THE KANSAS FARMER

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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THE COURSE OF STUDY AT THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

For the information of many of our readers we herewith present from the *Industrialist* the course of study at present adopted in the agricultural college at Manhattan. We are informed by President Anderson that the school opened with 145 pupils. The Institution is one of great practical usefulness to our State and of the highest promise to the future:

The real value of an education to the student depends upon two things, first, the practical worth of the knowledge taught; and, second, the degree in which he makes it his own. Hence the ability of any Institution to give a practical education depends upon the kind and aim of the knowledge it teaches, and upon the thoroughness of the instruction therein. So that the value of the education which it offers may be fairly judged by the character of the "Course of Instruction" it follows.

The State Agricultural College was directly endowed by Congress, and is sustained by the State, for the distinct purpose of furnishing a practical education, that is, "one fit for use," to the industrial classes of Kansas. As its name indicates, and as the statistics of the industries of the state show, its chief work must be that of giving a useful and usable education to those who will engage in farming; and, therefore, the Farmer's Course must, from the nature of the case, be its main course.

We present herewith the course of study which, after three years' thought and testing, has been adopted by the Regents as our leading one. It is substantially as framed in 1873, the only modifications being those necessitated by the qualifications of students entering, and by the re-organization of the departments of instruction:

FARMER'S COURSE.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
FALL.	FALL.	FALL.
1. Botany and Entomology.	1. Physiology.	1. Drill in English.
2. Inorganic Chemistry.	2. English Structure.	2. Drill in Arithmetic.
3. Rhetoric.	3. Ad'd Arithmetic, Book-Keeping	3. Drawing.
WINTER.	WINTER.	WINTER.
4. Practical Horticulture.	4. Practical Agriculture.	4. Drill in English.
5. Organic Chemistry.	5. Physics.	5. Drill in Arithmetic, Book Keeping
6. Algebra.	6. Drawing.	6. Drawing.
SIXTH YEAR.	**FIFTH YEAR.**	**FOURTH YEAR**
FALL.	FALL.	FALL
1. Moral Philosophy.	1. Practical Agriculture.	1. Agricultural Chemistry.
2. Logic.	2. Mineralogy.	2. Political Economy.
3. French, German, or Drawing.	3. Ancient History.	3. Geometry.
WINTER.	WINTER.	WINTER.
4. Mental Philosophy.	4. Landscape Gardening, Zoology.	4. Advanced Physics.
5. Butler's Analogy.	5. Meteorology, Economic Geology	5. U. S. Con., History, Practical Law.
6. French, German, or Drawing.	6. Modern History	6. Trigonometry and Surveying.

It will be seen that as soon as the pupil acquires working skill in the use of the English language, and of figures and lines as mathematical tools, those sciences which have the most practical value for the farmer are taught as rapidly as their importance and thorough acquisition will permit. Studies numbered (1) in the Fall Term and (4) in the Winter Term, constitute the spine of the course; and as these, and all of the rest, are shaped and taught in this Institution, the curriculum as a unit forms one which we are ready to stand by, first as possessing the greatest value for the student, and, second, as ensuring the success of any agricultural college executing it. Had we space to state in detail what is here meant by Physiology, Practical Agriculture, Botany, Practical Horticulture, Chemistry, etc., the reader would more fully see the grounds upon which the above assertion rests.

In actual fact, the number of students received during our day who really purposed to become mechanics, and, therefore, who were justly entitled to a special course preparatory thereto, has been relatively very small. In view of this fact, and of the present resources of the Institution, together with the adaptedness of the leading course to the wants of the intelligent mechanic, it has been found practically unnecessary to diverge from the main course in the earlier years. The distinctively mechanical studies have been, and can at any time be, substituted for some in the fifth and sixth years in such cases, just as are the distinctive branches of Chemistry. But the course as it stands, and in the order of its standing, will be followed by all male students, except in very exceptional instances.

WOMAN'S COURSE.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
FALL.	FALL.	FALL.
1. Botany and Entomology.	1. Physiology.	1. Drill in English.
2. Inorganic Chemistry.	2. English Structure.	2. Drill in Arithmetic.
3. Farm Economy and Drawing.	3. Book-Keeping.	3. Drawing.
WINTER.	WINTER.	WINTER.
4. Practical Horticulture.	4. U. S. History.	4. Drill in English.
5. Organic Chemistry.	5. Physics.	5. Drill in Arithmetic.
6. Household Economy and Drawing	6. Drawing.	6. Drawing.
SIXTH YEAR.	**FIFTH YEAR.**	**FOURTH YEAR.**
FALL.	FALL.	FALL.
1. Moral Philosophy.	1. Special Hygiene.	1. Household Chemistry, Drawing.
2. Logic.	2. Ancient History.	2. Political Economy.
3. French, German, or Drawing.	3. Mineralogy.	3. Rhetoric.
WINTER.	WINTER.	WINTER.
4. Mental Philosophy.	4. Landscape Gardening.	4. Advanced Physics.
5. Butler's Analogy.	5. Meteorology and Geology.	5. U. S. Constitution and History.
6. French, German, or Drawing.	6. Modern History.	6. Physical Geography.

Nearly one-half of our students are females, and the Woman's Course is prepared expressly for their liberal and practical education. We have no doubt whatever that practical men and women, who understand what it means and what it seeks to do, will fully endorse it. In one or two points it is not yet finally developed, but will be as rapidly as our facilities enable. It, also, will be followed as presented.

The course supplemented by the various industrial departments, qualify the Agricultural College for imparting an education "fit for actual use" that cannot be elsewhere obtained by the industrial student.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENT'S SADDLE-BAGS.

No. XIII.

Winfield, Cowley county, is very pleasantly situated on the Walnut River 15 miles above its junction with the Arkansas. It is a clean, neat and pretty village. Nearly all of the dwelling houses are painted white; quite a number of houses are in progress of erection, among them I noticed a fine, large brick building, being built by the Hon. E. C. Manning, and designed for a store. The country on the east of town is hilly and in some places quite stony, but in all other directions, it is either level or gently rolling. Across the Walnut to the westward is a strip of level land that extends to the Arkansas River, a distance of 8 miles, known here as "second bottom" or "table land." This land is very rich, easily cultivated and produces better crops of all kinds than the bottoms along the Arkansas River.

There is some good land along the Arkansas, but the most of it is either too low or too sandy for good crops every year. There is considerable sickness among the farmers along this river the present season.

One mile east of Winfield is a flock of 400 sheep under the management of Mr. E. B. Strickland. About a mile from town on the west, I noticed another flock of about 500, belonging to Messrs. Reed & Robinson. These two flocks were brought from Missouri last fall, and are a mixed lot. They will require considerable grading, close selection, and careful attention to bring them up to the proper standard for an even, uniform grade of wool.

I visited a flock of 600 sheep 5 miles southwest of Arkansas City, owned by W. B. Turner. They are a grade of Cotswold and merinos. Owing to poor care during the past winter, the sheep only sheared 4 pounds of wool to the fleece. Mr. Turner sold his wool last week for 19 cents per pound. As his farm joins the Indian Territory his sheep have a find range.

Twelve miles south of Winfield, near the mouth of Walnut River is Arkansas City. It is built on a hill of sand, pure undefiled *sand*, the sight of which would make a Jerseyman howl with delight. The *ton ton* here, are very particular as to the pronunciation of the name of their city. They always say, "Arkan*saw* City," and any traveller passing through this town, should take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly. We were here very hospitably entertained by Dr. M. R. Leonard, although the Dr. has a large farm to manage, yet he makes the raising of small fruit a specialty, having a vineyard of grape vines, containing 4 acres, and over two acres of Blackberry and Raspberry plants of the most improved kinds. All kinds of small fruits produce wonderfully well on this sand, and, as soon as the railroad is opened to this place, large fortunes will be made in growing fruit for the northern market.

Eighteen miles above here, on the Arkansas River, is the village of Oxford, Sumner county. There is a very fine toll bridge over the river at this place. The population of this town is about 250. A large amount of machinery, agricultural implements, etc., are sold here; one firm alone, selling since the 1st of March, 22 drills, 11 sulky plows, 60 breaking plows, 120 stirring plows, 9 gang plows, 25 harrows, 16 harvesters, 3 threshers and 4 headers. Another firm had sold in the same time, 37 harvesters, 20 drills and 90 plows, aggregating in amount $25,495.00.

Four miles west of this town, I saw 120 Berkshire hogs owned by Thos. E. Reed, Esq. They were a fine lot of hogs and are a credit to Sumner county, or any county. Were it not for the fact that the market for this part of Sumner county is 40 miles away, and that springs and running streams are very scarce, and that many farmers here draw their fuel from the Indian Territory, 25 miles distant I should be tempted to call this the best part of Kansas.

W. W. C.

Oxford, Sumner Co., Kan., Sept. 4. 1876.

SHANBANEE.

NUMBER II.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—This name has had a variety of spelling, as: Shabnee, Shabe-nee, Shabbona, etc. The caption adopted in Ford's History of Illinois seems to be the most proper.

According to Shanbanee's account of the death of Tecumseh, it leaves no doubt that the lion-hearted Shawnee was killed by Col. Richard M. Johnson. He said Tecumseh was wounded several times in the battles; once Tecumseh sprang toward an officer and raised his tomahawk to kill him, when the officer turned and shot him with a pistol. Shanbanee said the officer rode a gray horse, which agreed with the Col's horse, and also the story is in accordance with that told by Col. Johnson. After the fall of the chief, as Shanbanee related; "Indians and Red Costs all run, Shanbanee puck-a-shee" (run too). "He never more fight Mericans! Ugh, never, never!"

Shanbanee often alluded in tears his son Smoke's death. He said, "white man much good to Smoke, take care him sick, and when dead put him in a box, then one white man say, O God! O God!" "Uug, white man much good, much good!" One of his sons was killed in a difficulty with his hostile neighbors, near Topeka; this caused him to return to the grove in Illinois. His first wife was buried in Squaw Grove, Dekalb county, near his grove. Here his family and connections, about thirty persons, all make their home.

Sometimes the old chief attended meetings with his family; he was always careful that the young should behave properly. When the settlers came to the prairies of Illinois, they used to see old Shanbanee with his big family going over the prairies in a lumber wagon. Once there was an eclipse of the sun; at the same time Tecumseh's tribes were disobedient; Tecumseh told them that the Great Chief bid his face in wrath, because of their actions, and ever after, Tecumseh maintained full control of the tribes, from Canada to the Gulf. Black Hawk met the Pottawatomies in a grand council at Big Grove on the Fox River, now in Kendall county, and by the invitation of the chiefs, Capt. Geo. E. Walker, of Ottawa, was present. Black Hawk said in his speech: "If Shanbanee will suffer his braves to join mine, we will have an army like the trees of the forest." "Aye," said Shanbanee, "but the pale-faces will have an army like the leaves upon the trees, which was sound sense. From thence Shanbanee and his tribes, under Capt. Walker went to Dixon and rendered valuable services during the war.

The families of Messrs. Hall, Davis and Pettigrew, on Indian Creek, 15 miles from Ottawa, before warned by Shanbanee, were all massacreed but a little son of Mr. Hall's who made his escape to Ottawa.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln acted at Captain in the army; Jefferson Davis and Robert Anderson, hero of Ft. Sumpter, as Generals is worthy of note. Uncle Amasa Owen, of Brown county, who fought with the Jayhawkers in Border Ruffian days said he used to live near the Pottawatomies in Illinois, and traded with, and learned to speak their language readily.

C. S. JOHNSON.

Yorkville, Kendall Co., Ill.

WOOL ON LIVE SHEEP.

The finest and softest wool is always found on the shoulders of a sheep. But not one person in ten-thousand is aware of this fact. Let us watch an expert when he is about to pass judgment on a sheep concerning the value of the animal for producing wool, and it will always be seen that he always looks at the shoulders first. A writer of extended experience in rearing fine-wooled sheep and in handling wool communicates the following:

"Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is really a fine wool, we first examine the shoulders at the part where the finest and best wool is usually found. This we take as standard, and compare it with the wool taken from the ribs, the thigh, the rump, and the shoulder parts, and the nearer the wool from the various portions of the animal approaches the standard the better. First, we scrutinize the fineness, and if the result is satisfactory, we pronounce the fleece in respect of fineness 'even.' Next we inquire into the length of the staple, and if we find that the wool on the ribs, thigh, and back approximates reasonably in length to our standard, we again declare the sheep as regards length of staple, true and even. We next desire to satisfy ourselves of the density of the fleece, and if we do this by closing the hand on a portion of the rump, and of the loin wool, the fleece at these points being usually thinnest, and most faulty, and if this again gives satisfaction, we again signify the fact designating the 'even, as respect density. Now to summerize these examinations. If you find the fleece of nearly equal fineness from the shoulder, rib, thigh and back, and density on shoulder and across the loins, you conclude that it is a perfect sheep for producing wool." Selecting sheep for valuable feeders is quite another thing.—*Oregon Commercial Reporter.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY ITEMS.

Farmers are busy cutting up their corn. The weather for the last few weeks has been unfavorable for making prairie hay, in consequence of frequent showers, no little amount has been injured or lost on this account; this will induce those having stock, to cut more corn for feeding purposes.

There is manifestly a visable improvement among most farmers in providing a better supply of provender for stock during the winter. The dreadful slaughter of cattle which we witnessed in the winter of '74, was a severe lesson to those having stock, and a scant supply of food to carry them through, and the lesson taught them has not been forgotten. And I am happy to report also, there are more cattle sheds erected to shelter cattle from the cold blasts of winter, than formally. Not only humanity, but economy demands better protection for our stock during winter.

We have sent specimens of fruit to the Centennial, although the crop of apples and peaches are far below the average, there is some fine fruit in the country.

There will be a larger acreage of wheat sown this fall than in the last few years.

There is quite a difference of opinion concerning the yield of corn this year, compared to the bountiful crop of last year. The fact is the crop is not as uniform, the bottom lands were too wet in early spring, and are very weedy, while the high land could be plowed and tended. Consequently the high lands have much the best crop. My upland is at least fifty per cent. better than it is in the rich bottom lands; in fact I can say that my upland corn is the best I have ever raised since my residence in Kansas, twenty one years.

When the KANSAS FARMER made a new departure, and was published weekly, I must admit that I considered it a hazardous enterprise. But I was mistaken; the progressive steps which from time to time it has undertaken, is duly appreciated by the intelligent portion of the farming community, and if all the farmers in Kansas could be induced to subscribe for it, there is no doubt it would be found to be to *their interest* as well as the publisher's.

J. H.

Lane, Franklin Co., Sept. 11, 1876.

George Eliot says that a young man's eyes first open to the world when he is in love. This is not always so. Usually it is when he has gone away from home and had his washing out for the first time, and finds among it when it is returned an odd stocking with two red stripes about the top, and long enough to button around his neck.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Crop Notes.

Many of the young maple trees in town now present a sad appearance, owing to the depredations of worms. Much, if not all of this could have been easily avoided by giving a little attention to killing the moth which was laying the eggs on the leaves in June. And even when first attacked, the foliage may be greatly saved by cutting off the limbs containing the worms.—*Chanute Times.*

Mr. J. Q. A. Couch of Lexington township, brought in yesterday samples of Lexington vegetation. In the lot was two stalks of corn thirteen feet in height with two large well developed ears on each stalk; blue stem prairie grass eight feet ten and a half inches high, and wide leaf prairie grass six feet ten and a half inches.

Also Watts Beckwith left in our office a single sprout of Osage hedge that by strict attention to business had shot up in the world about ten or eleven feet since its appearance above ground last spring.—*Olathe Mirror & News Letter.*

Our readers are well aware that a District Agricultural and Mechanical Fair is to be held in this city on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September; but they may not be as well posted as we are on the prospects of its success. The Directors have been busily engaged for months in making preparations for a fair worthy of this Central district and this Centennial year. Riley, Clay, Morris, Dickinson, Wabaunsee, Marion and Davis counties will all be represented.—*Junction City Union.*

Going down to the threshing machine one of the hottest afternoons of this week, in search of a cool item, we found Prof. Shelton with the students pitching sheaves and sweating after a fashion that refrigerated us. From eighteen acres of wheat he has 346 bushels, or more than nineteen to the acre, and if anybody in this neck of woods can show a better yield, we would like to know it. From six and a half acres of barley he has 205 bushels, or thirty-one and a half to the acre,—concerning which we rise and remark as above.—*Industrialist.*

Mr. Charles Kearny drove his wagon up before our office, Wednesday afternoon, and after unloading some apples and a jug of cider for the boys, presented us with some corn which beats anything we have seen in the corn line. It is of the Prolific variety, of which Mr. Kearny has a field of seven acres, and which bears from three to six ears to the stalk. The stalks left us are thirteen feet high and have each four large, perfectly developed ears, the size of the grain being astonishingly large, and of a pure white color.—*Wathena Reporter.*

We learn with pleasure that Atchison county's great apiarist, C. W. Stokes, is meeting with unheard of success with his stock of bees this season. In the spring Mr. S. commenced business with thirty hives of bees, which have increased during the summer to the number of sixty-eight hives. Within the past few weeks he has disposed of 4000 pounds of strained honey, and several hundred pounds of comb. This is exclusive of what is now in store for winter consumption by the bees. To say that the showing is a good one, and not exaggerated, is not saying too much, and proves conclusively that the business can be carried on as profitably in Kansas as in any other State.—*Atchison Champion.*

W. N. Fonger, of Rich township, has contributed the finest specimens of sod corn that we have seen for many years, measuring over twelve feet in hight, with large, well developed ears. This corn was raised on the high prairie, on land owned by R. Herrington. We are glad to see our farmers bring in samples of their products for the purpose of comparing samples from different parts of the county, and to show to strangers who are visiting our county. Come on with your samples, and show our eastern friends what Kansas soil produces.—*Garnett Plaindealer.*

Dr. Ellis brought in, this morning, a sample half dozen ears of corn from the farm of Mr. Lawson Bonnewitz, of Plymouth township, which is as good as we would wish to look at. It shows, among other things, that Mr. Bonnewitz has a good farm, that he knows how to raise corn, and last but not least, that Central Kansas—of which Russell county is the centre—has no special adaptation in the way of crops; that while it is conceded to be the greatest wheat growing country in the world; we can also raise as good corn and other grains as any other part of the country is capable of producing.—*Russell Co. Record.*

A fine flock of between 1,400 and 1,500 sheep passed through here on Thursday morning. They were owned by parties living in the vicinity of Salina, Mr. R. Williams owning three fourths of the flock, and Mr. Fuller one-fourth. They were purchased in Walworth county, Wisconsin, for from $1 50 to $2 per head, the full blooded Merinos, of which there were about sixty, costing $5 each. They were brought as far as Atchison on the cars, and driven the rest of the way. The loss had been about a dozen head, principally on account of the railroad company refusing to allow the drivers to rest the flock at a point the other side of Atchison. There were quite a few of the sheep staggering along behind the flock. Three drivers were employed, accompanied by the English shepherd dog.—*Junction City Union.*

Endorsement from a High Source.

The New York *Tribune*, says: "The *Kansas Farmer*, published weekly at Topeka, has, under the management of J. K. Hudson, the editor and proprietor, taken high place among Agricultural journals.

Horticulture.

THE CONFUSED NOMENCLATURE OF THE APPLE.

BY WM. H. HOWSLEY, Leavenworth, Kan.

Mr. President: At your request that we should prepare an essay, to be presented at the national meeting, to be held in Chicago, September 8th to 10th, upon some branch of pomology, we herewith furnish one upon the Confused Nomenclature of the Apple.

