a bold, high carriage in all male animals. The same indispensable quality is shown by the wide terest has tempted capital and business ability from the productive industries. The story close the vital organs. Muscular power not of a New York millionaire illustrates this. Said he:—"When the war began I had sevin itself an end, since muscle is lean flesh. Muscular development is nowhere better my employ, and five hundred other were men illustrated than in the neck; hence a thick dependent upon my business for employneck is a point, and one easily tested by ment. The Government offered seven and spanning it. Good loins, good legs and a square outline, will be insisted upon, as will empted my bonds from taxation. I found also countless smaller points not necessary this to be equal to a least ten per cent. I to further specify, Too little attention is then carefully calculated the profits from given to wool, which is itself a study. A cermy bus ness and found that they did not exmy bus ness and found that they did not exceed that rate, and were constantly endan gered by the usual risks. I called home my ships and sold them, discharged my three hundred men, threw the other five hundred out of employment, shut up my store, investa clear idea as to what is wanted by the es my money in United States bonds, placed manufacturer, and endeavor to meet those them in that vault, and my only busirequirements. Abundance of wool they ness is to sit here and wait for the coupons to mature, cut them off, collect the interest and invest it in more bonds," Thus a high rate of interest tempted one man to withdraw \$5,000,000 from active business and put it beyond the power of nearly a thousand men to live otherwise than by the practice of an economy which was often little short of starvation. Eight hundred men were each thus compelled to make one barrel of flour go as far as two, or four, or six had gone before; the grocer and dry goods merchant, deprived of the custom of these people, were compelled to add another regiment of useless clerks to the army of unemployed, and the loss of their patronage to others produced ta like result, and a large amount of pauperism, flowing directly from the locking up of only \$5,000,000, is reasonably supposable. But \$5,000,000 is only the tiniest speck in the ocean. Hundreds of millions have for the last dozen years been thus locked in the musty vaults of capital, feeding upon our crippled industries, and an unemployed, hungry multitude have been starving in the midst of our wheat fields and our bakeries.

And thus the matter of high interest is eating out the life of our industries, prostrating our commerce, and rapidly turning our prosperity into death-like lethargy.- Western

THE BEST THING TO DO WITH AN OR-CHARD.

From my own experience with an apple orchard, I find to feed and pasture hogs in it all the time that fruit is not in a condition, the hogs will do damage to the fruit crop. For the past two winters I have fed hogs a good portion of the time in my orchard, and continue to feed and pasture in it until the early fruit commences to fall. By so doing, my orchard appears to be in a very flourishing condition, heavy loaded with large smooth apples, which appear to be clear from any effects of the apple worm. I believe this method of treating an orchard preferable to any other mode of cultivating

an orchard yet tried. Having practised feeding corn in the ear around the apple trees, especially the ones of slowest growth and bearing, the result is such trees appear to grow and bear finely by such treatment. Hog manure and corn-cobs, no doubt are about the best manure that we can apply to trees to promote a healthy growth and good bearing. Then after the apples are gathered in the fall if hogs are pastured and ted in the orchard they will doubtless destroy many worms that may remain in the refuse and decayed apples left on the ground, thereby greatly promoting the healthfulness of the next year's crop. Some care should be which is actually in it. For every dollar of taken with young trees by placing some value there are two to be supported by the trimmings of brush around the roots to prevent the swine from rubbing against the tender trees, but if they should scratch their backs against the large trees all the

> If any of the readers of the Farm Journal know of any better way and cheaper, to treat an orchard, let them speak out and give their experience, and thereby benefit all that may be interested in the cultivation of an orchard .- Cor. American Farm Jour-

PATRONS, AGENCY AT WICHITA.

The Grange Agency at Wichita is in good hands. Through it a large quantity of grain is being shipped. All the information about the market, and the probabilities and possiwho has stopped his reaper in the midst of his | bilities of the same, necessary to protect the farmers can be obtained of Hon. Wm. Carsweat of honest toil, has despairingly consid- ter, who is the agent. He seems to be the ered whether he had better leave the gold- right man in the right place,

Latrons of Husbandry.

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

FARMING AND THE GRANGE.

GRANGE ESSAY BY MRS. THOMAS BENNETT. We have a right as farmers to be proud of our business. We should love it. As is often said we raise the food for all classes. The poor and the rich, the lowly and the aristocratic have to come to us for their daily food, and yet as independent as our position as producer would seem to make us, we are dependent in too many ways on other classes. We are led by them. We are not sufficiently awake to our own interests. We do not intelligently manage our own sales and purchases. We have to ask the buyer what our produce is worth having exhausted ourselves in its production. Our Grange is less admissable because of his Republicandoing a good work for us in this respect. It teaches us valuable lessons, showing us the These are questions about which the Grange importance of study and thought and the cares nothing. And yet it is evident that the Grange inculcates pure religion. And our occupation. But beyond this the Grange just so does it teach politics, divested of all pays us surely in furnishing us recreation and amusement and opportunities for social intercourse. The young folks have happy times here and we should be glad of it, and not forget that we ourselves were young himself, he will soon learn to act for himself.

carriages, perhaps they are not the nicest, in visits to friends, and in taking pleasant rides of which our cooped up city friends are deprived. We are able to produce many rected to this point in the formula of the control of the cooped up city friends are deprived. luxuries which we could not afford in city living. Our fruits are fresh from the trees apparent that the social worth and political and in abundance. Our butter and cream and milk we can eat with a relish. It is pure and good. Chicken and eggs are luxuries within our reach. We may make our homes low, that cared for naught but his daily roupleasant and need not be cramped for gar-den room nor a place for our flowers. I bandry is rapidly impressing society with the love to cultivate flowers, and many times though weary from the labors, have gone to work in the flower garden. work in the flower garden soon forgetting my weariness.

Few men who are honest, industrious and sober have failed at farming. We do not incur the risks which men do in trade. I believe farming pays, and as I said at the outset, I like it. It is my earnest desire and ambition that my sons and daughters shall, in due time, be settled upon farms, for I believe there is more enjoyment and independence in that occupation than in any other, while there are fewer risks, temptations and troubles to encounter.—Husbandman.

ADVANTAGES OF THE GRANGE.

To one who is aware of the benefits the Grange confers upon members, socially and intellectually, as well as pecuniarily, it seems wonderful that any farmer remains outside of its gates for so much as a day. The Grange offers to the farmers of the United States a means of combination, of harmony, of action, of power, such as they have never before possessed. It offers them the means to express their views, and enforcing them as a body. The weakest Grange pursues a policy and seeks the furtherance of ideas and interests that are the objects of the efforts of every Grange in the country. There is no division. Individual differences are cheerfully surrendered for the common good. Opportunity is offered to each member to give expression to his views, and the general discussion which follows such expression subjects the ideas advanced to a test which proves either their excellence or the reverse. If excellent the views expressed are adopted; if the reverse, they are rejected. Each Subordinate Grange has or can have. the advantage that the concentrated and accumulating wisdom of all the other granges in the United States affords. Peach Blossom Grange has been availing itself for the past year, to a greater extent than previously of the benefits afforded by the Grange, particularly those of a pecuniary nature. the article of clover seed, our members saved in a single purchase, as much as \$227. Upon a second purchase we saved \$120, and at the same ratio on subsequent purchases of the same article. Some of our members have saved 20 per cent, on coal for family use, and other members 50 per cent. (or one-half the retail price) on harness. One farmer who had joined the Grange, and had at the time taken but one degree, saved \$20 in the purchase of a seed drill, whereat he was did aggressive fight for the people and much astonished, not having credited the accounts he had heard of the great reduction in prices made to Granges. Could the farmers in the vicinity be convinced of the many and great advantages to accrue ly aware that kerosene has doubled in price to them by joining the Grange, not one within the last week. This is all due to a to them by joining the Grange, not one within the last week. This is all due to a would hold back.— J.M.Barr, in Delawars combination of speculators in the oil region, Farmer.

The Alabama State Grange has shown remarkable enterprise in the management of a State Grange Fair. Its exhibition last year was said to be very large and successful. The premium list for the next fair, which is to open in Montgomery Tuesday, Oct. 24, is a great credit to the Grange. The premiums offered are large and are distributed with great Case. with great care.

Some idea of the management for the fair may be derived from the fact that a single premium of \$300 is offered to the Grange the members of which shall make the largest and best display in merit and varieties of samples of field crops, and for the largest and best display in merit and variety of the products \$200 is offered, For the best and largest commission merchants in New York, Phil-purity irradiates the moral atmosphere display of the products of a single farm, a adelphia and Baltimore. Thousands of forpremium of \$100 is offered. There are very liberal prizes offered for thoroughbred stock, ranging from \$50 down to \$15. For the best bull of each of the leading breeds, \$40 is the premium; for the best Berkshire boar \$25. We instance these premiums to show the liberal manner in which the Grange has provided for calling out the best stock and farm products.—Husbandman.

THE TRUE SCOPE OF THE GRANGE.

The following is from the Rural Caroli-

The Grange professes no political doctrine beyond the acknowledged axiom that, for any purpose, political or otherwise, in union there is strength. No political platform is presented to any applicant for membership, except the general one, that by association of ideas there is developed knowledge, which can and will be utilized in the political of the political control of the control cal, as well as in the industrial, social or moral world. When a farmer applies for admission to a Grange, no question is made concerning his political status, and there can be no possibility of rejection on that ground, because it is one which the Constitution prevents the members from at all entertain-

On the other hand, were an applicant to base his petition for admission upon his political creed, he would be at once rejected. ism than he would be for his Universalism. its partizan bias. It educates the farmer, and a part and parcel of that education is to And learning by associations that there are But more of farming. I have been surrights which are his, he will not lack the prised to hear it so often said that farming don't pay. Besides the money returns we his obligations, he will never hesitate to perhave comforts and pleasure which should not form them. And thus appreciating the dube lost sight of. We have our horses and ties as well as the privileges of society, he carriages, perhaps they are not the nicest, soon becomes a factor of merit in the comstill we find them convenient and use them munity, and his influence is at once impress-

Our observation has been constantly directed to this point in the Grange organization for the past four years, and to us it is worth of our farmers has been increased one hundred fold. Whilst the average farmer has always been considered a plodding felto appreciate the fact of this being the "land of the free and the home of the brave," he must inform himself somewhat of the manerned thus and not otherwise, who is it that governs and why, what are the merits of certain principles by which society is governed, and thousands of other ideas that in stinctively lead him to examine more close y the politics of the day, and thus teach him what politics are and what they should

The Michigan state agent reports the following savings for nine months: On sewing machines, \$6,500; harvesters, \$6,500; on purchase of clover seed, \$1,050; on timothy seed \$1,166; sales of garden seed were made at a saving of 40 per cent, to the purchaser; on lumber wagons 20 per cent., and clothing 30 per cent. Shipments of wheat were made at a saving of from 3 to 7 cents

THE PATRON'S DUTY IN POLITICS.

Vote as you please, express your opinions freely of men and measures, bearing in mind that epithets are not arguments. There are two sides to most 'questons. See to it that anger has no place in your discussions, and premit no outsider to throw fire- tic grooving of the turnip. A neighbor, who brands into your midst. Be watchful, be cautious, and do not forget that the Grange is the farmer's best friend and that its perpetuity depends upon the farmers alone. There is need of caution just now .- Nebraska Grange.

J. J. W. Billingsley addressed a picnic composed of Granges in the northwest portion of Howard county, Sept. 2. He reports them in good condition. Irwin Grange, located at Poplar Grove, has a good substantial brick Hall almost completed. This Grange has a Committee on Farms that visit from time to time the farms of members and reports their condition, amount of product, etc., which proves to be quite an interest in awakening the members to keep well-ordered farms, good stock and increased production. Many of our Granges would do well to follow the example. - Indiana Farmer.

BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

The Western Rural which makes a splenagainst the rings, monopolies and thieves in general has this to say:

One monopoly hardly bursts ere another one looms up. Our readers are undoubtedwho are more reckless than any gamblers in Wall street ever dared to be. This coaloil combination has acted as a gigantic middle-man, lowering the returns to the actual producer, increasing the cost to the consumers, reducing the trade to the level of gambling, and bringing "the pet of American exports" into disrepute all over the and prattling; uttering platitudes of mawkworld. Petroleum is no longer subject to the general laws of trade, says a New York con- who does not blush to think him a man. ! temporary, but seems to be governed by such laws as prevail at the faro table with a ers nor finish as the real index of character, dishonest dealer at the cards. In the year but, piercing through these, seeks the secret of grace, 1876, the petroleum trade which furnishes the third article of export from our his garb be rough and his face furrowed common country, following closely after grain and cotton, is exactly on a par with a eys, we read a volume of tender sympathies "skin game" of faro, or an old-time policy and kindly wishes. The widow's tears, the of the garden, orchard, dairy and poultry by shop. Startling as this statement may appear, it will be endorsed by hundreds of pear, it will be endorsed by hundreds of gloss and glitter of a sensual world. His eign dealers vouch for its correctness. Men blessing. The eyes sees but to love him, who now fill clerkships in counting-rooms, and life with him is a reality and beneand who a few years ago were merchants of ficience an active principle. - Saturday no mean pretentions, stand as living witnesses to the truth of the statement.

verses. Millions of capital invested in refineries in the vicinity of New York have been rendered worthless, and the structures stand as monuments to the petroleum iniquity. In the city of Pittsburg were formerly sixty-two refineries, where there are now only twenty. Two millions of capital lie idle and 1.000 men have been thrown out of employment by this Ring. If the truth were known, the gamblers in oil are also largely responsible for the speculative era that obtained before the late panic, and which has so unsettled the business of the country, The speculative fever of the oil regions spread all over the Union; it involved nearly all those engaged in legitimate trade until the phrase "struck oil" was a synonym cf

suddenly acquiring wealth without honestly earning it. It gave birth to a paruenu aristocracy, whose example of ostentatious and vulgar display of riches suddenly acquired without toil, was not without effect upon the habits of a large part of the people. Example is contagious, and the extravagance in living and spending money that has lately been so much deplored, was undoubtedly started by these successful speculators.

