

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 3, 1877.

VOL. XV. NO. 40.

## The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.  
One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1 00  
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, 3 00  
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5 00  
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 10 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
One insertion, per line, (nonpareil) 20 cents.  
One month, " " " 1 50  
Three months, " " " 4 50  
One Year, " " " 15 00  
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outpoken and useful to its readers, must be peculiarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have found essential to permanent success.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to the many enquiries concerning a supposed new enemy to the ripe peaches specimens of which have been sent me from various portions of the state, I have to inform my correspondents that the insect referred to is an old enemy to the cotton crop of the South, long known as the cotton army-worm moth, (*Anomis zylina*, Say). This moth, which I have never before taken so far north, has made its appearance in this locality in immense numbers. The first one taken by myself, was on the evening of September 2nd, while collecting moths in a peach orchard, on the Wakarusa. At that time the moths were very scarce. On the evening of September 10th, thousands of them were to be seen in the same orchard; they swarmed about the trees of ripest fruit like bees; multitudes of them flew into the dry house where peaches were drying, as soon as the sun was down. This moth does not pierce the skin of the peach, as stated by several of my correspondents, but it finds a ripe peach on which the skin has burst, from over-ripeness or other causes, and there inserts its proboscis and extracts the juice, thus leaving the wounded part to sour and decay during the heat of the day, thus affording a better opportunity for extracting their juice next morning.

In an orchard belonging to Daniel Gaumer, three miles east of Vinland, there were at least 20 bushels of peaches destroyed by this moth. The fruit was all seedling and very much inclined to burst open on one side. Mr. G. informed me that many of the moths could be seen in his orchard any evening from September 6th to the present writing, September 29th.

The larvae of this moth lives upon the cotton plant in all cotton-growing districts, but rarely if ever hibernates so far north as this, for Prof. Glover, in his report to the Agricultural Department for 1877, says: "As heavy frosts kill caterpillar, chrysalis and perfect moth, its periodical appearance in certain districts is most probably owing to climatic influences, the insect being exterminated for the time whenever there has been extreme cold weather, and not appearing in that neighborhood again until replaced by fresh migrations of moths from more southern localities where the frost had not reached." This insect in the larva state is not known to feed upon anything but the cotton plant, it must, therefore, unless it has some unknown food plant, have come from a region far to the south of us. This it may have done, for Mr. E. Richards, of Cedar Keys, says, that in "July 1845, these caterpillars made their appearance in a small field of cotton on Way Key, no other cotton having been previously planted within 80 miles of it, but the whole crop was destroyed. The caterpillars at the same time were destroying the cotton in the interior of the country." The cotton-worm devours the leaves and after defoliating the plant, descends to the ground and travels with its comrades to the next plant, and in this way often cross the field, destroying the entire crop as they go. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with this moth, I append the following description from Prof. Riley's second annual report:

"The general color of the upper surface is a golden yellow inclining to buff, with a faint olive tint near the outer posterior margin.

The fore wings are crossed by more or less distinct, irregular, lilac-colored lines. But the chief characteristic is a dark slate-colored or black spot on the front wings, in which spot there are paler scales forming almost a double pupil, while between this spot and the base of the wings there is a much smaller, pure white dot."

REMEDIES.  
I do not consider this moth as a real enemy to the peach, but rather as a scavenger to clear up those peaches which would otherwise decay upon the ground.

Syrup poisoned with arsenic has been tried with some degree of success. Catching the moth in nets is a very good way of exterminating them. Also, decoying them by means of any sweet scented, sticky substance smeared onto trees or under sides of boards, etc., where the moths will adhere in large numbers.

GEO. GAUMER.

### FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

NO. XXXXVIII.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

Nearly every intelligent reader of agricultural papers will admit that they frequently find some hint or suggestion by which they can profit. People attend county and state fairs to see and learn for themselves what is going on in other parts of the country. They attend farmers' clubs and the monthly meetings of the Patrons of Husbandry, where opinions are exchanged, suggestions are made, and results of experiments related, which undergo deliberation.

No one has the least objection to these means for the spread of information because it is the experience of practical men; but whenever any of these practical men undertake to write out their experience and it is published in an agricultural newspaper, then it is called "theory." Is it not prejudice, and only prejudice, at the foundation of such objections? When the experiences of practical men are published in an agricultural paper, it is thrown broadcast over the land; it undergoes the criticism of thousands who otherwise would be strangers to the subject spoken of. Agriculture admits of a great diversity of experiments. Soil, climate and condition give rise to local theories and different results. What may prove beneficial in one locality may not be in another, hence the necessity arises of becoming master of the situation, to study the different systems and improvements which have sprung up in other portions of the country, and after taking a general survey of the whole field of observation to adopt those which are the most profitable.

The rapid progress which agriculture has taken within the last century is due to the facilities which we now enjoy in spreading our thoughts and opinions in the pages of an agricultural newspaper. This is the secret of our success; men at their leisure read and reflect, they avail themselves of other men's experience.

What do we behold? Take up even a political paper, published at the county seat, or at the State capital, and we find one or two columns devoted to the farm, orchard or garden—an evidence, we take it, that agriculture is a study worthy the attention of all. Fifty years ago there was nothing of all this. A paper especially devoted to the farm, was not known this side of the Alleghany mountains. There is still room for advancement. Vast improvements will yet be made known; we are only in our infancy. Energy and perseverance is the mainspring of progress.

## THE FAIRS.

### KANSAS

#### WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

The seventh annual Fair of the Wabaunsee County Agricultural Society, was held in Alma on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The attendance was a little above the average, and the show of fruits and horses only, exceeded that of other fairs held in Wabaunsee county. The display of vegetables and manufactured articles was more limited than usual, but the fruits would fully equal those of Kansas at the Centennial. It is demonstrated beyond a doubt that excellent fruit can be raised in Wabaunsee county.

M. S. Combs, of Wabaunsee, exhibited a large variety of apples, pears, peaches and St. Bernard crabs; Anton Schewe, 30 varieties of apples from his orchard on the South Branch; H. A. Siles, 20 varieties of apples, and a number of kinds of peaches; John Willig a large variety of apples; J. M. Biseby, 26 varieties of apples; S. H. Fairfield, 16 varieties of apples; 2 of peaches, 3 of pears; Capt. Wm. Mitchell, 25 varieties of apples and a plate of extra-

ordinary large pears. A. C. Tucker, of Hendrick's creek, made a grand display of fruit, and showed two pumpkins that weighed about 100 pounds each.

There was a large amount of A. No. 1 corn, but the exhibitor's names we did not learn. Hiner Brothers and Rob Ealow made a good display of wheat; D. S. Abbot, of rye; Seth C. C. Gladden, beans of various kinds; D. C. Keeler, mammoth millet; Moses Fairfield, and Andy Saddler, tobacco.

There was quite an amount of excellent butter and bread, made by Mrs. Keys and Mr. Abbott.

P. L. Woody exhibited a Chester White sow, 14 months old that weighed 650 lbs; a Berkshire boar, 11 months old, weight 300 lbs; two pigs 2 months old weighing 95 lbs each.

J. M. Biseby exhibited a full blooded Berkshire boar 8 months old, which took the first premium.—Wabaunsee Co. News.

#### DONIPHAN COUNTY.

Doniphan county has just cause to be proud of her fair for this year. All concede it to be a grand success, even the constitutional growers slipping out to one side and confidently imparting the information that they never had seen such a rare lot of apples, nor had their eyes ever gazed upon such mammoth vegetables, such huge ears of corn, such enormous cabbage and pumpkins. The beautiful and extensive grounds were well filled by ten o'clock, and by noon at least four thousand people were scattered over the grounds and in the halls.

Without exception, the pomological display, in the Main Hall was one of the largest and best we have ever seen in Kansas. This department was in charge of Tom Kenshall, Esq., to whose excellent good taste the exhibitors are indebted for unusual magnificent appearance of the display, and to whom the visitors are indebted for continued polite and courteous attention throughout the day. Among the many exhibitors in this department, one of the largest was Mr. X. K. Stout, the well-known lawyer of Troy, who exhibited 62 varieties. Frank Brown, the district clerk of Doniphan county had a beautiful display of Pippins, including some of the most magnificent specimens we ever saw. Another beautiful display of extraordinary large and fine fruit was made by Joseph Pointer, the well-known violinist of Troy. Mr. James Harr, whose display at the Centennial attracted so much attention in the Kansas building, had a very large and fine display here.

In the vegetable department, Levi B. Smith had one of the largest and best displays of huge vegetables that were ever gathered together. There were cabbages so large that one was a load for an ordinary man, pumpkins that one man could not lift, and sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, onions, and other vegetables in proportion. In this same hall was the display of preserves and jellies, large and unusually fine. In ladies' fancy work, such as quilts, tidies, etc., Doniphan county ladies always excelled.

The stock display was not so large as it has been, but it was very fine. Especially the herd of Short-horns exhibited by Wm. Chappell, consisting of his well known bull, David Tod, two beautiful cows, two yearling heifers and one calf. There was also a magnificent Jersey bull, the property of Mrs. Nancy Bell, who also exhibited a pen of fine Cotswold sheep. The display of hogs was not large but the specimens included some rare Berkshires and Poland-Chinas.

Mr. S. R. Shepherd, of Troy, had six coops of very fine chickens, most of them light and dark Brahmas.—Atchison Champion.

#### GREENWOOD COUNTY.

The fifth annual Fair of this county was a success in several respects, and a failure in others. It was a success in that the receipts about covered the expenses, including premiums, and in the show of fine stock. We very greatly doubt that any county in the state can make as good a display of fine-blooded cattle as this county can. There were thirty-seven entries of thoroughbred cattle with pedigrees. Stock of this class increases in number each year. The Hart brothers we believe were the first to make a specialty of the best blooded cattle in this county. They have not suffered any deterioration, but have bred up rather than down. Since they came to the county our list of blooded stock has been swelled by Ravenscroft, Bradshaw, Pritchard, Johnson, Stratton, Tannahill and others. The show in graded stock likewise illustrates the decided improvement made in cattle. It is a rare thing now to see a long-horned Texas cow or steer in this county, where six years ago they largely predominated over all others.

The Fair was a failure in the disorderly conduct of many lawless persons on the ground, the reckless racing on the track by irresponsible parties outside of the supervision of the society, and in the lack of display in agricultural products and household fabrics.—Bureka Herald.

#### ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

Our second annual Fair was far from a success. The result was nevertheless as we anticipated. With no suitable grounds, no seductive premiums, no special attraction of any kind, we could expect nothing but a day of small things. The few things that were on exhibition were creditable, but we feel unpleasantly conscious that Ellsworth county was not represented by a tithe of her resources. Where were all our fine cattle and horses, our samples of wheat—in short, the products of the farm and garden in this year of uncommon productiveness? We simply failed to put them on exhibition. Strangers

came expecting to have their minds decided in regard to settling among us, and we introduced them to our meagre show with great confusion. We confess our shortcomings and attempt no excuse. We can only hope that this failure will be the incentive to attempt better things in future.—Ellsworth Reporter.

#### NEOSHO VALLEY DISTRICT FAIR.

There were 793 entries made yesterday and today; the entries reach a total of over 1,600. The following shows the number of entries made, or, rather, recorded, up to 9:30 P. M. (there are over 100 entries not yet recorded in their regular order.) in the most prominent classes: Cattle—thoroughbred, 69 entries; grades and crosses, 25; sweepstakes, 27. Horses—all work, 40; heavy draft, 27; matched roadsters, 28; sweepstakes, 34. Jacks and mules, 26. Sheep—fine wools, 16. Swine—large breeds, 33; small breeds, 29; sweepstakes, 39. Poultry—chickens, 36; turkeys, geese and ducks, 17. Agricultural implements—plows, 25. Farm products—grains and seeds, 82; vegetables, 104; flour, starch, butter and cheese, 34; garden vegetables, 44; apples, 100; peaches, 30. Household fabrics—Kansas manufacture, all wool, 18; needle and fancy work, 165. Honey, 14. Boys' and girls' department, 48. Bread, cake and pickles, 394. The display of fruit, as usual, is quite large and superior to anything that has ever been exhibited here before.—Garnett Plaindealer.

#### SALINE COUNTY.

Wednesday opened up rather gloomily for the Fair Association and the Fair. It had rained all the night before and was still raining. The ground was covered with water, and the streets and roads were quite muddy; but about nine o'clock the rain ceased, the clouds cleared away and since then the weather has been all that could be desired. The mud soon dried up, and the rain was a great benefit rather than a detriment to the Fair. We did not get time to go over until yesterday afternoon. We found a large and well pleased crowd in attendance, and everything going off pleasantly and successfully.

In Exhibition Hall we found a very fine display. Mr. H. L. Jones, with one hundred and fifty varieties of farm products, all grown or produced on his own farm, took the first premium. Messrs. Bush and Watkins, with almost as large, if not as various a display, took the second premium. Mr. Joseph Henry also exhibited a fine display of farm and garden products. There are many articles in these three lots we would like to particularize but have not time or room.

There were some good hogs in the pens, and a number of very fine horses and cattle in the stalls.—Saline Herald.

#### REPUBLIC COUNTY.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Republic County Agricultural Society, held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, proved to be a grand success, notwithstanding the three previous ones were almost entire failures. In fact we consider that the society has been re-established, and that in future the attractions and success will much increase instead of diminish. Much credit is due to the principal officers, Messrs. Adam Dixon, Sheriff Kindt and J. A. Mosher; also their assistants, Messrs. W. Hughes, M. Hancock, W. Templeton and others.

The display of vegetables, stock, etc., was not so large as it ought to have been, considering the amount and quality of such in the county, but what there was, we venture to say cannot be surpassed in the State.

The ladies department in the Floral Hall was well represented, and reflected much credit to the handwork of the exhibitors. And, if all the good-looking ladies in Republic county will take as much pains in showing what they can do with their hands as they do in showing their pretty faces, we venture to say that next year they can produce a display that will excel any State in the Union.

The best time made, trotting, was by "Spotted Colt," in best three in five, mile heats, for \$100. Time, 2:48, 2:40 and 2:29.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Washington County Agricultural Society held its fourth annual Fair in this city on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week. The weather was not of the most propitious character, for Monday was one of the most windy, blustering days we have had this fall, and so threatening of rain that only fifteen entries were made the whole day. Tuesday afternoon a pouring rain of a few minutes duration wet nearly every one on the ground, and Tuesday night heavy rains fell, and the greater part of Wednesday forenoon the track and grounds were too heavy for any one but those who were compelled to go, to venture out. But through all these discouraging circumstances the officers and directors labored with an unflinching devotion, and they have the proud satisfaction of announcing the most complete success as the crowning glory of their efforts.

The display of horses, for the number on exhibition, was truly splendid, and we presume it is safe to say that there were horses upon our ground that cannot be excelled, for the various purposes for which they were entered, in this state. There were some thoroughbreds that could not be beaten anywhere, while the roadsters, draft teams, saddle horses and matched teams, were equal to the very best we have seen at any county Fair.

In the cattle department there were some noble animals, in thoroughbred, grades and natives. Mr. Achenbach had his fine herd up on the ground, and Messrs. Robinson, Thomas, Sprengle, Rockefeller, Lynd and Cox, each had one or more entries.—Washington Republican.

#### THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

The twenty-fourth annual fair of Wisconsin was held this year at Janesville. The weather proved propitious throughout. The accommodations for exhibitors, however, were quite inadequate for the very large display, especially in the live-stock departments, and the accommodations furnished were not of the best. The display of cattle was quite large in numbers, there being several herds of Short-horns, an extensive show of Jerseys and Ayrshires, two herds of Devons, one herd of hornless Galloways, and one herd of Holsteins. The Ayrshire and Jersey interest is growing rapidly in the State. The swine department embraced over three hundred head: Poland-Chinas, Berkshires, Essex, Jersey Reds and Suffolks making up the variety. Horses of all classes embraced an unusual number of entries. The Clydes and Normans were conspicuous for their number and individual merit. The speed department furnished abundant amusement during the afternoons. The sheep show was very good, the flock-masters of the State keeping well up in the quality of their flocks. In all these departments of live-stock, competition from out the State is not allowed by the society; there were, however, several exhibitors from out the State, among them E. N. Bissell, of Vermont, with sheep, and C. E. Cook, of Union, Ill., with Berkshire swine.

There was a good show of poultry, but no provision was made for their shelter, all being exposed to the burning sun during the day.

Contrary to expectations the fruit department was quite full and crowded the space allotted. J. C. Plumb as usual was a large exhibitor, and indefatigable in his efforts to make the most of what there was.

The floral display was very extensive and varied, but quite too much crowded for proper display. We regret that we cannot enumerate the several ladies who contributed to the success of the show.

Farm product hall gave good evidence of the abundant yield of grain and vegetables, the quality being excellent.—Prairie Farmer.

#### NEBRASKA.

The 12th exhibition of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture opened in this city yesterday, with a display the fullest in all departments ever known in the history of the Society; and while the quantity of products on exhibition surpasses anything ever before dreamed of in our State, it gives us pleasure to note that the quality of the stock, in particular, has also proportionally improved. Indeed the noble specimens of thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep and swine, are of such matchless symmetry and fair proportions as to rival those whose lives and lot are cast in the older and longer established communities of the Eastern States. For the first time, perhaps, in its history, the State Fair is full almost to repletion in all its departments, and whichever way the beholder turns the eye is greeted with a rich, profuse display of material things which in the aggregate combine to form a great representative show or exposition of all that goes to make our State rich, prosperous and powerful, and must attract to itself interested and admiring spectators from every part of the stagnant East where idle thousands are turning their long eyes towards the great agricultural belt of the Northwest with the purpose of removing hither if our famous soil can once more assure them of its vast and unending resources.

The entry books were closed at noon, today, and the total number of entries in all departments is rising of 4,000.—Lincoln Globe.

#### THE IOWA STATE FAIR.

The Fair opened at Cedar Rapids on the 17th, with weather promising, and which promise was followed by uninterrupted clear skies to the close, thus ensuring cheerfulness and dry feet.

It is only necessary to say that the general management of the fair was good, all the departments being well cared for, as regards the fixtures as well as the personal care. Cedar Rapids has reason to be proud of her grounds. The railroad facilities are ample, and the two leading roads, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, left nothing undone to ensure comfort and safety to visitors. Extra trains were put on at proper hours to carry visitors out at night, returning in the morning at a convenient hour. This provides against the crowded state that would otherwise occur in a city the size of Cedar Rapids. The display of agricultural implements and machinery was larger and more complete than at any former Fair, and a larger portion of this was kept in motion, thus affording visitors suitable opportunity for inspection.—Western Farm Journal.

#### MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

The Michigan State Fair was this year an unprecedented success; fair weather, immense crowds, and above all a sterling exhibition. The entries number more than double the amount of last year, aggregating 4,644.



## THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF SOUTH-WESTERN KANSAS.

Extract from an address delivered by Hon. Thomas Ryan, member of Congress from the 3d District of Kansas, at the Sedgwick County Fair, Sept. 27th 1877:

Over three hundred years ago a Spanish expedition passed not many miles from where we now stand. One Coronado, at the head of twelve hundred men, then traversed the counties of Barbour, Kingman, Reno, Harvey and McPherson. Could he have done the same thing again but a few short years ago, taking in also the counties of Cowley, Sumner and Sedgwick, he would have explored the garden of the universe, still occupied by beast and savage, precisely as he found it three centuries before. But were he to return to-day and chronicle the prenatal change, and we could go 500 years into futurity and read his marvelous narration, we should doubtless conclude that Coronado was the champion liar of the age in which he wrote.

But seeing is believing; with our own eyes we behold Cowley county with her 15,000 population, her school houses, her magnificent churches, her mills, her newspapers, her 400,000 acres paying tribute to government, and 150,000 producing acres, and yet she was organized but seven years ago.

Crossing over into Sumner we find it the home of 12,000 people, where also are the school houses, the churches, the mills, and the printing presses, 350,000 acres paying taxes, and 130,000 acres bearing man a reward for his industry, but this grand county was only organized in 1871.

If we were out on the trail of Coronado we should find Barbour and Kingman budding into a civilization that will soon bloom with wealth and intelligence.

Following the Spaniard's footsteps into Reno, organized but five years ago we are in the presence of 12,000 thrifty people, a city of unexampled growth, mills, school houses, churches, public edifices, business houses and dwellings that vie with some eastern cities organized 150 years ago, while 400,000 acres of the land bear their share of the public burden, and over 100,000 acres are producing food for man and beast.

When we reach Harvey we are in the midst of eleven thousand cultured people, two hundred and twenty thousand acres subject to taxation, one hundred thousand acres bearing crops, and an enterprise marked by business houses, school houses, churches, mills, newspapers, towns and villages, although it is but five years since she was organized.

Going north into McPherson county, we are in the presence of over twelve thousand people fitted by their social graces for the best society of New England; two hundred thousand acres under cultivation; school houses, churches, and an industrial enterprise that will sooner or later remove the embarrassment to her productive energies occasioned by the absence of the railway connection with the great markets of the country.

From where we stand the vision is enchanted by the wooded streams, the fruitful valleys and broad expanse of rich undulating prairies of your own Sedgwick, and we are confronted with a population of twenty thousand people, educated, intelligent, refined, thrifty, industrious and enterprising. Well may she refer with pride to her school houses, her churches, her mills, her newspaper enterprise, her four hundred thousand acres of taxable land, and her one hundred and fifty thousand acres laden with their products. With a city whose business thrives has no rival in the state, the great grain emporium of the southwest, its beautiful streets lined with blocks of brick and stone and thronged with a busy people; with a connection with the great commercial centers by one of the great railways of the Mississippi; with the waters of the Little Arkansas running south, and the famous Arkansas river and the Niangua, Cowley and Wild Cat streams running southeast; with well water easily accessible; with water power available for manufactures; with upland of unsurpassed fertility and valleys averaging five miles in width, and surpassing in their productive capacity the richest valleys of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and with a civilization of the highest order, Sedgwick offers to the capital, the brains and muscle of the world the most alluring reward for investment, enterprise and industry. Such is the seven years' old giant of the Arkansas Valley. How I would delight to dwell upon the astounding development of the whole of the southwest, but there is not time here for that. I content myself with this brief allusion to the magic growth along the old Spanish trail as far north as McPherson. I wish I had the language to paint my own conceptions of the agricultural glory that awaits this valley in the near future. No country on the earth offers such a refuge to oppressed labor. If the mine and the workshop are closed against the workman he may find exemption from famine in our public land system.

The laborer may toil for daily wages year after year, and when his life is well spent he may find himself still without a home. But if he goes upon a homestead he may, for a time, suffer some privations, but he will be freed from the peril of starvation, and when time has perfected his title, he will be likely to find himself surrounded by a population of law abiding, liberty-loving, intelligent and industrious people, with the school house, the church, the mill, the newspaper, the railroad and the market at his own door, and his farm the foundation of a competency for himself and his children for all future time. We look out upon the prospect before us to behold millions upon millions of acres of rich upland and fertile valleys throughout every part of the State, temptingly inviting the industries of every clime, of every race and of every class to homes that may be enriched with bountiful harvest, and made happy with the comforts of wealth and social refinement. True it is that many of the unemployed workmen of the country are without the means to emigrate and cultivate; but I believe that properly organized efforts may overcome this obstacle. If my voice could reach the oppressed laborers throughout our land, I would bid them to organize and form colonies upon some system that would induce the superabundance of eastern capital lying idle to give them this needed aid, and enable them to embrace this opportunity for finding in our inexhaustible soil the most ample reward for their industry; and of this they can ask no better guarantee than the thousands of piteous homes and the wonderful agricultural progress of the great Southwest, where but ten years ago the Indian and the buffalo roamed unperilled by the presence of civilization.

Agriculture is a science as well as an industry. I wish I had power to inspire every agriculturist with that zeal and enterprise which this soil will so bountifully reward. I would I were able to enlist the minds of every farmer intently upon the science of his pursuit. If there be a way devised by the ingenuity of man to grow more profitably wheat and corn that method should be employed. If it is just as cheap and far more profitable to raise choice breeds of stock than it is to bring to the market the inferior scrub, one would suppose the farmer would manifest a corresponding interest in the science of stock-breeding. If one-half of his industry is consumed in transporting his products to market, would it not be profitable for the producer to give the subject thoughtful study and if possible devise a remedy. My personal experience has been very limited it is true, but I have yet to receive a single voluntary communication upon the subject of the development of our material interests, while there has been a most lavish correspondence relating almost exclusively to the federal patronage. The question of cheap transportation is of the first importance to every interest of the State, and especially to agriculture. Yet I fear our farmers and business men devote to it too little consideration. The seventy-six millions of bushels of corn you produced in 1875, brought you but sixteen millions of dollars; but the same number of bushels, raised the same year, in the State of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania rewarded its producers with fifty millions of dollars. Your twelve millions of bushels of wheat of that year were worth to you but eleven millions of dollars, whereas the same number of bushels, produced the same season, by the States of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York, realized the producers sixteen millions of dollars. Your loss in the two crops mentioned in that year was thirty-eight millions of dollars.

How many years will it take, at a loss of fifty millions of dollars per year, to move us to action respecting this subject? It may be impossible to avoid the whole of this great annual loss, but it is quite possible to save a large part of it. Much can be done yet in the way of cheapening transportation and much more in the way of judicious consumption. Nearly one-half can be saved by putting your corn into beef and pork, and it will be a proud day for Kansas when every farmer shall feed his entire crop of corn instead of selling a pound.

If our government should seriously consider the expediency of appropriating half the sum we thus lose in one year stimulating lines of steamships to carry cheaply our products into the markets of the world, some of us would get hoarse with howling against subsidies, although this policy on the part of England and other great powers, practiced for years, has excluded us from a foreign trade, for the need of which every industry we have is suffering. It is worthy of profound consideration whether congress may not by judicious legislation augment our foreign trade. Labor is unemployed because of the absence of a market for our productions. If the government can adopt a policy that will secure such a market, we shall find ample employment for our skilled labor, now and for all future time. Almost every foreign land offers us a market for our industrial products, but the fact is we as a government have neglected our foreign trade. The difficulty does not lie in our inability to produce as good an article as cheaply as our sister nations who have a monopoly of very much of this trade. Silk manufacturing Paris is buying our silk fabrics. Cutlery-making Sheffield is buying our cutlery. Cotton-making Manchester is buying our cotton goods, and we are supplying arms and munitions of war to some of the greatest foreign powers and we are selling abroad some railway rolling stock, but all this is the feeble effort of private enterprise, unaided by the federal government, and it is simply impossible that unaided private enterprise can compete with the subsidized enterprise of other nations. England, France, Austria, Prussia and other foreign powers nourish lavishly, judiciously and zealously a foreign market for their productions, and thereby every part of the civilized world is made to contribute employment for their laboring millions. These powerful nations have immense subsidized lines of steamers carrying their goods into every part of the populated earth, and unassisted enterprise has found it impossible to carry our products low enough to en-

able us to market them beside the products of such foreign countries. Let England withdraw her patronage from her vast carrying trade and her labor will be pauperized and her mines and factories will lapse into death-like inactivity. Our government will find it useless to enquire how it is that England can get her raw cotton within three hundred miles of the West Indies, take it to her factories and then sell the manufactured article in the West India market, having transported it eight thousand miles, for less than we can sell the same article in the same market, having but two thousand miles of transportation. If we can connect ourselves with the markets of the world by the same means, and thereby secure the same cheapness of transportation, the superiority of very many of our fabrics, and the unsurpassed genius and enterprise of our people will enable us to compete with any other nation among men, and place us at the very front of commercial, industrial and maritime powers.

## Horticulture.

## ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

E. A. Coleman, in the olden time, was an abolitionist of the Garrison stripe. Bound to assist in the making of Kansas a free State, and also to make a farm and a home, he left his Yankee Domain in the spring of 1855, and came to Kansas. The location which he selected is a quarter section six miles west of Lawrence. The soil is good upland prairie, sloping to the east. As soon as the ground could be prepared and political troubles would allow a man to look after private matters, several acres of walnuts and other forest trees were planted, and also an apple and peach orchard. The apples were planted thirty feet apart, with peaches between the rows; after plantings were made as soon as convenient of nearly all the cultivated fruits.

The apple orchard now consists of 2000 bearing trees which are, in good condition. The leading varieties are Winesap, Missouri Pipin, Ben Davis, Rome Beauty and Willow Twig; crop good. Pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, etc., in abundance. The forest trees are now large and fine.

The specialty of this farm is the small fruit; so much attention having been given it of late years that in this section it is almost considered the standard. There are now on the grounds two acres blackberries, two acres strawberries, one acre gooseberries and about one thousand grape vines.

The blackberries are the Kittatiny and the Lawton. These are cultivated in rows eight feet apart, and the canes are headed back at the proper time so as to throw out laterals or side branches for the fruit. Crop the past season very good, about 75 bushels per acre.

The raspberries are cultivated in rows seven feet apart two and one-half feet in the row. The principal varieties are the Black Cap and the Mammoth Cluster, though the Seneca and the Golden Cap are grown to some extent. Crop fair.

The strawberries are mostly the Wilson's Albany, and are grown in rows four feet apart. During the winter they are mulched and the litter is left between the rows till after the fruit is secured. Crop the past season good.

The gooseberries are the Houghton Seedling, and are grown in rows six feet apart and three feet in the row. Fruit the past season worth but little on account of the mildew. In past years the annual crop has ranged from 75 to 125 bushels per acre.

Twenty-three varieties of grapes have been tested, all have been declared worthless in this vineyard except Concord, Debut Amber, Ives Seedling, Clinton and Norton's Virginia. These varieties all secured well.

One mile south of the Coleman farm, is that of T. M. Piersons. This farm was also opened up 22 years ago, and as soon as possible several acres of forest trees planted, also a general assortment of fruits. The fruit trees are now from 12 to 15 inches in diameter, and are in every respect extra fine.

The white mulberry is here grown, and has been used to some extent in the culture of silk-worms.

The apple orchard now consists of 700 bearing trees, all very fine and the first planting of which are the largest and best with which we have met in our travels. Crop this year very large, and fruit very fine. Great numbers of the trees bearing from 20 to 25 bushels per tree. The leading variety is the Winesap; it every year produces good crops and bringing the best prices. Last spring 10 bushels, the product of one tree, was sold at \$2.00 per bushel.