We are fully aware of the difficulties surrounding this subject, and feel our inability to do that ample justice which its merits demand. But as no one to our knowledge has made this subject as a specialty, and as it is one which now presses heavily upon the public mind for earnest attention, we have thought that if we could do no more than show its great necessity, we would do a public service.

Next to that of the want some specifi rule by which to determine the identity of varieties when exhibited at our fruit shows for this purpose, there is, in our judgment, no other subject connected with scientific pomology surrounded with so many vexatious difficulties. These difficulties are to some extent perpetuated by the want of attention to this particular point at those large displays of fruits made at our national meetings, as at Boston, in 1873 where there were some hundreds of bushels placed on exhibition, and in many instances bushels of the same variety, duplicated from six to a dozen times. In this instance it would have taken not only the whole time of the session for a half dozen of the most expert pomologists to have corrected the nomenclature, and yet not to exceed an hour was devoted to this branch of the subject. Could six men have been found who would have undertaken to correct the nomenclature on that occasion, there was an ample field before them for profitable labor in this direction. But who, that attends those national meetings, is willing to devote so much time and laborious effort to this subject? Very few, if any. Hence these mammoth shows become in a general detrimental rather that advancing to the great interests of a correct nomenclature.

That the present nomenclature of the apple is woefully defective and confused we need but to turn our attention to the various books on fruits, and to the catalogues of nurserymen now before the American public to be convinced.

To correct this great evil the labors of no one man are sufficient to the task. The efforts made in this direction by our venerable co laborer, Charles Downing, have been truely valuable, and yet the subject is but in its infancy. We shall in our references to works upon fruit-growing rely mainly upon the Mr. Downing's large work of 1870. We do this because no other author has seemed to have the courage to grapple with this subject to the extent that he has done. While we expect to show from this work how much needs yet to be done, we are free to say that the American pomological public are under more obligations to him upon this subject than ony other man living or dead. The labor which he has bestowed upon this subject shows how much yet remain to be done.

As an insight into what we have to do in the direction of a correct nomenclature, we herewith present a few facts in the way of a multitude of names for the same apple:

	Synonyms.
1. The Ben Davis has	17
2. The Buskingham has	24
3. The Dyer, or Pomme Royal has	10
4. The Early Harvest has	11
5. The Ramsdell's Sweet has	7
6. The Fallawater has	21
7. The Fall Orange has	12
8. The Fall Pippin has	10
9. The Fall Queen has	6
10. The Fourth of July has	5
11. The Green Cheese has	10
12. The Green Newton Pippin has	7
13. The Large Sweet Bough has	6
14. The Lowell has	8
15. The McAfee's Nonesuch has	23
16. The Mangum has	12
17. The Newtown Spitzenberg has	10
18. The Nickajack has	36
19. The Pittsburg Pippin has	9
20. The Primate has	12
21. The Rambo has	10
22. The Rawle's Genet has	16
23. The Red Winter Permain has	14
24. The Boxbury Russet has	8
25. The Summer Pippin has	11
26. The Twenty-Ounce has	8
27. The Vandevere has	13
28. The Yellow Bellflower has	6
29. The Ortley has	27
29 varieties having names, averaging 13 to each	370

Thus, it will be seen at once, when but 29 varieties are encumbered with 370 different names, how difficult it must be to clean away all the spurious names and to substitute instead the original, the true and the proper one.

We also herewith present another confused and embarrassing feature of a correct nomenclature, and this is found in the almost countless number of times the word *Pippin* is used as being descriptive of distinct varieties. We find this *meaningless* word, when applied to the apple, used no less than 124 times in the work already referred to as descriptive and distinctive of different varieties, and in 83 instances used as a synonym of other varieties; altogether is used 207 times as a distinctive name. Well might the venerable president at the meeting at Philadelphia, in 1869, express the hope that the word *Pippin* might be dropped from our catalogue.

The words *Bellflower*, *Pearmain*, *Romanite* and *Spitzenberg*, with some others of like import, are calculated to and do frequently mislead and confuse persons seeking to grow fruit. The term *Bellflower*, when applied to the apple, one would be apt to suppose referred to either the shape of the fruit or to the bloom. But neither of these is correct, since almost all of them are either round in shape, or conical with the pointed end down, just the reverse of the bell. It cannot properly apply to the bloom, as almost all fruit blossoms of the apple are more like a basin than a bell; hence this term is likely to confuse. When asked for the reason why you call it bellflower you are unable to give any other reason than that others have called it so. We apprehend, however, the origin of this name is from the beautiful flowers of the tree bearing the fruit; hence it should be spelled after the manner of the French *Bellefleur*, which means beautiful flower. The *Yellow Bellflower*, which is presumed to be the type of all the apples bearing this name, when in full bloom is a sight most beautiful to look upon. Its blossoms are very large and white, presenting an object of special attraction, and yet in most instances a large proportion of these flowers are abortive. The other *Bellflowers* are so named more from their resemblance in shape to the *Yellow Bell flower* than to their bloom—the very point where the name originated; hence the name is embarrassing and confusing. *Pearmain* as used to designate a particular variety of the apple is not satisfactory and tends to confuse the nomenclature. *Pearmain* must mean either pear-shaped or pear-flavored. This point has never to our knowledge, been settled. Most apples bearing this name are either round or conical, with the large end at the stem while most pears have the small end at the stem. The terms *Romanite* and *Spitzenberg* are equally bewildering as a distinctive name when applied to the apple. True, many of these terms perhaps all of them, are preceeded by an adjective, thus converting these terms into family or classified names. But even in this view of the case they fail as signally as when used to designate special varieties.

We have heretofore contended that a correct nomenclature should proceed upon the principle of making the name expresive of something belonging to the specimen; either the place of its origin or the originator, the time of ripening, the size, shape, color or quality of the fruit. Some two or three of these should be grouped together in such way as to make the name express as much of these characteristics as can conveniently be thrown together without making the name cumbersome.

While all the foregoing are calculated to and do produce confusion and bewilderment in our nomenclature, there is one other phase of this subject that is more confusing than any other, and that is, the using the original name and synonym interchangeably; sometimes using the original for the synonym, and at other times using the synonym for the true mane.—*Report American Pomological Society*, 1876.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENING.

Seasonable Hints.

Trees that have long stems exposed to hot suns, or drying winds, become what gardeners call "hide-bound." That is, the bark becomes indurated—cannot expand, and the tree suffers much in consequence. Such an evil is usually indicated by grey lichens which feed on the decaying bark. In these cases a washing of weak lye or lime water is very useful; indeed, where the bark is healthy, it is beneficial thus to wash the trees, as many eggs of insects are thereby destroyed.

We would however again refer to linseed oil as a wash, as far more effective for insects, and would, perhaps, do as well for moss and lichen. After all, these seldom come when trees are well cultivated. It is neglect makes poor growth, and poor growth lichens.

The planting of the pear, apple, plum and cherry will soon be in season; peaches, apricots and grape vines, except south of the Potomac, being for the most part left till spring. Choose a dry piece of ground. If not naturally dry, it is best to throw the earth up into banks or ridges and plant on them. This is cheaper and better than underdraining. In planting, if the roots appear deep, cut away some of the deeper ones, and shorten some of the top of the trees at the same time. This is particularly true of dwarf pears which are often grafted on rather long quince stocks. Cut all away of the quince root but about six inches, and if this should be found to leave a few roots, cut away the top correspondingly. Most of the failures with dwarf pears come from bad quince roots, so deep in the ground that lower parts decay and gradually communicates upward until the whole system becomes diseased. The more tenacious the sub-soil the more necessary is it to attend to this matter. We spoke of pruning in proportion to injury. It will be found that all trees are a little injured by removal, therefore all trees should be a little pruned at transplanting.

The vegetable season is almost over, though some care may be used to advantage.

Tomatoes will still repay care bestowed in keeping them in shape. Those grown on stakes should be tied up and it will continue bearing for some time yet. Where the ground is very dry waste water from the kitchen will benefit them.

Egg plants like plenty of moisture, with sun and air. If the ground be dry, give them abundant manure water; they will bear until frost.

Potatoes, as soon as the tops are well decayed, are best taken up at once, as they appear less liable to rot afterwards, than if left long in the ground.

Turnips also may be sown. In fact, if the soil be rich, a better quality of root for table use will be obtained than if sown earlier.

The main crop of spinage should now be sown. Properly cooked, there are few vegetables more agreeable to the general taste, and few families who have gardens will wish to be without it. It is essential that it have a very well enriched soil, as good large leaves constitute its perfection as a vegetable. As soon as the weather becomes severe, a light covering of straw should be thrown over it. A few radishes may be sown with the spinage for fall use.

Cabbage and cauliflower are sown in this month for spring use. The former requires some care, as, if it grow too vigorous before winter, it will all run to seed in the spring. The best plan is to make two sowings—one early in the month, the other at the end. The rule is, get them only just so strong that they may live over winter in safety. Many preserve them in frames; but they should have wooden sashes or shutters instead of glass, so as not to encourage them to grow much.

Cauliflower, on the other hand, cannot well be too forward. Most persons provide a pit of stone, brick or wood, sunk five feet below the surface of the ground, into which leaves, manure, or any waste of vegetable matter is filled. When quite full it is suffered to heat a little, when it will sink somewhat and have more material added to it; about six inches of good rich loam is then placed on it, and early in November the cauliflower is planted out. The object in refilling the leaves so often is to insure the plant remaining as near the glass as possible, which is very essential in the growth of cauliflower. Lettuce is treated in the same way, and seed should be sown now to prepare for the planting. The cabbage lettuce is the kind usually employed.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

W. F. Thornbury informs us six acres of wheat he threshed out on the farm of Mr. J. T. Lawrence, yielded 24 bushels per acre, and the balance of the crop 20½ bushels. Mr. Pieratt's field yielded 21½ bushels; Mr. Hammon's 18 bushels, and Charles Morse's field 20¾ bushels per acre. The wheat is of first-rate quality. Mr. Thornbury has threshed out 7,000 bushels of wheat and 2,100 bushels of oats up to Sept. 1, besides a lot of other grain.—*Burlington Patriot.*

Mr. W. Warren of Mill Creek tells us that he will furnish for our fair, a sample of wheat that made 35 bushels to the acre, and weighs 64 pounds to the bushel.—*St. Mary's Times.*

The Emporia *News* in speaking of the recent shipment of products of Lyon county says:

Many of the ears are very large around, perfectly filled, and 14 to 16 inches long. Nineteen of the largest ears weighed 22 pounds, and forty such ears would make a bushel of corn. No county in the State or in the world will show better corn. The road will exhibit the products of this county so as to give the county full credit. Its part of the Centennial building is going to equal anything ever seen at any exhibition of agricultural products.

Farm Stock.

TREATMENT OF COWS DURING GESTATION.

Abortion in cows is of such frequent occurrence in many localities, as to become a serious drawbacks to the profits of cattle breeding. Hence, the causes which produce it, and the means which may be made use of for its prevention, are subjects of especial interest to all who are interested in this species of live stock.

Why the cow should slip her calf, depends on a variety of causes. It is a vexations occurrence, and a great loss to the breeders of stock; for it is not only a loss of perhaps a valuable calf, but the cow cannot, with certainty, be depended upon again to bear a living calf. Why this result should ensue has never been satisfactorily explained. The direct cause of abortion are various—chiefly, violent exercise, frights, bruises, knocks, and bad attendence as well as nauseous and disagreeable smells. The odor of blood, or of decomposing matters, is a frequent cause of cows slinking, which circumstances show the propriety of preventing pigs or other animals being slaughtered in the neighborhood of cattle-yards and barns.

One of the risks which the cows runs after slinking, is, in not getting rid of the after-birth, it not being in a state to separate from the womb. If it remains, it will soon corrupt, and cause a very nauseous smell to the detriment of the other cows in calf. It will be proper at once to remove the cow that has aborted to some shed or place to a distance from the other cows. The following drink will promote the cleaning: Juniper berries, bruised, three ounces; bay berries, bruised, two ounces; saltpeter, aniseed and gentain, of each one ounce: well mixed together for one dose, and given in a quart of beer, or in a quart of pennyroyal tea. This medicine should be given fasting, and it may be repeated every day until the cow has cleansed. In order to keep the body gently open, the cow should have plenty of warm drinks; such as warm water, warm thin gruel, and mashes made of malt with bran.

When the cow is about half gone with calf, she should not be fed on grains, turnips, or other succulent food, unless accompanied with some dry fodder, as hay, etc.; neither should she be turned out to grass when the season is far advanced, or the pasture very moist. Potatoes, and such other watery food, are very apt to produce abortion, when given liberally, on account of their laxative effects. In feeding the cow half gone with calf, a proper medium must be observed in the proportion of the different kinds of food given, so the bowels may be kept regularly open and no more. During the whole parturient state it will be advisable not to keep the animal in too high condition, on account of its greater liberality to inflammation after calving, parturient fever, etc.

In order to prevent abortion, we should avoid the causes, so far as they are known. As these cannot always be avoided, and as abortion, at times, is not confined to single individuals, but appear sporadically, often affecting a number of cows in the herds of a district or country, it has become a matter of serious inquiry among breeders and dairymen, what to do to prevent its occurrence. Nearly all the remedies that have been recommended have proved ineffective or unreliable. No doubt some of these have been discarded without good cause, or without having had a fair or prolonged trial. Among the remedies that have been tried with some show of success, we will mention sulphate of iron, liquid ammonia and hemp seed.

The tonic action of sulphate of iron, however obscure in its *modus operandi*, is certain and powerful, and consequently of much service in all classes where the powers of life are languishing and depressed; and as abortion is more or less dependent upon local atony, the efficacy of a continued judicious employment of this form of iron, entitles it to more than a passing notice. Taking into consideration that the blood of the female during gestation is deficient in corpuscles, the use of iron is so much more justified. A dose of two drachms of the sulphate of iron may be given to the cow in calf, twice a week, beginning with the third month of gestation, and ending within ten weeks of the time. In old offenders, or such as have aborted once or several times, the administration of iron should be more frequent duing the months preceeding the usual time of aborting, and again be lessened the second month thereafter. Thus it may be given during these two months in doses of one drachm daily, leaving off three or four days every fourteenth day of its daily administration. The sulphate of iron should be given in the form of powder, mixed in cut feed, or, if the animals are kept an grass, it may be given between two pieces of bread.

The use of liquor ammonia has been recommended for animals that have aborted once or oftener; its use to be continued only during the month preceeding her usual time of aborting, and during the month thereafter—*aqua ammonia*—is as useful for this purpose as the spirituous solution or *liquor ammonia*; besides, it is cheaper. The ordinary medical solution contains one part of strong ammonia to two and a half of water. Ammonia appear to affect chiefly the spinal cord and the ganglionic system of nerves, and does not like alcoholic or etherous stimulants, owe its effects to the primary action on the brain proper. It is probably on this account that it acts with such unusually uncertainty and regularity on animals of all kinds. Ammonia is of great benefit in rousing the vital powers, mantaining the fluidity of the blood, preventing excudations, or liquefying those already poured out, and restoring oxydation, and thus arresting undue disintegration and waste. For the purpose of preventing a recurrence of abortion, it has been given to the cow in half-ounce doses, once daily during the time mentioned above, and with good effects. On account of its pungency, it must be given largely diluted with water, or, better still with cold gruel—not less that a quart.

With regard to us of hemp seed for the purpose of preventing abortion, we would say that this, as well as many other seeds and herbs, have had their days of trial, off and on, many years back in Europe. The only plausible reason we can assign for its abandonment as a preventive remedy against abortion is, that it, as well as the other remedies, has never had a fair trial, nor been employed at such time, and in such doses, as would suffice to develop such results as now seem to be accorded to it. With regard to its practical value as a preventive of abortion, under certian conditions, there seem to be some foundation in the assertions made by many of our most intelligent breeders and stock owners in different parts of the country. There can be no doubt but that it would be preferred to either of the above named remedies, for it is easy of administration, has no disagreeable smell or taste, and on that account it will readily be consumed by the animals along with their ordinary food, with which it is easily mixed.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

The discovery of navicular disease by the late Mr. James Turner marks an epoch in the history of veterinary surgery. Up to that time obscure forms of lameness were always referred to the chest or shoulder, or some other part of the limbs which is, in reality, exempt from disease altogether, or at least very rarely attacked. It had long been known that working horses were subject to defective action in the fore-limbs of a peculiar character. The animal's movements indicated stiffness, and a difficulty of advancing the fore-feet sufficiently so that the steps were remarkably short. At the same time the rider or driver perceived a labored action of the shoulder, aud in cases of long standing the muscles of the breast were shrunken, and the front of the chest became narrow and contracted. This form of lameness was commonly known as "chest founder," or "grogginess," and it was believed that the defective action was due to loss of power in the muscles of the front of the chest, the pectoral region. No very exact notion seems to have been entertained as to the nature of the disease, and there are no records of *post-mortem* exaninations being made to ascertain what changes had occurred in the parts which were assumed to be the seat of the disorder

In old ferrier's lore "chest founder" was a disease to which horses were subject, and which was indicated by a peculiar action, easily recognized by an experienced observer.

Nearly 40 years ago Mr. Turner published a small pamphlet, in which he gave the results of his original investigations into the nature and origin of the "groggy" lameness which was so prevalent among horses working in large towns. Failing to discover anything to account for the lameness in the muscles of the chest, Mr. Turner directed his attention to the foot, an organ which had engaged his special attention for many years. His inquiry was rewarded by the discovery of disease in the smallest bone in the foot, a structure which had hitherto been looked upon as one of trifling importance, but which suddenly assumed a prominent position, which it has since retained

Unlike most discoveries of value, that made by Mr. Turner was received without opposition indeed, his facts were so clearly established by numerous dissections, and the explanation of a disease which had always been obscure in its nature was so simple and satisfactory, that there was no room for cavilling; and the disease was generally introduced among the list of maladies of the horse, and the name of its discoverer is hardly remembered.

The navicular bone is distinguished among the bones of the foot as the smallest, and as having the greatest extent of articular surface, that is to say, it contributes to the formation of more joints than either of the other bones in the organ. It is situated at the back of the pedal bones, with which it unites by its anterior edge. Its upper portion helps to form the principal joint in the foot—that between the pedal bone and the short pastern—and its posterior surface forms a point with the tendon which passes down the back of the leg, and is inserted into the bottom of the coffin bone. this concise description will give an idea of the relations of the navicular bone with the other foot structure; but it is needless to observe that a perfectly correct view of the position of the structure and its office in the movements of the foot can only be obtained by careful dissection.

When the animal's weight is thrown on the forefeet in the ordinary movements of the body the tendon which passes over the back of the navicular bone is brought into close contact with it; and it will readily be understood that constant and often rapid movements on hard roads will have the effect of setting up irritation in the structure of the bone, which is so situated as to be most exposed to concussion. Mr. Turner ascribed navicular disease to two principal causes—system of shoeing which did not allow of expansion, and keeping horses standing in stalls, the floors of which were so inclined that undue weight would be thrown on the fore-feet.—*Agricultural (Eng). Gazette.*

Apiary.

APIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

At this season of the year it is very important to be sure that your queens in every colony have room to lay. The brood hatched during the last of August and first of September is the dependence of the colony for winter. If the fall pasturage is good, you need a strong force of workers, If the extractor has done us no other good than to enable us to give the queen abundant room, that alone would make the invention of priceless value. We have seen in years past, every comb in a hive filled with honey; *then* there was no help for this state of things, but to remove the combs and compel the bees to build more. Now, where there is too much honey it can be removed by the extractor, the honey used, and the queen provided with the room she must have to secure the prosperity of the colony. We have taken honey from the main hive in August, which we knew ought to be removed even if it was of no use to anyone. "But," says an old bee-keeper, "I have seen bees ruined by this slinging honey out in August; what if they get no more?" That is not possible one year in ten; but if a dearth of honey does occur, it is better to feed it back to the bees than to leave it now, when it cramps the queen.