As a result of Railroad Combination with the Standard Oil Company, those outside the Oil and Railroad Ring cannot get oil at their works, nor can they deliver the refined to the consumer. The Ring is, therefore, the only purchaser of crude, and the only seller of refined. It names the price it will pay to the producer and the cost to the consumer. It manipulates the market, crushing the price of crude when it wants to buy, and raising refined when it wants to sell. By artificial processes similar to the Fisk and Gould methods of watering stock, it reduced the price of crude at the wells to \$1. 50 per barrel, but a few months ago, to the great detriment of producers. And now at the opening of the export trade it has cornered the market, running the price up to nearly four dollars to the detriment of exporters and foreign dealers who are forced into the market to lay in their winter stocks, and who, if they purchase from the Standard Company to-day, have no assurance that to-morrow the staple will be moved down twenty-five or even fifty per centum, accord-ing to the sweet will of the clique, at which event tod-ay's purchasers may, by payment of a heavy bonus, be asking the Standard Ring to cancel their contracts to buy. These are the rapid and violent fluctuations which have reduced hundreds to penury, unsettled trade all over the world, and brought this great staple into disrepute.

IS THE ANGLE WORM A FRIEND ?

A correspondent of the New York Times writes: My garden turnips are badly scarred and grooved by worms. As I find no worms in contact with the turnips but earth worms, the presumption is that the mischief is done by them. In several instances I found the mouths of the worms in the grooves, the fresh surface of the turnip affording unmistakable evidence that the worms were then and there engaged in their nefarious work. In two instances, a worm had eaten a hole into the body of the turnip, nearly an inch in depth, and was so firmly wedged in that it was almost impossible to extricate it without breaking it. It may be objected that, as earthworms have no teeth, they cannot be the cause of the observed effects. They may, however, by sucking out the natural juices of the turnip destroy the vitality of the part, and so cause its gradual destruction, and the characterision leaves drawn into holes in the ground, and looking as if they had been parboiled, or, as he expresses it, "the juices sucked out." On digging into these holes, to acertain the cause of the evil, he has found earth-worms apparently engaged in feeding upon the onion leaves. Agricultural authorities, on the other hand, tell us that the earth-worm feeds only upon dead and decaying vegetable matter. Will the agricultural authorities please give us equally good evidence in support of their theory?

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?

We should judge a man by what he is, and not by what he assumes to be. True gentility is essentially an internal and not mere outward manifestation, and depends neither on muscle nor on money. A man may be apparelled in garments of irreproachable quality and fit; boots of surpassing smallness and symmetry; his vest raident with chains, and his head covered with ambrosial locks, dispensing clouds of "Phalon's Last Extract," and yet be destitute of that nice sensibility and perception of the amenities of life, which betoken the true gentleman. Analyze him, and the result is a compound of selfishness, vanity and pride. The world is his Elysium; he grasps at tinsel, mistaking it for gold, and esteems the glare of ball-room lighls, rather than the golden sunshine of Heaven. As we see him, bowing and fawning, or lisping ish sentiment or poverty-stricken poetry,

The true gentleman regards neither feathsprings and incentives of the heart. Though with care, yet, in the clear depths of his honest and kindly wishes. The widow's tears, the orphan's thanks are sweeter to him than the Eveniug Post,

nesses to the truth of the statement. The machinations of the great Oil Ring have reduced them from millionaires to bankrupts. Other living witnesses are to be found in insane asylums, sent there by financial remainders to be found in insane asylums, sent there by financial remainders to be found in insane asylums, sent there by financial remainders to be found in every household in Kansas.—

Chase County Leader.

It is an attractive eight page sheet, handsome in appearance, and well filled with interesting articles. It has a large corps of able contributors.—Osage Shaft.

Unpourtry the best agricultural paper in the western country.—Spring Hill Progress.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Correspondence invited. Agents wanted.

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

the rsd cr lor is the best paint in the world for durabil-ity. It has a heavy body, is easily applied, expands by heat, contracts by cont. dries all wand never cracks nor scales. One cont (quals 4 of any other.

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New York Slate Roofing Co. Limited. FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS.

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

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

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PLASKET'S Baldwin City Nursery!! Eighth Year.

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

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Will contract to put up No. 1 Apple Grafts, of the leading and best varieties, in large or small quantities.

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The Best Early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas. Missouri and the South west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5 one hundred \$25. Fine three to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$5, by express \$20 per hundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep Trees that will do to plant until May 1st.

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

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MANUFACTURED BY

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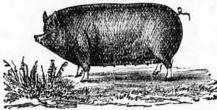
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HOPE, Netensor County, Kansas,





PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



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

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, from Imported and premium stock. Correspondence

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

Broom-Corn.

GREGG RANKIN & Co., 126 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO. Continue to make Broom-corn a speciality. Are prepared to make liberal advances and solicit consignments. Refer to Union National Bank.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

Do not sell your corn at present prices, when it would bring you twice as much fed to good Chester White Pigs. Send in your orders and I will ship you a first class pig.

C. H. OLMSTEAD, Freedom. La Salle County, Ills. a first class pig

GRAPE

Also. Trees, Small
Fruits, &c. Larger
stock and lower prices
than ever before. Qualinterprice and true.
T. S. HUBBARD.
Fredonia, N. Y.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH, Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

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

CHOICE WINTERED

Texas Cattle FOR SALE.

2.100 Steers, from four to six years old 200 do three years old. 200 do two years old. 200 Helfers, two years old. 250 Cows, three to six years old. 150 Cows, from three to six years old, with spring

caives.

Above all wintered in Western Kansas, now in flue condition, and being moved to near Wichita, Kansas, All the abvoe suitable for stockers in any northern State. Have now

ON THE TRAIL FROM TEXAS,

due in Kansas about the last of June, some
3,300 Steers, four to six years old,
400 Steers, three years old,
500 Steers, two years old,
200 Steers, one year old,
200 Heifers, one year old, and
150 Cows, three to six years old.
For particulars address

W. B. GRIMES, Wichita, Kas. Care Occidental House.

AGENTS WANTED for the CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER UNITED STATES,

showing the grand results of our first 100 years. Everybody buys it, and agents make from \$100 to \$200 a month. Also, for the new historical work, Our w ESTERN BORDER a comand graphic history of American pioneer life 100
YEARS ACO—its thrilling condicts of red and
white foes, exciting adventures, captivities, forays,
scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths,
competition. Enormous sales Extra terms. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis,
Missouri.

SEND FOR PRICE CURRENT TO A. E. BURKHARDT & CO., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Put Skins, 113 West Fourth St., Cinclinati. They pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping to them direct will save the profits of middle-men, and bring ground cash returns.

The Kansas Farmer

STATE		DICTO		-	e non	
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COUNTI.	PLACE. DATE.
Riley	Manhattan Sept 26-29
Montgomery	IndependenceOct 4-6
Marion	.PeabodyOct 5-7
Jefferson	Valley Falls Oct 3-6
Franklin	.OttawaSept 28-30
Smith	Smith Centre Sept 12-14
Shawnee	.Topeka Sept 26-29
Ottawa	MinneapolisOct 3-5
Cloud	.ConcordiaSept 27-28
Neosho Valley District	Fair Association will be held
at Neosho Falls Sept 26-	o an accoration will be neid
The Fall Trotting Most	ing for the Lawrence Driving
Park Association will be	held at Lawrence Sept 13-15.
Park Association will be	neid at Lawrence Sept 13-15.
Brown County Fair, Hiav	waths Sept. 26-29
Northwestern Kansas Di	strict Fair, Beloit, Oct. 3-5
McPherson Co., Ag, and	Man. Society, McPherson,
and a series of the series of	dani cocicty inter nereon.

Kansas Central Agl. Soc'y, Junction City, Sept. 27, 28, 29
Franklin County Ägl. Soc'y, Ottawa, Sept. 28, 29, 30
Humboldt, Agl. Society, ... Humboldt, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Harvey County, ... Newton, Oct. 10, 11, 12

OUR GREAT OFFER!!

Balance of 1876 for 50 cents! We will send the FARMER the balance of 1876, postage paid, for 50 cents.

SPECIAL CLUB OFFER!! Any person sending five names and Two Dollars will be entitled to a FREE COPY!

The extra pages which will be given the readers of the paper as supplements will be worth more than the price asked.

The FARMER will be the largest, cheapest, and best paper of its class ever issued in the

Send it to your friends throughout the East. It is the best exponent of Western life, vigor and enterprise you can send them.

OUR LATEST OFFER.

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

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

When desired the papers will be sent to different addresses.

THE FARMER AS A PREMIUM.

A large number of county Agricultural Somium list for two dollar premiums.

Nothing can be more appropriate for a premium at a Fair, than a first-class farm and family paper. Coming every week to the territory, giving as it does that practical experience of farmers in every branch of farm of useful information to a greater extent than the same amount of money spent in any other copies of the FARMER are placed in the premium lists.

A COMPLIMENT FROM MICHIGAN.

The Kansas Farmer has been enlarged to twelve pages, making it the largest paper in the West. Its columns indicate ability in its management, and its typographical appearance is neat and tasty.-Literary Repository, Quincy, Michigan.

AND ANOTHER FROM THE GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.

Friend Hoisington, of the Great Bend Register, speaks out in meeting concerning

a subject of deep interest to us as follows: The KANSAS FARMER, by Maj. J. K. Hudson, is a tip-top, rattling, good agricultural paper—one of the best in the United States one of which every Kansas farmer ought week before Bro. Hudson issued a supplement containing four full pages-making the FARMER 12 pages in size.

NO FARMER SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

A prominent firm in Cook county, Illinois, in sending their subscription this week, say :

"Your paper is a first class one, and we can cheerfully reccommend it to farmers who desire to keep up with the times. No farmer can afford to be without it, and for a paper of its size printed in Kansas, two dollars seems to us cheap. Success to you."

We received last week a very pleasant call and Newtown Pippin. from Mr. Wm. W. Cone, correspondent and traveling agent of the Kansas Farmer. Mr. Cone most worthily represents that excellent Fall Pippin and a cluster of nineteen beautipaper. He has traveled on horseback all the way from Topeka to Arkansas City and from the last named place to Halstead, whence he went on to Salina. He thoroughly examines the regions he visits or passes through, and he writes to his paper highly interesting let-ters about those regions. We recommend our From Mr. W. B. Wade, two and a half miles ters about those regions. We recommend our from Mr. W. B. Wade, two and a half miles readers to take the KANSAS FARMER and to north of town on the Kaw bottom, four varead those letters .- Haistead Record.

THE COUNTY FAIRS.

We have always believed in the value of County Fairs. They provide means of bringing together the various interests of the county, securing a healthy competition of crops and methods, and give to all a general holiday, which can be made useful as well as being a season of rest and recreation. Every farmer is interested in making the County Fair a success, they are or should be emphatically a farmer's institution. Of late years many of our Fairs have degenerated into a third rate horse trot, which we believe is more the fault of farmers themselves, than any body else. If the jockeys secure the management and direction of the County Agricultural Society, the farmers have it in their power to take it out of their hands and make it just what they desire. We believe a successful County Fair is possible in every county in our State; one which will attract the entire population. Such exhibitions must enlist every interest in the community, and become useful general sales for surplus stock as well as exhibitions of the best products of the county. Let us turn out one, two or three days to our County Fair, and make it the success we know it should be by contributing our share of

grain, vegetables, stock, etc., etc. Attending a Fair to find fault and tell how much better you have at home, will not build up a success.

Let us do our part, each and all of us, to make the Fairs a showing of the industry and the intelligence of the county.

P. S.—The farmer who attends a Fair without his family, should be charged double rates every where.

GRASSHOPPERS IN GEORGIA.

From the report of Prof. Jones, for the month of August, Commissioner of Agric culture, we take the following item of informa-

"Grasshoppers have appeared in "considerable numbers" in 39 counties. In some confined localities they have been quite destructive. especially to clover, and in some instances, cotton, corn, millet and young orchard trees.

In Circular No. 27, the opinion was expressed that they were the "hateful grasshopper" of the West. Further research and correspondence with the persons in the West who are familiar with this great pest, have not resulted in confirming this opinion.

The species is believed to be the Acridium Americanum, which appears some years, under conditions unusually favorable to their propagation, in numbers sufficient to cause alarm. It is not probable that there will be any considerable increase it their numbers next year. The species has never been very destructive, and is not likely to become so."

THE GREAT KENTUCKY SALES OF SHORT HORN CATTLE.

The Short-Horn cattle men of the West will examine with interest the splendid offerings of Messrs. Thompson, Bush & Hampton, Grigsby, Bean and the Robinson Bros. and Jas. C. and Geo. Hamilton, which occur October 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, as advertised elsewhere in our columns. The elegant catalogues issued by these gentlemen. their splendid herds. This series of five sales Bosworth & Robbins, viz: A twenty-five The orchard is just getting into bearing so cieties have placed the FARMER on their pre- will enable the breeders of the West to make additions to their herds from among the finest strains of Short-Horn stock in the world. The gentlemen whose names are to be found in our columns, as the proprietors of these herds family and freighted with the latest and best are all well known breeders of large experexperience gathered from a broad range of lence, combining with their thorough knowle edge of the breeding and care of Short-Horn cattle, ample capital to fully sustain their decided by the said committee to be the best, industry, it must add to the aggregate store herds. Kentucky has long sustained a proud pre-eminence as the home of the best stock of our country, and young Kansas in emulating manner. In some counties as high as sixty her example, will greatly add to the profit and reputation of the State.