The pear trees have been troubled with the blight, cherries, peaches and all the other fruits appear well.

P. P. PHILLIPS.

## APPLES IN NEBRASKA.

We have before us, says an exchange, the transactions of the Nebraska Horticultural Society, for 1877, a pamphlet of 125 pages, giving full information on all subjects connected with the horticulture of the State. This report will be of inestimable value to settlers, who know nothing comparatively about the requirements of successful fruit culture on the prairies of the far West. We have marked several paragraphs in the report for publication in the *Journal*, one of which is the Society's list of seven varieties, and another of twelve varieties of apples, which we give below. These lists are put forth as thoroughly reliable and the best that can be adopted for Nebraska soil and climate.

The Society's "list of seven" comprises two summer apples—Red June, which produces an apple, the flesh of which is white, fine-grained and tender; and Cooper's Early White, the

flesh of which is sharp and sprightly to the taste. Two fall apples—Maiden's Blush, with flesh white, fine-grained, tender and juicy; and Fameuse, with flesh snowy white, fine-grained, tender, juicy, with a slight perfume; and three winter apples, Rawley's Genet, flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid and Davis, with flesh whitish, tinged with red, juicy, sub-acid, and of pleasant flavor.

The "list of twelve" comprises the addition of one summer apple—the Red Astrachan with white, crisp, acid flesh until fully ripe, when it is richly flavored. One fall apple—Rambo whose flesh is yellowish and rather coarse, and yet characterized as "very good," and three winter apples—the White Winter Pearmain, whose flesh is yellowish, tender, crisp and juicy, and of very mild sub-acid flavor; Domine, flesh white, tender and juicy; and Talman's Sweeting, with flesh white, firm and very sweet.

## KEEPING WINTER VEGETABLES.

After the farmer, those we mean who cultivate gardens, raise a good supply of vegetables, they often fail to realize the full benefit of their labor from a lack of knowledge how to keep them. This especially is the case with squashes and that class of vegetables that require to be kept comparatively warm and dry. It is quite usual for them to put them in a pile in the cellar, and then wonder that they rot.

Squashes, pumpkins and all that class of vegetables require: first, an absence of light; second, a dry temperature not exceeding 55 or 60°, and third, to be so placed that one does not come in contact with another. Thus Hubbard and other hard shelled varieties may be kept until May or even June.

For use until February, they will keep tolerably well in a dry cellar placed on shelves. Boston marrow being the first to decay. The turban—by the way, to our mind, one of the best of the winter varieties, especially for baking—will often keep in the cellar until March. Those, only to be kept for use later, need be treated to the dry, cool closet. It will pay, for in the latter part of winter and early spring there is a dearth of vegetable food on the farm, that makes such articles especially valuable.—*Prairie Farmer*.

## WHAT IS HIGH FARMING?

An American farmer of note, after visiting England and examining with the critical eye of a practical and experienced agriculturist the system pursued there says: "I am thoroughly confirmed in my old faith that the only good farmer of our future is to be the 'high farmer'."

There is a widely prevailing antipathy among the common farmers of our country against not only the practice of high farming, but against the use of the phrase by agricultural writers. This is all wrong and should be at once corrected.

Through some misconception of the meaning of the phrase and of its application, they have come to believe it synonymous with the theoretical "book farming," new-fangled notions, boasted progress, followed by disappointment and final failure. This is all an error.

High farming simply means thorough cultivation, liberal manuring, bountiful crops, good feed, and paying profits therefrom. It is not strange that misconceptions have arisen in the minds of doubting farmers who have been eye-witnesses to some of the spreadeagle experiments of enthusiastic farmers, better supplied with money obtained in a business they knew how to manage than with practical experience on the farm. Bountiful crops and paying profits, of course, are what farmers who are depending upon the farm for an income are striving to obtain; and every year as it passes is reconfirming the opinion that profits are small, and will grow beautifully less where high farming is not practiced.—*Home and Farm*.

## Farm Stock.

## GOLDSMITH MAID.

The following is the history of the favorite of the turf:

Goldsmith Maid is a blood bay, fifteen and one-quarter hands high, foaled in the spring of 1857 by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Abdallah. She was bred by Mr. John R. Decker, of Orange county, New York, who kept her upon his farm without grain or handling until the winter of 1865. In February of that year Mr. Decker sold her to his son, John H. Decker, jr., for \$250, who on his way home with her to another part of the county, sold her to William Tompkins, Hampton, Orange county New York, for \$300. After her purchase Mr. Tompkins drove her in harness occasionally, and she proved restive and nervous, so much so that on the 25th of March of the same year Mr. Tompkins sold her to Mr. Allen Goldsmith for \$650.

Mr. Goldsmith took her in hand and commenced breaking and training her for the trotting turf. Her high-strung nature would not brook the whip, but Mr. Goldsmith subdued her high temper and nervousness by kindness. In August, 1865 she made her first appearance in public, and won a premium at the Orange county horse association Fair in the three straight heats, in 2:39, 2:37, 2:36.

Mr. Goldsmith trotted her in races in 1866 and 1867, and in November, 1868, sold her to Messrs. B. Jackson and Budd Doble for \$20,000. She has since passed into the hands of Henry N. Smith, fashion and farm, Trenton, but has remained under her driver, Budd Doble. Up to the 1st of January, 1877, she had trotted in 132 races, won 93, lost 40, and won some \$232,880. Many of these trots were against time, in which she was handsomely paid for trotting. She stands queen of the trotting turf, has made the best time (2:14) on record, made at Mystic Park, Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1874, and the fastest three consecutive heats, 2:16, 2:15 1/2, 2:16, made at Buffalo, New York, August 3, 1876.

## VETERINARY EMPHATICISM.

BY SIDNEY B. SWIFT, V. S.

There are daily committed under our very eyes acts of cruelty to animals—the most unnecessary, wanton and flagrant.

I had occasion recently to visit the establishment of one of our self-constituted veterinary surgeons, when my attention was called to a mule which I considered was suffering from a bad case of fistula of the withers; the region at the upper portion of the shoulder blades was much swollen and pus in profusion was streaming down on both sides. I was told that this effect was produced to "cure the swellings from which the mule was very lame." In the next stall stood another mule, the very picture of misery, this animal had a rowel inserted in the hip (the gluteal region), another somewhat below the stifle—both rowels were acting severely, causing great pain and in-

flammation of the limb. With regard to the case of swellings, allow me to state that the so-called swellings are never the cause of lameness—but is the result of lameness located it may be in some remote part of the same limb. Swellings are an atrophied condition of the muscular tissue of the shoulder, brought on by lameness and consequent inactivity of the limb, the cure is obvious, viz: remove the cause. The other mule was lame, but from a currier's glance, I did not locate the exact seat of lameness, but I saw enough of the action of the to convince me that the mule was not lame in either the hip or the stifle.

It is a common practice here for these men, as well as blacksmiths, etc., "to cut out the hooks for the purpose of curing weak or sore eyes." This is the most cruel operation, as it entails a life-long source of misery to the animal. Allow me to explain the modus operandi and effect of this operation: The horse may have some foreign body, such as a hay seed, in the eye, causing slight inflammation and weeping, or the animal may have taken cold, or is suffering from constitutional ophthalmia, in any of which cases, the membranes sympathize with the organ and the membrana nictitans, or haw through enlargement encroaches on the eye ball. This membrane then is looked upon as the cause of all the trouble, it is pierced by a needle and thread, drawn forward and outward and then cut off with a pair of scissors—the result of which is the horse or other animal is forever after enabled to cleanse the eye ball of dust or irritating substance.

Then again, with regard to the bovine species, the before mentioned quacks when called upon to see a sick cow, will go through all the antics which they consider looks professional and necessary to a true diagnosis of the case. Then the edict goes forth: "She has the hollow horn, the horn must be bored and turpentine poured in, or else the cow must die." This act of cruelty, like the other, is begotten in ignorance or knavery. A little knowledge of the osteology of the head, would convince that what is considered a disease (hollow horn) is the normal condition of the part, for the internal horn is part and parcel of the frontal bone; it is hollow and has an outlet at the nostrils. The turpentine when poured into the horn causes great pain and inflammation, and as it tickles through the sinuses of the head and over the highly sensitive membrane of the nose, the pain, etc., is augmented. But the cow-leach ignores symptoms and expressions of pain; he works by the rule of thumb, and he abandons the animal to the ravages of some organic disease.—*Home Journal*.

## SALTING SHEEP AND SHEEP GAD FLY.

L. A. Morrell, in a seasonable paper on salting sheep and the sheep gad fly, presented some valuable facts to the New York Farmer's Institute, recently, which have been collected in a long experience on his own lands and among his own herds. He said that an important duty devolves upon the farmer to see that his sheep are regularly and plentifully salted from the time they are turned to pasture until the commencement of the foddering season. The question whether salt contributes to the health of sheep is a settled one, its salutary effects being universally admitted. Nevertheless, it is a duty much neglected. Salt stimulates the appetite and essentially aids the digestive organs in extracting the nutriment of food. Within a few years it has been ascertained that its free use has mitigated, if not wholly prevented in some localities, that terrible scourge to British flocks, the liver rot. Its security against the attacks of other dangerous maladies, Mr. Morrell asserted, is unquestionable. In addition to his own testimony this gentleman quoted from English authority successful experiments in raising sheep on comparatively sterile soil, with the free use of salt, the theory being that it enables the digestive organs to digest every particle of nutriment which the sparse food contains; it also assists them to endure the severity of the winter. Mr. Morrell has been in the habit of observing the caution, for a short time after his sheep were turned to pasture, of not salting too freely, as, in conjunction with the stimulating nature of young grass, scours or purging is liable to follow, and its effect upon ewes shortly before parturition, if allowed too much, will tend to abortion. If common fine salt is used, two quarts to the hundred, given about once a week, is a prudent quantity at that time, and may be increased to four or five quarts after the first of May, for every fourth or fifth day during the remainder of the pasture season.

Salting in troughs (Mr. Morrell thought) would be well enough provided the sheep could be stationary in one enclosure; but the necessity of their removal frequently for a change of pasture requires the removal of troughs also, and the flock master with several hundred sheep will soon learn that this is quite troublesome. Again troughs are thought by many to be indispensable during the season when the *Extrix Ovis*, or sheep gad fly is winging its tormenting career for the reception of the tar upon which salt is sprinkled as a defense against its attacks. But this does not supersede their removal, and if time and their expense are considered, it will be found cheaper to pound the flocks several times during the flight of the fly (which is chiefly during the month of August in our latitude), and with a common paint brush or swab bar their noses, which can thus be quickly performed, and far more effectually than it can be done by themselves in the troughs. Blacklock, a distinguished Scotch veterinary surgeon, says: "Much annoyance is caused to the sheep by the presence of animals in the air passages. The *Extrix Ovis*, or gad fly, deposits its eggs on the margin of the nostrils, in the summer; these are soon hatched, and the larvae immediately find their way up the interior of the frontal sinus, and of considerable size in the sheep. Here they remain until the following spring, when they quit, burrow in the earth for a short season, then become winged insects and ready to enter upon the career of torment so ably gone through by their predecessors."

To prevent the attacks of this mischievous insect, Mr. Morrell advised, about the beginning of July, and again about the first of August, to assemble the flock and thoroughly tar the parts adjacent to the nostrils. Others have tried with success, smearing the bottoms of troughs and sprinkling salt occasionally over it. The effluvia of tar is abhorrent to all insects, and hence the philosophy of this treatment.—*Western Rural*.

Then there were several general deputies sent out by Adams in 1876 all over the country even to Colorado and Oregon—all from Iowa, which with salary and expenses will add \$30,000 more, and then the mileage and per diem of the wives of Adams and Snedley while in office representing Iowa, and it will be seen that a very liberal share of the expenditures have gone home to Iowa—far more than she has paid in.—*Justice in Prairie Farmer*.



October 3, 1877.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

## STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Master, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Overseer, J. F. Willis, Lawrence, Douglas Co.  
 Lecturer, J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Co.  
 Steward, W. D. Rippey, Lawrence, Douglas Co.  
 Secretary, P. B. Maxson, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Chaplain, W. H. Jones, Emporia, Lyon Co.  
 Gate Keeper, Geo. Ames, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Ceres, Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Flora, Mrs. B. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Lady A. S. Stedman, Rippey, Lawrence, Douglas Co.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Chm.  
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County.  
 Levi Dunbar, Hartford, Lyon County.

## STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co.  
 Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Treasurer, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

## DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby authorized and empowered to perform all the duties of their said office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed.

"Deputies will be re-committed, or new appointments made, upon recommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists."

W. S. Hanna, Gen'l. Dep. Ottawa, Franklin County.  
 Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas County.  
 John Andrews, Huron, Atchison County.  
 J. M. Wampler, Junction City, Davis County.  
 J. W. Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell County.  
 Geo. F. Jackson, Fredonia, Coffey County.  
 J. C. Schumaker, Winfield, Cowley County.  
 J. W. Williams, Riley, Marion County.  
 R. F. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton County.  
 C. S. Worley, Bunka, Greenwood County.  
 Chas. A. Buck, Okemba, Jefferson County.  
 James McCormick, Barr Oak, Jewell County.  
 L. M. Barnett, Garnett, Anderson Co.  
 John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte Co.  
 J. W. Kellogg, Newham, Harvey Co.  
 J. S. Payne, Elm Grove, Linn Co.  
 G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson Co.  
 W. H. Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.  
 W. R. Carr, Oxford, Sumner Co.  
 W. H. Francis, Iola, Allen Co.  
 James Paulkner, Iola, Allen Co.  
 L. M. Hill, Hill Springs, Morris Co.  
 W. J. Ellis, Glendale, Bourbon Co.  
 E. H. Herington, Hiawatha, Brown Co.  
 W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith Co.  
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County.  
 J. H. Chandler, Rock, Woodson Co.  
 J. E. Barnett, Greenleaf, Washington County.  
 Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette County.  
 E. F. Williams, Erie, Osage County.  
 J. O. Vandenberg, Winfield, Cowley County.  
 E. H. Powell, Augusta, Butler County.  
 J. W. Dunn, Rush Center, Rush County.  
 W. W. Black, Olathe, Cloud County.  
 Geo. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud County.  
 Wm. Sims, Master.

## OBITUARY.

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Great Ruler to take from our number, Sister Ida Clark, aged 15 years, who died on the night of Aug. 11, 1877, at her home in Wyandotte. Sister Ida was a young lady of great promise, and her sudden death has cast a gloom over our Grange. She retired to rest as usual, and in the image and emblem of death passed into the real valley of the shadow of death, and the morning light revealed only her lifeless clay. The death angel called her in the shadows of the night, and she answered the summons like one who wraps the drapery of her couch about her and lies down to pleasant dreams. Resolved, therefore, that in the shadow of this affliction, we deeply deplore the loss of Ida, and deeply sympathize with the bereaved father, mother, brothers and sisters. Resolved, to wear the usual badge of mourning, feeling how poor are the words of sympathy and the badge of sorrow to express our feelings in this hour of our bereavement. We mourn, but in hope of a resurrection through Christ, for the life of our Sister was such as to comfort and warrant us in the belief that she has gone to enjoy "that rest that remains to the people of God."