In this section of the country, the season for honey came very late, but we hope it will be protracted. "Weedy corn-fields" usually make good pasturage for bees and we hope for abundant honey till frost.

To those desiring to increase their number of colonies rather than to secure surplus, we would say, you can divide your bees successfully, quite late in August. In '71 we secured all the honey possible from linn and white clover, preventing swarming and making no divisions until the buckwheat bloomed. By that time our colonies were all full of brood, and we doubled our number at the commencement of buckwheat honey. Every new colony was a success, and though we fed some colonies we never had them in better fall order, while the surplus honey we secured early in the season was of the best quality. We have pursued this course this season.

Those who intend doing this should commence rearing queens early in August to be in readiness for the increase of colonies, and also provide against the disappearance of drones by leaving some colonies that are well supplied with drones, queenless now. It requires more care to increase the colonies late, but we are sure it pays.

We receive inquiries from some who have ordered nuclei or small colonies from different parties, as to management of them when they arrive. There are several ways of making strong colonies of them at once. If the frames are the same size and shape as those you use, (and you can generally secure this,) put the frames from the small hive into one of full size, and one or two combs occasionally from other hives containing hatching bees, and you will in a few days have a strong colony. You can put the hive in the place of some strong colony if you wish and thus gather a large number, but if your bees are black, and you do this, it is safer to cage the queen for a few hours, lest she be killed by the incoming bees. By feeding and nursing you can build up your nucleus without new bees from other hives. We know a person who received a nucleus hive last August, and before November built it up into three good Italian colonies. He had, however, empty combs to give them. For many, the purchase of a nucleus is the best way to get Italians.—*Beekeeper's Magazine.*

THE NEW BRANCH OF LIVE-STOCK.

Ostrich Feathers at the Centennial.

A young ostrich two days old stands near. He was hatched by the Leviathan ostrich incubator, one of which is here. Also another ostrich 14 days old, hatched by the same.

We are assured by the exhibitor that a tame ostrich, sitting on 20 eggs, will not hatch more than 4 or 5. The incubator hatches 23 out of 25, and they do not all die at 2 or 14 days. When an egg has been in the incubator four weeks it is taken out and held to a strong light, and with a sharp steel cut round the head and returned for two weeks more,

The young ostriches finding this opening ready for them, seldom refuse to come out into the world, after the fortnight expires. They are then put into a little coops where they remain two days, when they can take care of themselves. Put them on the ground and feed them wheat, clover, cabbage. Keep them from wet as they are tender. At night drive them into little houses floored with sheep-skin, and you are on the road to fortune. At seven-days old a young ostrich is worth $50. An ostrich egg could be bought for sixpence, within the exhibitor's memory, now it brings $20

"A great many are going into the ostrich-raising, as it is very profitable."

"Do they not run a risk of loss?" asked Mr. E

"Not while American ladies wear ostrich plumes in summer," replied the exhibitor, with a prudent glance at our hats. "It is true that fashion controls the market, but ostrich feathers have been in steady demand for several years, and it is now increasing. I have been in Paris and London a great deal," he continued, "but I had to come to Philadelphia to see ostrich feathers in July and August. In the old countries they are worn with furs and in cool weather. I never saw then in such general use either. Few of your ladies are without one, while some wear several. I never saw half so many wear them in England?" "Because they cannot afford it, perhaps," suggested Mr. E., with true patriotism. "Yes, that is so—and they cannot long afford it here. This headlong rush after fashion in America will be the ruin of you. It tends to making the rich very rich—the poor very poor. You'd better follow Franklin's advice, if you'd continue to prosper. You know he advised his daughter to take a feather from the farm rooster's tail for her hat, when she requested him to bring her ostrich plumes from Paris.

CROSSING FOR IMPROVEMENT OF COMMON SHEEP.

A correspondent asks us the following question: "What is the best cross upon our common sheep for quality and quantity of wool, for the general market, and for weight of carcass?"

This inquiry can be replied to from so many standpoints, that an opinion in favor of either of the recognized breeds requires certain explanations. A cross of the long-wool—say Cotswold, Leicester or Lincoln—will insure an increase of carcass to nearly or quite double the value of the common, or native dam. The fleece will have additional length, considerable improvement in style, and a perceptable increase in weight. The improvement in length and lustre will add to its market value.

A cross of middle wool—say Southdown, Shropshire, etc., will add greatly to the quality of the meat, somewhat less, though considerable, to its quantity; will thicken somewhat the fleece, and give it slight additional weight, without adding much to its value per pound.

A cross of the American Merino will make a marked improvement in fleece—adding to all its desirable characteristics, except that of length. The weight, in many instances, will be doubled, while in any other than an anomalous condition of the market, the value per pound will be somewhat increased. The size of carcass will not be increased, though its compactness and symmetry of outline will be greatly improved.

With the average farmer the more satisfactory results will be secured by a cross with the long-wool breed, or the fine wools. The one will show its chief improvement in the carcass, the other in the fleece—though the merits of neither will be confined to these prominent characteristics.

As a rule, the least satisfactory results will be derived from a cross with the "Downs"—this, not from any defect in the breed, *per se*, but rather from less diversity in size in the one, and character of fleece in the other. Sheep from this cross may reasonably be expected to withstand the hardships,—sometimes privations, incident to the lot of the flock when compelled to work its living off the average farm, with better results than would be realized from a long-wool cross similarly treated—and, for "roughing it," would prove nearly equal to the results of the Merino cross.

In view of these considerations, added to some minor ones, that may be classed as results of taste rather than experience, as a general proposition, we would advise a cross of the Merino in preference to the others referred to—always with the recommendation that the best rams within reach of the means of the flock-owner be used—and that none of the male animals of the cross be used as sires, no matter how near the desired standard they may approach.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for $1.50.

REASON FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Western Rural says of the Grange: Those who have watched the working of the Grange organization, and its results, are more than satisfied of the utility of the institution. In its educational and social character it has been a success, probably exceeding the expectations of its originators. Prior to the organization of the Grange thousands of farmers were without the society and many of the facilities of education which they now have, and have as the result of the existence of the Patrons of Husbandry. The order brings into frequent intercourse an entire community, and often different communities. Friendships are formed which make life brighter and easier and happier; lessons of wisdom are learned from hard-earned experience, and the life of the farmer is relieved of the loneliness and drudgery by which it has been, in the past, so often distinguished. This is a harvest of itself that would abundantly pay for the trouble of the sowing, but it is not all the fruit which the Grange has produced. The Grange libraries, in many sections, have proved a great blessing. Many who were unable to own a library, even of moderate size, have thus been furnished with an abundant of the very best reading--a result worth all the labor which the organization of the Grange cost. The bringing to the surface, too, of latent ability--some of it of the very highest order--has been among the educational results of the organization. Men who thought their sphere was in the harvest field alone have learned that they could swing a graceful pen and that they possessed an eloquent tongue. These things are so desirable, the increase of intelligence in any shape so necessaay to the good of the country, that the Grange or any other instrumentality which is capable of producing such results is worthy the respect and support of all classes.

But the Grange has done a work, the importance of which can be scarcely estimated, and done it in such a quiet way that its extent cannot be computed. It has rolled back the tide of imposition upon the farmer which a few years ago rolled over the country, gathering strength from almost all classes of society, but especially from those who directed the monopolies. The influence of the organization in compelling this class to stop short of absolute robbery of the farmer has been unmistakable. While even under these circumstances, the outrages of monopolies have been almost unbearable, it is safe to say that they have been far short of what they would have been but for the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Col. W. H. Hill, business agent of the State Grange of Ohio, gives the following advice in regard to organizing Patrons' co-operative stores:

We receive many letters requesting our opinion concerning the best method of organizing Patrons' co-operative stores, and, after giving the subject pretty thorough investigation, we have reached the following conclusions, which we present for the consideration of those interested:

1. The capital for such stores should be furnished by subscription, in shares of not less than five dollars each. No Patron to hold more than forty shares, and no stockholder to be entitled to more than one vote in business meetings.

2. The association must be incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State, and should elect a board of directors; also, a secretary, treasurer and superintendent. All officers should give bonds in sufficient amounts for the faithful discharge of all duties.

3. The stockholders should be entitled to not more than 8 per cent. interest per annum, for the use of their funds.

4 All goods should be sold at an averaged profit of about 15 per cent. over cost, and at the same price to all persons.

As it is essential to the welfare of the Order that some tangible distinction shall be made between Patrons and outsiders, we recommend that all profits arising from the business transacted, after paying interest on stock and all other expenses, shall be divided among those Patrons who shall procure their supplies of the house, and in proportion to the amount purchased during each three or six months, as may be agreed, as per exhibits in pass-books to be given to each Patron.

To secure this division in profits, it should be required of all Patrons desiring same, that before receiving pass-books they should present business cards showing they were square on the secretary's book, and arrearages in dues should work forfeiture in shares of profits.

All purchases and sales should be made for cash, and no countenance whatever should be given to the credit system.

State Master Ellis, of Ohio, thus writes to the Ohio *Farmer:* The Grange work through Ohio is in a flourishing condition. I am now visiting some of the counties in the northern part of the State. We had meetings last week in Perry, Tuscarawas, Carroll and Geauga counties. The work for this week is Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake and Union counties. All these meetings are quite well attended. The one in Perry county was opened by a procession through the county town, over two miles in length, and in each place there has been a good turnout with good results. All the meetings of last week were Grange picnic meetings, with the exception of one on Saturday in Geauga county. This was a meeting of the Pomona Grange, but was largely attended by members of subordinate Granges throughout the county. I found that the members of the Order in this county are in earnest, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Order.

The Arkansas State Grange calls upon the grangers in that State to consider the importance of improving their swine. It states that on hundreds of farms to-day can be found stock hogs a year old that will not weigh over eighty pounds, and which are not ten pounds heavier than they were in December. The grange advises that where individuals are too poor to buy improved cattle and hogs the organization should co-operate for the purpose.

THE DECLINE OF WAGES.

The figures concerning the cost of living, to which we lately made reference, have been supplemented by the New York *Tribune* with other and scarcely less interesting statistics with regard to rates of wages. Comparative statements are made of the average weekly wages in 1870 and 1876 of fifty-eight different classes of workingmen and twenty classes of workingwomen. This comparison shows an average decline varying from ten to twenty per cent. in the different employments. Owing to the operation of a variety of causes, some of them clear enough, but others not easily discernible, some classes of employments have felt the decline much more than others. The building trades have suffered quite as much as any; thus, carpenters in 1870, received from $21 to $27, in 1876 from $18 to $21; bricklayers, in 1870 from $21 to $30, in 1876 from $21 to $24: brown-stone cutters, in 1870 from $27 to $30, in 1876 from $21 to $24; masons, in 1870 from $27 to $30, in 1876 from $21 to $24. Occupations which may be classed as of the ornamental sort, and which require no special skill, have naturally undergone a greater decline than others; thus, the wages of dry goods clerks, which in 1870 averaged from $15 to $18, in 1876 average only $10 to $15, and it is said that there are hundreds of well-dressed young men who receive $8 a week, work fourteen hours a day and live in garrets. Waiters who in 1870 received from $35 to $60 a month are now working for from $25 to $40. On the other hand there are occupations requiring both skill and intelligence which for some unexplained reason, shows a greater decline than others, as, for example, male compositors average now only $15 to $20, while in 1870 they received $20 to $24, and female compositors receive from $10 to $15 instead of from $12 to $20 as in 1870. Of the fifty-eight classes of workingmen enumerated, one only, that of paper-stainers, remains at the same rate now as in 1870.

Turning now to the list of employments in which women are engaged, we find that wages have fallen in as large, or even larger proportion, and that they are in a multitude of cases pitiably low. The average weekly earnings of a woman at the seventy or more occupations open to her in New York city are $4, and there are many women who by hard and constant work do not earn more than $2. The women-workers who were making the most money in 1870 were burnishers, $17 a week; telegraphers, $15; compositors, $18; skilled lace sewers, $12; machine operators, $12; hair dressers, $9. These are occupations in which comparatively few women are engaged, and those earning the above wages were the most skilled of their number. Even in the times of high prices a shirt maker could not earn more than $7 a week, a paper ruler $5, and a seamer from $1 to $3. Now there are few compositors who can earn more than $12; female telegraph operators do not average more than $10; burnishers average from $8 to $12; and in millinery and dress making prices have fallen greatly. Basters now earn from $2 to $5 a week; shirt makers from $3 to $5, and umbrella and button-hole makers the same; sewing machine operators earn from $3 to $10; and shoe pasters from $3 to $5. Altogether the condition of the working women who receive such a scanty pittance for their labors, and even then find it hard to get employment, is sad enough.

THE DECLINE IN PRICES, AND ITS EFFECT.

It appears to be an omen of coming prosperity to one class of writers, that prices are steadily declining on all production. If we were not a debtor nation, and had no great obligations to meet, it would not be hard to adjust everything to the order of low prices. But our immense debt is not decreasing with this decline, The debt at home and abroad, and the interest upon it remains about the same. "Getting down to hard-pan" may be interesting, and even musical to mere investors. But it takes actual production to create wealth and ability to pay debts. In the present instance, coming to hard-pan has produced a decline of twenty five to thirty-three per cent on what we do produce, and cut down production, on account of the lack of ability to consume, as much more. So, while we have thus lessened, by fifty per cent, our ability to pay a debt that remains the same, we can see little that is cheerful, for the future. Should a man with a debt of ten thousand dollars to pay find that, after he had incurred it, he was making fifty per cent less than he was when he made the obligation, go into extacies over the fact, he would hardly be considered of sound mind. This state of facts when applied to a nation is not different. There is considerable greatfulness felt in the fact that we are exporting and selling abroad more than we buy abroad and import--that the balance of trade is now in our favor. But that other stubborn fact remains, that the difference in our favor in this respect, while it is good as far as far as it goes, does not compensate us in the sum of one-tenth of our losses in production and decline in prices.

The balance of trade is now in our favor, and while that is a good thing, and ought always to remain so, it must be remembered that it is an incident, and proof of our prostration,—that it is not so because our factories have grown robust, more numerous and prosperous, and therefore able to furnish the full demand at home. No, it is because we are unable to buy, even to the capacity of our own manufacturing industry.—*Indiana Farmer.*

The Master of the Georgia State Grange talks thus: "I find Patrons buckling on their armor everywhere I go, putting themselves into line for an earnest and active move sowing largely of small grain, and I find an anxiety among the Granges to add a wide plank to our platform—one that all Granges can stand on, namely: No member is worthy of fellowship who does not make his farm self-sustaining. They advocate the decapitation of all members after next crop who do not come up to this standard; they also impress, earnestly, an inspection of all the members of the Grange, either by a committee of each subordinate Grange, or a committee of the whole Grange.

There have been but few new Granges organized in this State this year, but we learn from Brother Harris, the Secretary, that the Order is in a heatlhy condition, and that the subordinate Granges have generally been very prompt in remitting dues to the State Grange. We have great faith in the good results that will ultimately be accomplished by the Order in Louisiana. This fall will bring up many recruits.—*Son of the Soil*

Grant Grange received, a few days ago, a fine library, consisting in part of all the best works on agriculture, horticulture, pomology etc. It is certainly a very wise step for Granges to procure good libraries. There is no reason why every Grange in the country should not, in a short time, provide themselves in like manner.—*Wichita Eagle.*

PRINCIPLES OF GOOD FARMING.

The better to retain important facts in the memory, I am ever fond of reducing the principle of good farming to brief maxims and rules, compressing into a single short sentence the gist of many a page. Thus I carry about me mental pabulum to be digested at the handle of the plow or hoe. The following are some of these principles:

1. The farmer who would succeed well, and derive pleasure as well as profit from his calling, must manifest an active and abiding interest in his vocation. It takes heart work to make hand work pleasant.

2. The farmer must study how best to increase and maintain fertility in his soils. There is no inertia in agriculture. There must be progress, either forward or retrograde.

3. The farmer must strive to increase the quality as well as the quantity of his crops. It is the quality that determines the price. In this, "excelsior" should be his unvarying motto.

4. The farmer must seek with a watchful eye to improve his market facilities. It is transportation that eats up the profits.

5. The art of raising better stock is not as well known as it should be. Keep no more animals than you have the facilities to feed and care for well.

6. The farmer must seek to improve his social, intellectual and financial condition.—*Ex.*

A NEW CONFIDENCE GAME.

Confidence men are always inventing some new scheme to swindle the unwary grangers. Every day, at the second-class hotels, where drovers and grangers make their headquarters, the clerk is appealed to show some unfortunate the way to the police station to recover his wallet. The latest device for one of these sharpers is to get himself up to look as much like a granger as possible; and then, after making the acquaintance of a victim, he invites him to take a walk, but tells him that there are so many sharpers about that they had better leave their money with the hotel clerk. The swindler takes out his wallet, shows many bills, and the victim hands him his. He ties a string around them both, takes them to the desk and receives a check. They stroll off and finally the thief leaves the granger standing in some saloon, while he goes "to see a friend." The granger waits, and the thief slips around, presents his check, and gets both of the pocket-books. This trick has been tried quite a number of times of late in this city --*Chicago Journal.*

Ohio now has about 1,300 Granges, with a membership of Patrons equal in zeal and intelligence to any in the United States.

The pomological association of Middletown, Del., has offered (among a very large number of premiums to others) $50 to the Grange making the largest and best display at its exhibition this fall, and $30 to the second best; five or more Granges to compete; entrance fee $8 per Grange.

The London (England) *Times* speaking of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, says: "One of the most interesting and largest enterprises connected with the Exhibition is the Centennial Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry." The Patrons may well be proud of the important position they hold in the land. The educational and social features of the Order challenge the admiration of every thinking mind.

Manufacturers have at last discovered that the Grangers are making no war upon them, but are willing to pay them full value for their articles, and only ask that they be allowed to purchase from the manufacturer—thus saving to themselves agents' commissions, and they on their part propose selling their productions direct to the manufacturer—doing away with agents. So each party saves the commission heretofore paid for purchasing.

THINNING FRUITS AND ITS BENEFITS.

At a late meeting of the South Haven Pomological Society Dr. Dyckman said: —

"The operation was so simple and easy to perform that it would not take long to tell what he knew about it. He got the idea of Mr. Parmelee, several years ago, and has practiced it ever since. Mr. Parmelee cited the fact that the peaches on a thinned tree brought $2 50 per basket, while from a neghboring tree of the same variety they brought but $1 25 per basket. There are other benefits besides the double price of fruit; the favorable effect is noticed the second year in the growth of the fruit and wood; the tree and fruit buds are not so easily injured by the winter. The quantity of fruit is not so great the first year, but nearly so, and the bearing capacity and life of the tree is increased. Some varieties of peaches, especially Hill's Chili, nearly kill themselves by overbearing. Thinning in part should be done by pruning. Abundant seasons is absolutely necessary to thin for profit. Some varieties of peaches, especially the Barnand, bearing its fruits all the same size' needs thinning the most, while Crawfords perfect some at the expense of the rest. Thinning saves labor in the regular picking, assorting and picking. If the fruit growers hereabouts should all thin, we could build up a reputation for large, fine fruit, that would compete with all the other localities. The cost of thinning peaches cannot exceed five cents per basket. In thinning, leave one peach on a limb six inches long. On last season's growth make the space as even as you can on the trees distributing them so they cannot swing and rub on one another, or the neigboring limbs and fruit. Finish thinning one limb at a time; work from the center of the tree.