Parties desirous of visiting these sales, who wish to study the catalogues, can receive them by addressing the proprietors at their post-offices, which are given in the advertisement

SHAWNEE COUNTY AT THE CENTENNIAL. The following is the report of Mr. Ripley, who has been very industriously at work for some weeks past in getting together such an exhibition of grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits as will certainly reflect credit upon the county. He says :

We have at last got the first vegetables, grains and grasses loaded in the car that takes them to the great Exhibition.

We are indebted to the following persons for most of the specimens : First, for those beautito feel gloriously proud. Last week and the ful red-streaked summer apples called the Aunt Hannah, to Mr. McCarter; for the Maiden Blush, Golden Pippin and Rome Beauty, to Mr. John Ward, whose orchard, one mile and a half west of town, is in fine condition, and well worth a visit by any lover of beauty and

Mr. J. A. Peck, four miles east of town, furnished the large Cooper's Early White and the beautiful Gold-Drop, which were mistaken by many for wax ornaments.

Mr. Samuel Benham, next door to Mr. Peck, gave the Summer Pearmain, Maiden Blush, and the largest Russet upon record, measuring fourteen inches in circumference, and weighing fifteen ounces.

From Myers Bros., on Dr. Brown's farm, the Harvey Sweet, the Sweet Bough, Bailey Sweet

By Mr. Kistler, four miles north of town, the Pound Sweet, Golden Sweet, August Sweet, ful transcendent crab apples, very much a1mired by all who saw them.

Then two miles north of this orchard near the county farm, we received from Master throughout the West or East needing the service that the county farm, we received from Master throughout the West or East needing the service that the county farm, we received from Master throughout the West or East needing the service throughout the county farm, we received from Master throughout the West or East needing the service throughout the county farm, we received from Master throughout the West or East needing the service throughout the county farm. Charlie Kistler-The Mammoth Talpahock-

nine years ago last spring, and this is the fourth year in bearing. These seedlings greatly beat all the pomologists for names. All had seen the same varieties, east, with some favorite name, and when told they were seeds lings, reluctantly admitted they might be something else. But there was a variety of large, beautiful red streaks worthy of a name and record, and we named it "Wade's Summer Red Streak.

From A. H. Slayton-Tallman Sweet, Missouri Pippin and Ross Nonpareil. From J. W. Baker—Two varieties Wine Sap

and Northern Spy.
From J. W. Stevenson—One variety of the White Winter Pearmain.

From Dr. H. Henkle-Tallman Sweet and From Peter Fisher-Greasy Pippin and Winter Swar.

From Judge Greer-Wine Sap. From James Harvey—Missouri Pippin Wine Sap and Jonathan.

From Anthony Ward-Rambos. Besides those donated, we bought of John Ware three bushels of winter apples selected from the Mammoth Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Golden Pippin and Rome Beauty, some of which measured fifteen inches in circumference, and actually weighed seventeen and one-half ounces. Mr. Anthony, from Leavenworth, and Mr. Barnes, from Vineland said they beat anything they had. We also bought of A. W. Plyley six bushels selected from the Yellow Bellflower, Baldwin, Vandeveer, Pippin, Pennsylvania Redstreak, Florence Beauty, Newtown Pippin and Jonathan.

We are indebted to Mr. Green and Dr. Henkle for help and advice in making this selec-

We are indebted to W. P. Popence, T. L. Ross and Master Charlie Kistler, for specimens of German millet; to Dudley Pratt for common millet; to Daniel Scott for specimens of blue g.ass; and to David Ware for specimens of the same from the Capital square. Frank Ripley for four varieties of wild grass and mammoth corn; Messrs. Marrop, Chubb, and others for mammoth corn; to J. H. Peppmeyer, and J. W. Clark for onions; and to Mr. Garlinghouse for broom-corn.

A. A. RIPLEY, Centennial Agent for Shawnee County. SHAWNEE COUNTY FAIR.

We hope to see the citizens of Topeka and the farmers throughout Shawnee and adjoining counties, take a lively interest in in our Fair this year, and have a good Centennial Exhibition here at home.

We understand the officers of the Society have made all the arrangements necessary for the Fair, and feel encouraged to say that it will be the best ever held in the county. The society have offered liberal premiums in all departments, and the attractions in the trials of speed. Ladies riding and driving and boys and girls riding, will make a visit to our Fair pleasurable and profitable

The Fair this year will be held for four days, Sept. 26, to 29 inclusive.

We give the price of admission as follows: Single tickets admitting one person once, 25 cents. Membership tickets admitting one person during the Fair, \$1.00. Family ticket admitting all members of the family and team at will during the Fair \$2.00. Persons living at a distance coming with teams will find good camping grounds within the Fair

THE SILK DRESS PREMIUM.

Those of our readers who wish to compete centain the fullest information concerning for the liberal premium offered by MESSRS. lollar silk dress and trimmings, for the best Essay on Floriculture, should forward their essays either to the above firm or to this office by Wednesday, Sept. 27.

> All essays arriving on that day will be received for competition. A committee in no wise interested in the award, will be selected by Messrs. Bosworth & Robbins, and the essay will be read at the Fair Grounds and after wards published in the FARMER. It is not necessary that persons competing should be present. The premium is a good one and well worth a trial to secure it. Send the essays to this office or to the firm above.

> Our Subscription List .- For the week end ing Sept. 16th, we enrolled eighty-eight names on our subscription books, bona fide new subscribers. For this season of the year this is a good showing; one, however, upon which we shall rapidly improve as the season

A 100 Page Book, containing desirable in. formation regarding new roofs and instructions as to the best methods of repairing and prei serving old shingles of other roofs, together with useful hints on house painting, will be sent free of charge to our readers. Write to the N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., Limited, 8 Cedar St., N. Y., ask for it and mention this paper.

Heavy Wheat .- Mr. J. W. Woodward who lives near Richland, Shawnee county, brought to the city a sample of his Meditern ranean wheat which although sown broadcast late last fall and which did not come up until in January, had a yield of 1614 bushels per acre of good sound wheat that weighs striken measure 60 pounds to the bushel. He is this year experimenting with the Fultz wheat depending for his main crop on Mediterranean.

Clay County, Nebraska.-The Fair for the county will be held at Sutton, Clay Co., Oct. Hiawatha Dispatch. 6th and 7th. We find in the premium list twenty copies of the FARMER are offered as Watson Steward was elected temporary chairpremiums. That's good. Nothing better for man and W. T. McElroy, Secretary. A per a two dollar premium than a live agricultur. al paper.

To Parties Having Legal Business in lowa.-To any of our readers scattered vice of a prompt and reliable Attorney in the neighborhood of Bloomfield, Iowa, we can most cordially recommend M. H. Jones, Esq., rieties of seedlings. The seed was planted who may be addressed at Bloomfield.

Crops, Markets & Finance. Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

Let all the world know that the Marion County Agricultural Society has magnificent Fair grounds, a splendid track, and offers \$300 in premiums for trial of speed .- Peabody Ga-

Adelbert Lamb, of Douglas, sends us a fine specimen of Early May wheat, which yeilded 35 bushels to the acre. The berry is blump, of fine color and good, average size. He also sends us a basket of yams, which are huge in proportion, fine flavored and light complexioned.—Walnut Valley Times.

Mrs. Bobb, of Corpus Christi, is the "cattle queen of Texas." She owns 75,000 acres of lead inclosed by twenty three miles of fence.

land, inclosed by twenty-three miles of fencs, on which 15,000 beeves per annum are fattened for market. Her husband, who died a few years ago, refused an offer of \$110,000 for one brand of his stock, which has been largely increased since.

Wheat has been coming in freely this week but the prices are so low it is not being rushed into market. The highest price so far was 83 cents, and farmers who have the very best of grain cannot depend on getting even that much for it .- Salina Herald.

The biggest lot of cattle ever delivered in Kansas in a single year, by one man, was de-livered this year by J. Fitch, from King's herd and numbered over thirty thousand head, which immense number was the increase for a single year of the great ranch. These cattle have been delivered at several points in Kansas. Mr. Fitch is now in Wichita. He says he branded for King over twenty-eight thousand this season .- Witchita Eagle.

By way of summing up, we find that Smoky Hill township contains 7,664 acres of improved land, of which 1,346 acres is under fence; 5,959 acres of wheat; 353 acres of rye; 1.738 acres of corn; 473 acres of barley; 569 acres of oats; 721/2 acres of potatoes, 33/4 acres of sor ghum; ¼ acre in hemp; 20 acres in broom corn; 157 in hungarian; 13 acres in timothy and 12½ cres in clover.

In the township we find there are 351 horses. 21 mules, 220 milch cows, 505 other cattle, 661 sheep, 392 hogs and \$14,184 worth of slaugh tered stock sold last year. There has also been 1200 pounds of wool produced, 529 pounds of cheese, and 14.750 pounds or butter in the township during the last year.

In the horticultural line we find the township contains 2,682 apples trees, of which 313 is in bearing; 74 pear tree; 8,289 peach trees, 356 in bearing; 139 plum trees, 8 in bearing 89 cherry trees, 26 in bearing.—Farmer's Ad-

From the number of acres of wheat that are now being sown, it is fair to presume, that Hays City will be in the centre of one vast wheat field next year.—Ellis Co. Star.

The general prosperity of our town during the past year has given an impetus to business, and especially so in the line of grain buying. Mr. W. W. Royster was engaged in this business two years ago, but at that time had no proper conveniences for properly hand-ling the immense crop of wheat, castor beans, and flax which was marketed here. This lack induced him to adopt measures so that grain in any amount could be easily handled, from the farmer's wagon to the car. To this end he purchased large buildings which were moved to a location on the L. L. & G. track at its junction with Fourth street, and fitted up with all the necessary machinery to carry on the business.—Chanute Times.

Mrs. Jones, living just south of Lindsey, brought us a bushel of apples grown in their orchard this year. We shall send a sample to the Centennial as they are apples we need not be afraid to send in to compare with apples anywhere. Two twigs, less than half an inch hat so that they have had some to sell this year. chards have a few on this year, but there are This demonstrates that apples can be grown here at anyrate. - Solomon Valley Mirror.

Flax seed is selling at 65 to 75 cents per bushel here. Because of the great loss on that crop last year by season of rain in harvest time, there was not much sowed last fall. It has yielded well this year, but the quality in general is not very large. - Coffeyville Journal.

Mr. J. E. Robinson's new grain elevator is in good running order, and the apparatus is constantly employed in distributing wheat in the different bins. The warehouse throughout is substantially made, and is lacking none of the essentials which are needed in a grain warehouse of that size. The machinery works smoothly and easily, and seem to have been put in place by a master hand. Mr. Robinson and his worthy assistant, George Lockwood, already keep busy receiving grain. Farmers can rest assured that they will always receive courteous treatment at this place and get the highest and best market price for their grain. The work of the building was under the superintendence of Mr. George Krueger. He is an excellent mechanic, and when work of this kind is to be done he is always called in. As a grain elevator builder he has no superior in the country, and will probably have all he can do along the line of the K. P. road .- Saline

Anthony McGrath sowed 20 bushels of wheat on 12 acres of ground. Thursday last he threshed it and found he had 444 bushels by weight or an average of 37 bushels to the acre. He sold to John E. Zeitz & Co., at 9214 cents per bashel. \$34.221/2 an acre is a pretty good yield for drouthy, grasshoppered Kansas. -Wyandotte Herald.

At the elevators, the grain trade is more lively. Mr. Gaskill having renovated his elevator; is in good shape to take care of grain well, and is handling lots of it.

Speer at the Star elevator is happy: his new steam engine is in position; it runs like a clockand furnishes power sufficient to move the grain around over the elevator to any point desired; it is a 12 horse power, made at Cincinnati. Covode set it up and is running it.—

At the Horticultural meeting last Saturday, President, C. C. Kelsey; Vice President, J. W, Sperring; Secretary, J. C. Kelso; Treasurer, I. C. Cuppy. The officers were, on motion of Col. J. A. Hottenstein, instructed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, to be presented at the next meeting. The next meeting will be held Saturday, Sept. 30. A number of the leading fruit men of the country were present, and considerable interest is manifested in the new organization.—Humboldt Union.

Mr.J. C. Stewart, a well-to-do farmer living three miles east of this city, in Lincoln township has sown winter wheat for fifteen years and during that length of time has never had but two crops which proved a failure: This year he harvested 516 bushels of wheat from 24 acres—making a yield of 21½ bushels to the acre.-

Last June Mr. W. C. Betzer, who lives on the Walnut east of town, planted forty acres of broom-corn. About the last June it came up and since that time has made rapid and very large growth. It will ripen in a few days and be ready for market. The brush is No. 1 quality and will yield heavy. It will make a full

average Illinois crop, so Mr. B. thinks.

The above described crop was planted on sod, broken last spring. It is not cultivated.

From other parties we learn of similar good success in raising broom-corn in this county. This leads us to suggest that a large acreage of this crop should be planted next spring, and more attention given to the raising of this crop,—Great Bend Register.