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be published in the KANSAS FARMER and the Spirit of Kansas, and a copy sent to the parents.

## THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

"It is rumored among the Granges that Iowa will never pay another cent into the treasury of the National Grange, owing to the reckless and extravagant use made of the funds by that body."

The above appears to be traveling over the country, and for curiosity I have examined the tabular statement issued by the National Executive Committee, and find that Iowa and its officers, who have been connected with the National Grange have absorbed considerable of the money that has been so "recklessly" used. Let us see: we will credit the State with about 2,000 Subordinate Granges at \$15 each, that is \$30,000 paid into the national treasury; against this place:

Donations and loans from Nat'l Grange to Ia. \$9,465.04  
 Paid E. H. Shunkland, member of E. Com. 11,772.83  
 Paid Warner Harvester, Royalty, 453.00  
 Paid D. W. Adams Master of Nat'l Grange, 9,409.83  
 Paid A. B. Smalley, Lect'r of Nat'l Grange, 1,702.53

31,789.46

## MACHINERY VS. MANUAL LABOR.

The success of the steel industry and the invention and manufacture of so many labor-saving appliances is doing a great injury to the laboring men, taking away his employment and bringing distress upon the country.

This was the argument used to us a few days ago by a leading business man, and has been the argument of certain reasoners for all time. A blacksmith can make six pounds of horse-nails a day by hand, a man can make 600 lbs a day with a machine. A reaper will gather ten times the grain that a laboring man can. The railroad will carry grain and produce much quicker to market than the horse train. The lightning press will print thousands of papers where the handpress could but a few copies. The telegraph carries news to Europe in an hour that a sail vessel would have done in a month. So we might contrast machinery, invention, and discovery with man to an endless extent, but would it be better to have stopped invention before we had the steam engine, the telegraph and Bessemer steel? Or shall we stop to-day, or ten years, or twenty-five, or one hundred years hence? Intelligent man's business is not to dig, and chop, and saw, and mow, and thresh, and hammer, and file; if it were, we should have stopped with the stone and bone age. When small work is to be done, like using the pen, the draughtsman's pencil and square, the transit and level, and to ride on the whirlwind and guide it there is man. As invention and machinery take away one hard manual task after another, the intelligence of man will discover a new use and need not before known or indulged, and will find a new field of industry to which to devote his attention, and to, in turn be assisted by art, and invention. When

electricity, and steam teach, and guide, and run the world, raise the provisions, supply the clothing and comforts, then will man have leisure to build in art and culture, and a condition of civilization not now possible. Every age will bring its needs, but no man can sit down in idleness; it will be a long time before there will not be work for us to do.—Mechanical Journal.

## SENSIBLE SOCIABLE GATHERINGS.

Early in the season—say in November—the owner of a cozy little home sent notes to families embracing thirty or forty of his friends (no more than his double rooms would seat comfortably), stating that he would be "at home" Friday evenings, during the winter, from 7 to 11, and should be glad to have them come when they pleased, do as they pleased, and go when they pleased. They were requested to come in without ringing, and soon learned to dispose of their wrappings and themselves without troubling any one. The rooms were brightly lighted, well warmed and as much ventilated as our brainless system of house building would admit of. There were tables for those who wished to play cards or other game; an open piano and music for the musically inclined; books, magazines and papers strewn about; easy chairs around the fire for story-tellers or visitors. No refreshments were served, but in one corner was a table with apples and popped corn, or walnuts and raisins, candy, or—especially on cold nights—an urn of coffee and a plate of doughnuts—to which all were invited to help themselves, or others, as they wanted. Husbands, wives, or young people, came alone or together, as was convenient; staid according to their pleasure; did as they wished, and went, as they came, without more ceremony than a cheery "good-night." The meetings were called "Informals," and whether the number in attendance were ten or forty made no difference, for there was no expense or special trouble of preparation. It was proposed to have them rotate; but the objection was held valid, that by so doing there would always be some uncertainty as to the place of meeting; rivalries in "entertainment" would creep in; dressing up would come to be thought essential—and so the characteristic charm of the gatherings would be dispelled. They, therefore, continued as they began, and were efficient in killing off, for those concerned at least, the old stand-up parties on one side and preventing a social stagnation on the other.—Golden Rule.

## IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

It would seem that Short-horn cattle should be in greater demand now than at any time in the history of this country. The demand for meat for home-use is steadily increasing and keeps well up to the increasing supply afforded by the great pastures being opened up by the ever restless current of western emigration. But the quality of this increase of supply is not equal to the demand. Native western beef is not good enough for eastern markets, and the prices which it commands at the seaboard markets will not justify carrying it so far. Even starting no further west than Iowa, native steers cannot be carried to New York and sold at a profit. The poor quality and costly transportation practically keep a large part of our beef from competing in the eastern market. Or, stated differently, rough native steers cannot be sold in New York or Boston at cost, while grade Short-horn steers pay a good profit to the producer and shipper. And this difference between good and poor meat is becoming more marked every year. This is all true when only our home market enters into the calculation. But now comes a new customer with constantly increasing wants, but only for the best. England is proverbial for her fine joints of beef and legs of mutton, and while strictly first-class cattle may be taken from Iowa to London alive or slaughtered, poor cattle will not sell for enough in the English markets to pay transportation. With these facts before our farmers it seems strange they should not be alive to the necessity of producing better cattle. This European trade is rapidly increasing and is sure to require all the surplus good beef we can produce. This will enhance the value of improved cattle while the large increase in supply of far western native cattle will keep prices very low for the class of beef which we are at present largely producing. If we will breed more and better cattle and feed our corn at home, and thus while selling our cattle abroad make a foreign market for our grain as well, we shall be on the sure road to prosperity. There has not been such pressing need for improvement in live-stock in this country at any former time. The reasons may be put in a few words, thus: Poor cattle will not pay, good cattle will pay a good profit. The means to improve the native cattle of the country have never been so cheap compared to the difference in price between common and improved cattle. Let every good, thrifty, thick-meated, thoroughbred Short-horn bull that can be bought at a fair price, be put to use. There is no time to lose.—Patrons' Helper.

## CURRENCY CHANGES.

As the seasons when very large demands for money will be made upon the East, by the West and South draws near, a growing interest in the status of the money supply is manifested throughout the country. During the first week in September the new circulation issued was \$252,580, and the amount redeemed and retired was \$336,359. At the close of the work the greenback circulation outstanding was \$315,163,719, exclusively of gold notes, which amounted to \$1,422,120. The amount of legal tenders on deposit for the purpose of decreasing national bank note circulation was only \$13,972,467 at the opening of the second week in September. It will be seen that this contraction of the currency steadily goes forward.

## THE RIFLE MATCH.

The International Rifle Match which came off at Creedmoor on the 13th and 14th insts., resulted in a victory for the American team. The following is the score for the two days:

Americans, 800 yards,	1,143
" 900 "	1,101
" 1,000 "	1,090
Total	3,334
British, 800 yards,	1,117
" 900 "	1,073
" 1,000 "	1,052
Total	3,242

The Americans winning by 93 points.

Mr. Wm. Gaston has two boys, aged respectively 14 and 16, who have planted and tended 100 acres of corn this season and sowed and harvested 10 acres of millet. Mr. Gaston says that if any other boys of the same age in the county have done as well he would like to hear of them.—Jewell Co. Diamond.

## From Franklin County.

Fall wheat, prospects discouraging. For the last four years very little fall wheat has been planted, in consequence of the devastation caused by the little chinch bug. This was the case in most of the eastern tier of counties. This summer as the wheat crop was unusually fine, what little was sown, and as the chinch bug had been apparently starved out, as it did not make its appearance in the stubble-fields, many of the farmers concluded to sow fall wheat. The season being favorable for its growth, the fields generally looked promising; within the last few days a dark-colored slug, which is supposed to be the "army-worm," has taken possession of the growing wheat, taking it clean as they go, leaving the ground perfectly bare. I have not personally inspected it, as it has not made its appearance on my farm or in this immediate neighborhood. Will report progress.

J. H.

Frank Cale, just west of Fredonia, raised twelve acres of barley this season that yielded an average of forty bushels to the acre. He thinks that if the weather had not been so wet and rainy when he was cutting and stacking it, fifty bushels would have been realized. Mr. Cale sold his crop for one dollar per bushel. We have heard a number of farmers express the opinion that barley ought to prove a very profitable crop in this part of the country, and we are led to wonder why more of it is not produced.—Wilson Co. Citizen.

Monday L. Rosecrans, who has four acres of castor beans growing on upland, brought to our office a stalk five inches in circumference thirteen feet high, ornamented with half a dozen spikes of castor beans. We picked off one of those eighteen inches long, and out of curiosity counted the pods containing beans. There were 240, each with not less than three, and some of them with four and more beans to the pod. This makes over 1200 perfectly developed beans on a spike eighteen inches long, grown on upland, and is a sample of the whole field. The growth is enormous, and many of these bean stalks resemble sapling standing from fifteen to twenty feet high, laden with brilliant spikes of beans that are perfectly marvelous.—Burlington Patriot.

Mr. O. D. Borkin bought seven hundred fine wool sheep in the month of June, 1876, for which he paid two dollars and a half a head. He has sold two hundred head at two dollars and eighty-five cents a head, and now he has some seven hundred and thirty on hand. He sheared six hundred and sixty this year, and the wool, which amounts to four thousand and sixteen pounds, he has just sold to Robert Kincaid, here in Pleasanton, at twenty-three cents a pound, which gives nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents. In addition to the number of sheep and lands sold, were a few weathers for which he received forty dollars. So we have as the result of this investment, in one year the following:

700 sheep at \$2.50,	\$1,750.00
200 sheep sold at \$2.85,	570.00
weathers sold	40.00
4016 pounds wool at 23c,	923.68
Total,	1,533.68
730 sheep on hand at \$2.50,	1,825.00

In one year an investment of \$1,750 has returned a cash income of \$1,533.68, and the flock is increased in number to the extent of thirty head, and far more in actual value, he having sold the less desirable members of the flock.—Pleasanton, Linn Co. Observer.

The Commercial Bulletin of Chicago says of the hog crop that there appears to be but one opinion—it will be an unusually large one. The prices obtained for hogs during the past two or three years have encouraged farmers to give more attention to their production, especially as they have always found a ready market for them at the leading packing centers. This is more especially the case in the States of Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The hog crop in seven western States aggregates this year about 12,500,000, against 10,000,000 last year, or an increase of about 19 1/2 per cent. The remaining States produced about 5,800,000 hogs last year. In the same proportionate increase these States would produce 6,930,000 hogs, making the total for the present season in the western packing States about 19,430,000 hogs. It is doubtful if the coming packing season will receive the full benefit of this increase, as the lighter quality of hogs commanded a premium at the principal summer packing points, and farmers may have been induced to forward them more freely, without fattening them as well as usual. There appears to be some doubt as to the time of marketing the hogs, and operators are inclined to the opinion that prices will be some extent, govern their movements. Packers may not be quite so anxious to purchase during the early part of the packing season, as they are not selling the product quite so freely as in former years. The chances are rather in favor of the bulk of the hogs being received during the early part of the season.

Last Saturday we visited Gov. Green's farm on Mill Creek. It contains 320 acres, and is one of the best stock farms in the country. The Governor has about 130 head of cattle; 140 head of hogs; 2,000 bushels of old corn; as much of new corn; 1,200 bushels of small grain, &c., &c., and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that he feels hopeful for the future. During the three years he has been on the farm he has cleared \$2,000 a year, and in a short time will make double that. He has built one and a half miles of stone fence and is still adding to it, and will erect a large stone granary this fall. We were especially pleased with his arrangements for his hogs—which are a splendid lot. He has a beautiful site for a house and expects to build on it next year.—Manhattan Nationalist.

## GIDEON BAILEY,

Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa,



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED

Poland-China Hogs.

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

## Kentucky Autumn Sales.

THE attention of the public is directed to the following Sales, comprising about

650 HEAD

—OF—

FINE AND HIGH-BRED

## Short-Horn Cattle

TO BE HELD IN THE

## BLUE-GRASS REGION OF KENTUCKY,

DURING THE MONTHS OF

October &amp; November, 1877.

TO-WIT:

Joseph Scott and J. F. Scott & Co., Stony Point Meeting-House, near Paris, Ky., October 23d.

Noah & Sam'l T. Patterson, near Paris, Ky., October 24th.

J. L. Patterson and H. Corbin, near Paris, Ky., October 25th.

F. J. Barbee, near Paris, Oct. 26th.

Ayres & McClintock, near Millersburg Bourbon county, Ky., Oct. 27th.

Wm. Warfield and B. W. Smith, near Lexington, Ky., November, 2nd.

W. L. Sudduth and Redmond Brothers, near Winchester, Ky., Nov. 8d.

Spurr & Prewitt near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 5th, (P. O. Chilesburg).

A. H. Davisport, Lexington, Ky., October 30th.

The American Short-Horn Convention meets at Lexington, October 31st and November 1st, so that delegates and others attending will find it convenient to attend the sales also.

Representatives of all the FINEST FAMILIES of Short-Horns in America will be represented at these sales, such as—*Rosses of Sharon, London Dukes, Knightleys, (Cold Creams), Red Dmays, Louans, Lucillas and Cambrils, Goodnesses, Red Princesses, Pearlittes, Gwynnes, Young Phyllides and Young Marys, Jenes, Lady Elizabeths, Bonanzas, Floras, Rosabellas, Golden Pippins, Bracelles, Arabellas, Venuses, Jessamines, Lady Seahams, Amelias, Panseys, Janthes, Imp. Primulas, Myrtilles, Hilpes, Ross Dukes, Francies and Croags, Kirlingstones, Constances, Gems, Josephines, Henriettes Australias, Imp. Rose of Tyre, Carolinas, (by Dashwoods), Dukes of Sutherlands, Cleodivras, Helinas and Livestons, Nobels, Manages, Countesses, (from Minnie Anandale), Isabelle (Gems), Hopplesses, White Roses, Devedrops, Seraphinas, Canondales, Rosalbas (Leindas), Welcomes, Auroras, Forest Queens, Adelades, Lady Spencers, Rubies, Donna Marias, Galateas, &c., &c.*

The following FINELY BRED AND TRIED Sires will also be sold, viz: *3d Duke of Cambridge 32019; Oldmazz Duke 3317, S. H. R., the pure Duke—3d Duke of Onedda 9937; Treble Duke 19465, Pioneer 12593; and 3d Duke of Grasmere 5094, S. H. R.*

Breeders and purchasers will find it to their advantage to attend these sales, on account of the great number of fine and finely bred animals offered.

Any inquiries, addressed to any of the above named gentlemen will receive prompt attention. Catalogues sent to all applicants.

## Plasket's Baldwin City Nursery.

—TENTH YEAR—

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Everything in the Nursery Line. Good supply of Ben Davis, Wineap and Missouri Pippin Apple trees, Amesen June Peach, and all leading and best varieties.

600,000 Hedge Plants.

Send for Catalogue.

WM. PLASKET,

Baldwin City, Kansas.

## Highland Stock Farm,

SALINA, KANSAS.

Imported Hereford Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Berkshire and Dorking Pigs, Premium Stock, of the best breeding and pure blood for sale, address THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Topeka, Kansas.