"He practices thinning his pears as well as his peaches. Leaves but one peach on a spur; picks off from one-half to three-fourths of the fruit. Thins weak trees more then strong ones.

"T. T. Lyon had practiced thinning his Wagner apples, increasing the size, color and quantity. It would be productive of good to thin even Red Canadas when bearing heavy. Jonathans are more reliable and would be more benefited by thinning. Bellmonts and Rambos overbear and need thinning."—*Michigan Farmer.*

The. Burlingame cheese factory, up to the 1st of September, have made 2,134 cheese, amounting to 74,590 pounds. The largest number made in any one day was 23. The factory is now making 14 cheese per day, averaging about 40 pounds each.—*Burlingame Chronicle.*

J. C. Bridges has lately been selling some very nice honey in town at 20 cents per pound, and finds his bees are profitable workers. Last spring he procured 2 swarms, and now has six, and the proceeds of the sale of considerable honey, besides.—*Neosho Co., Journal.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

AMERICAN CIDER MILL.

Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.

THIS MILL will produce at least ONE-FOURTH MORE CIDER, from a given quantity of apples, than can be produced by any other mill, as has been shown by many actual experiments.

☞ Send for circulars and chromo.

Abbott, Brew & Co., CLEVELAND, O.

Wanted 50 SALESMEN on good salary to sell goods of our own manufacture, to dealers. CINCINNATI NOVELTY MANU'F'ING CO., 162 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED.

Wanted a Stock Farm, from 600 to 800 acres, with some improvements. Address R. M. JACOBY, Box 304, Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio.

Pike County Nurseries.

Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835.

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

MULBERRY TREES

The best kind of Mulberry Trees, especially fitted for **Silk-Worm Food,** and the *BLACK GIANT FRUIT BEARING MULBERRY,* can be had at very low rates.

The best time for planting Cuttings and Trees is November. Liberal discount on large lots

Send for circular. Don't forget stamps when asking for instruction. Silk-worm eggs must be engaged by November. Address SOLOMON CROZIER, *Silkville, Williamsburg, P. O., Franklin Co., Kan.*

CHOICE WINTERED

Texas Cattle FOR SALE.

2,100 Steers, from four to six years old.
200 do three years old.
200 do two years old.
200 Heifers, two years old.
250 Cows, three to six years old.
150 Cows, from three to six years old, with spring calves.

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

ON THE TRAIL FROM TEXAS,

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

For particulars address **W. B. GRIMES,** Care Occidental House. Wichita, Kas.

THE

KANSAS CITY Exposition

AND

AGRICULTURAL FAIR,

WILL BE HELD ON

Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, & 23, 1876,

WHEN

$20,000 IN PREMIUMS

AR OFFERED FOR

Agricultural Implements,
Machinery and Manufactures,
Farm, Garden and Dairy Products,
Fine Arts, Textile Fabrics,
Ladies' Work,
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry,

AND

Trotting & Running Races.

In the appointment of Premiums, the interest of the **FARMER & STOCK GROWER** has received special attention, and the Managers confidently assert that at no Fair to be held this year in the United States are equal advantages offered for the **EXHIBITION and ADVERTISEMENT, PURCHASE OR SALE,** of everything needed by the people of

KANSAS,

And in proof thereof offer their Premium List and circulars, for which address

D. L. HALL, Sec'y, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

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. BURKHARDT & OSWALD, 155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner,

MANUFACTURED BY

E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Some valuable improvements are now being added to these celebrated machines, making them as nearly perfect as possible. They are the only machines made that will separate Rye, Chess, Cockle, and other impurities from Wheat. Remove every foul seed from Flax, clean Oats, Rye, Barley, Castor Beans, etc., etc. They are well known in nearly every section of Kansas. For sale by leading dealers. If not kept in your place, orders sent to the factory will receive prompt attention. All orders sent by strangers must be accompanied by remittance.

Price $35, Flax Screens $3, extra. Warehouse size, $80, Flax Screens, $8. TERMS—CASH.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS —AND— Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

Effectually cleans the stock, eradicates the scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price.

PRICE LIST.

For 800	Sheep,	200 lbs.,	(package included),		$24.00
" 400	"	100 "	"	"	13 00
" 200		50 "	"	"	7.00
" 100		25 "	"	"	3,75

MALCOLM McEWEN, Scotch Sheep Dip Manufactory, Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
General Agent for State of Kansas, DONALD McKAY, *HOPE, Dickenson County, Kansas.*

P OF H

BROTHER PATRONS: Save money this Fall and Winter by shipping us your Produce and Stock, and ordering all your Dry Goods, Groceries Machinery &c. of us. We have proved to the members that we CAN make the Grange pay them. Get our confidential prices and see for yourselves. DOLTON BROTHERS, 214 N. Fifth Street St. Louis. General Dealers for Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry.

PLUM CREEK HERD.

D. B. BURDICK,

Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

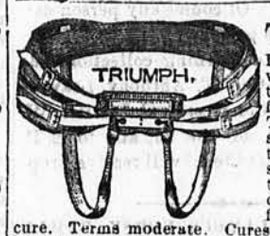
of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Lone Elm Prince, from Meadon Lark, Prairie Flower, Nellie and other herd-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address D. B. BURDICK, Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

from Imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address SOLON. ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.



THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N. Y., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1000 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Examinations free. The usual discounts to "Grangers." Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Orders filled by mail.

Grapes! Grapes!!

Those who want Grapes this season will do well to order of the undersigned. His crop is mostly Concords, some Clintons, Delawares, Salems, Catawbaes, and other kinds; amounting to some 20,000 pounds, probably, off about four acres. Will be shipped to any place, in quantities of one hundred pounds or less, on 24 hours notice, in August and September.

Put up in good handle baskets or in boxes. Cash orders attended to promptly and consignments made to responsible parties on favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. Local orders may be left with Rodgers and Bro., 132 Kansas Avenue, or at the Vineyard, two miles West on 6th Street, cross place.

C. H. BARTON, *Gardner,* Box 467, Topeka, Kansas.

A Gem worth Reading!---A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. **Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.**

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH,

Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

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

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS FOR 1876.

STATE.	PLACE.	DATE.
Illinois	Ottawa	Sept 4-9
Connecticut	Hartford	Sept 12-15
California	Sacramento	Sept 18-23
Chicago Ind'l Expo't'n	Chicago	Sept 6-Oct 9
Central Ohio	Mechanicsburg	Sept 19-22
Central Ohio	Orrville	Oct. 11-14
Des Moines, Iowa	Burlington	Sept 19-22
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sept 25-Oct 18
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	Sept 11-15
Michigan	Jackson	Sept 18-22
Kansas City Exposition	Kansas City Mo.	Sept 18-23
Minnesota	St. Paul	Oct 3-6
Nebraska	Lincoln	Sept 25-29
New Jersey	Wamly	Sept 18-22
New York	Albany	Sept 11-15
Northern Ohio	Cleveland	Sept 11-15
Northeastern Iowa	Dubuque	Sept 2-4
Ohio	Columbus	Sept 4-8
Oregon	Salem	Oct 9-15
Southern Ohio	Dayton	Sept 25-29
St. Louis Ag'l & Mech'l	St. Louis	Oct 2-7
St. Joseph Ag'l Expo't'n	St. Joseph	Sept 25-30
Texas	Houston	May 2
Virginia	Richmond	Oct. 31 to Nov. 3
W. Virginia Central Ag'l	Clarksburg	Sept 19-26
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Sept 11-11
Western Ohio	Piqua	Oct 3-6
American Institute	New York	Sept. 6-Nov. 11
CENTENNIAL LIVE STOCK SHOW AT PHILADELPHIA.		
Horses, Mules and Asses		Sept. 1-14
Dogs		Sept. 4-8
Neat Cattle		Sept. 21-Oct. 4
Sheep, Goats and Swine		Oct 10-18
Poultry		Oct. 37-Nov. 6

COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS FOR 1876.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	DATE.
Riley	Manhattan	Sept 26-29
Montgomery	Independence	Oct 4-6
Marion	Peabody	Oct 5-7
Jefferson	Valley Falls	Oct 3-6
Franklin	Ottawa	Sept 28-30
Smith	Smith Centre	Sept 12-14
Shawnee	Topeka	Sept 26-29
Ottawa	Minneapolis	Oct 3-5
Cloud	Concordia	Sept 27-28

Neosho Valley District Fair Association will be held at Neosho Falls Sept 26-29.

The Fall Trotting Meeting for the Lawrence Driving Park Association will be held at Lawrence Sept 13-15.

Brown County Fair, Hiawatha.....Sept. 26-29

Northwestern Kansas District Fair, Beloit.....Oct. 3-5

McPherson Co., Ag. and Man. Society, McPherson, Oct. 9-11

OUR GREAT OFFER!!

Balance of 1876 for 50 cents!

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

SPECIAL CLUB OFFER!!

Any person sending five names and Two Dollars will be entitled to a

FREE COPY!

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

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

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

KANSAS FRUIT FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Information as to How it may be Sent.

Alfred Gray, Secretary of the Kansas Board of Centennial Managers, furnishes us with the following information regarding fruits and grains designed for the Centennial exhibit. The following letter from him will explain the matter in full:

KANSAS STATE BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1876.

Collections of fruit and grains are being received from time to time from various localities in Kansas by express without the charges being prepaid. The Managers are highly gratified with this growing interest on the part of our citizens in Kansas at the Centennial and in the desire to co-operate to make our exhibition as creditable as possible. At the same time in order to economize in express charges, it is essential that all collections be reported to the Managers in charge of the several districts and by them forwarded with the regular collections. Of course any person can forward direct if he prepays.

Communications concerning collections addressed to Capt. Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth, of the 1st. Congressional District, W. E. Barnes, Vinland, of the 2d, and to E. P. Bancroft, Emporia, of the 3d will receive proper attention.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS HORSE ETHAN ALLEN.

The celebrated trotting stallion Ethan Allen, died Sept. 10th, at the Kansas Stock Farm, near Lawrence. He was twenty-seven years old and in his days of largest frame, was known as the King of the American Turf. He once beat Dexter with a record of 2:15. Among turf-men Ethan Allen's trotting action was considered the standard of perfection.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Late quotations by telegraph from New York give the following quotations; Flour firm in good demand for Minnesota, which is scarce; receipts 9,000; superfine western and state $3,80@4,35; common to good $4,70@4,85; good to choice $4,90@5,30; white wheat extra $5,35@7,50; extra Ohio $4,75@6,75; St. Louis $4,95@8,50. Rye flour in fair demand at $4,65@5,10. Corn meal steady. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 56 600; amber St. Louis new to arrive $1,20; amber Tennesee new $1,25; amber Michigan new $1,25@1,26: white Michigan new $1,25@1,29; No 2 Milwaukee spring $1,09¾@1,03¾ No 3 Milwaukee $1,@1,03; No 2 Chicago $1,05@1,07; No 2 Chicago to arrive $1,18. Rye scarce and firm. Barley quiet and firm. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and in fair demand; receipts 208, 000 bu; mixed graded 55½@56; mixed, steam, 54@54½ c; mixed Kansas 57 c; mixed western ungraded at 55½@57 c. Oats in good demand and quite firm; receipts 34, 000 bu; mixed western and state 39@40½ c; white do 42@51. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses in fair demand and unchanged. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and firm; crude 14½ @15 c; refined 26 cases at 29;c @30 c. Naptha: City 14@14½c. Rosin Strained steady at 1,60@1,70. Spirits of turpentine firmer at 32½c. Eggs firm at 21@23c. Leather: Good demand and firm. Wood firm and fairly active; domestic fleece 32@50c; pulled 30@38c; unwashed 10@28c; Texas 10@27c. Pork quiet and firmer; mess $17,25 October. Beef quiet and firm; middles firmer; western long clear nominal, city 9½@9¾c. Lard; Prime steam 10, 95@11c October. Butter firm; western 15@30c. Cheese firm s 4@11c.

SUGGESTION.

It is well understood by the readers of the FARMER, that we have always opposed the using of the Grange organization for partizan political purposes. We thoroughly believe the highest good of the Grange organization is only attained when kept free from all political entanglements. The membership of the order is made up of citizens having every shade of political opinion, and in other States where important officers of the Grange have been nominated for political offices, they have declined or upon accepting these nominations, resigned their positions.

Dudley Adams while Master of the National Grange, strongly urged upon all Masters of State Granges, the importance of keeping their offices free from partizan politics. It is well known that the enemies of the Grange everywhere, have endeavored to create the opinion that the Grange was a political organization. The absurdity of these charges have often been pointed out in these columns, and the Order sustained against such accusations. We are now in the midst of an exciting political contest, from which we hope to see the Grange come out unscathed.

We have expected to see before this, the resignation of Master M. E. Hudson, who has accepted the nomination of Governor from the Independent Greenback Convention. It is due to Master Hudson, that those outside, as well as those inside the gates, should not have the opportunity of charging him with using his position to secure political preferment. It is also due the Grange, that its highest officer protect it from compromise and avoid the dangerous trouble of politics in the Grange.

Another point, is that the Order requires the time and labor of the Master, which cannot in all probability, be given it during the canvass. Taking any view of the subject, we believe the highest interests of the Order suggest the immediate resignation of the Master.

THE PAWN SHOPS OF NEW YORK.

The following account of want and trouble among the laboring classes of New York, will be read with interest and sympathy by our readers in the West. The report is from the New York *Sun*, and what is true of New York is true of all the great cities of the country. Every citizen has an interest in the problems presented by the facts set forth in this article. That thousands and tens of thousands of people in our cities should be suffering for food, while the cribs and graneries of the great West are bursting with their surplus of cheap grain, shows that there is something radically wrong. Will our political economists give us a solution of this trouble?

"Owing to the extraordinary run upon the pawnbrokers for loans, the money lenders have not only been compelled to reduce the amount of the loans on articles taken, but have placed a limit to the accommodation. Inside of every pawn shop in town hangs a sign: "Not more than $25 loaned on any article."

"What is that for?" said a *Sun* reporter to Uncle Simpson, pointing to the sign.

"That means just what it says. We couldn't let people have all the money they want. Why, we would need more than there is in the United States Treasury."

"How much money have you loaned out?"

"I suppose the firm has out $250,000, and sometimes more than that; money comes in and goes out all the time. We are not making a great deal. In fact, things have been so dull lately that the sales of goods unredeemed have, in many instances, not realized the amount of the original loans. There is such a lot of old truck comes in that really ain't worth anything."

"But you get a great deal of jewelry down town?"

"Yes; those fellows over in the City Hall get hard up just before pay day, and they put away a great deal of jewelry; and business men often want enough to make up a business note or bill. They generally take the things out again; but the poor people who come with coats and dresses leave them. Then we have to store the stuff for a year, and take the chance of getting our money back."

The clerks said that they had not known such a demand for money in years. The poor were parting with every thing they had, and they were compelled to stop loaning on many articles which in ordinary times they would receive.

On the extreme east and west sides, the pawnbrokers have done a tremendous business. At one establishment in Eighth avenue five clerks are engaged from 7 o'clock a. m. to 8 p. m. taking in goods. The building, of five stories, is packed from cellar to garret. Rooms are devoted to special articles. All the dresses—each day's collection by itself—and the silks, merinos, &c., classified so that they can be readily found. They had on hand over a thousand dresses, varying in value from 50c. to $150 each. In one room on the third floor the racks around the walls were filled with large, square packages, covered with canvass.

"What are those?" asked the reporter.

"Them's family Bibles, and very fine editions, too, most of them," said the clerk, uncovering one, and showing the ornamental binding and gilt edges. "We loan from $3 to $8 apiece on them. There is over 143, and some of them have been there for a very long time. People will do without a Bible easily when they are hungry, but don't like to lose the books altogether, so they pay the interest and keep them here. There are a great many of them containing family pedigrees, marriages, and deaths. They ain't worth so much, but the people who pawn them generally take them out before the end of the year."

The room adjoining was filled with carpenter's tools; saws hung around the walls, and piles of mortise chisels, planes, stocks, and centre bits lay piled up on the floor, each article bearing a ticket upon it.

"You see," said the clerk, "the workingmen ain't had anything to do, and then they live as long as they can upon their tools. We ain't taking any more of these (kicking against a lot of trowels used by bricklayers), we shut down on them. They ain't worth anything much, and we are getting such a lot of tools. If we had taken all the old buck saws and planes and trowels that have been offered, we would have had the building filled."

"You have a great many flat-irons."

"Yes; but we have shut down on flat-irons. We used to give three cents a pound for them, but we had to stop it. They are such a bother to handle, and they ain't worth anything. We have had enough flatirons come here to sink a frigate. They really ain't worth the storage."

The walls in most of the rooms were covered with mirrors good and bad, of all sizes and shapes. Being asked whether mirrors had been "shut down" on yet, the clerk said, "No; glasses always sell well. These second hand dealers buy them at the sales, and we can always get back what we lend on them."

"How much do you lend on them?"

"Well, one like this (touching a glass which looked like a sheet of block tin, and which made the clerk's eyes apparently raise upward after his forehead) we give about fifty cents on. We get a lot like this. When people get hard up they don't care about admiring themselves, and they get rid of glasses along with the other luxuries."

A passage was blocked by pianoforte makers' tools, small anvils, and clock makers' kits, surgical instruments, coopers' tools, and, in fact, every emblem of trade one could think of. In the winter season they generally had a large quantity of implements offered, but never before had they come in such quantities.

Chatham, Nassau, and Bleeker streets are studded with what are termed "diamond brokers." They are simply pawnbrokers who do business without any license, and without any responsibility. While pawnbrokers, however, give a loan of perhaps one-third the value of a piece of jewelry, these brokers give nearer the worth, and require repayment within a month or two. If the payment is not made, they sell the jewelry. Thousands have been forced to sell their diamonds."

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Of all the superlative farces, the primary election is the cap sheaf. Tuesday's operations have convinced us more than ever that they should be put aside as an innovation upon Republican institutions. Let us look at them a moment: Party gamblers get together and select a set of delegates who will vote for them in a Convention, and these delegates are voted for by their friends; the election is a personal affair, unauthorized by law, and is only binding so far as the parties concerned agree. It is one of the tricks of the party to blind and take advantage of the people. And then the party whip is used to drive the common people to vote for them at the general and legal election. So that, after all, the nominations amount to nothing more than the dictation of a few politicians, only that they have managed to have the pretended support of the people at a primary election.

Our opinion is that if the people understood the routine of these "primaries" they would scorn the transparent sell. The spirit of our American government is that the people vote for the man of their choice at the polls, and no party machinery should be allowed to supervene to prevent a perfectly free expression and choice. Why may not any man present himself directly on the day of election for any office in the country? or why may not a circle of friends of a man present him for election, without any resort to a "primary." If the people can vote for their choice at a private, illegal election, why may they not do so at a legal, authorized election? Trades, combinations and swindles, derogatory to the honest desires of the people, are practiced at all primaries, and the result of these tricks and combinations is put before the people the same as if they were an honest expression of preference. The "primaries" are mere partizan tactics to pull the wool over the eyes of the unsuspecting, and a means of inducing the careless citizen to vote a ticket fixed up by a few dead-beat politicians who presume to control the people by getting them to become members of a party and then belay them with party slang.

The above from the *Topeka Blade*, expresses in plain terms, the common sense observation of every citizen who has watched this primary election business.