A green worm, said to be the "army" worm destroyed 16 acres of wheat belonging to M.C. Newton, on Fox creek, last week. They commenced at the northwest corner of the field and finished at the southwest corner, cleaning off the crop in 48 hours. Mr. Curl, our informant, says he heard of them nowhere else.-Chase County Leader.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR AMERICAN BEEF

Says Griffiths Chicago Live stock Reporter: Our shipments at present are confined to Great Britain, but movements are being made on the continent of Furope to establish large cattle markets, in which an ocean trade will be mainly cultivated. We have this week received a communication applying for information as to our mode of doing business, from Mar-seilles, where it is intended to establish yards similar to our own, from which to supply France, Germany and other countries with cattle from northern Africa and the distant prairies of America."

The New York Tribune live stock review for the last week in August remarks as fol-

"The 10 000 of the past week is about 1,000 in excess of the previous week's supply, while the offerings to-day are just about that much larger than they were last Monday. We have had the largest foreign shipments, the numbers, dead and alive, reaching 670 head—all large fat cattle. This foreign trade amounts to more than is generally credited to it. Mr. Eastman alone, since he commenced to ship last October, has sent abroad between 8,000 and 9,000 cattle. He already has 17 steamers fitted with patent refrigerators capable of holding about 150 carcasses each, and is increasing the number. While Samuels Bros. are sending live stock freely, and Sherman and Gillett are fitting up steamers as rapidly as possible, in order to increase their shipments. Western feeders should note these increased shipments, for with such an outlet here our markets will not glut so easily."

ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN BEEF.

A correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazet te is satisfied that the recently adopted method of bringing over American beef in the carcaes has completely solved the problem of increased supplies of meat for the English market. We quote the following extract:

The success of the system is established, and the trade being consolidated, we may anticipate receiving importations that will have a sensible effect upon our meat supplies, and consequent reduction in the present exhorbit ant high prices of all descriptions of meat. The quality of meat of the grass-fed American bullocks is described as equal to the finest Aberdeen beef; and when its ripe condition from long suspension in a dry atmosphere at uniform temperature of 38° becomes known, we may anticipate a rivalry between the pur-veyor of the clubs and the hard working arin diameter, bore twenty-seven fair sized apples smooth and clean. The largest specimen tisan, in the race to obtain the American beef. measured over twelve inches in circumference. The important question for the English feeder to consider is, how is the obtrusive competitor to be met on the retail butcher's stall? Alas! A number of other or- the day is gone when the British farmer boasted of the high quality of his meat, The very few old enough to bear in this county. injudicious use of substances rich in nonnitro. genous elements has injured the character, and deteriorated the quality of his beef and his mutton. A complaint arises from every householder that meat at the present time is too fat, that nature's proportion of lean and fat is disturbed greatly to the disadvantage of the consumer. The production of an enorg mously fat beast or sheep is no indication of the intellect or skill of the exhibitor. Give to a well bred animal an abundance of substances rich in nonnitrogenous or fat forming elements and fat, and fat only, is produced. Let the physiological truth be admitted, that flesh is formed only from the nitrogen existing in all vegetables, and the sensible feeder anxious to produce well-proportioned meat will use with udgment, and not indiscriminately, the refuse of the expressed oily seeds. The American feeders probably never could have invaded the English meat market at a more opportune The shambles are not only sparsely covered and the quality of the meat exhibited is generally speaking unpopular, and illy adapted to cope with the grass-fed meat that they are prepared to offer.

THE PROVISION TRADE.

A. Mr. James Adams of Quincy, Ilis., who claims to be a packer, and who says he has been in the business for twenty-six years, states in a letter to the Cincinnati Price Current that the season of 1875-76 has been the most contrary in regard to prices that he has experienced during all the years that he has been a packer. He argues that if facts are regarded at all, prices should have been firm and steady throughout the season instead of weak and constantly declining as has been the case. Among his statements of facts the following appear:

First-"Foreign countries have consumed more than a hundred million pounds more of hog product in the last ten months than they did for the corresponding ten months of

Second-There was "eighty to one hundred million pounds less hog product in the United States September 1 than on September 1 of last year.

Third-The total net weight of hogs during the winter season of 1874-75 and summer of 1875 show an aggregate of 1,391,484,177 lbs for the year ending November 1, 1875. Foreign shipments for the same time were 494,-011,747, leaving for home consumption 897, 474, 420 hs, or a weekly average for the year of 17,259,104 hs, with no stock left on hand at the close of this period.

Fourth—Taking the packing for the winter of 1875-76, and adding the estimated summer packing (1,400,000 hogs at an average of 187 ibs net mean) the total pounds of meat made for the year would be 1,324,256,024. Of this there has been exported to August 26, 521,-

313,045 lbs. The amount consumed at home (at last year's average per week) would be 742; 141,742 hb, which would leave on hand on August 26, 60,796,504 hbs of meat.

Fifth—Seven or eight hundred thousand less hogs were shipped East during the year 1875-76 than during the year 1874-75. This descrepancy ought to be prominently noted.

ST. LOUIS STOCK MARKET.

On certain grades of Texas cattle there is a more decided decline than on natives, while more decided decline than on natives, while good to choice Texans sell nearly as well as they did last week, common to tair have declined fully 25c in the past four days. Common Texans have been more than abundant and those who last week bought them at over \$3,00 now have no trouble to get them at \$5,00 now have no trouble to get them at from \$2,75 to \$2,90. On Thursday we note the sale of 162 head of good Texas cattle. They were driven from Texas to the Indian Nation last spring by Mr. S. Goodman, and grazed on grass and meal. The meal being fed them on the grass thus maturing them fed them on the grass, thus maturing them to almost perfection. Wednesday there were two cars of choice grass fat Texans at the same price \$4,00 but while one or two loads of Texas cattle bring \$4,00, there are a dozen loads that bring under \$3,00. loods that bring under \$3,00,

The market here may be summed up as follows: On native shipping steers there has been a decline of 15c; on butcher cows a nickel off; on thin native steers 25c; on fat through Texans, perhaps a nickel; on common through Texans, from 15 to 30c.

There has been a limited inquiry for thir steers, but the parties have no trouble to get supplies, and there were some left over for the next buyers. Stock steers are hard to get much money offered for just now, but we hear of several orders to be filled after the middle of next month. Present prices ar

Common native cows are very slow, there having been enough good cattle on the market to supply the interior buyers. These are perhaps 25c off from last week.

Bulls, the market for Texas and native bulls is strong and firm. Prices range from \$2 to \$2,50, with bulk of sales at \$2,25. They are wanted for distilleries and several orders are yet unfilled.

Calves have sold well all the week. On Thrusday we noted the sale of 67 head of Texas calves at \$10 per head, and 17 choice do at \$12 per head. Also 8 native calves for \$70. The demand has so far never exceeded the supply and a good inquiry has existed all along. Market firm.—St. Louis National Live Stock Journal.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

We take the following from the Kansa City Times of to-day:

There were large amounts of goods packed for shipment to the country yesterday, but the steady rain that set in before noon greatly insteady rain that set in before noon greatly in-terfered with handling all such commodities as were damagable by wet. A good many buyers were in attendence and heavy lists of orders were taken by the dealers in nearly all lines. Retail trade opened up brisk, but was lines. Retail trade opened up brisk, but was also seriously interfered with by the rain. Butter, eggs, poultry and other articles in the produce line found a ready market at about the same prices as last reported. Eggs took a little jump, but with the present heavy receipts they cannot be expected to hold up. Provisions were in very strong movement and Provisions were in very strong movement and not materially changed in values. Flour was weak but moderately active on orders.

KANASAS CITY GRAIN MRKETS.

Grain receipts have been excellent during the past week, especially of wheat, and the markets have fluctuated but slightly. Wheat has ranged 94% to 96% for No.3, and from 86c to 88c for No. 4 Corn has run from 384 to 34% for No.2, spot. There is great complaint among the grain dealers of a lack of cars for ferwarding grain. From 150 to 200 cars are now waiting shipment orders and cars are now waiting shipment orders and consignments, for which no empties can be obtained. The result is that grain, is rapidly accumulating, and in a very few days the present rate of receipts all the elevator room in the city will be filled. One elevator is now full, and the others have but little more space to offer. With the large crops now on the market, this lack of elevator capacity promises to be a considerable hinderance to the development of this market.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Cattle receipts yesterday were very fair amounting to 75 cars. The market however, dragged badly. Purchasers for the Eastern markets bought very sparingly, as those markets have thus far failed to rebound from the late trouble. The glut works off slowly, or what is nearer the truth, is being maintained by constant heavy shipments on the expectation of a change before their arrival. sales footed up only about 675 head, but there were 65 car loads shipped out, a good many of them in first hands. Stock cattle were not as active yesterday as was expected, on acpurchasers holding off to visit the Fair. This will tend to make a rush towards the last of this week, and possibly higher prices. One of the best sales of the day was that of 38 Colorado steers, averaging 1,248, at \$3,75. 98 through Texas steers, averaging 975 at \$2,75, was also a good price, considering the condition of the market. It may be of interest to shippers of packing cattle to know that Messrs. Plankinton & Armours propose to commence the packing of cattle next week. On Friday of this week they will begin slaughtering hogs. The cattle market closed decidedly weak, with a large number of animals left over unsold.

Hogs-The market for this class of stock showed a decided improvement yesterday owing mainly to the fact that local packer, were in the market as purchasers. Prices ranged from \$5,25 to \$5,32½ with a demand for all receipts.

From Greenwood County.

2

September 18 .- Corn fair, will not average as heavy as last year; prices will probably be about the same 15@20c. Wheat was rather light and oats were very poor. Rye not as good as usual, but a fair crop. The hoppers came here about a week ago and proceeded at once to devour what wheat and rye there was up, most of the farmers that did not have their grain in, will not sow until after they leave, which I fear will make it rather late. Cattle sell about as follows: Three-year-old steers, 30@\$35; two:year-old steers, 20@\$25; yearlings 12@\$15; cows fat (mostly sold) 18@\$25. The supply of hogs is in excess of last year at this time. The prospects are that by another stationary of every description, is very comyear this county will be stocked heavy with plete. M. P. S. them.

HEAVY DECREASE OF IMPORTS.

falling off in the import trade of the country during the past two years as one of the most conspicuous effects of the '73 panic. For the first eleven months of the fiscal year just closed the value of merchandise imported into the United States was \$425,400,000; for the same months of the preceding year the amount was \$490,500,000; for the same period of 1872-3, \$554,400,000. Comparing the eleven months ending May 31 last, with the same time of 1872-3, the period next preceding the panic, we find a decrease of \$168,000,000, on at the rate of 23 per cent. The New York Bulletin calls attention to the large

19		_		
Topel	ka Produ	ce Marke	ot.	
Grocers retail price Country produce APPLES—Per bus BEANS—Per bu— Medium Common BERSWAX—Per lb BUTTER—Per lb— Medium CHEESE—Per lb— EGGS—Per doz—I HOMINY—Per bt VINEGAR—Per g POTATOES—New POULTRY—Chicl Chickens, D Turkeys, Geese,	list, correquoted as hel	ected week buying p	1.000 1.000 5.25 2	21.25 2.00 1.50 1.20 .25 177 8.10 .15 5.50 0.30 82.00 82.00 82.00

. 1	Geese, " "
8	Topeka Grain Market.
a	Wholesale cash prices from commission men, cor
t	rected weekly by Keever & Foucht.
n	rected weekly by Meevel to Potents.
	WHEAT-Fer bu. spring
n	Fall No. 2
7	" No.46
t	CORN_Per by Mixed
e	White .2
at	" Vellow
е	OAMS Por hn
220	RYE—Per bu
ė	BARLEY—Per bu
re	FLOUR-Per 100 108
	NO. 2
	NO. 3
re	Buckwheat
10	CURN MEAL
30	CORN CHOF
	RYECHOP—
	CORN & OATS
la	er Branket

Kapsas City Market

GRAIN.	The state of the s
The fellowing are wholesale cash prices from	m commis-
sion men. WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red	.75to77 .82to86
Fall, No. 8	94to95 1.01to1.62
CORN—Per bu— White	.31to31⅓ 33to.33⅓
OATS-New per bu	40to49

71	Fall, No. 8	94to95
İ	Fall, No. 2	1.01to1.69
9	Fall, No. 2	.31to3136
31	CORN-Per bu- White	33to.333
r	Shelled	2
1	OATS-New per bu	
ì	RYENew per bu-No. 2	.40to45
1	BARLEY-Per bu-No. 8	. 10000
e	BUCKWHEAT-Per bu	.40to4
•	PRODUCE.	
		.2
	BEESWAX-Per lb	
	BUTTER-Per 1b-Choice	PA-M1
	CHEESE—Per lb	7to73
	CIDER—Per bbl	12.00to12.5
8	EGGS-Per doz-Fresh	
	Lard	123
		6to63
•	TALLOW	BO4 - 0
a	FEATHERS-Per lb-Mixed	.40to4
e	Prime Live Geese	
-	FLOUR-Per cwt-Rye	2.25to2.5
		1 40-2 2

SPECIAL NOTICE.

2.45to2.5

To obviate the accumulation of dirt on top of hogs' nose, which happens in some locali- in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state ties only, insert the double Champion Ring so that the cross bar comes in front of the nose

The Goolman Scale, which is advertised elsewhere, is one of the best standard scales in the market. Every one warranted to be as represented. See advertisement.

S TON STOCK SCALE FOR SALE CHEAP. A new 8 ton stock scale entirely new is offered at a bargain. Address,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Topeka, Kansas.