## PATRONS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will issue a \$4,000 Policy for \$2.50 each admission fee. There are two classes of 4,000 members each, one class from 18 to 40 years, a class from 40 to 60 years no yearly assessments. The only additional expense will be the payment of one dollar when a member dies out of his or her class. For blank applications, by mail and constitution, address

Patrons' Mutual Aid Society of Pa. STOUCHBURG, BERKS CO., Pa.

## FOR SALE

## Spanish Merino Rams

The undersigned has for sale thirty American or Spanish Merino Rams got by Irish Superior golden faced Ring Ram. A pure Hammond, clipped last spring without having been sheared during the year, thirty-two pounds (32 lb), four days less than one year's growth, from pure Sweetstake and Goldend ewes. Few Southdowns, one fine Cotswold, also Poland China Pigs. Address, C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

## Breeders' Directory.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shipper of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26 competitors.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

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

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

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

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

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

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

O. BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS FOWLS, Leavenworth, Kansas. Brahmas, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at \$3.00 per setting. A choice lot of Partidge Cochins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

J. K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure bred, General Butler at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

A. J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin, Breeder and Shipper of the celebrated Essex Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs not akin.

C. M. CLARK, Whitewater, Wisconsin, Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep, from Atwood stock. Purchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond.

Z. C. LUSE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Registered Jersey Cattle; also, Light Brahmas, Black and Partridge Cochins and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

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

G. B. BOWTHILL, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 300 Rams for sale this year.

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

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Plans, 1794 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Hampshire's importation in 1820. Also Chester White Hogs, pure minia stock and Lanes Bantams. Both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri.

G. W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Swine, and Dark Brahms Fowls; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$20 per head. Eggs \$3.00 per case, containing three dozen.

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

W. W. BSTALL, LEXINGTON, KY., PROPRIETOR OF

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

## Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses, &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN, Box 1128, Kansas City, Mo.

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

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE CO., KANS. General Assortment of Nursery Stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and other small fruit plants. Address G. F. EPPENLAUB, Box 973, Kansas City,



## The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor &amp; P. O. Editor, Topeka, Kan.

## STATE FAIRS, EXPOSITIONS &amp;c., &amp;c.

American Institute, New York	Sept. 12, 13
American Pomological, Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 12, 13
California, Sacramento	Sept. 17, 18
Georgia, Atlanta	Sept. 17, 18
Illinois, Freeport	Sept. 17, 18
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept. 17, 18
Iowa, Cedar Rapids	Sept. 17, 18
Michigan, Jackson	Sept. 17, 18
Minnesota, Minneapolis	Sept. 17, 18
Nebraska, Lincoln	Sept. 17, 18
New England, Portland, Me.	Sept. 17, 18
New Jersey, Waverly	Sept. 17, 18
New York, Rochester	Sept. 17, 18
Oregon, Salem	Sept. 17, 18
St. Louis Association, St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 17, 18
Texas, Austin	Sept. 17, 18
Wisconsin, Janesville	Sept. 17, 18
Industrial Exposition, Kansas City, Mo.	Sept. 17, 18
District Fair, Fremont, Neb.	Oct. 3, 4

## DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS IN KANSAS.

Allen Co. Agr'l and Mec'l Ass'n	Humboldt, Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5
Anderson Co. Agr'l Society	Garnett, Oct. 3, 4, 5
Barton Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Great Bend, Sept. 25, 26, 27
Brown Co. A. H. and M. A. Ass'n	Spring River, Sept. 25, 26, 27
Clay Co. Agr'l Society	Clay Center, Sept. 25, 26, 27
Crawford Co. Agr'l Society	Clay Center, Sept. 25, 26, 27
Dickinson Co. Agr'l Society	Abilene, Oct. 10, 11, 12
Doniphan Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Troy, Sept. 25, 26, 27
Kaw Valley Fair Ass'n	Lawrence, Sept. 25, 26, 27
Ellsworth Co. Agr'l Society	Ellsworth, Sept. 21, 22
Franklin Co. Agr'l Society	Ellsworth, Sept. 21, 22
Harvey Co. Agr'l Society	Newton, Oct. 3, 4, 5
Jackson Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Holton, Sept. 12, 13, 14
Jefferson Co. Agr'l and Mec'l Ass'n	Oakdale, Sept. 25, 26, 27
Jewell Co. Agr'l and Mec'l Ass'n	Jewell Center, Oct. 3, 4, 5
Johnson Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Olathe, Oct. 3, 4, 5
Labette Co. Agr'l Society	Owango, Sept. 27, 28, 29
Lincoln Co. Agr'l Society	Lincoln Center, Oct. 18, 19, 20
Linn Co. Agr'l Ass'n	La Crosse, Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
Lincoln Co. Agr'l and Mec'l Ass'n	Mound City, Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5
Lyons Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Emporia, Sept. 4, 5, 6
Marion Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Peabody, Oct. 11, 12, 13
McPherson Co. Agr'l and Mec'l Ass'n	McPherson, Oct. 11, 12, 13
Miami Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Paola, last week of Sept.
Mitchell Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Cawker City, Sept. 26 to 28
N. W. Kan. Dist. Fair Ass'n	Beloit, Oct. 10, 11, 12
N. W. Kan. Dist. Fair Ass'n	Beloit, Oct. 10, 11, 12
Morris Co. Agr'l Society	Chanute, Sept. 5, 6, 7
For Hort' and Ladies' Fancy Work	Burlingame, Sept. 29, 30, 31
June 6 & 7	Minneapolis, Sept. 26, 27, 28
Ottawa Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Minneapolis, Sept. 26, 27, 28
District Fair	Kiowa, Sept. 26, 27, 28
Reno Co. Agr'l Society	Hutchinson, Sept. 26, 27, 28
Republic Co. Agr'l Society	Scandia, Sept. 26, 27, 28
Riley Co. Agr'l Society	Marhattan, Sept. 25, 26, 27
Oakdale Fair Ass'n	Salina, Sept. 26, 27, 28
Sedgewick Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Wichita, Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5
Shawnee Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Topeka, Sept. 12, 13, 14
Smith Co. Agr'l Ass'n	Smith Center, Oct. 18, 19, 20
Seventh Judicial District Fair	Chanute, Sept. 5 to 8
Washington Co. Agr'l Society	Alma, Sept. 18 & 19
Wilson Co. Agr'l Society	Frederia, Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12
Woodson Co. Agr'l Society	Woodson Center, Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12
Neosho Valley District Fair	Neosho, Sept. 24 to 28
Neosho Falls, Sept. 24 to 28	

Case	Oct. 3-5
Clay	Oct. 5-6
Fillmore	Oct. 5-6
Franklin	Oct. 5-6
Hamilton	Oct. 5-6
Jefferson	Oct. 5-6
Lancaster	Oct. 5-6
Merrick	Oct. 5-6
Nemaha	Oct. 5-6
Otoe	Oct. 5-6
Pawnee	Oct. 5-6
Platte	Oct. 5-6
Saline	Oct. 5-6
Seward	Oct. 5-6
Webster	Oct. 5-6

## GIFT ENTERPRISE SCHEMES TO PROCURE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PAPERS

One of the favorite methods of securing subscriptions to papers, the past few years, has been the gift enterprise scheme. When the idea of giving a highly-colored, cheap chromo, for every subscription first originated, it was very successful, and large lists were rapidly secured. Even yet, the same old song about giving a \$5 picture with a \$2 paper is to be heard, but it is so completely worn out and used up that it fails to win. These chromos are offered publishers every year by the manufacturers at from 10 to 20 cents each, for pictures varying in size from 12x18 to 24x36 inches.

Publishers still find the cheap lottery scheme or gift distribution plan a paying one. By advertising they secure pigs, pups, pianos, organs, cook stoves, sewing machines, and all kinds of cheap plated goods and jewelry which is offered by them at large prices in a gift distribution, and thousands of people subscribe for a paper they don't want, simply in the hope of drawing something. Every phase of this gambling lottery, gift distribution plan has been used, and the astonishing point is, that it succeeds. That papers having as fair a merchantable value as any article used by a family, should have to resort to all the tricks of a lottery to fool people into subscribing has been to us a very dense mystery. How would it sound as a matter of business for a farmer to offer a chromo with every \$3 worth of potatoes or corn or wheat, or offer the community a chance in a lottery if they would buy his produce and stock? The fact is, this whole gift business to secure subscriptions to a paper is a cheap fraud and a silly humbug. Papers ought to be made and sold like any legitimate, honestly manufactured goods. If the price is high enough to warrant offering with it pictures or jack-knives, then reduce it to the lowest cash price for which it can be sold—this is common sense and it is also good business.

One word as to the course of the FARMER. We have never in the past offered a gift scheme or lottery to secure one subscription, nor shall we do so in the future. The legitimate work of editing and publishing is a large field, and we believe the common-sense of the people will sustain us in the position of placing the FARMER before them for the lowest sum in cash for which it can be made, permitting our readers to use their own judgment as to the purchase of pictures, pocket-knives and musical instruments.

## MAKING ROADS.

Now is the time to repair the roads for the winter. Earlier in the season, was it not for the rush of work in harvesting, threshing and reseeded, might properly be suggested as giving more time for newly-made roads to become settled and worn solid before the winter rains; but the first part of October usually presents good, seasonable weather for repairing the old tracks, making new ones, building culverts, etc. Good roads may be made by keeping in view two essential points. Drainage, and keeping the centre of the road the highest. In a prairie country there is no excuse for not having, during the entire year, roads in the best of repair; the labor and cost is so slight compared with the making and keeping up the highways in uneven and timbered land. A little attention to the low places, an outlet furnished for the water of the slopes, a culvert for the drainage of some flat place where the teams flounder and stall during the wet weather, a bridge here and there over the deeper gullies, that may be made by any road over-seer's force will save the horse-flesh as well as much valuable time and enable a farmer to take a full load to market.

## THE STRAY LAW.

The FARMER for more than ten years has been the official medium by statute law for publishing the strays of the state. Thousands of dollars' worth of stock is lost to the citizens of the state, that could be returned to the rightful owners if the present stray law was carried out in letter and spirit. Losses continue for the following reasons:

First: Stock in many cases are allowed to run with herds weeks, months and even years, not from any intentional dishonesty of the owner of the herd, but because it is a trouble to hunt up the law and do the necessary work to legally post them.

Second: Because of careless descriptions of animals posted, failure to give the right age, peculiar markings or brands exact color or other distinguishing features, owners cannot recognize their stock. This is done sometimes with intent to mislead the owner. If strays coming upon the premises of farmers or found with their herds were posted at once, carefully described, as they always ought to be, there would be a saving to the owners of stock of thousands of dollars. We were informed recently that there were large numbers of cattle and horses to be found in almost every county running at large unclaimed. Every farmer who has suffered the loss of valuable animals at once realizes and probably for the first time, the importance of posting promptly and accurately all stray animals coming upon their farms. A synopsis of the law is here given for the benefit of those not familiar with the requirements of the law:

## 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 first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No person, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file a statement, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive or cause it to be driven away, that he has advertised it, and he will give a full description of the same, and its value, and 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, certify a 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 Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking up, 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 the stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

entertainments will be given, the proceeds of which after paying expenses will be devoted to this very laudable cause. The price of admission to the lecture by Mr. Colfax is 50 cts.

The attention of sleepmen is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Scott and Skene who are selling, at reasonable rates, their sheep-scab and vermin destroyer.

Cone's History of Shawnee County.—Mr. W. W. Cone of Topeka, Kansas, has issued his history of Shawnee County upon which he has been very industriously at work the past three months. It contains an account of the first settlement by white men in each township, date of their arrival, and section upon which they first settled. It gives the names and a detailed account of those hardy pioneers who settled in what is now Shawnee county, in 1840, and of the large emigration of white men who settled here in 1847 and '48.

It is sold for 25 cents, and may be had by addressing Mr. Cone. The printing is from the press of the KANSAS FARMER, and is a fine specimen of pamphlet work.

Marble Works.—The firm of J. W. Stout & Co., of Topeka, have for many years been engaged in the manufacture of monumental and cemetery work. Possessing thorough, practical knowledge of the business, backed by integrity and fair dealing, the firm have built up a large trade extending beyond the limits of this locality. Their prices are reasonable, and parties who may order work of them can be assured that they will be honorably dealt with.

The Fairs of 1877, throughout the entire country are much more successful than those of 1876. The good crops and the condition of business, especially farming, which is slowly improving, are causes which have made the Fairs of this year more successful in every respect than those of the past four or five years.

## UPPER SOLOMON VALLEY DISTRICT FAIR.

As requested, I give you a short description of the second annual Fair of the Upper Solomon Valley District Fair Association, held at Kirwin, Phillips Co., Kas., Sept. 19, 20 and 21.

The show of stock was good; the best show of cattle was Durham; the best show of sheep, Merino and Cotswold; the best show of hogs, Berkshire and Poland-Chinas. The exhibition of grain and vegetables was good.

Best winter wheat, Early May, weigh 60 pounds per bushel, yield per acre, 20 bushels; exhibited by I. J. Northrup, Kirwin, Phillips Co., Kansas. Dairy products were good; G. W. Weeks, Phillips Co. Kansas, exhibited the best butter and cheese; it was the finest I have seen made in Kansas.

The Fair in every respect was a success, and much better than any heretofore held. The only suggestion I have to make toward making District and County Fairs more successful, is to offer inducements to the farmers to show their stock and produce, and to do so must be done by offering good, liberal premiums for the different kinds of stock and produce, and by so doing I think will enlist the interest of the farmers.

## THE SUCCESS ON CAVANAUGH'S HERD OF HEREFORD CATTLE.

Our present Secretary of State, Hon. Thos. H. Cavanaugh is turning his attention to the breeding of Hereford cattle. His present very fine herd carried away the class premiums at the Kansas City Fair and was equally successful at the late Nebraska State Fair, where his herd received much attention. The State Board of Agriculture of that state presented Mr. Cavanaugh the following very complimentary resolutions:

STATE FAIR GROUND, Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 28, '77.

WHEREAS, The exhibition by the Hon. Thos. H. Cavanaugh of Salina, Kansas, at this the Eleventh Annual Nebraska State Fair, of his fine herd of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, has formed a most interesting feature in the general display of fine stock, and has contributed largely to the pleasure and satisfaction of the people; therefore,

Resolved, by the Board of managers that Thomas H. Cavanaugh is entitled to the thanks of the Board, and the same are hereby tendered him for his exhibition at our State Fair of his beautiful herd of Hereford cattle.

Resolved, That the breeding of these cattle is faultless, and as a herd they are the most excellent in the West, and the first premium awarded to it by the committee, and also to the Imported Bull Royal Briton, meets with our unqualified approval.

Resolved, That the importation into the West of Hereford cattle marks an important era in breeding—is another step forward in the great work of progress—and those who are engaged in an enterprise which secures to our farmers the means of improving their stock through Hereford crosses, should be encouraged.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be spread upon the record and a certified copy furnished the Hon. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, by the Secretary.

DANIEL H. WHEELER, State Board of Agriculture.