The citizen will defend with his life, if necessary, his right to the ballot, while as a matter of fact in most communities, especially in Kansas, the real issues of the election are settled at the primaries in which he takes little or no interest. We have no fine indignation to express at this, but simply submit that it is a solemn farce however patriotically intended, for a citizen to vote the wishes of the wire-pullers and fixers of primaries, instead of independently doing his duty as an intelligent man, and placing his judgment and his conscience behind his ballot. The man who sinks his individuality in the partizan becomes a stupid machine and fails to comprehend the responsibility of the ballot. The other side of the question is that machine politics will rule as long as the people permit them. Reforms is a Republican Government are in the hands of the people.

NEWSPAPERS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Special Correspondent of the London *Times* says it would be difficult to find an apter illustration of the big way in which the Americans do things than that furnished by the "Centennial Newspaper Building," in the Exhibition grounds. Here you may see any one, or, if you like, all of the 8,129 newspapers published regularly in the United States, and see them one and all for nothing! You are not only permitted as a favor to see them, but invited, nay, pressed to confer the favor of entering the building and calling for what paper you like. It is about as cool and agreeable a place—quite apart from its literary attraction—as a visitor to the Exhibition could wish to be offered a chair in. He may at first wonder how, among 8,000 papers among them such mighty sheets as the New York *Herald*, he is to get at a small, loved print of his home, thousands of miles away, it may be, over the Rocky Mountains. But the management is so simple that by consulting the catalogue, or even without the aid of the catalogue, any one can at once find whatever paper he wants. They are pigeon-holed on shelves in the alphabetical order of their States or Territories and their towns, the names of which are clearly labelled on the shelves. The proprietors of the Centennial Newspaper Building are advertising agents, the largest in the in all America—Messrs. G. P. Rowell & Co., of New York. Their enterprise will cost altogether about $20,000, or £4,000 including the building and the expenses of "running" it for six months. The 8 000 and odd American newspapers are declared, by the same authority, to exceed "the combined issues of all the other nations of the earth."

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

Our county, six years ago did not contain a a dozen white men, while to day she boasts a city of 1,000 inhabitants, and a total population of over 5,000. The agricultural report shows, on the 1st of March, 55,000 acres of broken land-30,000 in wheat, and the remainder equally divided between oats and corn. To-day we have over 100,000 acres of broke land, and the acreage that will be sown in wheat this fall will double that of last.—*Halstead Record.*

CROPS OF INDIA.—The north-west provinces of India are almost exclusively agricultural. The staple crop is wheat, which is often grown year after year on the same land till the average falls to 3 or 4 bushels per acre. The late crop of the Indian Empire was about average, or 12 bushels per acre. A field of good land, cultivated by a native, yielded 17 bushels of grain and 14 cwt. of straw per acre; but this is a very favorable specimen of Hindoo farming. A field of poor land in the vicinity cultivated by an Englishman. with an English plow, averaged 19 bushels per acre of grain and 17 cwt. of straw. A third field, manured with crushed bones, produced 28½ bushels per acre of grain, besides 30 cwt. of straw. A fourth field, fertilized with a little stable-manure and village sweepings averaged 36 bushels of grain and 48 cwt. of straw per acre. The third and fourth fields were broken deeply with an English plow, and subsequently widened with a Hindoo plow, which makes a tolerable cultivator.

Industry being but little diversified, home markets are few and unimportant. and access to foreign markets somewhat precarious. This causes low prices and consequently great misery among cultivators, whose returns are insufficient for their taxes and living expenses, small as the latter are. The large crop of 1875 cut down prices of wheat to an average of 55 cents per bushel in twelve north-west provinces, against 78 cents in 1874

IRISH CATTLE TRADE.—Official statistics show that the average aggregate value of the cattle, sheep and swine furnished by Ireland for the English markets is over £12,000,000 or $60,000,000. Complaints of disease among Irish cattle have, upon investigation, resolved themselves into three categories: 1. Injudicious and cruel driving; 2. Filth-saturated holds, cattle-lairs, and disease-infected railroad-trucks; 3. Exposure, starvation, and consequent exhaustion. A reform in the methods of transportation is loudly demanded. A strong movement is on foot to compel steamer and railway companies to observe some sanitary regulations; to cleanse their trucks; to provide ample room for the comfortable shipment of animals, and to apply disinfectant chemicals to remove the germs of organic disease.

FINANCIAL.

The public debt, less cash in treasury, was, Sept. 1st, $2,005,181,941; the decrease during the month of August was $3,119,370; the decrease since June the 30th has been $4,257,404; the cash in the treasury, Sept. 1st, was $106,058,762, of which $62,511,656 was coin.

The aggregate receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending Sune 30, 1876, were $110,717,780,. Of this amount, Illinois contrbuted $23,730,694, or over one-fifth of the entire amount. Ohio ranks next, with $16, 387,678; New-York third, with $14, 616, 623: Kentucky fourth, with $7, 705, 592; and Virginia fifth, with $7, 314, 393. These States contributed seven-elevenths of the internal revenue for the past fiscal year.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade during the past week says:—Harvesting is still going on id the north, but English cereals are almost entirely reaped. A large proportion of the crops has been secured in a satisfactory condition. In some of the midland counties the fields are not yet cleared, and should the present wet weather continue the condition and quality will be deteriorated. The disappointing nature of the wheat yield is receiving daily confirmation as the new grain is threshed. This has affected the country markets, which are from one to two shillings per quarter dearer, but despite this, now wheat is sparingly offered, farmers even asking a larger advance, which buyers refuse to concede. The week's supplies of foreign wheat and oats have been again heavy and decidedly in excess of the demand. Mixed American maize of sound quality is readily salable at 25s. per quarter, but the majority of shipments are coming to hand in such a heated condition that the market is becoming glutted with an inferior corn which sells very slowly. A tendency to improve slightly upon the limited advance of 6d, to 1s. per quarter quoted last Monday is all that can be said of our local wheat trade. large foreign arrivals counteracting for the moment the advance which the increased firmness of the country markets and the short home yield led holders to anticipate.

A RISE IN WHEAT IMPROBABLE.

Prices must depend largely on the rate at which foreign supplies come to hand, and there seems to be no immediate probability of a rise in wheat, as shipments are always pushed forward during the autumn from ports that are ice bound in winter. The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom is dorsiderably smaller now than it was at this time last year. The Continental demand may exercise some influence on prices; but so shortly after harvest we cannot expect much aid from this quarter, especially as it is very difficult to form a just estimate of the crops abroad, owing to the contradictory nature of the reports.

THE FRENCH CROP OVER THE AVERAGE.

The French advices furnish a good example. A short time since dissatisfaction as to quality was prevalent. Recently we learn that the Minister of agriculture stated at a Cabinet Council that on the whole the crop was rather over than under the average. With very moderate arrivals at ports of call, wheat cargoes have met a steady enquiry during the week and an improvement has been realized of two shillings per quarter from the recent lowest point.

THE COST OF LUXERIES.

A high authority gives the following list of unnecessaries, with the amount of money expended upon each of them, in this country: Cost of dogs $70, 000,000; support of criminals, $12,000,000; fees of litigation, $35,000,000; cost of tobaco and cigars, $610,000,000; importation of liquor, $50,000,000; support of grog shops, $1,500,000,000; whole cost of riquor, $2, 200,000,000. Surely, this does not look like hard times. What an incalculable amount of good might be done for the human race with these vast sums of money, properly expended, which are now worse than thrown awap.

TRUE SOURCES OF WEALTH.

The London Industrial Gazette urges, with great force, that there are but two real factors of wealth, the resources of nature and human industry. By no other factors can wealth be produced, nor can it be produced except by the combined action of the two. The field that, in this beautiful antumnal season, is covered with golden grain would, if left untilled, soon revert to its originrl barrenness. The mine that conceals its treasures beneath the super iucumbent rock will not cast forth those treasures except in response to the appblication of human indnstry. The earth with all her wealth of raw material yields us no textile fabrics ready for use as required by modern civilization; no modest bridge or stately via duct will mother nature throw across rivers to prepare the way for human progress.

SILVER MONEY FIRM.

The attempt to discredit silver money in this country was a move of which all participants ought to be ashamed. It has not succeeded, and not only has it failed to succeed but many of those who participated in it have been punished by heavy losses. San Francisco was the first of the movement, and upon her Gold board brokers, a short time ago, sold trade-dollars heavily short at 95 cents. Now trade-dollars are held to the par of gold by most brokers, and at 98, payable in gold, by all. Silver is a sound and good currency. It suits the people better than bank bills, and no combination can be formed that will be strong enough to bring silver into permanent discredit.

It would be an excellent thing for the people to write to their various Representatives in Congress next December asking them to renew the old specie law providing for the coinage of silver dollars aga in —St. Louis Republican.

THE WOOL CLIP.

The total wool clip of the United States last year was 193,000,000 pounds. This year it will probably fail a little short of this. Yet in keeping up this aggregate, the States west of the Mississippi have increased their production some 15,000,000 pounds, an amount equal to the decrease in the States east of the Mississippi. Thus the better classes of cloth wools are falling off, while the inferior qualities are increasing.

It is useless to talk of exporting our wools, for the home market, owing to the tariff, is the highest priced. Australian wools bring 32 cents in this market, and only 28 cents in the London market. But the Australian grower can realize a profit by selling his clip at 17 cents, while the American grower requires 30 cents to make the same quality of wool-growing profitable. Hence it is that notwithstanding the high tariff the growers are not benefited because the manufacturers cannot afford to give them a paying price and come into competition with the better qualities of cloths from foreign markets. Last year at the commencement of the clip the price ranged from 40 to 45 cents, this year it was from 28 to 32 cents wholly owing to the prostration in the manufacturing interests. The general opinion seems to be that the rise of from 3 to 4 cents within the past week was brought about by speculators, and that there can be no real advance until there is a revival of business in the manufacturing districts.—N. Y. Times.

DEAR RAILROADS.

People who loan money are generally reputed to be pretty sharp in looking after the soundness of their collaterals, bnt it really seems as though some men managed to get loans when railway securities were offered that could not be obtained under like conditions on any other grade of property. For instance, here are some sweet figures: The Reading railway has an indebtedness of $60.854 per mile, the Lehigh road of $79.517 per mile, the Lackawanna road $104,000 per mile, and the New Jersey Central $457.748 per mile. The New Jersey Central owes $47,605,338; the Reading $94,485,789; the Lackawanna $32,643,185, and the Lehigh Valley $49,221,297.

WHEAT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press has been interviewing Mr. Oliver Dalrymple, of St. Paul, an acknowledged authority, with the following result:

Reporter—Mr. Dalrymple, what do you think of the wheat crop and the yield in this country and Europe as compared with the average of other years?

Mr. Dalrymple—I think the spring wheat country, embracing Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and northern Illinois, and a portion of the Canadas, is 40 per cent below an average crop; that the winter wheat producing portion of America, embracing Michigan, Kansas and the Pacific slope, has produced an average crop. Ohio and Indiana are 25 per cent short of average. In relation to Europe, the most reliable information that I can obtain shows that England, France and Germany are 20 per cent below an average. The Danube country, Italy and Netherlands, 25 per cent below. Austria, Belgium and Russia, 5 per cent below, Scandinavia 10 per cent below.

Reporter—Can our farmers then, in your opinion look for better prices than have been ruling for the last two years?

Mr. Dalrymple—The average price for No. 2. wheat at Milwaukee for the last seven years has been $1,11, dropping 8c below in the three last months in the year, and going about 8c above its average during the summer months of the year. There is every, reason to expect that the prices of the crop of 1870 will rule above the average.

Reporter—What can you say especially of the present crop of Minnesota.

Mr. Dalrymple—I have been a wheat-grower for 12 years, and this is the lightest crop I have seen harvested. I think it is threshing out between 8 and 9 bushels to the acre, most of which will be used by the Minnesota mills and for seed. The crop is generally being saved in good condition. Most of the wheat is in stack and out of danger.

PROGRESS OF SUMMER PACKING.

The Chicago Daily Commercial Bulletin contains the following about the progress of summer hog-packing in this city and throughout the West:—There were no new developments of importance in packing operations during the past week, the number of hogs slaughtered showing a decrease as compared with last week. It was generally expected that the receipts of hogs this week would show a liberal increase, but contrary to these anticipations, the arrivals, instead of an increase, showed a decrease. The packing demand was good throughout, showing that packers were willing to care for all the hogs obtainable at the prices: in fact, the competition between packers and shippers for the offerings produced an appreciation in values of 20@35c ℔ 100 lbs, the advance being relatively larger for light than heavy weights. The lighter receipts of hogs and an increased inquiry, together with a general improvement in the tone of the provision market seemed to give packers more confidence, and they were not at all disposed to discount the market, but generally showed more disposition to hold their product. None of the packers are cutting to their full capacity, but with increased receipts of hogs we may reasonably look for an increased and enlarged business, as the reaction and improvement in values will probably stimulate them to increased activity. It is generally conceded that the stock of winter meats is light, as heavy shipments have been reported for some time past. Short rib sides are about the only winter meats now offered on sale, and holders are indifferent about selling, and are daily asking higher prices. The rumor published last week of a sale of hogs at Cincinnati for November and December delivery has been denied by the reputed interested parties. No sales for futue delivery have been made here as yet. The packing to date reaches about 889, ooo hogs, against about 585,000 to date last year, and a total packing of 728,731 hogs during the summer of 1875. Packing at other points is progressing slowly, but the aggregate packing in the West is largely ahead of that of last year. The packing at Cedar Rapids to date is 73,800 against 52,834 hogs to date last year.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The Kansas City Times of Sept. 14th says:

Eighty car loads comprised the receipts of cattle yesterday, which, added to about seventy cars left over from the day before, made heavy offerings for the day, fairly glutting the market. With a good ordinary demand the yards could have been cleaned up readily, but St. Louis, Chicago and points further east were in the same overstocked condition as this market, making the outlook decidedly unfavorable to shippers. As the cattle were here, however, and had to be disposed of, sellers made considerable concessions, which got up a pretty active movement and transactions ran up to 1,300 head. 50 car loads were shipped out, leaving something like 100 cars still in the yards. Prices were off from 15 to 25 cents on everything except stockers and feeders, which were less affected. Native cows ranged from $2.35 to $2.50, being fully 30 cts. under prices at the first of the week. The demand for stock cattle was still good and the supply rather limited.

Hogs were in the same light receipt with nothing doing.

CATTLE IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago Times of Tuesday gives the following unfavorable report:

The weather was dark and lowering on yesterday, and although thesupply of beef cattle was by no means excessive, the day's trade was as blue and unpromising as the weather. Heavy receipts below, together with a sharp decline in values, had a very depressing effect on the market here so far as shipping cattle were concerned, and it was not until sellers submitted to a reduction in prices of 10@15c ₱ 100 lbs that buyers for the eastern trade would take hold. At this concession business dragged along until the close, the market showing no signs of recuperation whatever, and it was claimed by some that 20c would no more than cover the decline at the close of the day's business. The market closed dull and weak, and the prospect for the remainder of the week, at the present writing, looks decidedly gloomy.

ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

HORSES—In the matter of sales the market is good, trade being somewhat active. The city retail business is taking drivers, team and street-car horses. The Eastern demand, which is not large just now, calls for a good class of horses, and the South wants good smooth animals from 14½ to 15½ hands high, for which there is now a good demand. There is no Western inquiry. The prospects for the coming week are good for sellers, as receipts have recently fallen off. One or two Eastern buyers will be in next week, and there are now in five Southern buyers, who are seeking horses at general range of $40@75. Prices are weak at quotations, as buyers generally demand concessions. It will be safe enough for country shippers to send in fat horses, but at low prices only. The present supply is mostly of poor, thin grades that are slow of sale. The kinds now showing the most active demand are Southern and heavy, strong workers. Several Southern orders are in the market. Although we cannot justly reduce our quotations, yet the country reader will be safer to shade them a little in view of the closeness now exhibited by purchasers when trading.

MULES—This market is so dead dull that we unhesitatingly advise country shippers to hold up for the present. The supply, though not very heavy, is yet largely in excess of the demand. In fact there are hardly any mules selling, as but very few buyers appear occasionally and are slow at that. The market will probably show no changes next week from present conditions, so perhaps our readers will make money by saving it in keeping their mule power at home. There is as yet no call for feeding mules. Prices remain weak at quotations. We knock off this week $5 per head from mules of 14 hands to 14½ extra, and from 14½ to 15 hands. Prices otherwise unchanged.

HINTS TO SHIPPERS.

Pack produce as firmly as its nature allows; otherwise many items suffer in appearance, if not in quality, through the jostling incident to transportation. Do not mark packages with any material that will smudge. A good paint for marking purposes can be made of bichromate of potash and extract of logwood. Nailed cards are very insecure. For long lines of goods a marking plate or brand is preferable to ordinary lettering. At the time of shipment put a complete list of the lot into one of the packages if it can be done, but be sure to mail to consignee a full list, naming each style of packages and contents. Aim to have each parcel of uniform quality as far as possible: mixing always injures sale. Roll butter should be wrapped in clean white muslin. Dressed poultry should be packed in well shaken dry straw. When poultry sweats in boxes straw-dust gives a mean look. Break off nail points from the inside of old barrels when they are used in order to prevent property from tearing. Short cut dry straw is better for packing eggs than anything else.

Topeka Produce Market.

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

APPLES—Per bushel	1.00@1.50
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2.00
Medium	1.50
Common	1.20
Castor	.50
BEESWAX—Per lb	.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	15
Medium	10
CHEESE—Per lb	8.10
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.12½
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25@5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal	.20@30
POTATOES—New Per bu	20
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	1.75@2.00
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	8½
Turkeys, " "	10
Geese, " "	10

Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring	.60
Fall No. 2	.85
" No. 3	.75
" No. 4	.65
CORN—Per bu. Mixed	.25
" White	.25
" Yellow	.25
OATS—Per bu	18
RYE—Per bu	35
BARLEY—Per bu	.50
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.00
" No. 2	2.70
" No. 3	2.50
Buckwheat	3.25
CORN MEAL—	.80
CORN CHOP—	.70
RYE CHOP—	.80
CORN & OATS—	.80

Kansas City Market

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6, 1876.

GRAIN.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men.

WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red	.75to77
Fall, No. 4	.82to83
Fall, No. 3	.92to93
Fall, No. 2	1.05to1.08
CORN—Per bu—White	.32to32½
Shelled	.34to.34½
OATS—New per bu	25
RYE—New per bu—No. 2	.40to42
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3	.40to60
BUCKWHEAT—Per bu	.40to45
PRODUCE.	
BEESWAX—Per lb	.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.17to18
CHEESE—Per lb	6to8
CIDER—Per bbl	12.00to12.50
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	12½
Lard	12½
TALLOW	6to6½
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed	.30to.35
Prime Live Geese	.40to45
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye	2.25to2.50
XX	1.90—2.20
XXX	2.20to2.40
XXXX	2.75to2.85
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per cwt	2.85
CORN MEAL—Per cwt	.95to.100
Kiln dried, per bbl	2.00to2.15

THE GREAT SHOW COMING.

And will exhibit at Topeka Sept 23, 1876.

We do not hesitate to endorse the Great London as the very best show travelling on the road. The press everywhere along its route speak of it as the only Show that Exhibits to it patrons everything that it promises upon its large posters. This being a commendable feature—those who adopt this course could be liberally patronized. Below we copy an article from the *Springfield Ill. State Journal* a staunch and reliable paper, after this Great Show had exhibited in that city. It says:

Howes' Great London Circus.

Hippodrome, Menagerie—Just what They Said it would be. a Grand Affair.