A BICKFORD AUTOMATIC KNITTING MA-CHINE FOR SALE.

finely finished, new Automatic Family Knitting Machine for knitting every variety of plain and fancy work is offered for sale very low. Address, Mrs. Jno. Otts, Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

Hog Ringers and Corn Huskers.—Attention is drawn to the advertisement of Chambers & Quinlan, which appears in this issue. They have overcome all the defects incidental to the first introduction of a new article and the Champion Double Ring now stands in high favor with farmers. All that is required to make the double ring a success is care and judgment in inserting, there are no sharp points left in the nose of the hog. The superiority claimed for the Brown Sin-

gle Hog and Pig Rings is that they close on the outside of the nose. The Eagle Bill Corn Husker is acknowledged to be a valuable invention. It is a hand husker and will pay for itself many times over in one day's husking. All first class dealers keep these go ods.

Needles and parts of every Sewing Machine in the United States. Needles 50 cents per dozens. Address, "Singer Agency," Topeka, Kansas.

SCHOOLS JUST OPENING.

At Wilmarth's Book Store, a few doors north of the Tefft House, they are offering to their customers, school books at a discount from Eastern retail prices, of five per cent. upon purchases amounting to \$2.50, or ten per cent. upon \$5.00 worth, bought at one time.

tationary of every description, is very combilitate a part of some other first-class Nursery Stock. For further particulars address

M. S. GREEN, Agent,
Topeka, Kansas.

Parents remember the place—at Wilmarth's.

Also, Hedge Plants and other Nursery Stock for sale.

Also, Hedge Plants and other Nursery Stock for sale. city and country schools, also slates inks and

The St. Louis Union Depot, Eleven miles,) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beau-

ing and picturesque portion of suburban St.
Louis and surrounding country.

This company has just published a beautiful ly colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St Louis," showing, the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tupnel under the city pot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the

tiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interest

Relay House, East St. Louis. copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT IN-TEREST.

MONEY TO LOAN at 10 per cent. per annum on improved, productive real estate including business property. Commissions Low, at the State Savings Bank. Topeka, Kansas.

The great Rocky Mountain Resorts. Grand beyond comparison. Hot Sulphur, Soda, and other Springs, and Baths. Snow-capped mountains, cloudless skies. The climate a sure cure for Asthma. Those predisposed to pulmonary affections are restered to health. The route is by the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Denver. Send to E. A. PARKER, General Passenger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive pamphlets.

HOW TO DRIVE HIM!

This work is the only one which tells an unprofessional man how to know a Perfect Horse. The reader of Mr. Muray's Book need never be cheated by the unscrupulous horse dealer. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the more and the form and the f

LUMBER. LUMBER. LUMBER.

Mr. I. M. Tipton, Lumber Dealer, corner 6th and Quincy streets, Topeka, Kansas, calls attention to the fact that he is selling lumber of all grades from one to five dollars per thousand lower than former prices.

The Book will be sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2,00.

It is a finely bound book of nearly 500 pages. Send money by post-office order or registered letter to KANSAS EARSED.

by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. JNO GARMOBE, Lock-box 905, Covington, Ky.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements

Sth, 1876.

The offerings will include none but desirable cattle, the great majority of them of ashionable families, such as one can afford to go a long way to buy, and seldom has the opportunity of obtaining; and the pedigrees of all of them will show that the upper crosses have been carefully looked after, and judiciously selected.

lected.

Among the animals to be sold will be six elegantly bred Constances, some of them with four Bates crosses; Mazurka 26th, and two of her daughters; three Miss Wileys, four descendents of imported Prizeflower by Prince Charlie, and an equal number of imp. Bracelet by Duke of Athol; a fine Princess, together with Winonas, Louans, Aylesby Ladys, Young Phyllises, Young Marys, Lady Chesterfords, Lady Spencers, Golden Pippins, Craggs, White Roses, Yaricos, and other standard sorts.

In the way of bulls, an attractive offering will be

dard sorts.

In the way of bulls, an attractive offering will be made, including 9th Duke of Goodness, with three Bates crosses, and Bell Duke of Lyndale a pure Bates bull of the Lady Bell or Filbert tribe.

TERMS.—Six months credit on endorsed bankable notes, at 7 per cent interest. 5 per cent off for cash. In order to avoid delay and trouble in making settlements, parties proposing to make notes will please bring bank references.

For catalogues, address NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK JOURNEL.

JOURNEL.

E. C. LEWIS. Deer Park. III.

WM. S. KING. Minneapolis. Minn,
J. S. LATIMER, Abingdon, III.

Col. J. W. Judy and John R. Page. Auctioneers,
25 first class Coltewold and Lincoln Rams, bred at
"Lyndale" from imported stock, will be sold before
the cattle sale commences—say at 11 o'clock sharp.

B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP.



Carthage Peach Orchard and Nursery.

AMSDEN PEACH A SPECIALTY. AMSDEN FEACH A SPECIALIT.

This is the earliest and best early Peach in the world.
Originated at Carthage, Missouri, specially adapted to
Kansas, Missouri and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas Berckman and other leading fruit growers.

For full history of the Amsden and reduced prices of
the trees for the fall of 1876, address

JOHN WAMPLER,
Carthage, Missouri.

Their stock of all school books used in the ity and country schools, also slates inks and in every particular, will be sold cheap for cash, or will take a part of some other first-class Nursery Stock.

Our readers will notice a new candidate for Nursery Stock Cheap

SINNOCK & CO.,

The Perfect Horse

Quincy Nursery, Quincy, Ill.

BY W. H. H. MURRAY. A New Revised and Cheap Edition.

Illustrated by Full Page Cuts.

Every Farmer Wants It! Every Breeder Needs It! Every Trainer Should Have It!

It is Endorsed by Thousands Throughout the Country.

Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka Kansas.

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT IN-HOW TO JUDGE HIM!

HOW TO BREED HIM! HOW TO TRAIN HIM! HOW TO FEED HIM! HOW TO DRIVE HIM

BENEFIT EVERY OWNER OF A HORSE, the book is now offered at one-half the price original ly asked for it.

We have a few copies of the work on hand which will be closed out at a very low rate.

Clark County Kentucky

FOR 1876.

FIVE IMPORTANT

the cross bar comes ...
i not on top. It can be used either wa,
i not on top. It can be used either wa,
is double ring carefully and it will give enire satisfaction.

Warranted not to contain a single particle
of mercury, or any injurious or mineral substance, but to consist entirely of medical matter purely vegetable, which is the reason Simmons' Liver Regulator is so effectual, yet so

Thursday, Oct. 5th.

Topera, Khrklenfold, Hilpa, Frante, Australe,
Lady Languptch, In Duke of Airdrief
and Lady Languptch, In Duke of Airdrief
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Bush & Hampton, near Winchester, Ky., will sell about fifty well-bred female descendants of the following popular families: Mazurka, Rose of Sharon (Renick's) Knightley, Gwynne, Waterloo, Duchess of Sutherland, Gem. Pearlette, Louan, Lady Elizabeth, Jessamine, Josephine, Gallatea, Rosabella, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, &c., &c. The sale will also include five good, young bulls, all reds, of the above families, among them 5513 Mazurka Lad 2d 24000

On Friday. October 13th,

J. V. Grigsby, "Crethmere," near Winchester, Ky., will sell about one hundred head, representatives of the following families: Rose of Sharon (five or six females of the A. Renick sorth, Princess, Craggs, Place (Bates), Krikievington, Imp., Ruby Duchess (Bates), Peri (six and seven Duke crosses), Loudon Duchess, Mazurka, Duenna, Booth, Phyllis, Gwynne, Young Mary, Cambria, Jessamine, Miss Hopper, Gallatea, Golden Pippin, Mary by Prince Eugene, Donna Maria, Adelaide, Leonida, J. Irene, Caroline, and one Mrs. Motte. Two Show Hords, a young one and an aged one, among the best in the State.

On Saturday. October 14th.

On Saturday, October 14th,

J. W. Bean and the Robinson Bros., will make a joint sale at the residence of J. W. Bean, near Winchester, Ky The sale will consist of about eighty head, descendants of the following families: Mazurka, Victoria, Cambria, Young Mary, Cleopatra. Miss Severs, Pomona, Adelaide. Jessamine, Amelia, Flora, Phyllis, White Rose, Hantha, Galadea, Forest Queen, Irene, Cypress and Josephine. The sale will also include three desirable young bulls of the Mazurka, Cypress and Rose of Sharpon families.

ron families. On Monday, October 16th.

On Monday, October I6th.

James C. and George Hamilton, of Bath county, will sell, at Winchester, Ky., about one hundred head of choice families, the produce of their own herd which they have bred for some twenty years. This is their first public sale. The offering will consist of Young Marv's (about forty head), Lady Elizabeth's, same as the Nolly Blys, Josephine's by Norfolk (2377), and Miss Seeis oy Reformer (2510). There will be about thirty head calved in 1876, thirty in 1875, ten in 1874, and the remaining thirty will be cows from 3 to 6 years old. They will also sell the Rose of Sharon Bull, 2nd Grand Duke of Clark, bred by A. Renick, and got by 4th Duke of Geneva, and Grand Duke of Oneida 23352, bred by T. J. Megibben and got by 2nd Duke of Oneida.

TERMS—A credit of six months will be given on TERMS—A credit of six months will be given on approved notes with good security, negotiable and payable in bank, notes to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent from date. A discount of 5 per cent per annum will be allowed for cash.

Winchester and Thomson's Station are both on the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. Catalogues sent on application.



SMITH & KEATING,

REAL ESTATE AND MONFY.

A FARM FOR SALE.

Plants, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, Cuttings, Clons, &c. To those who want to pay cash we will make prices that will astonish you. Stock well grown and of superior quality. Write for our fall Trade List.

HARGIS & SOMMER, Star Nurseries, Quincy, III.

E. RICHMOND

PEAR, PEACH, PLUM. SMALL FRUITS. GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS. ROSES, &c., &c.

Stock Best. Prices Down.

Correspondence solicited.

SINNOCK & CO.,

SPLENDID FARM

sale in Barton County, Kansas, containing

800 Acres,

160 Acres under cultivation, good buildings and im-

100 Acres just put into Wheat.

provements, timber, and ever flowing water.

A SPLENDID LOCATION FOR STOCK.

This property must be sold soon and at a great

HEIZER & DODGE, Great Bend, Kansas

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon. Crawford and Cherokee Co's.

KNSAS. Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent, annual interest.

20 Per ct. DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark. LAND COMMISSIONER,

"The Best Thing in the West."

Fort Scott, Kan.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

3,000,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Oredit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED to purchasers of land.

Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address.

A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.

Topeka, Kansas. Loans negociated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also, County and Township Warrants, bought and sold.
Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

B. HAYWOOD, Pres't.

G. F. PARMELEE, Vice Pres PARMELEE & HAYWOOD,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKERS, Farms, Lands and other Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged for other Property, on Commission. Persons contemplating coming West, or parties in his State who wish to Sell or Buy Real Estate, his State who wish to SELL or But Address HAYWOOD.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO., BANKERS,

Topeka, Kansas.

General Banking Business Transacted, Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and ritle perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application. We pay the highest rates for

SCHOOL BONDS. Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and waiting. JOHN D. KNOX & CO., waster Kansas

Kansas Land Agency. DOWNS & MERRILL. WE place on sale, WILD LAND and IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas.

Parties desirons of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records.

we invite the attention of parties who desire to pur-chase, to the advantages of our agency for the pur-chase of

To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Rallroad Lands.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE FOUNDLING.

A basket instead of a cradle, Alone in the pitiless night! At the door of the Foundling Hospital-Alone in the dawn's cold light!

Abandoned! To what? To the stranger's hand; To the careless care of a busy land; To Fortune's freaks-to circumstance-To be the sport of blind mischance.

For it's baby mouth no mother's breast; To be by no soft hand caressed; To hear no lullaby at night, No low sweet murmurs of love's delight. Abandoned! A stranger, a helpless mite, In a cold strange land on a cruel night!

Ah, who will answer the mute demands, The wordless prayer of imploring hands, The dumb appeal of the wistful eyes, The longing look of a sad surprise, The quivering lip and the starting tear, The piteous wail of the cry of fear-Claiming a mother's love and care, And finding them not anywhere?

And who will steady the tottering feet, And listen with love to the prattle sweet, And teach the words of the little prayer, That angels stoop from heaven to hear. And guide and govern and warn and teach,

From the earliest lispings of broken speech To the later years when the child shall be Secure in the strength of maturity-Counting all other gifts above A happy home and a mother's love?

Alas for the baby, small and white, Asleep in a basket this cruel night! Abandoned to toss in an unknown sea, With the shifting tides of adversity!

The cold, pale stars, as they glimmer down On the sins and the griefs of the restless town, Have seen no wilder remorse than hers Who leaves her baby, for better or worse, To wait for the dawn of a friendless day, Wringing her hands as she flees away, Too remorseful and hard to pray; Speeding away from the better part With an aching breast and a broken heart; Away from the tender appealing thing; Away from the healing its love might bring; Away from hope and away from life, To a black dispair and a bitter strife; Away from all that could help or save, To a life of sin or a suicide's grave!

Alas! that the story is always the same; A man's dishonor! A woman's shame!

-From the Graphic.

BOYS CLOTHING.

The article under this head, commenced last week will be concluded next week.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. TO PARENTS.

Parents who would receive respect from their children-and what parent would not-must also give respect to their children.