## THE SPEED RING AT THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

The following condensed account of the winning horses in the trotting, pacing and running races gives all the points of interest. The table is taken from the excellent reports of the Kansas City Times:

## TROTTING.

Monday—J. B. Arnold's Don won the 2:45 purse. P. Smith's Nella taking the first heat in '31, '32 and '33. Ed. Corriggan's Dictator won the 2:24 purse in three straight heats; time, 2:26, 2:26 and 2:26. Dictator took first money.

\$250; G. W. Voorhis' Monarch Rule second, \$100, and W. H. Delancy's Captain Jack third, \$50.

Wednesday—R. T. Kneeba's Dakota Maid won the 2:35 purse in three straight heats; time, '32, '31 and '30. Dakota Maid took first money, \$250; J. B. Cornell's Lady Vesta second, \$100; Ed. Corriggan's Ned S. and D. B. Canady's Alfred dividing third, \$50. Goldsmith Maid trotted in '33, '18 and '20 for \$2,000.

Thursday—Ed. Corriggan's Dictator won the free for all, M. Higbee's Little Fred winning first heat in '27, second heat dead between Dictator and Little Fred in '26, Dictator winning the other three in '26, '26 and '29. Dictator took first money, \$600; Little Fred second, \$250; G. W. Voorhis' Cosette third, \$150. A. Grimes' Horace Goldstun won the green horse purse in '31 and '30, taking first money, \$150; J. C. Carr's Kentucky Girl second, \$75, and J. M. Lane's Pat third, \$35.

Friday—J. B. Arnold's Don won the three minute race in '30, '33 and '36, taking first money, \$250, Dunington, Dunbar & Co.'s Rescue taking second, \$100, and J. Adam's Repeater third, \$50.

Saturday—F. Wineman's Lady Logan won the 2:29 purse, Dakota Maid winning second heat in 30; first heat dead between M. S. Maloney's Little Sam and Dakota Maid in '29, and the other three heats won by Lady Logan in '30, '32 and '33, she taking first money, \$250, Dakota Maid second, \$100, and Little Sam third, \$50. Goldsmith Maid trotted in '21 and '20.

In the 7 races 43 horses started; 7 heats were trotted better than '27, 2 better than '30, 11 better than '34, and but 5 above '35, only 2 of these above '40. Ed. Corriggan, of Kansas City, heads the list of winners with \$675; S. B. Arnold, of Macomb, Ill., next, with \$500; B. T. Kneeba, Sioux City, \$300; G. W. Voorhis, Detroit, Mich., \$250; P. Wineman, Quincy, Ill., \$250; and the others from \$200 down.

## PACING.

Friday—John Parson's Sleepy George won the purse, James F. Gonella's Bay Sallie taking the first heat in '24, and the 4th in '23; Black Owens and Goodbar's Rowdy Boy taking the 2d in '24, and Sleepy George the 3d in '25, 5th and 6th in '23, winning first money, \$100; Bay Sallie 2d, \$75, and Rowdy Boy 3d, \$25.

## RUNNING.

Monday—A. Updegraff's John Baker won the mile dash in 1:45, taking first money, \$75; Elmore & Stokes' Trump second, \$25. G. B. Morris' Longview won the dash of five furlongs for two year olds in 1:07, taking first money, \$250; W. Mulkey's Kate Kriss second, \$50, and D. W. Mosby's Jesse D. third, \$25.

Tuesday—Mayberry & Morris' Louise Craig won the half-mile heat in '51, '51 and '50, taking all three monies—\$25 for first mile, \$50 second mile, and \$100 third mile, or \$175 in all. Wm. Mulkey's Chiquita won the post stake dash of a mile and a half in 2:43, taking first money, \$325; G. N. Peabody's Big Fellow second, \$50, and R. J. Rowett's Harry Edwards third, \$25.

Wednesday—Stokes & Elmore's Little Sis won the three-year-old stake, mile dash, and repeat, in 1:48 and 1:46, taking first money, \$250; Wm. Mulkey's Luciter 2d, \$100, and E. W. Price's Bill Bass 3d, \$25.

Thursday—John Terry's Big Fellow won the handicap for all ages, dash of one and a half miles, in 2:40, taking 1st money, \$180. A. Updegraff's John Baker 2d, \$90, and A. H. Thompson's Tampico 3d, \$30. Red Bird won the half-mile dash in 51, taking 1st money, \$75, Casino 2d, \$25.

Friday—John Terry's Big Fellow won novelty dash of two and a half miles, the first mile being dead between Wm. Mulkey's Chiquita and A. W. Thompson's Odd Fellow, in 1:57, Big Fellow winning second mile in 3:47 and the dash in 4:13, taking the \$150 for the second mile and \$250 for the race, or \$400 in all, the \$100 for the first being divided between Chiquita and Odd Fellow. Updegraff's John Baker won the mile dash in 1:45, taking first money \$150; Stokes & Elmore's Trump second, \$50.

Saturday—Powers & Jones' Rose McClerland won the 2-year-old stake, mile dash, in 1:50, taking first money, \$125; G. B. Morris' Longview, second, \$75. Stokes & Elmore's Trump took the first money of the mile and repeat consolation purse, \$150, on a canter around the track, Harry Edwards going lame after running first heat, in 1:50.

In all, fifty-six horses started during the week. John Terry, Abingdon, Ill., led the winners with \$580 Wm. Mulkey, of Kansas City, next with \$525. Stokes & Elmore, Louisville, Ky., \$450, etc., etc.

## WELL AUGERS AT KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION, 1877.

There were two entries in this class, by the two principal well auger manufacturers in the country. Brockett's Patent Well Auger and the Tiffin. The medal offered by the Association for the best well auger, was contested for sharply by each party. The committee were thorough mechanics and practical men, and the machines were thoroughly tested and the blue ribbon, first premium, a bronze medal awarded to C. A. Brockett's Patent Well Auger, as the most easily operated and rapid boring auger exhibited. We refer our readers to their advertisement in another column.

## LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

EDITOR FARMER: At some future time I will endeavor to comply with your request to give the readers of the FARMER my views as to the most desirable sections of California for eastern settlers. All however, who desire special information, I would advise to address W. H. Martin, 236 Montgomery St. San Francisco, who is general agent of the California Immigrant Union, an association supported by general contribution from those who have an interest in the future of the Golden State. This association has aided in subdividing several large ranches into ten or twenty acre tracts, which experience has shown, is sufficient territory for a successful farm in that country. I notice they are now at work on the celebrated old Cucamonga Rancho, situated midway between Pomona and Colton, in San Bernardino Co. This rancho has long been celebrated as producing the best wine on the Pacific coast, is also the centre of the orange, lemon and fig belt.

H. H. ALLEN.

## THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

This popular monthly is steadily winning its way to a general circulation in all the Western States. It is not filled with trashy blood-and-thunder stories, nor is it, on the other hand, prosy, dull and heavy. It is made to be entertaining and instructive, bright with fun and frolic, such as healthy, hearty boys and girls must have. We receive hundreds of appreciative letters, and not unfrequently the older ones of the family say something like the following, from Erie, Colorado:

EDITOR AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS:

It is not my children only that are glad to receive the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS. I am much pleased with it myself. It is very valuable in our family and just the thing that we wanted. I consider it very profitable for my children to read. It furnishes them good entertainment and knowledge at home. It is good mental nourishment for all the children who read. I wish you success.

Truly, etc.,

R. RICHARDS.

## Crops, Markets &amp; Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

A. C. Fisher, sec. 17, 24, 19, came here last winter. He harvested 75 acres of grain. His wheat (spring) yielded 20 bushels per acre.

J. H. Walker, sec. 14, 24, 19, has splendid corn. We just saw two bushels raised by him, weighing respectively 9½ and 6½. His sorghum crop is magnificent.

It is said that the Irish potatoes won't grow here, but Mr. Schmidt living in town, is now digging potatoes as large and fine as the average raised in the east.

F. H. Foster, sec. 12, 24, 21, came here last February. He commenced work on wild prairie, and now has 60 acres in cultivation. His small grains yielded splendidly. He showed us samples of wheat, corn, oats, barley, millet, red clover and timothy; also the following fruits all raised since February: Richmond, Kent and Morillo cherries Wilson and Houghton gooseberries, red, white and Dutch currants, 5 varieties of raspberries, and 2 varieties of blackberries. He also has 5000 growing trees.

J. E. Crane, sec. 8, 25, 19, got 98 bushels of wheat on two acres, and the balance of his 75 acres yielded heavily.

A. Hepler, sec. 14, 25, 20, raised 29 bushels per acre of as fine wheat as ever grew.

Mr. Hetzel, sec. 6, 24, 18, has the finest crop of millet ever grown west of the Mississippi.

Geo. Rowell, sec. 10, 25, 50, from 200 acres raised 600 bushels of wheat.—Edwards Co. Leader.

## Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 2, 1877.  
WHEAT—Lower, No. 2, \$1.10 spot; No. 3, \$1.03 1/2 spot; No. 4, \$1.00 spot; No. 5, \$1.00 spot; No. 6, \$1.00 spot; No. 7, \$1.00 spot; No. 8, \$1.00 spot; No. 9, \$1.00 spot; No. 10, \$1.00 spot; No. 11, \$1.00 spot; No. 12, \$1.00 spot; No. 13, \$1.00 spot; No. 14, \$1.00 spot; No. 15, \$1.00 spot; No. 16, \$1.00 spot; No. 17, \$1.00 spot; No. 18, \$1.00 spot; No. 19, \$1.00 spot; No. 20, \$1.00 spot; No. 21, \$1.00 spot; No. 22, \$1.00 spot; No. 23, \$1.00 spot; No. 24, \$1.00 spot; No. 25, \$1.00 spot; No. 26, \$1.00 spot; No. 27, \$1.00 spot; No. 28, \$1.00 spot; No. 29, \$1.00 spot; No. 30, \$1.00 spot; No. 31, \$1.00 spot; No. 32, \$1.00 spot; No. 33, \$1.00 spot; No. 34, \$1.00 spot; No. 35, \$1.00 spot; No. 36, \$1.00 spot; No. 37, \$1.00 spot; No. 38, \$1.00 spot; No. 39, \$1.00 spot; No. 40, \$1.00 spot; No. 41, \$1.00 spot; No. 42, \$1.00 spot; No. 43, \$1.00 spot; No. 44, \$1.00 spot; No. 45, \$1.00 spot; No. 46, \$1.00 spot; No. 47, \$1.00 spot; No. 48, \$1.00 spot; No. 49, \$1.00 spot; No. 50, \$1.00 spot; No. 51, \$1.00 spot; No. 52, \$1.00 spot; No. 53, \$1.00 spot; No. 54, \$1.00 spot; No. 55, \$1.00 spot; No. 56, \$1.00 spot; No. 57, \$1.00 spot; No. 58, \$1.00 spot; No. 59, \$1.00 spot; No. 60, \$1.00 spot; No. 61, \$1.00 spot; No. 62, \$1.00 spot; No. 63, \$1.00 spot; No. 64, \$1.00 spot; No. 65, \$1.00 spot; No. 66, \$1.00 spot; No. 67, \$1.00 spot; No. 68, \$1.00 spot; No. 69, \$1.00 spot; No. 70, \$1.00 spot; No. 71, \$1.00 spot; No. 72, \$1.00 spot; No. 73, \$1.00 spot; No. 74, \$1.00 spot; No. 75, \$1.00 spot; No. 76, \$1.00 spot; No. 77, \$1.00 spot; No. 78,







## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## WHAT A WOMAN SAW AT THE KANSAS CITY FAIR.

We felt like Yankee Doodle when we made our advent at the Exposition on "Goldsmith Maid" day: He could not see the town for the houses and we could not see the Fair for the people. Perhaps a few persons may not consider that a good simile, but we think it perfect, for, what would a Fair be without people? However fine the display in the several departments might be if the people did not go to look at it, it would be a failure, but they did go, and it was a success. And since Kansas City has succeeded in inducing people to visit her exhibition she will no doubt, sooner or later, (soon as she is wise), accede to their demands, and not only entertain them, but make them comfortable while they are there. For instance, when visitors from the capital city of Kansas, and fifty miles beyond it, have ridden to the mouth of the Kaw in the forenoon, they do not enjoy standing up in the hot sun the remainder of the day, even to see the best time ever made on a race track; and more over they feel as though they were entitled to a seat and a shelter along with the Missourians and the Wyandotters who got there before them. Are they not right? There were enough people there on the two big days to fill the amphitheatre, if it was extended to the Art Hall, and they should be accommodated just as much as those who go on Tuesday and Friday. Speaking of the Art Hall reminds us of some cheap chrome establishment; the specimens of penmanship and pen-drawing from Prof. Spalding's commercial college, were the handsomest things in it; but we were partially consoled for our disappointment there by the salutary effect the appearance of that Hall had on the Kansas City papers; how skillfully and quickly they learned to say nothing about it.

In the Main Hall were some very pretty specimens of handiwork; noticeable among them were some rustic baskets made of wheat and straw and filled with immortelles and grass, exhibited and for sale by—

The needle work in tidies and embroideries was profuse and elegant, but everything was overshadowed by the magnificent display of the great merchants; and it is really a treat to those of us who see little of the sheen of satin and the frosting of lace, and who seldom recline in luxurious chairs or tread velvet carpets, to see the beautiful exhibits.

But it was hard work for anybody to pretend that they went for anything but to see the wonderful horse that day, even ladies universally "owned up," and said that though they thought it was very wicked sport they did enjoy seeing a fast horse; and so we all looked and admired, and a lady from St. Joseph, Mo. who knows all about horses and is a great admirer of them, was introduced to Mr. Deble, whom she pronounced very much of a gentleman, and had the pleasure of asking him a number of questions concerning his charge. First, she was desirous of knowing what named the Maid, Mr. Deble replied that she was not lame; but his interrogator insisted that she knew a lame horse when she saw one and that his horse was lame in the left hind leg.

"If she traveled around the track in the other direction you would pronounce her lame in the right hind leg, because she shortens her step necessarily on the inside," he answered. And thereby we learned something, which set us to wondering if that mule didn't fail to go around the track because it did not know enough to shorten its inside step; it evidently had not learned that trick and made a bee line from the wire to the entrance gate every time, in spite of the efforts of its driver to bend the race.

Goldsmith Maid has done nearly all her traveling during the twenty years of her life, on the track, and off of it she is like a sailor ashore on his sea legs, she does not know how to walk straight. Notwithstanding her fiery eye, which stands out of her head like a ball, Mr. Deble says she is perfectly gentle except when disturbed at night. He sleeps in her padded car when traveling, and she does not like anyone else except her groom to enter it; if they do she becomes obstreperous immediately and cannot be quieted until all strangers have departed; then as soon as her keeper has retired she lies down and goes to sleep.

The music furnished at the Fair was delightful, and the Emporia Band took the blue ribbon; glory enough for Kansas along with the Wyandotte Co. fruit premium.

From the Fair we went to visit a friend who has a conservatory and hundreds of beautiful plants which she takes care of with her own hands; just now is the season for re-potting and removing from the garden to the hot-house and if we remember rightly she promised to tell the readers of the FARMER something about how to get them in without dropping their leaves, and looking as if they had the ague, for although few of us have conservatories, a great many of us do a little window gardening and the processes of preparation must be similar; some hints from her experience would be a great assistance to beginners. She is literally going through life with her proud nose perpetually buried in a tea rose or a carnation, as if scorning the air common mortals have to breathe, and it would do her good to take a sniff of a prairie flower.