"Yesterday was a grand gala day for the citizens of Springfield and the surrounding country, the occasion being the two exhibitions given yesterday afternoon and evening, by Howes' London Circus and Sanger's English Menagerie. The managers announced a wonderful ring and trapeze performance and a fine exhibition of animals; and we are glad to be able to chronicle that the promise was fulfiled to the letter, which is much to the credit of the managers. The spread of canvas was immense, and the audience was numbered by thousands, who manifested their appreciation of the preformances by repeated bursts of applause. As announced there was a grand procession in the morning, which, for novelty, beauty and even grandeur, exceeded anything ever witness in this city. The Pageant attracted an immense crowd, and thousands of men, women and children, crowded the streets along the line of the procession. We could fill a column with the interesting features of the exhibition. The ring preformance was fine in all respects, both equestrian and trapeze. Mr. Melville, the renowned Australian horse-man, and his beautiful boy, astonished all by their wonderful bareback preformance. In the same line was Mlle. Dockrill the beautiful Parisian artist, who achieved a marked success by her wonderful feats on four horses. The Trapeze performance by a lady, and a couple of lads was among the best, if not the best ever witnessed in this city, and called out immense applause. The double somersault over five elephants and a camel, was one of the wonders of the preformance. The trained elephants, tigers and hyenas, showed in a remarkable degree, the power of man over the animal creation. The crowded state of our columns, forbid anything but a mere mention of the exhibition; but the half has not been told. Everything was conducted in a manner acceptable to the most fastidious; the audience was highly respectable, good order prevailed throughout, and we commend the exhibition to the lovers of amusements throughout the country.

LUMBER.

Our readers will notice a new candidate for their patronage in the lumber line in our advertising columns this week. Mr. Woodley has the best of recomendations as we learn, and all who are to buy their lumber will do well to get his price list.

SCHOOLS JUST OPENING.

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

Their stock of all school books used in the city and country schools, also slates inks and stationary of every description, is very complete.

Parents remember the place—at Wilmarth's.

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

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

The extension of the *St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway* from Ferguson Station to

The St. Louis Union Depot,

(Eleven miles,) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

This company has just published a beautifully colored engraving entitled *"A Bird's Eye View of St Louis,"* showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis.

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

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT INTEREST.

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

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Slight pain in the side, the skin and eyes assume a thick yellow coat, digestion is impaired, an unpleasant sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach is experienced, the bowels are irregular, the mind fretful, the memory weakened, sometimes a slight cough, coldness of the hands and feet, sometimes loss of appetite and at others unatural craving for food, dizziness of the head, depressed spirits, feeling of uncertainty, of having left something undone, but can't tell what it is. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator, it will remove all unpleasant feelings and make you well.

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Short-Horn Sales!

—IN—

Clark County Kentucky

FOR 1876.

FIVE IMPORTANT Public Sales,

On Oct. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th.

On Wednesday, October 11th,

H. P. Thomson, at "Moundale," Thomson's Station, Ky., will sell about fifty head from the following well-known families: *Princess, Bell Duchess, Craggs, Gwynne, Kirklevington, Hilpa, Frantic, Australia, Imp. Annette, Raspberry, Duchess of Lancaster and Lady Languish.* In the offering will be several highly and fashionably bred bulls—**14th** *Duke of Airdrie* 7879, a *Baron Bates* with all Duke sires, a *Peri* topped with seven Dukes and two purely bred Princess bulls, a *Craggs, Kirklevington* and *Frantic.*

On Thursday, October 12th,

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

On Friday, October 13th,

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

On Saturday, October 14th,

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

On Monday, October 16th.

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

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

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Nursery grown, from six inches to four feet high, that we offer at a bargain. Price list free.

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—AND—

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Will sell with the farm 65 acres of corn that will yield 50 bushels or over to the acre. Price, including corn crop, $6000.00.

For further information call on or address

A. H. WADE, *Robinson,*
Brown county, Kansas.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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AND

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

MY NEIGHBOR'S HILL.

GEORGE H. PICARD.

My neighbor is mine enemy; his hate
Pursues me like a phantom fate
That sits forever at my gate.

His words to me are full of fire,
All laden with an open ire;
I know his fervent heart-desire

Is nothing less than grief for me,
I know he works me injury
And plots my ruin, zealously.

His anger riseth with the sun,
Nor ceaseth when the day is done;
His very beasts my pathway shun.

'Tis all for naught; for all my will
Toward him is fully freed from ill.
My vengeance is my neighbor's hill,

That riseth like a pictured dream,
With golden sunlight all agleam,
An ever-present joy, in green.

Nor all the venom of my neighbor's will
Can dim the beauty of his lovely hill;
His misery sees me take my fill

Of daily, hourly looking up
At daisy, grass and butter-cup
And pine-gloom to its very top.

He chafeth that he hath no power
To banish it, this very hour,
Or level it,—with every flower.

But ah! his hate must futile be!
My vengeonce cometh gloriously;
My neighbor's hill sufficeth me!

September 7th, 1876.

BOY'S CLOTHING.

Every mother may be her boy's tailor satfactorily for a time; his first panties suit him exactly, no difference how they may look to other people, and his first roundabout with pockets marks one of the most important events of his life; but there comes a time sooner or later, to all mothers and all boys, when "the jacket don't fit" and the "pantaloons don't look like anything." We mean all mothers who do their own tailoring, except the happy few who have the ability to do everything they undertake, and do it well, even to the fitting of a shirt. The boy who has a mother that knows just how to make his garments, and keep him looking at the same time neat and "nobby," must be the happiest boy alive, especially if he lives in a community of boys who are clothed in baggy, ill shapen, clumsy looking clothes.

If we had a regiment of *little* boys, we would put upon them first, the long, cover all-over, close fitting, flannel garment with sleeves and legs and high neck, cotton flannel will not do, and half cotton is not so good as all-wool, colored flannel; we use colored because it does not shrink, but we wash it just as often as we would white. In cities little boys are kept in skirts until they are five years old, but not many Kansas mothers would insult a boy that way we are sure; put them in panties the first winter they are big enough, some are at three, and some not till four, but whenever you do make panties for them, do not puff them around the seat. If a boy is plump and solid, the more nearly he can be dressed like a prize fighter the better he will look. What can be more beautiful in form than their gracefully rounded limbs and cupid-like forms; but if he is very thin and delicate, a few plaits may be needed to fill him out, but don't, let us repeat, begin in the seat of the pantaloons, What a caricature a man would present with half a dozen big plaits laid below the waistband, and to our eyes a boy looks quite as bad. Such a pair of pantaloons spoils the boy to begin with, all natural symmetry of form is gone, and whatever else you may put on him he will look awkward.

He must taper from the shoulders to the feet if he is going to look as nature intended he should, and not many of us can improve upon her patterns. If you cannot buy a good pattern for pantaloons, take the one you have, cut out some old cloth, muslin or anything, baste together and fit on the boy, let out all plaits, take a deeper seam in the back and front, slope the outside seam in the leg gradually from the top to the bottom, making a slight spring over the hip, fit them close enough in the seat and around the leg to prevent any bagging, and loose enough to allow him to get up and sit down comfortably, jump as far as he wants to, and so that there will be no strain over the knees when bent. In short make them as nearly as possible like a good-fitting, tailor made, men's pantaloons. Lap the front on to the back, and make the front a quarter of an inch shorter at the top than at the back, and then they will not gap at the side openings. Button them on to a waist if you want to, but if you want to save time and temper and buttons, and add to your boy's comfort, button them to suspenders when he is six years old.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Written Expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.

We as a nation, are on the eve of a most important Presidential election, and the many and varied questions before the people for adjustment are of the most complicated character and most perplexingly difficult of solution; in fact the most if not all of them will receive the attention of the people only when they have been crushed and borne down into the most abject misery and agony by the leaders whom they are now, and have for years and years allowed, in utter blindness and ignorance of what they were doing, to legislate for them instead of intelligently and understandingly acting for themselves. For it must be allowed that the masses are criminally ignorant on those questions which, as a nation, most deeply and vitally concern them.

Now let me in all modesty state, that if women, the unacknowledged but even now the real rulers of all civilized nations, would only read and inform themselves on political matters and all leading questions of the day, in such a manner that they could sustain their part in the discussions concerning them in the home-circle, or in any place where it is right and proper for a womanly woman (not a strong minded woman) to speak her convictions, the time would be very short indeed before she would perceive the most gratifying results of her labors to bring about a more pure and refined standard morally, socially and politically. She can do so more effectually by keeping her charmed place in the home-circle, in the hearts of her husband and sons, than she could possibly hope to do on the rostrum, or by the ballot. Let her cultivate her heart and brain and aspire, not to be a musculine woman, with all the strong ideas of the day, but a purely womanly woman, and her influence will be more surely felt and her intelligence acknowledged by all honest and honorable men, and it is through *them* we hope to save the nation, not by any direct action of our own. There is a closer and firmer friendship between the sexes to-day than ever before since the world was created, which is a most convincing proof of moral improvement. One thing I would like to say to those of my sisters, who may give my little article a passing notice; it is that one of the most direct ways to assist in bringing about these most desired reforms, is to help to sustain our own sex by refusing to listen, or to circulate scandal and never raising our voices against them, but by aiding them in every way in our power to keep an unblemished reputation and a pure character; and our power in this direction is unlimited. Am I not right in this last assertion, at least? If wrong, will some one reply through the columns of this paper, which Mrs. Hudson was kind enough, some time ago, to open to her readers for discussion, and who gave them a very warm invitation to send in their thoughts on different subjects, and what subject is of more interest than woman's improvement and power of influence. ANNIE MCGREGOR.

Topeka, Sept. 11, 1876.

ADAM AND I.

BY MRS. GUION.

We had lived together many a year in mutual satisfaction, Adam and I. Adam had always considered me pretty good-looking—at least he said so, and praised my good qualities generally, when our friends "called in" to take a cup of tea and spend an evening,—a social disease at its height when our best plums were ripe.

Adam walked in the "even tenor of his way" and no ripple had, as yet, disturbed our matrimonial sea, when Rebecca Silver burst upon us for a visit. She came from up the country and being a distant relation of mine, on my mother's side, had lots of news. Adam seemed as much interested as I was; besides, Rebecca had made a "tour" as she called it and used to speak sometimes; she said "the spirit moved her."

She had all the new ideas and a world of information. She brought little wearing apparel, but stacks of newspapers and pamphlets.

We sat upon the large old-fashioned porch, Adam and I. Before us and on every side, spread out vast fields, the fruit of our labor, for Adam was an industrious man, and I was his helpmate, and there was no "mine" and "thine" among our possessions. Our corn was waving in the fresh breeze that had just sprung up, our cattle were browsing on the hillside near, and the few sheep and lambs we owned were quietly resting beside the clear stream that flowed at its foot. Altogether a picture to refresh the eye. Adam and I had often gazed upon it with infinite delight. 'Twas near the close of a sultry day in August. Rebecca's visit was drawing to a close, and I was not sorry. She was having a bad effect upon Adam. She had gone on one of her "tours" and we were alone that day.

I was just putting up my darning and Adam his paper, he had made a remark, (Adam was a thinking man) and was holding up his spectacles in his hand. I did not like the paper he was reading nor the remark he made, but Adam thought the least he could do, as our friends had sent us the paper, was to read every word, whether he understood it or not, and I as a dutiful wife, felt bound to listen to it, though the subject goaded me. Said Adam, giving me my name, which, not being euphonious, I omit, said he, removing his spectacles:

"Do you understand *that?*"

"Of course. I do," and giving him a searching look,—I just remembered having heard Rebecca explain that same thing the day before—I added, "it's as clear as mud."

"Well," said Adam, much relieved, "women never can understand such things."

"Please explain it, then. I suppose you can."

"Nothing plainer—quite plain—"

"Yes, exactly," said I, interrupting him, his eyes wandering off to the cows.

"That's the meaning of it, my dear,"—Adam sometimes addressed me in that way—"there is prevention of cruelty to animals, and the improvement of mankind in general and all that, and—"

"Why, Adam, there is not one word of that in it," said I.

But on he went, never heeding; absorbed in the greatness of his thoughts. "There is the breaking up of families and building up on a new basis and—"

"Get along with your new basis; better stick to the old one." I felt myself getting out of patience, for I had heard Rebecca Silver say that same thing yesterday and the thought seized me that Adam wanted a "new basis."

"The destruction of the family and of all the ties that bind them together, debasing to human nature and ruinous to the children, for my part—" I added with emphasis, overcome by my suspicions, "I want to hear nothing about such doctrines, and I think people who espouse them had better be watched."

The return of Rebecca Silver terminated our conversation, and I began preparing supper. Rebecca was never the one to "lend a hand."

Adam agreed with Rebecca exactly, when I was not present. She had a way of repeating her stories for the second and third time, and Adam was too polite to call her attention to it always, but I just said plainly, "Rebecca you told that before."

Rebecca wanted to see the old ruins, and Adam geared up the horses. When he asked me to go along, I said:

"We have ruin enough at home, Adam."

I never shall forget his innocent expression in reply; it went to my heart: "Why, what has happened?"

I did not quite like the way things were going on. It flashed across my mind that Adam had behaved strangely of late, and that we were not as happy as we used to be, and all owing to Rebecca Silver. They had so many arguments together, and she being a strong-minded woman, always brought Adam round to her way of thinking.—Adam was weak that way.

A woman of advanced social views, had been lecturing in our town, and Adam seemed wondrously taken with her. A good many of the men were missing. Elder Jones himself was near being converted, but then he thought better of it, considering his age and ugliness. I never thought much of Elder Jones, anyhow.

Adam generally agreed with me in the old time, and if he sometimes crossed to the other side, his heart was right. Our home had been happy, with the stockings all darned and every thing in its place. The neighbors said it would take a yoke of oxen to draw Adam from the old porch, for he loved to sit there and grow old.

I used to revere Adam. I never thought he'd have fallen from grace. He had always protected me—he said women needed it; when he was dressed he stood almost six feet, while I, he said, "was a good height for a woman." Elder Jones' wife said I had a man to be proud of. He never cast the blame of what he did himself on me. No! I always said if my Adam had lived in the Garden of Eden he'd have acted like a man and declared that he ate the apple of his own free will.

I always was ashamed of that other Adam. If Rebecca Silver had staid at home with all her new fangled notions we might be happy yet.

It was on a Saturday morning that Rebecca left us. She had much to say about the visit being pleasant and the papers she should send us. I let her go, none the wiser about the misery she had brought me.

"Write, Rebecca, and let us know how you are getting along," said Adam as the driver gathered up his reins.

We watched the old stage till it was turning the brow of the hill. Then Rebecca shook her parasol out of the window.

I spent the day putting things to rights. Adam gathered up the newspapers in a pile. I left him pretty much to himself that day. I thought his conscience might be troubling him. I always recommend reflection.

Rummaging round, I found in Rebecca's room (alas! for human vanity at the age of forty)—would you believe it?—a rag full of red paint and powder. And now the secret is out. I knew very well Rebecca had no color when she was a girl. The hypocrite! imposing on us; and this was the source of all our unhappiness—*this rag!* It contained the roses that has been so trying to Adam's virtue and my piece of mind. I longed to shake the deception in Rebecca's face, and expose her perfidy. I despised her.

Adam had more than once said "Rebecca had a fine color, and he wished I looked a shade brighter." I struggled hard to remember that Rebecca was a relation of mine.

I was about to consign the red and white to the winds, when a new idea seized me, and I put the parcel on the shelf.

The next day was Sunday, and Adam set great store by the new preacher. *I made up my mind to go and look my best!*

"Now, if anyone prefers paint and powder to natural charms, why not indulge them?" I asked myself, as with my best dress and new parasol I joined Adam on the walk.

As I met his approving glance, my conscience smote me, for I was not in the habit of deceiving Adam. I was more than once on the point of confessing my base suspicions; but I had an object, and the object said "go on!"

Adam wore his new suit. The people looked at me in church. I felt that I looked better than common. We were walking home. Adam seemed struck with my appearance. He looked at me several times, and said, with emotion:

"How pretty you look, my dear." I felt his eyes upon me as he spoke, but I gazed upon some old buildings. "Why you look as fresh as"—I thought he was going to say Rebecca, but may be it was an accident, he only added, "as when you were young. You are the prettiest woman of your age I ever saw, and I love you more than ever to-day." But his countenance was puzzled—so was mine. Rebecca was ten years younger.

I paid no attention to his words, though they were precious. I only said, firmly:

"I've had a good deal of unesiness of late"

"What about?" looking thoughtful.

"Adam," said I, with more firmness, "I thought you were admiring Rebecca Silver too much for virtue"—I never minded the glance of horror he cast on me, but went on—"as you liked the lecturers going the rounds—very bad for the men."

"Quite as bad for the women," said Adam, as I paused. He was looking at me. "But never fear for me, wife. You are nearer to me to-day than ever; my heart warms toward you as of old; but somehow you look—changed."

"Look at those old buildings, Adam," said I, "going to decay. Behold what a little paint and whitewash does—how it freshens things up!"

"Yes, I see it all; but you havn't, have you?"

"No, I havn't." I guessed at it. Adam brought his shaving-glass and held it before me, and, to be sure, I was a show.

I knew the truth must come, at times so humiliating, but I could not speak, for his eyes was upon me.

"You havn't have you?" and his deep-toned voice faltered.

"Oh! thou hast been the cause of this anguish, Rebecca?"

Then and there we had an explanation. Harmony is restored. Adam and I have been to see the ruins, and are back, on the porch. All nature is bathed in a soft yellow light, and, as it falls on Adam, he looks grayer than ever, and reminds me that we are approaching the "sear and yellow leaf," and ought to be wiser. Rebecca still makes "tours" and writes to us sometimes, but we never ask her to come and see us.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

A very fair trade for the month of August. There were exported from this station, during last month, six car-loads of stock, one hundred and thirty-eight cars of corn and three hundred and eleven cars of coal.—*Osage City Free Press.*

RECEIPTS.

WHITEWASH FOR A SMOKED CEILING.—For the first coat mix to every two quarts of whitewash one cup of fine sifted ashes. This will prevent the smoke from striking through. After this another coat may be put on in the ordinary way.

TO CLEAN RIBBONS.—Take one tablespoonful of brandy, one of soft soap, and one of molasses. Mix thoroughly together; place the ribbon upon a smooth board, and apply the mixture with a soft brush; after which rinse in cold water, and roll up in a cloth until dry. Iron with a flat-iron, not too hot.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—Magnesia will effectually remove grease spots from silk on rubbing it in well; and, after standing a while, apply a piece of soft, brown paper to the wrong side, on which press a warm iron gently; and what grease is not absorbed by the paper, can be removed by washing the spot carefully in warm water.

VINEGAR RECEIPTS.—"Daisy Eyebright," in the Country Gentleman, makes the following suggestions about vinegars of several kinds, and as it is a good reason for putting some of them to the test, we borrow them for the benefit of our readers who are housekeeping.

Where apples are plenty and cider mills abound, there is little difficulty in having always on hand the best of vinegar, and it is highly appreciated as a condiment for the table, and an appetizing addition, not only to all kinds of salads and boiled greens, but also to string beans and mashed turnips, and especially to the latter, as it gives to them the flavor of cauliflower. But if the housekeeper has not a barrel of vinegar at her command, a four-gallon jug can be made to do duty for it, and if a gallon or even two quarts of good cider vinegar are turned into it at first, and then it is used as a receptacle for all the cold tea, skimmings of jelly and preserves, and rinsings of molasses pitchers and jugs, an excellent article of vinegar can be produced. Keep the jug in a warm corner behind the stove, covering its mouth with a bit of thin muslin. In six weeks after you have made a beginning, you will probably find the vinegar ready for use, and then its contents can be turned into another jug, or bottled, taking care not to turn out any sediment, or "mother," as it is often called, as that keeps the liquor strong. If there seems to be a want of strength, take several thicknesses of thick brown paper, saturate them well with molasses, place in the jug and it will make "mother."