Whatever ideas or theories parents may have as to the manner in which children should deport themselves, they will find by observing their own household, that the same faults exist in the manners of children toward parents, that exists in the training of those by the parents

A loud voiced, easily angered parent, who forms conclusions hastily, and punishes severely, whether right or wrong, and is in the habit, when angry, of applying to the offends ing child, harsh and vulgar epithets, may most assuredly, expect that his children as they grow to maturity will judge him in the same hasty and harsh manner, and wound his sensibilities by epithets and terms unbecoming a child to the parent. Such parents need not talk of and bemoan the degeneracy of their children. They are only eating of the bread of the harvest of their own sowing. If mature age cannot give an example in language and deportment, worthy to be followed by the young, the fiery nature of youth is not likely to assume that calm, just, liberal tone of language and manner, that should dignify age, and that youth should justly have as an example. No parent who reflects upon the results of a course of training, will attempt to mould his child into an automaton, which would not dare to act, or entertain an opinion not first sanctioned by the parent.

If the child be of a yielding and forgiving nature, he is the more easily duped or moulded, as the case may be. And when he is trained to such a bearing toward his parents, he is also educated to be the dupe of mankind in general.

But if the child is of a resentful, willful nature, the duping process tends to develop that which is already in excess in his nature, a stubborn, morose nature, and the supression of generosity and frankness. A parent cannot wish his child to be either a dupe or a devil, but the inference from the manner of training, by some parents, would be, that the one or the other was the object. Parents must reflect, that their children are reasoning beings with rights to be respected.

Remembering at the same time, that the child is receiving, every day, from his parents, lessons which add or detract from the beauty of his moral nature. And if parents do not so reflect, the training of their children is liable to develop undesirable traits of character, and lessen the future usefulness and happiness of their sons and daughters.

D. F. L.

Central City, Kan.

A MID-NIGHT RIDE.

It was in a new mining district. The reputed richness of the mines had attracted a large number of prospectors, and with the rush came the "slum" of followers that are almost inseparable from such excitements. Our mine was the only one fairly at work, and the only one whose mill was in operation. Other mills were in course of construction, and the reputation of the assays in San Francisco of our rock had made this-the first run of our mill-a subject of universal interest in the district. The clean up was made on Saturday, and big reports had leaked out of its grand result. It was only a week's run and the mill was a single battery with limited conveniences outside the battery for amalgamation, etc., bearing about the same relation to the present style of quartz mill as a jewsharp to a piano. Howev. er, it was a big thing for our district, and the run had been watched and commented upon and the result prophesied was one calculated

term for the Nevada Territory mines) quite into the shade. Of course it was desirable to get the result of this first run to San Francisco as soon as possible, and, as the condition of things was a little shaky as to the security of the road, etc., it was a serious question how to solve the

to throw Washoe (which was then the generic

A military express was running from a neighboring United States Indian post, and the arrangements were made to have the yellow bullion carried by their "vidette" to the nearest express office; but the post was some twelve miles distant from the mine, and a dangerous road lay between it and our mill.

Tempted by the madcap ride, I offered my services to carry the bullion through by night to the post. The superintendent of the company eagerly accepted the offer, and sober second thought found me saddled with an errand which threatened a little personal danger and a good deal of personal discomfort. How-ever, I wouldn't back out or show my misgivings; so, about midnight, I set out on my lonely ride, mounted on a white horse well-known in the district, with saddle-bags care-fully secured and filled with the bullion, and fully secured and filled with the bullion, and other woman came out holding a child in her a Colt's dragoon pistol in the holster. I felt arms, apparently dead. It was black in the the excitement that a spice of danger always face. She said the child had been eating pines gives to such undertakings.

After crossing a ferry at the start of the journey, the road lay through a long stretch of plain dotted by sage-brush and grease-wood and crossed by two streams on the margin of which cotton-wood tried to grow, and succeeded so far as to make the roadside quite like a chapparel.

All was quiet, save the sound of my horse's feet as he went off on a round trot, until after crossing the first creek.

Soon after getting out of the first thicket which the stream encouraged to grow, I heard the sound of another horse following rapidly To say I was thoroughly alarmed, is probably a mild way to put it. However, I concluded to make it a question of speed, and striking my spurs into old "Whitey," we commenced

"This chap," I thought, "intends to come up with me, if possible, at the next creek, where the undergrowth is thicker, and I must beat him there," So I urged my horse to his utmost

Away we flew through the gloom ; but the sound of the pursuer come nearer. No use to look behind. I could only see some fifteen feet about me, and that but indistinctly.

On I went-the perspiration dropping from my forehead, and on patting my horse's neck (urging him in a low voice) I found he, too, feeling the pace.

Still the pursuer gained. From the break-neck pace at which we were going there could doubt of his intentions.

The line of shrubbery of the second creek could now be seen dimly through the darkness, and almost immediately the stream was reached. Through I dashed-a gleam of hope that my pursuer would stop, making me feel a lit-

On regaining the hard road once more, l heard my pursuer nearer than before. I was doomed, I thought; but I was going to make doomed, I thought; but I was going to make an effort for it even yet. I loosened the saddle-bags and grasped my pistol. The pursuer was close behind. Throwing a glance backward, I could distinguish his dim outline merely closing up the gap between us, his horse breathing heavily. Kicking my feet from the stirrups, I swerved sharply from the road, dashed into the sage-bush, and pulled up ready to leap from my horse with my sed. up, ready to leap from my horse with my saddie-bags, and giving him a blow, send him off rideless, hoping to deceive my pursuer into the belief that I was upon him.

As I cleared the road my pursuer flew by, unable to turn as quickly as I had done, and you may imagine my feelings when I found it was a riderless horse!

It seems some of the horses of the company of cavalry stationed above had got loose, and they were so used to the drill of the camp that, while loose in pasture, they would often join in the mountdrill, and I suppose this fellow was amusing himself by "following

I got over my scare, but never told before this adventure of my "mid-night ride."

SOME OF THE THINGS FASHIONABLE WO-MEN WEAR.

The fashions for the year are said to be pronounced at Saratoga every summer. Whatever takes here will rule for the coming year. To a certain extent this is true. Modistes of New York bring to their customers from Paris costumes which are exhibited for the first time here, to the envy and distraction of fair women and brave men; for men cannot be brave to think of the coming dressmaker's bills. The weather has been so warm that the slight. est fabrics have been worn trimmed with endless yards of lace, and ribbon. Simplicity has been the word to cover these laces and ribbons -but these pale, light robes have cost enough to send any number of missionaries to Africa or the South Sea islands. Whatever the robe, a bit of red must prove the wearer to be in style. It may be a sash, or bow of red ribbon, or a red flower in the hair, or, better still, an entire costume of red silk. Fashion decides that there must be a touch of cardinal red in all the autumn costumes. The rich, deep garnet, of which I wrote in a former letter, has been enthusiastically received, and is already much worn. There can be no boubt that with the advent of the fall styles it will become as much "the rage" as cardinal has been. The fashion exists for waists extraordinarily long. The names of these waists are corsets, armor, and the well-known cuirass. In all cases they fit closely and tightly over the hips. The newest in portations in dresses have the skirt exceed-ingly smooth here, without leaving a vacancy for bustles of any description. The "latest' in petticoats or skirts are arranged to fasten on the edge of the corsets, and thus guard against any interference with the exact smoothness of the besque. The pull-back style vinegar. This cannot be excelled. The is no longer considered au fait, but all the up-vinegar must not be too sour.

per part of the dress seems to be moulded to the form. In short, the waist and sleeves are very tight and without trimming, save a little around the sleeves, while the skirts must be flowing and rounded, and much trimmed at the bottom.

The fayorite style of dressing the hair is the French twist, with puffs on the top of the head. There is some attempt to make a return to the old style of two braids brought from the back of the head to the top-but it does not takethe chatelaine braid style, I mean.

Neckerchiefs are very much in favor. These dainty little things are easily made at home, and remnants of silk, muslins, etc., are finely adapted for them. Very lovely ones are of rich soft silk, square or three-cornered, and finished around the edge with thread or Malines lace or even fine old point. Others are beautified by handsome silk fringes or Swiss embroidery. A very pretty one of light-blue silk has a design embroidered in darker chenille and a bordering of fringe of the same material. Chemine silk that a same material. material. Charming little ones for home or informal wear are of bright foulard, with a dellicate scallop embroidery of Hamburg needle-Two shown me are very el-gant. One is of cream colored Canton crave heavily embroidered with coarse floss of variegatad colors. The other is also of China crape, in coler a vivid scarlet with a border the same shade, but of soft ribbed silk. These kerchiefs are mostly made of silk, foulard crape, and fine white lawn. Those of the latter material are generally trimmed with Valenciennes and with a tiny design in color wrought in each corner. Knotted closely around the throat there are ew styles to which these little kerchief are not

HOW TO SAVE A CHILD FROM CHOKING.

I was engaged in hauling wood from a timber ranch to Austin, Reese river, Nevads. There was a house over the summit from the above place, where resided two families belonging to the wood-choppers, and, on arriving'in sight of the house, a woman came out and beckoned to me to make haste; that something was wrong. I did so, and just in time, for the nuts, and had got a shell in its throat, had choked, and was dying. I immediately got a viece of board about four feet long and placed it across the door-sill. She set the child on one end and I tipped the other, making a sudden jar, which caused the shell to pass downward, and gave the the child immediate relief No person can imagine how overjoyed that mother was for saving her only child. I know of several cases in which the process has proved successful .- Letter, to Sacramento Union.

FOOD FOR LEAN WOMEN.

If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken before retiring at night will cover the scrawniest bones. Although, now-ad ays, we see a great many fleshy females, yet there are many lean and lank ones who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and appearence could their figures be rounded with good solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by thin women than a full figure, and nothing provokes the scandal of one of the "clipper builds" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In cases of fever and summer complaints, milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and it is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food. It is a great mistake to scrimp the milk pitcher.—Druggist's Circular.

THE WIFE.

Only let a woman feel that she is precious to her husband-not useful, not valuable, not convenient simply, but lovely and beloved; let her be the recipient of his polite and hearty attention; let her feel that she has the sincere respect of her husband, and that her care and love are noticed, appreciated and returned; let her opinion be asked, her approval sought and her judgment respected in all matters of which she is cognizant ; in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished in the true spirit of the marriage vow-and she will be to her husband, children and society a wellspring of pleasure. She will bear pain and toil and anxiety, for her husband's love is to her a tower and fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, adversity will lose all its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of sorrow. A house with love in it—and by love I mean love expressed in words and looks and deeds (for I have not one spark of faith in love that never crops out)-is to a house without love as a person to a machine; one is life, the other is machanism. The unloved woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy, a dress just as neat as the other, but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a joyousness, an aggressive, penetrating and pervading brightness to which the former is a stranger. The deep happiness in her heart shines out in her face. She gleams over it. She is full of devices and sweet surprises for her husband and family. She is never done with the romance and poetry of life. she is herself a lyric poem, setting herself to all pure and gracious melo-Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes her calling high, and the end sanctifies the means. "Love is heaven, and heaven is

RECEIPTS.

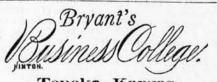
Stuffing for Poultry or Fish .- 1 cup of bread crumbs; I egg; I teacup full mashed potatoes; butter size of an egg; savory, sage, pepper and salt. The above with the addition of a chopped onion is excellent for goose, duck or wild meat of any kind.

To wash dried currrants or other fruit. Put the currants into a colander and set the colander into a pan of water. Rub the fruit with the hands and stir it about when the dust eto. will pass through the perforated bottom of the colander leaving the fruit clean

TOMATO PICKLES.—Slice one gallon green tomatoes. Those slightly turned, not ripe, are best. Salt to your taste. Cover them with boiling water over night. Repeat the process next morning. When cold, drain off and add: I tablespoon black pepper; I of mace; 2 of ground mustard; I of cloves; 4 of cinamon; 4 of white mustard seed; 8 of chopped onions; 2 of sweet oil; 1 lb. brown sugar; 2 pepper pods, green chopped; pint grated horse-radish. Mix the dressng. Put a layer of tomatoes and dressing alternately. Pack closely in a stone jar. but a weight on the top and cover with cold

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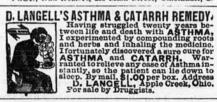
We were told, a few days ago, that a lady who had tried almost every remedy which had been told her, for the prevention and cure of Chicken Cholera, and all of which failed, in a happy fit of inspiration administered a dose of "Simmons" Liver Regulator." The result was a success. As our experience in Chicken raising during the last two or three years has been a loosing one every means adopted failing to stop the ravages of the dread Cholera we also tried Simmons, and are graified to add testimony to that of the old lady. One given over duck is how running about, two desperately sick chicks are convalescing, and the balance as yet show no signs of being sick. Dose, to very sick Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. Fr others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed. Try it

The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

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ELASTIC TRUSS



HOW TO POST A STRAY,

The following extract from the Statute Laws of Kansas, shows the authority under which strays have been published in the

which strays have been published in the FARMER for ten years:

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 ntdays 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 name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of dity cents for each animal contained in said notice."

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first any of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up. No persons, except citizens and householders can take

No persons, except citizens and not as tray, a stray, a stray, and he faken, shall come upon the If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any 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 said attay.

vertise 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 ten 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 in double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and traily value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Trensury, after

Justice of the Peace, for each anidavit of taker up.
for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith.
For certified copy oi all proceedings in any one case that the Justices lees in any one case shall not be greater than.
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for er than.

Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Sept. 6th, 1876.

Atchison County- Chas. H Krebs, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by E. Miller, Shannon Tp., (Atchison P, O.), July 22d, 1876, one dark bay horse, medium size, 10 to 12 years old. Valued at \$17. Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE-Taken up by J. L. Daley, Pawnee Tp., on ony mare, sorrel color, 12 years old. Valued at \$25.

Barbour County,-s. J. Shepler, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Swank, Medicine Lodge Tp., May 24th, 1876, one gray horse, 16 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old.