## JONATHAN'S BABY.

BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## CHAPTER III.

Sin will pluck on sin.—Shak.

In the dusk of a winter's evening, when heavy clouds hung low, and damp winds swept over the grimy snow and half frozen mud in the streets of a western city, pedestrians of every class and any hue hurried hither and thither towards some sort of shelter from the unpleasant night.

Prominent among this varied throng, as in every principal thoroughfare from Broadway, New York, to the main street of this ambitious young city at the bend of the Missouri, was the anxious business man, plodding his way homeward, apparently absorbed in contemplating his boots, but really harrowing his brain to discover how he could meet that fifty or five hundred dollar note in bank to-morrow, or, failing to meet it, how he could meet the banker and "stave off" the note for another thirty days.

There was the wise "old settler," who knew exactly which corner was going to be the heart of the city, and who would gladly stop in the midst of a hurricane to expatiate on the advantages of this or that bluff, if he spied a victim in the shape of a "capitalist" who had come out to invest, and capitalists were plenty in those days, anywhere in the sixties after the war closed; but this night was in sixty-six, and a host of them could be seen picking their precarious way up to the Pacific House, looking a little glum, to be sure, for "men of means," for the weather of the last three days had not been of the most exhilarating character; but what did that matter, when their "pile," be it great or small, could secure so much valuable ground. They had heard of this Mecca afar off, and had journeyed thither to make the greatest stake of their lives. When the gurgling waters of the "Big Muddy" first landed them on the yellow banks, and left them face to face with a fifty foot cliff, of course their enthusiasm was flattened a little; and even after they were dragged up half a mile, through a deep and precipitously inclined bed of mortar, shut in on either side by perpendicular clay banks, towering high above the half dozen saloons that burrowed in them, and down whose slimy sides ran rivulets of thick, unclean water, like fitting tears to be shed over those miniature heels, they did not feel particularly sanguine that they gazed upon a future Chicago; but a fortnight's stay among those fearfully and wonderfully made hills and ravines, would have made them turn a somersault over those same banks, rather than miss buying five times as many lots as they could pay for.

First and last, and all through the procession, could be seen the only reliable highway maker in the land, with his pick over his shoulder, his diminutive dinner-pail in his hand, which sets everybody to wondering how so small a vessel can hold food enough for so monstrous an animal; his everlasting, nauseating stub of a pipe in his mouth, his pants in his grimy boots, and his hat, which was never known to be new, and which he uses for a cushion on the muddy bank while he takes his mid-day meal, drawn over his sunburned face; the "larneying, quarreling, frolicking, homely but kind, untutored, despised and persecuted son of the Emerald Isle."

In the doors of the humblest shops, firmly planted on a broad chair and complacently reviewing the events of the day, these hurrying people passed the human brother who finds his fatherland.

"Where'er sounds the German tongue,  
Where'er its hymns to God are sung;  
and while the ambitious crowd rushes from one speculation to another, he waits calmly by the wayside, and carefully gathers in, what they, in their haste, let fall; and once in his safe hands it is handed down to his heirs and assigns forever.

Out of the depths of the darkest holes, establishments that are mysterious under a veil of dust and cobwebs, and wearing an ancient look, if but a week old, peer those uncertain eyes, and protrudes that never to be mistaken nose, ever wedging its way into the farthest corners of the earth, the long-suffering Sellgmanns watching for signs of distress among the mass; ever ready to offer help as the three dingy baubles at their doors announce: Rabbi's Ready Relief, for cash.

Belated washerwomen and maids-of-all-work, helped to swell the motley throng; and loudest of all, rang the voice of the Shawnee brave, as he reeled from some already lighted bar and fell into a rickety vehicle beside his squaw, with a papoose at her breast and a drunken leer in her poetic eye, and with a few muttered oaths in very plain English sank upon the prairie hay in the wagon bed; the fat "old squaw" who had been cheated out of her share of fire-water, and the numerous young braves who filled up the remaining space, and were yet able to sit erect, sent up an unearthly whoop, and gave the jaded ponies a thrash with a "black snake" as the first intimation that they were desired to start. Civilized omnibus horses that drew the "Washington" and its load of Eldorado seekers, from the steamboat landing, had hard work to wade through those miry streets at a snail's pace, but the Indian ponies, with their drunken freight went off on a canter, splash, ing the mud over their cruel drivers by the handful; but that was immaterial to them, for by the time they reached the outskirts of the city all had subsided into unconsciousness, and the faithful ponies took their own time in hunting their way back to the reservation through the murky night.

But saddest among all, sped a pale, frightened woman, clad in tawdry gowaws, and shivering in that ill wind; glancing swiftly at each one she met, and yet fearful to raise her eyes lest she should see the one from whom she fled; scared from her haunts by an unexpected face, homeless, friendless, seeking a refuge like some hunted animal; alas! who does not know her place?

In the measure of mankind it is the depth of degradation; when her sister estimates, it is lower still.

She had passed the few central blocks of the city, and was just turning a bleak corner, where the deep cut of a new street and the gathering gloom would have kindly shut her out; but before her fluttering garments reached the shadow, a hoarse voice sounded close on her track: "Estelle, stop! it is useless to try to evade me any longer."

At this she turned at bay; and there in the storm-swept street, with the cold, and the sorrow, and the horror piercing her very heart, she pleaded desperately that she might be allowed to go, anywhere, away from him; away from every one and every place that ever saw her, to the ends of the earth, out of his sight. Stubbornly and doggedly he refused, and then she said: "You cannot, shall not force me to be your slave any longer, and threatened to call for help if he did not immediately leave her and go his way; but he still stood as a man who knew his power, and quietly said, watching her pained face, which was ghastly in the falling light, as if he would enjoy the anguish he knew he could bring to her: "Estelle, I know where your child is, he is in good hands, but unless you go with me he shall not be there long." The blow he had reserved, wounded as deeply as he counted on, she staggered and would have fallen but the grasp of his hand roused her to struggle from it, and she gasped: "You know, what do you know? how did you learn?"

"How did I learn? why I saw him when I was in the country last summer, before I came west; I met him in a harvest field, taking his dinner with an old man under a tree, they shared their frugal meal with me and I gave them a bird or two from my bag to carry home. I knew the little fellow because he is the image of that handsome rascal who first took you from your home."

The woman stood spellbound, listening to words that tore her heart, but uttering not a sound, and the man went on as though relating the most commonplace occurrence.

"I asked the boy his name while we sat there on the grass, and he pointed to the old man and said: 'His name is Donny, and my name is Donny too.' He did not call the man father, mind you, and the man did not look up. Will you go with me now, Estelle?"

For answer she turned and stood at his side, ready to follow at his command. Baffled, subdued, broken in spirit, crushed utterly, she was led a willing captive into the yawning street, and was lost to sight in the darkness.

More lights broke out here and there along the main street, stragglers who had no better place to go, and many who had homes and waiting wives, dropped one by one into these quagmires, and drank and played, and played and drank, until their manhood and their money were lost together.

In front of the hotel the brass band stood in the mud and serenaded a fledgling Kansas congressman who chanced to be in the city for the night, doubtless looking to an investment of his salary; the boys shouted, the "contrabands" hurraed and the "southern sympathizers" ground their teeth at their insolence; the curs barked, and were kicked, and sneaked off; the northern interloper drew up the resolutions, and in carrying them he carried the town; then and there he grasped the young giant by the bit, and ever since has driven it unrelentingly towards its destiny—the commercial capital of the great West.

The night came on; the great clouds settled lower and darker, the wind hurled snow and aleck wickedly against the closed doors, but the city slept and did not hear it. If one poor woman kept a lonely vigil, pacing a cold and cheerless chamber, longing for the light of day, or for the oblivion of eternal night, nobody knew it, nobody cared.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## RECIPES.

**BOILED PUDDING.**—How long is that poor man to wait for his boiled pudding we wonder? and what kind of an opinion can he have of Kansas cooks if not one of them can tell how to make a boiled pudding? Even Ann Appleseed, who as much as told that she knew how, has not condescended to let the cat out of the bag, nor to tell Magnolia how to put the pudding in. Many of our readers doubtless remember that she reigned over this department when Governor Anthony was the proprietor of the FARMER, and if such a question had been asked then she would have published an original cook book but what it should have been answered; but now it does not seem to make any difference to her how long a man suffers for boiled pudding. She coolly goes on her way and asks us if we are going to tell that Indiana-Kansas woman to steam her pudding. No, we are not! she hasn't got any pudding to steam, and if she had our experience has taught us better than to try to make a man eat steamed pudding when he wants boiled, and especially when his mother boiled hers. But if it is any better steamed we would be glad to know it, and that man's children's children may

get the benefit of it. We did not come from Yankee land either, and always bake our boiled pud ding.

**TOMATO MUSTARD.**—Peel and boil twelve quarts tomatoes a long time; drain off watery part; add three tablespoonful of mustard, two of pepper, three of table salt, two of cinnamon, one of cloves, and vinegar to taste. Jar and keep cool.

**TOMATO SOUP.**—Boil three pounds of beef in one gallon of water two hours, till reduced to two quarts; then stir in one quart canned tomatoes and stew slowly three-quarters of an hour longer. Season to taste, strain and serve. In summer use two quarts fresh tomatoes.

**CIDER CAKE.**—Six cups flour, three of sugar, one of butter, one of sour cider; one teaspoonful soda, four eggs. Beat the eggs, butter and sugar together; stir in the flour and flavor with nutmeg; dissolve the soda in cider, stir in and bake immediately, in quick oven.

**SWEET POTATO PIE.**—One pint sweet potatoes stewed and strained, one pint milk, two-thirds cup sugar, one-half teaspoon ginger, some of cinnamon and nutmeg each, and a little salt and cloves. Two pies.

**OYSTER PIE.**—Stew the oysters in their own liquor and thicken with a small lump of butter pressed in a tablespoonful of flour. Line the sides and bottom of a deep dish with paste. Turn a small teacup bottom upwards in the center of the dish. It will hold the juice and prevent the paste from becoming heavy. Pour in the oysters with the liquor, put on the top crust, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes.



ASK the recovered dyspeptic, Bilious sufferer, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patients how they recovered health cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, etc., etc.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

**PURELY VEGETABLE,** containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us. —ED. TELEGRAPH AND MAIL, Madison Ga.

Manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

**ASTHMA D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.** Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, I experimented by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the Medicine. I fortunately discovered a cure to ASTHMA and CATARRH. Warranted to relieve any case of Asthma instantly, so the patient can lie down to sleep. By mail, \$1.00 per box. Address, D. LANGELL, Office Asthma House, New York, or Apple Creek, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists.

**TREES GOLD.** Catalogue Free. 254 Year 40 Acres 14 Acres, 10 Acres, 5 Acres, 2 Acres, 1 Acre, 1/2 Acre, 1/4 Acre, 1/8 Acre, 1/16 Acre, 1/32 Acre, 1/64 Acre, 1/128 Acre, 1/256 Acre, 1/512 Acre, 1/1024 Acre, 1/2048 Acre, 1/4096 Acre, 1/8192 Acre, 1/16384 Acre, 1/32768 Acre, 1/65536 Acre, 1/131072 Acre, 1/262144 Acre, 1/524288 Acre, 1/1048576 Acre, 1/2097152 Acre, 1/4194304 Acre, 1/8388608 Acre, 1/16777216 Acre, 1/33554432 Acre, 1/67108864 Acre, 1/134217728 Acre, 1/268435456 Acre, 1/536870912 Acre, 1/1073741824 Acre, 1/2147483648 Acre, 1/4294967296 Acre, 1/8589934592 Acre, 1/17179869184 Acre, 1/34359738368 Acre, 1/68719476736 Acre, 1/137438953472 Acre, 1/274877906944 Acre, 1/549755813888 Acre, 1/1099511627776 Acre, 1/2199023255552 Acre, 1/4398046511104 Acre, 1/8796093022208 Acre, 1/17592186044416 Acre, 1/35184372088832 Acre, 1/70368744177664 Acre, 1/140737488355328 Acre, 1/281474976710656 Acre, 1/562949953421312 Acre, 1/1125899906842624 Acre, 1/2251799813685248 Acre, 1/4503599627370496 Acre, 1/9007199254740992 Acre, 1/18014398509481984 Acre, 1/36028797018963968 Acre, 1/72057594037927936 Acre, 1/144115188075855872 Acre, 1/288230376151711744 Acre, 1/576460752303423488 Acre, 1/1152921504606846976 Acre, 1/2305843009213693952 Acre, 1/4611686018427387904 Acre, 1/9223372036854775808 Acre, 1/18446744073709551616 Acre, 1/36893488147419103232 Acre, 1/73786976294838206464 Acre, 1/147573952589676412928 Acre, 1/295147905179352825856 Acre, 1/590295810358705651712 Acre, 1/1180591620717411303424 Acre, 1/2361183241434822606848 Acre, 1/4722366482869645213696 Acre, 1/9444732965739290427392 Acre, 1/18889465931478580854784 Acre, 1/37778931862957161709568 Acre, 1/75557863725914323419136 Acre, 1/151115727451828646838272 Acre, 1/302231454903657293676544 Acre, 1/604462909807314587353088 Acre, 1/1208925819614629174706176 Acre, 1/2417851639229258349412352 Acre, 1/4835703278458516698824704 Acre, 1/9671406556917033397649408 Acre, 1/19342813113834066795298816 Acre, 1/38685626227668133590597632 Acre, 1/77371252455336267181195264 Acre, 1/154742504910672534362390528 Acre, 1/309485009821345068724781056 Acre, 1/618970019642690137449562112 Acre, 1/1237940039285380274899124224 Acre, 1/2475880078570760549798248448 Acre, 1/4951760157141521099596496896 Acre, 1/9903520314283042199192993792 Acre, 1/19807040628566084398385987584 Acre, 1/39614081257132168796771975168 Acre, 1/79228162514264337593543950336 Acre, 1/158456325028528675187087900672 Acre, 1/316912650057057350374175801344 Acre, 1/633825300114114700748351602688 Acre, 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 Acre, 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 Acre, 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 Acre, 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 Acre, 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 Acre, 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 Acre, 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 Acre, 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 Acre, 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 Acre, 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 Acre, 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 Acre, 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 Acre, 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 Acre, 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 Acre, 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 Acre, 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 Acre, 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 Acre, 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 Acre, 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 Acre, 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 Acre, 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 Acre, 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 Acre, 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 Acre, 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 Acre, 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 Acre, 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 Acre, 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 Acre, 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 Acre, 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 Acre, 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 Acre, 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 Acre, 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648 Acre, 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296 Acre, 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592 Acre, 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184 Acre, 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368 Acre, 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736 Acre, 1/174224571863520493293247799005065244265472 Acre, 1/348449143727040986586495598010130488530944 Acre, 1/696898287454081973172991196020260977061888 Acre, 1/1393796574908163946345982392040521954123776 Acre, 1/2787593149816327892691964784081043908247552 Acre, 1/5575186299632655785383929568162087816495104 Acre, 1/11150372599265311570767859136324175632990208 Acre, 1/22300745198530623141535718272648351265980416 Acre, 1/44601490397061246283071436545296702531960832 Acre, 1/89202980794122492566142873090593405063921664 Acre, 1/178405961588244985132285746181186810127843328 Acre, 1/356811923176489970264571492362373620255686656 Acre, 1/713623846352979940529142984724747240511373312 Acre, 1/1427247692705959881058285969449494481022746624 Acre, 1/2854495385411919762116571938898988962045493248 Acre, 1/5708990770823839524233143877797977924090986496 Acre, 1/11417981541647679048466287755595955848181972992 Acre, 1/22835963083295358096932575511191911696363945984 Acre, 1/45671926166590716193865151022383823392727891968 Acre, 1/91343852333181432387730302044767646785455783936 Acre, 1/182687704666362864775460604089535293570911567872 Acre, 1/365375409332725729550921208179070587141823135744 Acre, 1/730750818665451459101842416358141174283646271488 Acre, 1/1461501637330902918203684832716282348567292542976 Acre, 1/2923003274661805836407369665432564697134585085952 Acre, 1/5846006549323611672814739330865129394269170171904 Acre, 1/11692013098647223345629478661730258788538340343808 Acre, 1/23384026197294446691258957323460517577076680687616 Acre, 1/46768052394588893382517914646921035154153361375232 Acre, 1/93536104789177786765035829293842070308306722750464 Acre, 1/187072209578355573530071658587684140616613445500928 Acre, 1/374144419156711147060143317175368281233226891001856 Acre, 1/748288838313422294120286634350736562466453782003712 Acre, 1/1496577676626844588240573268701473124932907564007424 Acre, 1/2993155353253689176481146537402946249865815128014848 Acre, 1/5986310706507378352962293074805892499731630256029696 Acre, 1/1197262141301475670592458614961178499



October 3, 1877.

## THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, which provides that the value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ninety days after receiving a certified description and appraisement to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said animal, 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 fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

For the week ending September 5, 1877.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph M. Eastwood, of Marion Tp., in Bourbon Co., Kansas, one roan mare, 5 years old, last spring, 14 hands high, some harness marks on the shoulders. Valued at \$40.

Coffee County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Christian Gilroy, Pottawatomie Tp., June 25, 1877, one chestnut sorrel filly, 7 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, white strip in forehead, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Reynolds, Ottumwa Tp., April 14, 1877, one stand pony, bay, with white on the forehead, some white on the nose, left hind foot white. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by H. C. Shaw, Pleasant Tp., April 7, 1877, one black and white spotted cow, 3 years old; no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by B. R. Lingo, LeRoy Tp., April 16, 1877, one small gray pony, near 4 years old, branded on the right hind foot. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by John H. Bunker, Key West Tp., July 30, 1877, one mare mule, 7 years old, dark bay, branded on the left shoulder, a few white hairs on the right hip, 14½ hands high, mane and tail shaved. Valued at \$75.

Also, one horse mule 3 years old, brown color, collar marks on the left shoulder, 14½ hands high, mane and tail shaved. Valued at \$75.

Davis County—P. V. Trivelpiece, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Patrick McGinty, in Jackson Tp., one dark brown mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high; small spot in forehead, and a little white on hind fetlock. Valued at \$50.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 31, 1877, by A. Hoeler, of Delaware Tp., one light iron-gray mare, about 4 years old; star in forehead; both hind feet white above the ankles; dark mane and tail; about 14½ hands high; collar and saddle marked; very thin in flesh. Valued at \$25.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

COLTS—Taken up by Peter Gassch, of Center Tp., Marion Co., Kansas, on the 25th day of August, 1877, two mare colts, about 2 years old, and branded with a heart mark on the right shoulder. One an iron gray, the other a dark bay. Each have a small star in forehead. The bay has a snip in the nose. Valued at \$40 each.

Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Whitman, Sugar Creek Tp., July 25, one white spotted horse 9 or 10 years old, about 14½ hands high; red and white spotted; right hind foot swollen; looks as though it might be a mule; no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

FILLY—By Everett McCoy, Osage Tp., July 21, one dark, iron-gray filly, 2 years old, about 14 hands high; no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Strays for the week ending September 25, 1877.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

HOUSE—Taken up by James M. Hazlett, Grasshopper Tp., (Missouri P. O.) August 18th, 1877, one dark horse, 12 years old, branded 15½ hands high, about 12 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

Butler County—Vincent Brown, Clerk.

MARE PONY—Taken up by John J. Smith, of El Dorado Tp., a black mare pony, near 4 years old, branded on right side of neck, supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$30.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Mary Ann Edgeman of Salaman Tp., Aug. 15, 1877, one bay mare 6 yrs old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, 14 hands high. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by L. M. Pickering, Crawford Tp., May 2, 1877, one dark bay pony 4 yrs old, heavy mane and light tail, blind in right eye. Valued at \$10.

Doniphan County—Chas. Rappley, County Clerk.

SO W—Taken up by Samuel Riley, August 25, 1877, one black and white spotted sow about one yr old, marked with a crop of right ear, also three suckling pigs. All valued at \$12.

Nemaha County—W. J. Ingram, Clerk.

HOISE—Taken up by Peter H. Reed, Wetmore Tp., one sorrel horse about 6 or 7 yrs old, about 14 hands high; white strip in face, scar in face, scar on left foreleg and saddle and collar marks.

Pawnee County—T. McCarthy, County Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. T. Brannel, Larned Tp., Sept. 8, 1877, one brown mare 15½ hands high, 12 yrs old, lame in right hind leg. Valued at \$30.

Have You Lost Horses?

The undersigned makes a specialty of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never moved from where found until identified by the owner. Full descriptions sent by mail will be promptly answered. To any charges when the animals are found will be reasonable. Address: Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Refers to S. K. Lincoff &amp; Co., Bankers, Holton, and A. H. Williams, Sheriff Jackson Co., Holton.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the 20th day of July at the Allen Farm, one mile east of Topeka, a three-year-old bay filly, with blaze in the face, and one hind leg white. To any person finding this animal or giving such information as will lead to her recovery, I will pay five dollars.

THOMAS SULLIVAN.

Topeka, Kansas.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order issued out of the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, I will offer for sale the lands belonging to the Estate of James Moore, late of Shawnee County, deceased, described as follows: To-wit: The south half (½) of the S. 1 W. 4 E. Q. 12 of section twelve (12) Tp. (12) Range fifteen (15) containing 80 acres, more or less, situated in Shawnee County, Kansas. Sale will be made on the tenth (10) day of October, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms \$500.00 cash in hand, balance deferred payments not to exceed two years from day of sale. Sale will take place on the above described premises. HARVEY W. CURTIS, administrator of said estate. Attest, G. W. GAREY, Probate Judge, Sept. 4, 1877.

BORERS IN FRUIT TREES.

J. B. Lunbeck's Patent Compound.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Fruit Growers to the importance of his valuable discovery, invented in 1870, completed in 1872, patented August 5th, 1873. It is to be applied around the foot of the trees where the borers work. Forming a complete cement and a sure remedy, as the beetle will not deposit her eggs where the poisonous application is made.

From Maine to Oregon and from Canada to Mexico, all over the broad land, these terrible destroyers of orchards are to be found.

I have been a practical Fruit Grower for a quarter of a century. In 1869 and 1870, in my orchards of 4000 fruit trees, my loss by the borers amounted to about \$1000. This aroused my energies if possible to invent a remedy; at the end of two years my experiments proved a perfect success, as thousands who have tried it will testify. My Compound is composed of seven different ingredients, all healthful and invigorating to fruit trees.

The certainty of success, the cheapness of the Compound, and the very little time required to use it, its virtues for healing the wounds the knife and worms have made, and being a sure preventive against the borers makes it indispensable for every Fruit Grower to obtain a Farm Right at the low price of \$5. I am also selling territory at very low rates. J. B. LUNBECK, Patentee, Leon, Iowa.

Mr. Adam B. of Topeka, Kansas has purchased the right of Shawnee County and parties living in the county can purchase farm rights by calling upon him or addressing him at Topeka.

STALLION SEASON.

Prairie Dell Farm,

Breeds and has for sale the most fashionable trotting stock—Hambletonians and their most successful crosses.

For sale, sons and grandsons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, as finely bred as can be procured anywhere, and of much intrinsic merit.

Apply to R. L. LEE, Agent, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

50 Fine Bristol Cards, 25 styles, with name 10c.

post-paid, F. W. AUSTIN & CO North Haven, Ct.

## JOHN D. KNOX &amp; CO.,

## BANKERS, Cotswold Sheep

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 title 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 &amp; CO.,

Topeka, Kansas.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas.

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. Loans on 11 years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Cash.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land. Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address: JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Atchison Land Co. President, Topeka, Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN &amp; TRUST CO.,

Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated 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, President.

G. F. FARMER, Vice President.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

IN

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's,

KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf

Railroad Company

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

20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT

DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address:

John A. Clark,

LAND COMMISSIONER.

Fort Scott, Kan.

KANSAS FARMS

AND

FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States.

K. W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteaders. For copy of KANSAS PACIFIC HOME-STEAD, address: Land Commissioner, K. P. R., Salina, Kansas.

\$15 SHOT GUN

A double-barrel gun, bar or front-action; looks warranted genuine; with barrel, and a good shooter, for \$15. Can be sent O. D., with privilege to examine before buying bill. Send stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main Street, Cincinnati-O.

SHEEP

Wanted in exchange for 1240 Acres of Land in Missouri. Address: F. R. MILLER, Frankfort, Kansas.

SHEEP LABEL

Centennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Samples wanted. Agents wanted. Address: C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

THE TIFFIN

Well Boring &amp; Rock Drilling

MACHINE!

The most perfect in the world. Bore from 12 to 44 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The auger does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE.

LOOMIS &amp; NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Patrons Commercial Agency of Shawnee County, Kan, in Odd Fellows Hall, Topeka, on Saturday, October 6th, 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All Stockholders are requested to be present and take part in the division of the profits. J. M. HARVEY, Secretary.

\$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES.

Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address: A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

Trees! Trees!

And small fruits of old and new sorts, in immense quantities, of the best quality and lowest living prices at the

Dayton Star Nurseries.

Wholesale Price List now ready.

Hoover &amp; Caines,

DAYTON, OHIO.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

—AND—

OSACE PLANTS

Apple Seedlings, 500,000 first class Osage Plants, 1,000,000 first class Apple Trees, 50,000 extra 1 and 2 years. Apple root grafts put up to order, general assortment of Nursery Stock at retail. Send for whole sale and retail price list to Miami County Nursery, E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Kansas.

\$45 Reward.

Was stolen between the 5th and 15th days of Aug. 1877, a sorrel horse, 4 years old about 15½ hands high with a narrow white streak the whole length of the face. White on both hind legs; on the left leg running 12 inches up from the foot, on the right about 8 inches. \$40 will be paid by the owner of the horse, E. Higgins, for his return to the stable of Dr. Huntton, Topeka. \$25 reward will be paid by Mission Township Protection Association for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

Wm. SIMS, President. J. BUCKMAN, Secretary.

Wanted to Borrow Immediately.

\$1200,

For one year's time at reasonable rates of interest. Security given on 1000 head of sheep their wool and increase. Eleven hundred of which are ewes, all of a high grade of merinos. The sheep are in splendid condition, also \$500 worth of other property. Address, J. M. BRINING, Great Bend, Barton Co., Kan.

66 MIXED CARDS, with name printed on all,

for sale, 15c. Outfit free. CLINTON BAOS, Clintonville, Conn.

## PURE BRED

## BANKERS, Cotswold Sheep

The best specimens at lowest rates. CHARLES F. MILLS, Springfield, Ills.

BURKHARDT &amp; OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BURKHARDT &amp; OSWALD,

Topeka, Kansas.

184 Kansas Avenue, East Side.

BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

C. A. SEXTON.

Kansas at the Centennial

A few fine Stereoscopic Views of the Kansas and Colorado Building, and the splendid exhibits made by these States at the Centennial, will be sent postage paid to any address for 25 cents each.

Address: Bookseller &amp; Stationer, Topeka, Kas.

8-Ton Scales for Sale.

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

Standard Work!

Standard Stock!

Standard Prices!

KANSAS

PUBLISHING HOUSE

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY!

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, and for every possible use, promptly and satisfactorily manufactured.

MACAZINES.

Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books (Books Bound and Re-Bound).

PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS FOR

Felter's Improved School Records!

Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TOWNSHIP BOOKS,

Poor Records, Estray Records, Justice's Records.

Legal Blanks,

Scales, Stamps, &amp;c.

No Huckstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices

GEO. W. MARTIN.

H. T. HEMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

CARMINE WRAPPERS AND LABELS.

Owing to spurious articles palmed upon

the public for the past few years, on the reputation of my preparations, I am forced to make a radical change in my labels and wrappers. The genuine, from my original recipe, is printed in carmine ink, and prepared under my supervision, by the

H. T. HEMBOLD

Manufacturing Company,

NEW YORK.

H. T. HEMBOLD.

\$777

is not easily earned in these times, but can be made in three months by any one of either sex. In any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish, \$60 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 Outfit, free. Address at once, H. HALLITT & CO., Portland, Maine.

FURNITURE

Bartel Brothers,

152 KANSAS AVENUE,

Furniture

Manufacturers and Dealers,

TOPEKA, : : KANSAS.

GRAPE VINES.

Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Wholesale rates very low to Nurserymen. Dealers and large Planters. Send stamp for Descriptive List. Price List FREE.

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

OPIMUM

Cure Guaranteed. Especially those of a syphilitic or scaly character. Don't fail to write, as I positively cure these obstinate cutaneous diseases in a few weeks. Address for these or other cures, Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

SKIN

DISEASE.

## CHAMPION

## HOG RINGER

## Rings and Holder.

## Only Double Ring

## ever invented.

The only ring that will effectively keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose. Rings, 75c. Holders, 50c 100. Holders, 75c. Huskers, 15c.

Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c 100. Holders, 75c. Huskers, 15c.

CHAMBERS, BERING &amp; QUINLAN,

Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ills.

Eagle Bill

CORN HUSKER

Is the Best Husker in the

market. Farmers say it

is the best. Use no other.

CHAMBERS, BERING &amp; QUINLAN,

Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ills.

BROWN'S

HOG AND PIG

Ringer and Rings.

Only Single Ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING &amp; QUINLAN,

Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ills.

WATCH THAT COSTS

FROM

\$150 TO \$200.

It sells and trades readily, for from \$60 to \$100, and if you wish a watch for your own use or to make money on, try this. Owing to our large sales, we are enabled to reduce the price of them to \$12 each with an elegant Chain attached. They are used as Railroad, Farmers, and in Manufactories, and other places where accurate time is required, and gives general satisfaction. We send them by Mail or Express, on receipt of \$12, to any part of the Country, or it will be sent C.O.D. when the customer desires and remits \$10 on account. These elegant CHAINS weigh about Fifty Pennysweights, and the same jewelry is sent by Mail in Registered Packages, post-paid, to any Post Office in the United States.

WE SELL THE WATCH WITHOUT THE CHAIN FOR \$10.

J. BRIDE &amp; CO., Clinton Place &amp; No. 11 Eighth Street, N. Y.

GOOLMAN'S

Improved Standard Scales,

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874.—MANUFACTURED BY

The Goolman Company,

Corner of Walnut and 20th Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED.