Where grapes are made into wine, a fine article of vinegar can be produced. Take the stalks of the grapes, and the skins, and let them heat in a vat or tub for four or five days; then, to about every thirty pounds of the refuse add four gallons of water, and stir it up well. Repeat this process three or four times a day for two days, then strain or squeeze out the the liquor into a cask or tub, and dip a slice of bread into o teacupful of yeast and add the whole to the liquor. Let it work until it ceases to hum, then cover the bung-hole with a piece of wood, and let it remain until well soured, which will be in a few days, if the weather is warm. Then put it into a cool cellar, and if it looks a little muddy mix a quarter of a pound of isinglass, with just enough cold water to cover it; let it stand ten minutes and turn over it a pint of boiling water, and let it boil until it is dissolved, and turn it into the vinegar. In a week or so it will be perfectly clear, and can be kept tightly bunged up.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

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Baldwin City Nursery!!

Eighth Year.

For the fall trade.
150,000 No. 1, Apple Seedlings.
300,000 No. 1, Hedge Plants.
Also, a general supply of Nursery Stock of Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, Bulbs, Small fruits, &c.
Will contract to put up No. 1 Apple Grafts, of the leading and best varieties, in large or small quantities. Orders must come in before December 25th.
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Full faculty of competent instructors. Complete course of study in Classical, Scientific and Normal Departments. Send for catalogue to
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To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1876. Send for price list.
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The New American Sewing Machine.

Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West, endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange and prominent Patrons of Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and the

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Self-Threading Shuttle,

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THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America indorse it. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, who have worn it, and give their testimony to its great curative powers.
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Say what paper, and address,
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No good Farmer can afford to market dirty grain.
A moderate quality of grain, well cleaned, brings a better price than the nicest grade in dirty condition.
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Has Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
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COLD AND SLEEP.

Cold, writes Dr. Fothergil, is often a cause of insomnia. If insuficiently clad, so that the cutaneous vessels are not relaxed, sleep is rarely sound, when attained at all. It is only when stupefaction from the cold occurs that the dangerous coma-sleep comes on, which is often fatal. With many persons sleep is unfavorable if the bed be not warmed previous to their entering it. In these cases the arteriole contraction induced by the contact with the cold bedclothes does not pass readily into the opposite of relaxation, and so sleep does not come on. This state of affairs is very commonly met with among the aged, and most so in those who suffer from some form of heart disease. In such cases it is not only desirable to warm the bed and the nightclothes, but even to administer some hot fluid, all the better for containing alcohol, when the patient has got into bed, if any sense of chilliness remains. In the young and healthy the chill of getting into bed, however, is often of great service in inducing a subsequent relaxation of cutaneous vessels, and thus conducting to more perfect cerebral anæmia and sounder sleep. Few persons will have failed to note the deep and usually refreshing sleep which follows any disturbance during the night which has exposed them briefly to cold. At other times an increase of the body-temperature is the cause of disturbed sleep sometimes amounting to sleeplessness. This is most frequently seen in febrile states, where a delirious condition takes the place of natural sleep. After the temperature has been brought down by the application of cold a fever patient will commonly fall into a refreshing sleep until a return to a fever temparature disturns it. In slighter conditions of restlessness, associated with too great a body temperature, the dissipation of a certain amount of superfluous heat by getting out of bed and drinking a draught of cold water will usually be followed by a sound sleep. At other times, throwing off some of the bed-clothes will achieve the same end, though if the amount removed be too great wakefulness may follow from a low temperature being brought about. With some persons, if the rest is disturbed, it is sufficient to protrude an arm or a leg from under the bedclothes so as to secure more loss of heat, and sound sleep will follow.

A large breadth of ground has already been put in readiness for seeding to wheat, and during the next thirty days, it will be sown. The fact that the crop this year was not all that it promised at one time, has not discouraged our farmers, but on the contrary, they are expecting to plant more largely of wheat this year than ever before.—*Wilson Co. Free Press.*

THE STRAY LIST.

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

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Miller, Shannon Tp., (Atchison P. O.), July 22d, 1876, one dark bay horse, medium size, 10 to 12 years old. Valued at $17.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Daley, Pawnee Tp., one pony mare, sorrel color, 12 years old. Valued at $25.

Barbour County,—S. J. Shepler, Clerk.

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

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

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. L. Sharp, Neosho Tp., May 1st, 1876, one mare filly, three years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle marks, and a natural pacer. Valued at $15,00.

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Schopping, Eudora Tp., Nov. 1st, 1876, one heifer, three years old, color white, red specks upon the neck, rather long and slender horns, no other marks or brands. Appraised at $17,00.

Edwards County—William Emerson, Clerk.

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

STEER—Taken up by William Williams, Jr., Kinsley, one steer, two years old, black, brand O A L, right side. Appraised at $7,00.

STEER—Also, one steer, brown, age two years, brand H 2 and 2. Appraised at $6,00.

STEER—Also, one steer, brindle, age three years, brand O A L and Z. Appraised at $5,00.

STEER—Also, one steer, red, age two years, O A L and mallet. Appraised at $7,00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color cream and white age one year, brand O A L and mallet.

STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled black and white, brand X and E, age two years. Appraised at $7,00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled black and white, brand O A L, age one year. Appraised at $4,00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color dun, brand X E and mallet, age two years. Appraised at $7,00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled dun, brand three pot hooks, age two years. Appraised at $7,00.

BULL—Also, one bull, color white and black face, brand U Z, age three years. Appraised at $3,00.

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color mouse, brand diamond on left side, age one year. Appraised at $5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color brown, brand diamond on left side, age two years. Appraised at $6,00.

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color cream spot, brand [illegible] on left side, age one year. Appraised at $3,00

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color cream, white face, brand 8 [illegible], age two years. Appraised at $5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color black, age one year. Appraised at $5,00.

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

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color cream and white, brand O A L and mallet, age one year. Appraised at $5,00.

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

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

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color red brindle, brand X L, age two years. Appraised at $6,00.

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color red, brand U Z X and diamond, age one year. Appraised at $5,00.

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

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color dark brown, brand 8 and gridiron, age one year. Appraised at $5,00.

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color pale red, brand 8, age one year. Appraised at $4,00.

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

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color dun, brand S L U A [illegible], age two years. Appraised at $6,00.

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

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color, dun, brand S K B, age two years. Appraised at $6,00.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. H. Reed, Soldier Tp., one sorrel stud horse, 3 years old, white in face, hind feet white and white tail and mane. Taken up Aug. 10th, 1876. Appraised at $40,00.

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

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by George Burton, Valley Tp., Aug. 15th, 1876, one black mare colt, with light mane and tail, no marks or brands perceptible, three years old past, about 14 hands high. Appraised at $35,00,

Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John L. Totten, Guittard Tp., June 13th, 1876, one brown pony mare, twelve years old, 12½ hands high, small white spot in forehead, some white on left hind foot, branded with figure 8. Appraised at $30,00.

Neosho County—C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by William Allen, Walnut Grove, Tp., one pale red cow, short broad neck, supposed to be four years old, no brands or marks. Valued at $11,00.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Owen John, Atlanta Tp., July 31st, 1876, one brown pony mare, left fore foot white, both hind legs white, white face, mark of picket rope on neck. Appraised at $35,00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Saml. Thackeray, Zeandale Tp., July 31st, 1876, one dark bay stallion colt, two years old, dark mane and tail, no other marks or brands. Valued at $25,00.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. Day, Ashland Tp., Aug. 10th, 1876, one bay mare 7 years old, black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at $30,00.

Sedgwick County—John Tucker, Clerk.

MARE MULE—Taken up by Augustus Pruitt, Illinois Tp., July 31st, 1876, one mare mule, supposed to be 10 years old, about 15 hands high, collar marks on shoulders, dark brown. Valued at $50,00.

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONE.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, proposing amendments to Articles two and nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the appropriations and county officers.

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

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

Proposition one: Section twenty-four of article two shall be amended as to read as follows: Section 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two years.

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

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

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby testify that the above bill originated in the Senate on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1876, and passed the body on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1876, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

JNO H. FOLKS, *Secretary of Senate.*

M. J. SALTER, *President of Senate.*

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

HENRY BOOTH, *Chief Clerk of House.*

D. C. HASKELL, *Speaker of House.*

Approved February 22, 1876.

THOS. A. OSBORN, *Governor.*

I hereby testify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 1st, A. D. 1876.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL] THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, *Secretary of State.*

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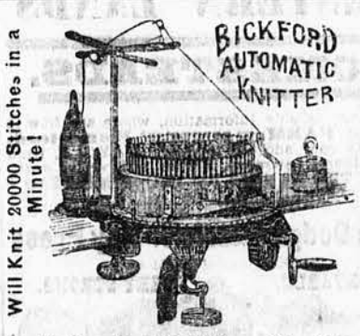

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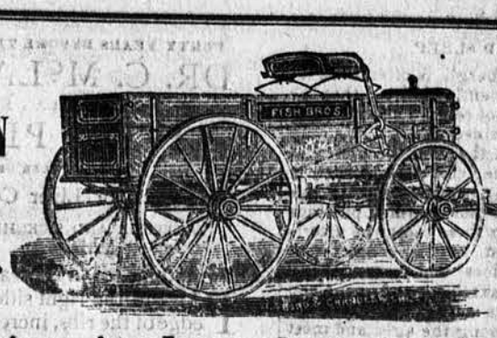

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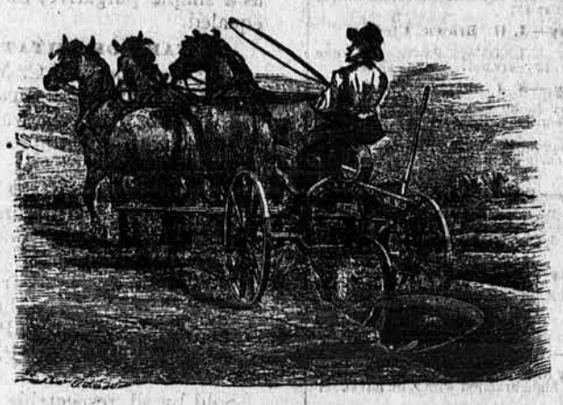

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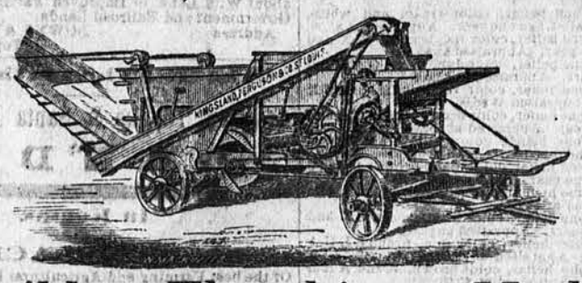

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AGRICULTURE AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Believing our readers will appreciate a well written article, giving a full account of agriculture at the Centennial, we take the following from the Report of the Department of Agriculture:

At the Centennial International Exposition, now in progress at Philadelphia, agriculture may be studied in two complementary aspects. In the building erected by the General Government, the National Department of Agriculture has organized a special exhibit, of which an account was published in our June report. In this exhibit the leading facts and principles of American agriculture are presented in compact logical generalizations. The results of production are shown in classified specimens or *facsimile* imitations showing the processes and products of culture. The national agencies, organic or inorganic, which favor or impede the work of the farmer, are shown by a great variety of samples. Statistical charts on a large scale compare the latest results with those of former years, illustrating the annual progress of production and the changes which time is continually working in this oldest and most fundamental of all human industries. This exhibit, while constituting one of the most attractive features of the Exposition for the general pubic, is especially interesting to thoughtful minds seeking reliable general ideas of our material resources. The statistics which sum up and compare our annual products are of special value to commercial men as giving more clear and definite ideas in regard to the trade in farm-products, while intelligent agriculturists find new facts and principles of culture and new relations between the different branches of their varied industry developed in the statistical investigations of which the results are on exhibition in the Government building.

At Agricultural Hall, on the contrary, the subject is presented from an antipodal stand-point. The miscellaneous collections of private exhibitors embrace a vast amount of details arranged under a previously devised classification, but it is evident that in a large number of cases objects are brought within the programme only by a very liberal construction of its requirements. A complete and systematic exhibit could scarcely have been anticipated. It is not a comprehensive selection from the multitudinous facts of agriculture of those general features which accurately present the true character of the whole system, but rather a miscellaneous aggregate of such specimens of production as the private interests, public spirit, and special facilities of exhibitors have induced and enabled them to present in response to the invitation of the Centennial Commission. Hence its indications need careful interpretation, having regard not only to its excellencies, but also to its deficiencies. A great redundancy of specimens is found in some branches and a noticeable lack in others. But the full treatment of the subject requires time, diligent research in gathering facts, and deep study in drawing conclusions. The history of the Exposition cannot be even commenced until after its operations shall have been concluded. All that can be justifiably attempted in a sketch like the present is to trace the leading features, to indicate something of its scope and extent, and to give some conception of the wonders of art and nature now presented at this branch of the Centennial Exposition. A brief notice of its general organization will give some relative conception or the part taken in this enterprise by the agricultural interests of our own and of foreign countries.

The grand exposition occupies an enclosed portion of Fairmount Park, embracing 236 acres. Five immense structures have been provided by the Centennial Commission for the exposition of the industry of all nations; but, besides these, several smaller expositions by the General Government, by separate States, by foreign countries, and by private corporations and individuals for the exhibition of their particular products, either in whole or in part. Of the Centennial Commission buildings, the largest and most striking is the Main Exhibition Hall, 1,880 feet long, 476 feet wide, and covering, with its various annexes, nearly twenty-five acres. This building is devoted to the first three general departments of the exhibition, viz: I, Mining and Metallurgy; II, Manufactures; III, Education and Science. Department IV, Art, occupies a noble structure of marble, erected by the State of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia, to perpetuate the memory of this illustrious, patriotic, and industrial enterprise, and hence fitly named Memorial Hall. It is loaned to the Centennial Commission for exhibition purposes, but it will remain one of the great centers of art exhibition in ages to come. It is 350 feet long and 210 feet wide; with an annex in the rear, it covers nearly three acres, and contains an unexpectedly complete representation of all the national schools of art in Europe and America. Department V, Machinery, occupies an immense building 1,402 feet long and 360 feet wide, covering, with its annexes, nearly fifteen acres. Department VI, Agriculture, is accommodated in Agricultural Hall, a unique structure near the northern apex of the exposition inclosure; it is 826 feet long and 540 feet wide, covering ten and a half acres; but the space devoted to this class of exhibits is enlarged by several annexes, adding two or three acres to the covered area. Besides these accommodations within the inclosure, a tract of twenty-one acres outside has been arranged for the exhibition of live-stock at different times during the exposition. Trials of agricultural implements and machinery are arranged at points within easy railway access in the neighboring rural districts. Department VII, Horticulture, finds accommodation in a beautiful structure 383 feet long, 193 feet wide, and covering one and a half acres. About forty acres outside the building have been devoted to out-door plants, to garden arrangement and decoration, and to the illustration of different systems of landscape gardening.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

DR. NATHAN ALLEN makes the following remarks regarding the prevention of disease, in the *New York Observer:*—

In the matter of preventing diseases, it is surprising to what an extent it can be carried. From the most carefully complied statistics, ank in numerous instances where the preventive means, for a series of years, have actually been employed,it is found that from one-quarter to one-third of all sickness and premature mortality can be prevented. Think of the immense amount of suffering and disability, the great expense and consumption of means, the frequent destitution and pauperism, the untold sorrows and anxieties occasioned by sickness and death —and that much of this can be prevented— what stronger, higher, and nobler motives can be presented to enlist our sympathies thoughts and actions?

But let us look a little more carefully into some of these means of prevention. We are taught that "cleanliness is next to godliness;" now uncleanliness or filth is considered one of the most fruitful causes of disease. This may arise from many sources, —in gases or effluvia from putrescent or infectious matters. How frequently do we find refuse matter, vegetable or animal, decaying, exposed, lying about dwellings, sometimes put a little to one side, but impregnating the atmosphere in the whole region with the seeds of disease? One of the most common exposures is in the situation of prives and waterclosets, in the want of proper ventilation and cleanliness. Too much pains cannot be taken in the construction and care of these appendages or parts a of dwelling. Then cellars,and all outside buildings, such as pig-pens,yards, stables, etc., should be most scrupulously watched to see that they are kept in a wholesome condition. Typhoid fever and diarrhœas of the most dangerous characters frequently arise from such sources.

Another cause of sickness arises from the infectious matter or grains of disease, emanating in some way from persons sick with certain diseases. It is well known that not merely small pox,scarlet fever, measels and whooping cough are contagious, but diphtheria, erysipelas and low types of fever, of a putrid character, are communicated to attendants or members of a household. By isolation, cleanliness, disinfectants and ventilation, the spread of these diseases may be very much abridged, if not, in many instances, entirely prevented. Whenever, in diseases, any part of the system, either internal or external, is undergoing the process of decay and decomposition, the greatest possible caution should be used as to the effluvia arising from it, and also of the disposal of the excreta passing through the bowels.

SHEEP IN THE FALL.

Old experienced sheep men will not need the advice which follows, unless they have gone through life with their eyes shut; but young farmers, who are not yet too old to learn, may profit by it. Keep your sheep in good condition during the fall. If pasture has been good, they will now be in good condition, generally, and the owner must keep them there if he would profit by the business of sheep raising. I know by experience, that after killing frosts come and whither the grass, sheep will decline unless fed a little something extra. The grass after frost, is not nearly as nutrious as before. Give a little grain once a day, feed pumpkins, turnips,or any other green food at command—anything to keep up the growing thrifty state all sheep should be in at the vegetable season. I cannot impress this point too closely. Sheep must be kept up during the fall months, in order to winter well and easily, and become a source of profit to the owner. Especially does this advice apply to their breeding ewes. If they are permitted to run down until they are coupled with the ram, they are hard to serve, and not by any means sure. Then the progency are, evidently, greatly influenced by the condition of the ewes at and succeeding impregnation. Every careful sheep owner will adopt such methods as will improve his flock Some men will spare no expense in procuring a ram. but at the same time pay no atiention to improvement through the ewes. One is just as important as the other. Indeed, I prefer the sheep raisrd by careful man who keeps them at all seasons in the most vigorous condition, even though the blood on the male side may be inferior.

Sheep do not pay well now unless they are *good*. Poor sheep are a loss any time, and especially at this time. Common sense prompts every man, then, to cull his flock. Take out the poor, the maimed,the halt,and the blind, and Spartan-like, sacrifice them to the good of the commonwealth. Those that from some cause or other have dropped back a little in condition, should be separated from the flock and especial care given them. Dispose in some way of all that are not worth taking especially pains with, and thus have your flock, at the beginning of winter, composed only of the best, and they in the best possible condition. Take the word of an old sheep man, who assures you that the next crop of wool and the lambs will fully demonstrate the wisdom of such a course.—*M. M. in Ohio Farmer.*

CULL OUT YOUR STOCK.

All the early hatched broods are now large enough to enable the breeder to tell, with tolerable precision, which birds will never be suitable for the breeding pen.

The best use of such is the gridiron or pot, and the earlier it is done, after arriving at eatable age, the more economical it is. A good fattening pen is a desirable adjunct at this time. If the culls are to be marketed, the smaller these fattening pens are, the better. If to kill for family use, as needed, they ought to have an out-door run for the flock, and be penned up in a dark coop for ten days or more before killing.

We are aware that is not an easy matter to pick out birds to be given to the cook, after feeding and caring for them all the season. Having made pets of them, it seems almost cruel to turn them over to the excutioner; but knowing that it must be done, it were best done by the master's hand and judgment.