HORSE—Also, one bay horse, with star in forehead, both hind feet white, nearly blind in right eye, with harness and saddle marks.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. L. Sharp, Neosho Tp., May 1st, 1876, one mare filly, three years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle marks, and a natural pacer. Valued at \$150.

Douglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by Michael Schopping, Eudora Tp., fov. 1st. 1876, one heifer, three years old, color white, red

Edwards County-William Emerson, Clerk.

Edwards Councy—William Emerson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by B. D. Day, Kinsley, July 31st, 1876, one bay horse, 12 hands high, branded with Z on left shoulder, Appraised at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by William Williams, Jr., Kinsley, one steer, two years old, black, brand O A L, right side. Appraised at \$45.0.

STEER—Also, one steer, brown, age two years, brand H 2 and 2. Appraised at \$5.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, brindle, age three years, brand O A L and Z. Appraised at \$5.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, red, age two years, O A L and mallet. Appraised at \$5.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled black and white, brand O A L and mallet. Appraised at \$5.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled black and white, brand O A L and mallet. STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled black and white, brand O A L, age one year. Appraised at \$4.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled black and white, brand O A L, age one year. Appraised at \$4.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled dun, brand U. STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled dun, brand U. age three years. Appraised at \$5.00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color mouse, brand diamond on left side, age one year. Appraised at \$5.00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color recam and timmond on left side, age one year. Appraised at \$5.00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color cream and white, brand 8 [7], age two years. Appraised at \$5.00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color cream and white, brand double diamond left side, age one year. Appraised at \$5.00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color cream and white, brand double diamond left side, age one year. Appraised at \$5.00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color cream and white, brand double diamond left side, age one year. Appraised at \$5.00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color cream and white, brand OA L, and unallet, are one year. Appraised at \$5.00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color cream and white, brand doubied diamond left side, age one year. Appraised at \$5,00.

BIFER—Also, one helfer, color cream and white, brand 0 A L and mallet, age one year. Appraised at \$5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color red, brand U Z X and horse shoe, age one year. Appraised at \$5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color dun, brand O A L and mallet, age two years. Appraised at \$5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color red brindle, brand X L, age two years. Appraised at \$5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color brown, brand X F and diamond, age one year. Appraised at \$5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color yellow and white, brand T and diamond, age two years. Appraised at \$6,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color prown, brand 8 and gridiron, age one year. Appraised at \$5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color black, brand U L and two bars, age two years. Appraised at \$6,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color brown, brand S L U A [—] age two years. Appraised at \$6,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color brown, brand A H L P U, age two years. Appraised at \$5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color pown, brand S L U A [—] age two years. Appraised at \$5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one helfer, color, dun, brand S K B, age two years. Appraised at \$5,00.

Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by H. H. Reed, Soldier Tp., one sor, el stud horse, 3 years old, white in face, hind feet white and white tall and mane. Taken up Aug. 10th, 1876. Appeared of the 1876. and white tail and mane. Taken 12 Legs praised at \$10,00.

MARE—Taken up J. E. Smith, Whiting Tp., Aug. 11th, 1876, one light brown mare, 15 hands high, white star in lorelicad, a little white on back part of right fore toet, seems to have harness marks, was very poor, had two running sores on her, one on right shoulder and one under chin, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40,00.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by George Burton, Valley Tp., Aug. 15th, 1576, one black mare colt, with light mane and tall, no marks or brands perceptible, three years old past, about 14 hands high. Appraised at \$35,00,

Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John L. Totten, Guittard Tp., June 13th, 1856, one brown ponymare, tweive years old, 12½ hands high, small white spot in forchead, some white one left hind toot, branded with figure 8. Appraised at \$30,00.

Neosho County-C. F. Stauber, Clerk. COW-Taken up by William Allen, Walnut Grove, Tp., one pale red cow, short broad neck, supposed to be four years old, no brands or marks. Valued at \$11,00.

Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. PONY -Taken up by Owen John, Atlanta Tp., July 31st, 376, one brown pony mare, lett fore foot white, both hind gs white, white face, mark of picket rope on neck. Ap-

Riley County-J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk. STALLION-Taken up by Saml. Thackeray, Zeandale p., July 31st, 1876, one dark bay stallion colt, two years id, dark mane and tall, no other marks or brands. Valuette of the color of the co

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

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Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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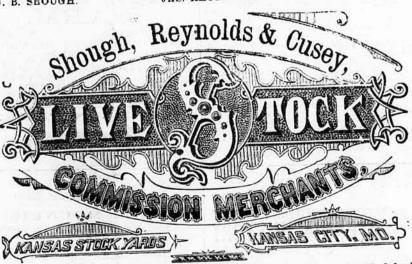
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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State of the next gen-eral election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONE

enate Joint Resolution No. 1, proposing amend tion of the State of Kansas, relating to the spi

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six (1876):

Proposition one: Section twenty-four of article two

hundred and seventy-six (1846):

Proposition one: Section twenty-four of article two shall be amended as to read as follows: Section: 24.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two law, Music and Miscellaneous Books Bound and Re-Bound.

years.

Proposition two: Section three of article nine shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All county officers shall hold their effices for the term of two years and until their successors shall be qualified. except county commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years: Provided. That at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven the commissioner elected from district number one in each county shall hold his office for the term of one year, the commissioner elected from district number two in each county shall hold his office for the term of two years, and the commissioner elected from district number three in each county shall hold his office for the term of the term of three years; but no person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submit-

two consecutive terms.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said propositions, namely: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one aforesaid the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition one to amend the Constitution" and "Against the proposition one to amend the Constitution." In regard to proposition two the form of the ballots shall be "For proposition two the form of the ballots shall be "For proposition two, to amend section three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section: three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section: three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section: three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section: three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section: three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section: three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section: three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the form of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the form of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the form of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the form of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the form of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the form of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the form of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the form of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the form of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the form of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two the

sas."
Sgc. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book. I hereby testify that the above bill originated in the Senate on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1876, and passed the body on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1876, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor. JNO H. FOLKS. Secretary of Senate. M. J. SALTER, President of Senate.

Passed the House, February 16, 1876, two thirds of the aembers elected voting therefor.

HENRY BOOTH,

Chief Clerk of House. D. C. HASKELL. Speaker of House. Approved February 22, 1876.

THOS. A. OSBORN, Governor. I hereby testify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May ist, A. D. 1876.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State.

Done at Topeks, Kansas, this 10th day of July, A.

[SEAL]

THOS W. CANNAGO

Secretary of State.

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ments to Articles two and nine of the Constitut PUBLISHING HOUSE

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1876. Correspondence solicited.

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For a moment the Celestial transported him-self in a brown study. He thought very hard, and then that saddle-colored countenance lit

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in bed. "Yes, dear, a serenade," calmly lied
her husband. "What is he singing?" asked
Mrs. Bilderback, after a moment's drowsy listening. "He says," replied her husband; "my
bark is on the C; high C, in fact;" and then
he crammed the corner of the sheet into his
mouth to stifle a gurgling laugh, and soon \$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. mouth to stifle a gurgling laugh, and soon after sank into the peaceful sleep of a Chris-

Mrs. McGill sat in the parlor talking to the minister. "What I do love," said she, "is to see the children enjoy themselves." And yet when, a moment after, a base-ball came singing into the room, scattering the remains of a fetr sent glass do you suppose she leaved out WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape
Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubbery. Park Nur
sery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. PHILLIPS. of the window and cried; "Here's your ball, darling; never mind the old glass." Not much! She sailed out of the front door like a cyclone, and banged the head of the boy who \$3 Buy the best Washing Machine. Write I. S. RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. owned the ball against the railroad until he thought the Fourth of July had arrived two months ahead of time.

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\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent Sample free. Address the Hudson Wire Mills, 128 Maiden Lane, N.Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill. No one said so, and he went on: 'I've stood around here and heard men blow about kicking mules till I've got disgusted. When you come down to kicking, I want to bet on my mule. A preacher came along and took dinner with me the other day, and, as he

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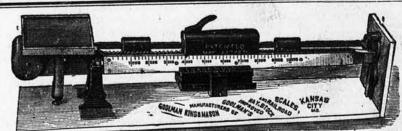
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September 20, 1876.

from the New York Weekly Tribune.

LOCUST PROSPECTS. CONCLUDED.

Thus, in returning, the swarms were thicker and more destructive in places than they were in leaving. Yet it is plainly to be seen from the reports that the column which thus came back to Minnesota and passed to the south and south-west was more straggling than in 1874, and that by the middle of the month it had spent its force and left eggs throughout most of the country traversed. Had we to do with this column only I should feel quite confident in stating that the locusts would this year do no more damage than they have done, and would not extend into Kansas or Missouri. But it is equally clear that fresh swarms that hatched in Dakota, and further north-west, followed on the heels of the Minnesota swarms, passing ver much of the same country to the east and southward into Colorado-destruction more or less intense following in their wake. From these swarms I have serious fears, and they may possibly invade Kansas and insects, except the wood-borers. In short, Western Missouri. Much will depend on wind and weather, and let us hope for the best. Yet I feel tolerably sure that they will not be as widespread or do as much inury as they dtd in 1874, for the simple reaon that they are laying earlier and have apparently nearly spent their force. The proof that they came from the north-west is here, very great against any such continfound not alone in the records of their movements but in the period of their laying. Those hatched in Southern Minnesota lay about the middle of July, and in proportion as the period of oviposition is later, in that proportion have the insects been reared further north. One thing is certain; if the ever, the possibility of tresh invasions in the people of Kansas and Missouri are to be overrun again, they are in far better condition to withstand the pests than they were in 1874. They have been blessed with good crops, and much of the corn can be saved. With the lessons of 1875 still fresh in mind,

In answer to the question of Mr. Henton as to whether the eggs will hatch this fall, I will say that the large bulk of those laid in Minnesota doubtless will, and in proportion as they hatch this fall, in that proportion will there be less injury next spring. Eggs which I have received show advanced embryonic development, and some have already hatched. Moreover, it is very evident from my advices that the eggs there are being to a large extent destroyed by enemies, and the signs generally are encouraging. The eggs laid later in the season, and in the country to the south will probably not hatch

they will be better able to prevent and cope

with possible injury from the young insects

in bulk till next spring. The continued ravages of this locust pest will, it is hoped, bring onr legislators to a Rocky Mountains come into culture and realizing sense of their obligations to the under improvement, we shall have races western farmers. Feeling the importance that will vie in beauty with those in Europe. of the subject, I made every effort last win In most of the countries of Europe, sumter, with the assistance of others, to get Congress to enact a law which would cause a thorough investigation of this locust matter, and of some other entomological matters enjoyable, and if American gardening is of national importance. The effort was to have a distinctive feature of its own, it warmly seconded by the people of the West- will be from efforts especially directed to ern country, which most suffers; but many one or both of these. Our summers are good Eastern people, in their narrowness, could see in the effort only another attempt to get somebody an office, while the Department of Agriculture, or rather its head, instead of encouraging, as it should, all efforts of the kind, looked upon the movement as an interference with its own work,

I am glad to see that Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, has considered the matter of this conference will probably take place about the middle of October, and let us hope that since there seems little chance of assistance from the National Government, the Western States will do what in human power lies to overcome this evil. It also gives me pleasure to note that immediately upon the arrival of the insects into Iowa, Prof. C. E. Bessey of the Agricultural College, issued a bulletin composed of the more practical passages from my last report. I hope, with him, that by being scattered over the State it may do some good.

and used its influence to impede and pre-

vent action:

In closing, let me say a few words as to my own position, since it is being very much fied by subsequent events, has led many people to attach too much importance. perhaps, to my opinions; and now that the last hope expressed, and opinion given-viz., would not, overrun the Western States again these roots. Poisoning is that he attack that the locusts might not, and probably this fall-have proved unfounded, there is a tendency on the part of some editors to unjustly censure. The following paragraph has passed from paper to paper, and form-

ed the basis of unwarranted criticism: Prof. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, who has spent considerable time in studying the habits of the grasshoppers, says that not only will there be no locusts in Deutzia gracilis, scabra, and crenata pleno, in the studying the habits of the grasshoppers, says that not only will there be no locusts in Deutzia gracilis, scabra, and crenata pleno, in the studying the studying the studying that the studying the studying the studying that the studying th

nous grasshopper, and other destructive insects, will be less than usual, the only exception to this being the borers.

The paragraph originated, I think, with The Salina (Kan.) Journal, and the editor had evidently no intention of misconstruing. Yet any one who will carefully read what I really wrote in The Tribune of last January, and in my 8th report, in discussing the prospects of the year, will see that there is much misrepresentation. As an offset to many sensational rumors and forebodings made last winter, here is what I really wrote, some passages being italicized to indicate wherein the above purported opinion is un-

I give it as my belief that, first in the three States mentioned (Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska) there will not hatch as many locusts next spring as would naturally hatch in ordinary seasons from the indigenous species; second, that, compared with other the people of the ravaged section have reathe people of the ravaged section have reason to be hopeful rather than gloomy. They will certainly not suffer in any general way from locust injuries in the early season; and the only way in which they can suffer from the migrating pest is by fresh swarms later in the year from the far North-West the odds being, however, from a number of reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate sons which it is unnecessary to enumerate

I thus distinctly gave my opinion that Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska (having considered Colorado and Minnesota sepa rately) would not suffer in the early season or in spring and summer; admitting, howfall, though considering such inprobable. Every one knows how fully the first opinion has been justified by the events, and that the second has not, shows how imperfect our knowledge yet is of the native breeding places of the pest. The season in the northwest has been very dry and favorable to locust development, and I freely confess that an invasion such as we have had during the month, only two years after the general invasion of 1874, was not expected by me, and is indeed without precedent. I am naturally inclined to take an optimistic view of the subject, for the reason that such a proneness to exaggeration prevails; but I desire not to be placed in a false light, and hope that *The Colorado Farmer* and other journals that have taken purported but inaccurate reports of what I did predict, for the property of the purpose o text on which to build complaint, will make the amende. C. V. RILEY due amende.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1876.

FLOWER GARDEN. Seasonable Hints.

With September we think of the bulbs which flower in spring. We have an idea that as soon as the bulbs from beyond the

mer gardening is the most attractive, and most that is done there is with that view With us the spring and autumn are more usually hot and dry, and people are either "away," or very much indisposed for outdoor enjoyment, except such as may be found in shady woods, or on some heights where the cool breezes blow. At any rate we shall not go wrong by doing our best for good effects with spring flowers, and it is time to think about these things now. There are scarcely anything more beautiful in spring than a bed of Hyacinths and Tulips well intermixed. The Hyacinths go out of sufficient importance to suggest a conference flowers just as the Tulips come in. In the of Western Governors. He informs me that spring Gladiolus and Tuberoses can be placed between these; or if desirable, some flowering bedding plants, and in this way the gaiety and interest can be preserved from spring to fall. Crown Imperials are capital things for the centre of small beds, and the regular bedding plants can go around them. Narcissuses keep their foliage too long after flowering, as does the snowdrop. These can hardly be made available where regular bedding is desirable for summer. They are best in odd patches by themselves. Crocus does well anywhere. It may even be set in the grass about the lawn, as it is generally over before the first mowing takes place. But it would not be admitted in our best kept lawns. The vast my own position, since it is being very admitted in our best type admi items which are noted in almost all bulb catalogues, from which many interesting spring blooms can be had. No one will go amiss in looking well to this class of plants. The best time to plant is from now to frost. Spring gardening, however, need not be confined to bulbs. There are other spring

flowering things.

Shrubs for this kind of gardening we nave alluded to, should of course be of free owering character. Of those which can be made very effective, the following may Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska this year, Weigela rosea and W. amabilis, Philadel-phus coronarius, and P. Gordoniamis; For-

sythia viridissima; Hyericum prolifisum; Altheas in variety; Persian, and even the common Lilacs; Tartarian and Fly Honey-suckle; Hawthorns, Double Almonds, and perhaps some others. But all these are common in most nurseries; and very easy to grow, and very pretty effects may be had at a small outlay.

at a small outlay.

Many persons who have but a a few of these plants, will like to raise some more. The end of the month is a good time to take off cuttings, unless the weather be very warm. Of those we have named, all but the Press and Almond will grow by the press and the press the Pyrus and Almond will grow by cuttings. These two grow by pieces of roots. Cuttings should be made about four or six inches long, and planted out in rows, set two or three inches below the surface of the ground. In spring planting we put them right level with the surface.

In many parts of the Northern States the leaves will have changed color previous to the incoming of winter, and the planting of trees and shrubs will commence as soon as the first fall showers shall have cooled the atmosphere and moistened the soil. Further south, where the season will still remain species; second, that, compared with other parts of the country, those States ravaged by locusts last spring and early summer will enjoy the greater immunity, during the same seasons of 1876, not only from local injuries but from the injuries of most other noxious insects, except the wood-borers. In short, stripped off, and the main shoots shortened. They will then do better than if planted very late. In fact, if planting cannot be finished before the beginning of November in the Northern and Middle States, it is better, as a rule, deferred till spring. In those States where little frosts occur, this rule will not apply. The roots of plants grow all winter, and a plant set out in the fall has the advantage over spring set trees, that its roots in spring are in a position to supply the tree at once with food. This is, indeed, the theory fall planters rely on; but in practice it is found that severe cold dries up the wood, and the frosts draw out the roots and thus most than counterbalance. roots, and thus more than counterbalance any advantage from the pushing of new roots. Very small plants are, therefore, best left till spring for their final planting. It is, however, an excellent planto get young things on hand in the fall and bury them entirely with earth, until wanted in spring. Such things make a stronger growth the next season, than if just dug before transplanting.—Gardner's Monthly.

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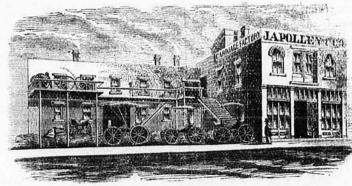
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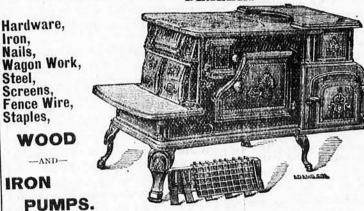
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A WORD TO GRADUATING BOYS.

The school days of our young man are drawing to a close; he begins to count weeks, days, and hours, which will bring about the happy moment—the parting hour, He once more gathers his aged, worn books, as is his wont to do, straps them firmer now than he has done before. It is with some sadness, too, that he bids his instructor an affectionate farwell. He nows leaves his College, and therewith closes an important drama of his life; his well carved name on the seat; such impressions as were made on teacher and fellow scholars will long remain; his marks must not be erased. Our young friend is now prepared to enter upon the grave duties of life: he is conscious of the situation-of the fact that the doors of the world, of human strife, are now thrown open for him. His conduct now somewhnt resembles that of an untrained horse-willing and strong, ready to go through thick and thin, now hopping, now walking, and thereby making many an unnecessary step. Now, here in the start, young friend, is a chance to bring your learning to bear; the better you are armed with knowledge, the better you will be prepared, and the more successful you will fight the battles of life. Be encouraged as a new comer; we will remove, rather than place obstacles in your way, and not dishearten you, although troubles and disappointments will not shun you, and should only serve you, as the hammer blows strengthen the arm of the blacksmith, to exercise your stability and firmness with which to encounter the more severe difficulties yet to follow. Your abilities, no doubt, will be tested to their full extent. Air cas tles built in schooldays will ultimately, like distant hills, show their ragged edges, rocks and unpleasant pools, and ere long the wanderer will be tired and discouraged, and long to find a resting place where memory then may recall the school-boy days.

With difficulties and discouragements we will meet even the most successful ones, and when they come we should meet them bravely. Never shirk, never run; "knowledge is power," and at the most perplexing emergency our intellectual ability should be equal to the occasion. To start out with resolution, with fixed and honorable principles, combined with a good College or Common School education is the beginning of success.

Much disappointment is caused by choos ing a calling for which one is not adapted, indeed, two-thirds of the failures among our business men may be traced to that source. We certainly need our doctors, we need our preachers, and we need our lawyers, but happily for the human race, we need men for other and equally important positions. Doctors are good in their place, but the young man who wishes to engage in a still nobler and more independent profession should choose Horticulture as a business, at which, unlike his brother M. D., he will not be disturbed at night. Lawyers are good in their place; and as long as people quarrel, cheat, and steal we must have them. But if you are not of a quarreling and fighting disposition, and wish to be at peace with yourselves and your fellowmen, then choose the vocation of the Agricultur-

Then when the clergy will be asked to meet in council in order to try their fellowbrother for perjury and adultery; when your physician will be called to spend his nights at the bedside of the dying; when the good advocate is crying himself hoarse in trying to have the people understand that his honorable client is an honest thief, and that he was entitled to a bribe, you may take a position where you can view your domain, and whistle with proud contentment :

"And now, with Autumn's moonlit eves, Its harvest time has come; We pluck away the golden leaves, And bear the treasures home... -H.S. W. in Midland Farmer.

STANLEY AND AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

The receipt of letters from Henry M. Stanley, to as late a date as the middle of discoveries Stanley has made, though we last spring, will render interesting a brief must allow, as he does himself, a considerasummary of what has been done in African | ble margin in regard to these people. exploration within the last twenty years. At the remote commencement of that period, all Central Africa was an unknown region, across which some geographers, stretched the mythic Mountains of the Moon, while others left it a blank on the maps. There were then, as for thousand of years, three dation, and as to the supply of the mighty, flowing, as it does for 1700 miles through a to the Albert lake. Before leaving Uganda,

The first of these puzzles to be solved was hat of the yearly overflow which makes the valleys of Egypt fertile. One summer night in 1861, Sir, Samuel Baker was hustled out of his encampment in the dry bed of the Atbara river, in Nubia, by the sudden thunderous approach of a tremendous flood, which in the morning he beheld twenty feet deep and half a mile wide, rolling down to the Nile. He at once divined the meaning of the torrent, and further investigation proved that the Atbara principally, and the Blue Nile' further south in auxiliary measure, draining the extensive mountain country of Abyssinia gave to Egypt her wonderful fertilizing flood. Its primary causes are supposed to be the moisture-laden cast winds from the Indian ocean, striking its cold peaks and leaving there their burden.

The discovery of the reservoirs of the Nile in the great lake system of Central Africa is due to Speke and Burton, and to Baker. Capt. Speke in 1858 touched the southern shore of the Victoria Niyanza, and four years latter, beheld its outlet at the north, though the Napoleon channel and over the Ripon Falls; but he made no exploration of the lake or the river flowing from it, and supposed the latter to be the stream of the White Nile. Sir Samuel Baker and his wife in 1864, traced this outlet to it entrance into another lake lying westward, which he named Albert Nivanza, and believed to be the greater of the two bodies of water, and the real source of the Nile.

Dr. Livingstone, striking the long lake Tanganyika; which Speke and Burton had had presumed, the feeder of the Zambesi, but that the water sheds of the latter rivertha largest African stream that empties into the Indian ocean-were totally distinct from those of the lake. Then he surmised that the Tanganyika had an outlet at the northern end, emptying it into the Albert lake, and during the years in which he was lost to the world he found ready for the world's knowledge, an immense system of lakes and rivers west of Tanganyika, and the Lualaby river flowing north and west. He died in the faith that this river was the primitive origin of the Nile, having, after his finding by Stanley, gone southward, to make certain every step in the survey.

In establishing this last fact, that the great region of waters discovered by Livingstone must drain into the Atlantic, and not the Nile basin, it is also made certain that Stanley has discovered the head stream of the Nile, in the great river Shimeeyu, flowing into Victoria lake from the southeast, from a region as yet only made known by Stanley's passage through it. This, so far, is his share of the Nile work. The work on which he is at present engaged he himself describes in a private letter to Mr. Edward King, as that of exploring these various lakes, discovering their sources, and unravelling the complications of geographers. The Gordon expedition, one of whose members has lately circumnavigated the Albert lake, is busy in the same direction, and has already, as it seems setfled that the Albert lake is a lesser body than the Victoria, and receives no affluent of any consequence from any point except the stream from the Victoria. The discoveries of these two or three years past have been so important, numerous and rapidly succeding, that they have made obsolete the statements and probabilities of the Amercan cyclopædia in relation to this region; and we have not in this brief survey, even alluded to the explorations of Barth and Schmeinfurth in the northern part of Central

In his latest letters, Stanley records two voyages to Victoria lake; the one whose exciting incidents we sampled for our readers, the other a return by the aid of the king of Ukerewe to Uganda. * * * During a ourney to Albert lake, Stanley saw the immense mountain Gambaragara, on whose summit, enclosed by a vein that marks it as an extinct volcano, gathering around a crystal lake, bluster the villages of a mysterious white race, whom the invasion of the blacks crowded up from the plains. Some half dozen of these people Stanley saw. They are handsome, often singularly beautiful; their hair is kinky, inclined to brown in color, their feature regular, lips thin, but their noses thick at the point. Occasionally individuals of the race are met with in Uganda, but they will not divulge anything concerning the history or customs of their race. This is one of the most remarkable

Stanley's further explorations, as far as narrated in the Herald, were of the Kaega river, a most singular stream, seeming to connect with 17 separate lakes, but being in reality merely a strong central current through a continuous lake, interspersed with floating fields of the papyrus. One of these unanswered questions as to the source of lakes is Speke's Windermere, 3,760 feet the Nile, as to the cause of its annual inun- above the sea. Thence Stanley turned his face southward, determining to make Ujiji exhaustless stream of the Egyptian river, a point of departure for another expedition

burning rainless desert without a tributary. however, he refused, almost with tears of vexation, he says, a most generous offer of King M'tesa of an army of 100,000 men, if he chose, to take him to the shores of Albert again. But Stanley had found M'tesa's people far from as trust-worthy and generous as his royal friend; Admiral Mugassa had failed him on the waters of Victoria; General Samboozi had disobeyed and plundered him on his last expedition, and was at that very time stripped of all his property and in chains because of it; and the American declined to try any more Wagandas .- Springfield Republican.

PEAR BLIGHT.

I had something to say on this subject in a previous article, but as I hear of it destroying thousand of trees all over the country, I would now say that all varieties seem to be subject to this disease, and in all kinds of soil. There is no preventive, at least none that has yet been discovered that is generally admitted to be sure. Last season I saw the following recipe published, which was written by a noted hor ticulturist; and I think it worth a fair trial "To one-half bushel of lime add six pounds of flour of sulphur, and mix with six gallons of hot water." The lime is to be slacked before adding the sulphur, and the mixture is to be applied to the trunks of the trees, and the largest branches with a brush while they are healthy. When the blight attacks the t.ees, the parts affected turning black, the bark cracking, and the trees dying above the blight cut off the diseased part immediately, and allow new branches to grow up below the cut. I now have many fine healthy trees, with from two to four trunks, all shooting out near the ground, and from six to eight feet high. These trees were attacked with the blight in 1873, and have not been affected in the least by that disease since. I left several branches, or trunks so that if any should become diseased there would be enough left. The trees are not disdiscovered to the south of the Albert and Victoria lakes, proved that it was not, as they

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