In making such selections,first take out every disqualified bird, whether from malformation, foul feathering, or other cause; bearing in mind, however that some varieties, which, in their chicken feather, appear foul, are, when in adult plumage, free from such seemingly disqualifying traits. Remove also from the main runs all inferior chicks; such birds as one would be quite sure would never score enough points to be a prize-winner in an exhibition room.

This done, you may look with pride on your stock, and also have the pleasant satisfaction of knowing that, when friends call to see your yards, they will see birds you are not ashamed to show, It is wonderful how much a flock of chickens is improved in appearance by taking out the "culls."—*Poultry Bulletin.*

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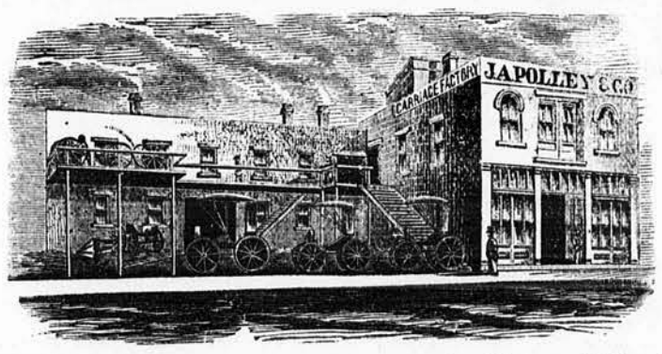

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About Posting Stray Stock.

Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars worth of stock is lost to the farmers of Kansas every year, because they do not post the strays among their herds. Sometimes this is only carelessness, with others it is done to get more stock without paying for it. If the law was fulfilled there would be no losses of stock, and the plain honest duty of every citizen is to either post the strays found in his fields or herds or to drive them off and let somebody else assist the owner in recovering his property. To harbor stray animals without fulfilling the provisions of the law is in effect and in law, stealing, and lays the party liable to a criminal action. One source of loss even when parties are desirous of fulfilling the law, is the failure to accurately describe the stock. We have known instances of where owners did not recognize their horses or cattle by the descriptions. Give the color marks, blemishes and as near as possible the age accurately. To call a light bay a bay horse, or a chestnut a sorrel, or a red and white cow, a red cow, without even accurately guessing at the age, has caused many an expensive trip and loss of time that can be easily avoided if parties taking up the animals will honestly describe the stock. The law is one of the best and most economical for finding lost animals that can be devised, and a sentiment should be created in every community making it in every way just as criminal for a man to harbor stray animals without complying with the law, as it is to conceal any other class of property which does not belong to him.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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A GLANCE AT THE CHINESE DEPARTMENT IN THE EXHIBITION.

The Tea, Silk, and Other Products of the Celestial Empire.

[Correspondence of the Morning Call.]

THE CHINESE EXHIBIT—TEA.

The Celestial empire makes a large and interesting exhibit of its manufactures and handiwork in the main building, and occupies about 1,500 square feet of floor area in the mineral annex, where is shown a thorough and curious display of its various agricultural products, exports and miscellaneous oddities. The growth and preparation of tea, being the leading industry of the country, occupies a prominent position. About fifty varieties are exhibited, produced gradually, by climatic influence, different place of growth and different manner of culture, from an original few. Eighty samples of prepared tea are shown, embracing, among others, the familiar brands of Shanghai, Amow, Swatow, Foo Chow, Canton, etc. The manner of doctoring these to suit the vitiated taste of the "outside barbarian" is, perhaps, the most interesting stage in the process of preparation. The average black teas enumerated above are generally free from any deteriorating substances; but in the preparation of marketable so-called green teas—Young Hyson, Imperial, etc., unless the product of standard nurseries, the coloring substance is poisonous, necessarily affecting the tea so prepared, and sooner than swallow a cup of which your average Chinaman would take a decoction of opium and nicotine. He rightly thinks that to merely color Oolong, Souchong, Flowery Pekoe or Congou adds but little to the flavor, particularly so when, as is often the case, the substance used is a rank poison. Much of the tea is prepared for exportation in bulk, resembling huge plugs of navy tobacco, and quite as compact. In this form it is known to commerce as "brick tea." The leaves adhere together by means of a gummy substance, which insures compactness, and preserves the tea for a long time. As the casual visitor passes the department, he makes a sorry countenance over the mouthful prepared for his approval, and, doubtless, mentally differs with "John" in his estimate of sugar as a fitting accompaniment.

SILKS.

The manufacture of silk, also occupying a prominent position in celestial industry, is given a large place in the representation. Parti-colored gowns, interwoven with impossible figures of men and horses, fierce-looking celestial warriors on prancing chargers, etc., are made with a skill that excites the liveliest admiration; bed-spreads and pillows *a la* China, immense curtains, and a variety of articles for wear and household uses are also exhibited and for sale, which, in an American family, for other purposes than a small-sized Centennial, would constitute in reality the family elephant.

CERAMICS.

The display of pottery and terra cotta ware is a noticeable feature of the Chinese exhibit. Vases, gourds, platters, drinking utensils, and a great variety of articles in household use, are here exhibited in all sizes, patterns and degrees of skilled workmanship. In the decoration of this ware with a variety of subjects the greatest skill in design, execution and delicacy of touch is observable. The material generally used in the manufacture is simply potters' clay, mixed with powdered earthenware to harden and prevent shrinkage. For each article marked for sale high prices, even for the Centennial, are invariably asked.

WORK IN WOOD.

For studies in carved wood or inlaid work, in the manufacture of which Chinese artists excel, the most extravagant prices are asked, and as a result not generally given. The most elaborate carving is observable in cabinets, work-boxes and lay-figures. The intricacy, delicacy, and general fidelity of the work to nature as she exists in Celestial imagery, is worthy all the high encomiums of praise bestowed upon it, In inlaid work, embracing a variety of useful and ornamental articles, the same remarkable ability is a prevailing feature. A hand-wrought pavilion, capable of accommodating ten or a dozen persons, which must have taken years to complete, from the extreme delicacy and amount of work done on it, occupies the centre of the space allotted for the Chinese exhibit, and attracts marked attention. A bedstead of a peculiar black wood is similarly wrought, and is an object of equal curiosity. Both are marked at prices beyond the pocket of the average visitor.

An acquaintance with the fact that bamboo is an indispensible commodity to the average Chinaman, justifies the otherwise too large exhibit of that useful cane. Here one may sit down to a table, on a chair, write from a pencil with a holder dlipped in an ink bottle, upon paper, all made from bamboo. Articles in daily use by the Chinese, such as platters, poles and baskets, pipes, dippers, hats, and innumerable other things, are here exhibited, all made of bamboo. Delicate little slippers of bamboo pith, for delicate little feet, prove a paying curiosity, and are bought up in numbers, more for show than use.

AGRICULTURE AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The management of the agricultural part of theCentennial appears to have been out of joint from the beginning, and have gone wrong. Of course the commission was not responsible for the fight of the "dairy ring," in which it was charged that a small minority of the executive committee of the dairymen undertook to vote themselves into the offices of honor and emolument. The result have been in every way bad. Besides stirring up bile enough to counteract the good influences of the labor of all far advanced in the dairy exhibition of the centennial was undermined, and the ten thousand dollars model dairy building stands there substantially empty.

Now it appears that an advisory board of agriculture was appointed to assist in organizing the live-stock show. The board were to nominate judges whom the commission promised should be appointed. After great labor and time had been expended without cost to the commission, the adviscry board sent in their list of judges; three names for each breed of horses, cattle, sheep and swine In making tne appointments these nominations were entirely ignored, only one name in the whole list being appointed.

The commission undertook to require judges in agriculture to pay their own expenses; while liberal allowance were made for others, but were forced to concede them $100 each. It is charged that many of the judges of stock have no technical knowledge of the breed they will be called upon to examine.

The policy of giving first, second and third prizes, announced at first, and which would draw a large petition, is abandoned, and all good animals are to have a medal and certificate of merit. The number of the judges appointed is insufficient, only eight men, for instance, to examine all the cattle of twelve different breeds.

The unfortunate precedent made by the management in breaking faith with the exhibitors of haying and harvesting machinery, who after preparing at great expenses for a field-trial, were informed that no prizes would be awarded for a field trial and no official field trial held, appears to have been followed in regard to stock exhibition.

Altogether there is great dissatisfaction, and with good reason. The stock exhibition is likely to be unsatisfactory. It is unfortunate that the commission did not have in its ranks practical farmers enough to take care of the interests of agriculture. Although the exhibition is and is likely to be so unsatisfactory as an exponent of the advance made in the century in farm stock and machinery and dairying, and will thus lose a portion of the interest of practical farmers there is still a thousand times as much to be seen as one can examine in a week, and no one should fail to go who can.—*Vermont Farmer.*

A DAY IN ALDERNEY.

The Place, Its People, Their Custom and Their Cows.

The island (Alderney) is held in small, most of them very small farms, tilled by the owners, and every available bit of it is under cultivation, the division of the little parallelograms which constitute the different properties, but easily distinguished by the difference of crops. Every plot has its Alderney cow, judiciously tethered so as to admit of its getting enough to eat without permitting waste. At this season of the year the cows are kept out all night, the owners coming out to milk them and returning to their houses in the town, where every one lives, there being no scattered farm-houses on the island. During the winter the cattle are kept entirely indoors, and, indeed, the little island must be very bleak, exposed to the full force of the Atlantic gales, with no shelter anywhere except on the road, which is bounded by high stone walls. Such a state of society, of course, affords no room for the middle classes, and except the officers stationed here, the doctor and rector are the only gentlefolks on the island, which, however, appears equally free from paupers. Everybody is well dressed, and the poorest house is a palace compared with the ordinary cottage of the English peasant. Certainly, if peasant proprietorship is not favorable to the accumulation of wealth in a few hands, it is at any rate hostile to pauperism; and there is probably a much higher average of happiness in Alderney than in any English community of the same size. The clergyman, it appears, has held the living for nearly twenty years, and his children have been educated on the island, never going further than Guernsey—which place, indeed, seems to be regarded by the people of Alderney as the embodiment of all that is extensive and magnificent. Truly a curious life to be going on so close to the high pressure of modern times. At Guernsey, with its daily steamers from Southampton, you get your *Times* only one day old, and the evening *Pall Mall* on the following day, and plenty of money is spent on the island which has been saved elsewhere; but at Alderney the only communication with the outer world is by means of a very small packet, called there "The Cutter," but which is in fact a yawl, which plies to Guernsey, and occasionally arrives at its destination, bringing back the mails and such small cargo as constitutes the import trade. The cutter must have a bad time of it during the long winter nights on that dangerous coast, for it can hardly make the passage in a winter's day. The only shops in Alderney are the butcher's, the baker's and the grocer's; for the people, although they have enough to live upon, have little or no spare cash,; there is no room for commercial development. We did not see a book or print for sale in the place. Another phenomenon which would have interseted a political economist was the total absence of the commercial spirit, owing to the want of any stimulating cause to bring it out. At Guernsey and the French ports this spirit was rife enough, and the arrival of a yahtc is the signal for boats to put off with the tradesmen's cards, soliciting customs; but Alderney, where it might have been supposed the appearance of a yatch full of hungry people would have been hailed as an excellent agency for getting rid of their superfluous edibles, there was not only no desire, but an absolute disclination, to sell. The butcher made quite a favor of letting us have some meat, although his unwillingness might be accounted for from the fact that he had only a limited stock for his customers, all of which comes from Cherbourg; but there was just the same difficulty about getting butter and milk, the staple produce of the island. After much inquiry, and being passed on from one house to another, we at last came upon one, the owner of which confessed to deal in milk. When the article had been measured out, however, a diffiulty arose about carrying it away, as we had forgotten to bring the yatch's milk-can with us. As the lady did not offer to help us out of it, we asked if she could direct us to any place where we could buy an empty bottle. They would sell us a bottle at the house on the left, four doors lower down, she'd dare say, if we asked them; "and they will sell you milk to," she added, as we were quitting the shop, pouring, as she spoke, the milk we had just purchased back into the can. Scarcity, therefore, does not always create competition. The ways of seller and buyer are very much matters of habit; and from having no market for their wares, the good people of Alderney have lost the desire for one.—*From Blackwood's Magazine.*

WASHING SILK.—A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes: "I send you directions for cleaning silk garments. First, rip and dust it. Have a large flat board; over it spread an old sheet. Take one half a cup of ox gall, one half cup (or less) ammonia, and one half pint of tepid, soft water. Sponge the silk with this on both sides, especially the soiled spots. Having finished sponging, roll it on a round stick like a broom handle, being careful not to leave any wrinkles. Silk thus washed and thoroughly dried, needs no ironing, and has a lustre like new silk. I treat not only silk but merino, barege, or any woolen goods, with the best results."

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, 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 being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,	$ .50
" " head of cattle,	.25
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,	.35
To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than $10.00,	.50
Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up,	.25
" for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith,	.35
For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case	.40
The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be greater than,	1.50
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case'	.50

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RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
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UPHOLSTERING DONE, AND ALL KINDS OF
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Made to Order.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE BUY FROM FIRST HANDS, AND CARRY A HEAVY STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

And to subscribers of KANSAS FARMER, will duplicate prices of any responsible Eastern House.

Particular attention paid to filling orders for Patrons' Clubs. Get your Grange to make up orders together, so as to take whole bolts of

Muslins, Prints, Ducking, Shirting, etc.

AND YOU GET THEM AT

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We are Agents for an Indiana, nine ounce, all wool filling Jeans, which we are retailing at 50 cents per yard, and guarantee it the best bargain in the State.

Flannels and Waterproofs from the late Eastern Auctions at Bargains.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING BEST STANDARD PRINTS AT 6¼cts. PER YARD, GEO. A. CLARK'S THREAD AT FIVE CENTS PER SPOOL.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING JUST AS REPRESENTED AND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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205 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KS.
Watch Work and Engraving Done to Odrer.

The Oldest Firm in the City
Is OSENBURG BRO'S.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD. REPAIRING EXPEDITIOUSLY AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Kansas Avenue, opposite Tefft House, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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The Most Valuable and Thoroughly Useful Invention Ever Known for Making

Pens, Fences, Corrals, &c.

Made in Separate Panels. Mae of any kind of Lumber, for Straight, Circular Oblong or Zig-zag Fncing.

Buy or make no Fences until you have sent for a Circular or called upon

C. W. HERRON,
Who is Sole Agent for Shawnee County.
7th Street, East of Tefft House, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Farm Stock.

THE NEED OF SALT.

My observations are that all persons and animals that have come under my notice as consuming abundance of salt, are and have been the most hardy and robust. I lived a strict vegetarian for a number of years, abstaining from the use of condiments, including salt. The only attack of fever I ever had was during this vegetarian life. In my younger days I was an invalid, and supposed I could not eat and digest strong and highly seasoned food. I gradually became a consumer of meats and strong food, requiring much salt, and now I am as robust as any of my family. I now have a family of seven children, who are all hardy and robust, and have all been used to strong and highly seasoned food, using much salt, even so as to excite comment. My views on the use of this article have gradually given way, and every animal under my care has all the salt it will consume. Some years ago I employed a number of Canadians to labor at logging and lumbering. They were the greatest consumers of salt I ever saw, and were the hardiest men ever in my employ. I also at different times have boarded gangs of railroad men, and found the most hardy of them were great users of salt. I could give many individual cases, all similar.

At one time I had a flock of sheep which I tried to keep on the no-salt principle. They did not do well, and I had to resort to regular salting. The best and most thrifty pig I ever raised was salted regularly for experiment, and my pigs now have salt in their food, and any one can judge by seeing them whether I am successful in this line. At different times I have owned cows which were voracious feeders, and would consume great quantities of salt; yet they never failed to be easily kept, and were always good milkers. I now have two cows that are greedy eaters of salt. They are both excellent cows, and give good milk in large qnantities. I have one cow that is a dainty eater, and will scarcely ever touch salt. She is not so good a cow for milk, and is hard to keep, and will be the first to be sold. When I want to buy a cow, the first thing I want to know is if she is a dainty feeder or otherwise. If she will eat everything given her, she is sure to want plenty of salt, and I am sure of a good cow.

I now have six work horses, all greedy eaters but one; he is dainty and many times off his feed, and will not eat much salt. He is hard to keep, and has to be humored in feeding. I have owned him some years, and he is learning to use more salt, and is more hardy than a year ago; his vigor improves with his appetite. The rest are all good feeders, and one in particular is remarkable for hardiness. The mangers of the others are often cleaned and given to her, and she will clean all up, and keep fat and sleek on ordinary feed. She consumes as much salt daily as any other two of the lot. Within sight, as I write, there are a number of young cattle grazing. I can go to this herd and select those that consume the most salt, and I would, if buying from a herd, prefer seeing them salted first.

I have simply given facts coming under my own observation, and do not account for them on any scientific grounds, and it would indeed be singular if mine was an isolated case. What say the experienced and careful stock raisers who read your valuable paper? My experience and conclusions are contrary to my former belief, forced by the best of all proofs—through trial.

For fear some may misconstrue my opinions in regard to the use of salt, I will say that I do not think that people or animals can live on salt; I think in some instances too much can be used. I emphatically and earnestly condemn the usual practice of giving salt to animals at stated periods; it is just as unnatural for animals to receive salt in this way as for a person to go without until the craving would cause him to go to the salt barrel and gorge himself. Treat them to food and salt as we do ourselves, and I am assured they will do well. Let any one come into my barn, and he will see at all times a box of salt in each manger for cattle or horses. I never allow these salt boxes to become empty for a day. For hogs I mostly mix a little salt regularly in their feed every day. If hogs are not used to this way of feeding, and by chance get an over-feed of salt, it will surely kill them; but with regular, every day use, in the right quantities, I am sure it promotes health and growth.

So with chickens, only they require still less; never overdose at intervals, or death will follow. The subject is an important one, and I am timid to enter any discussion, but let us have facts and experience; it will hurt no one.—*D. R., in C. Gent.*

COAL ASHES.

The value of coal ashes as a fertilizer depends upon its physical action upon the soil rather than upon any merit as plant food. But manure, in the widest sense of the term, is any substance that may improve the fertility of the soil by furnishing plant food directly, or by its action upon the soil tends to make plant food available from the rocks, or by action upon the physical condition of the soil rendering it capable of producing the kind of plants we want when other agencies supply the proper nutritive matters. Thus muck (humus) is a fertilizer on poor sandy or gravelly lands, and, vice versa, sand upon muck iand, wet and heavy clay soils, etc. So coal ashes is a fertilizer upon wet and cold lands beaause of its influence in making the soil lighter, and more pervious to the atmosphere. Frequently coal ashes are more or less mixed with wood ashes, when of course, they have some nutritive value. Strewn around quince trees and other plants subject to the attacks of borers, etc., a barrier is formed against the depredators, said to be quite effective, because of the gritty nature of the ashes. Good results have also been attained by mixing coal ashes with muck and coarse composts, hastening decomposition by mechanically admitting the air, and helping to break up the coarse matter. We need always to keep in mind this distinction between manure as plant food, and its mechanical action upon the soil, and not ascribe false properties to any substance that may have some good effect under certain circumstances.

LUNG DISEASES IN FARM STOCK.

Prof. Law in his new and admirable work "The Farmers' Veterinary Adviser" in speaking of lung fever and other diseases in farm stock, says:

"The disease ought to be rooted out by measures executed by the General Government and defrayed out of the public treasury. Little good must be looked for from isolated action by States, counties, townships, or individual owners; the danger threatens the entire country, and for the general safety all must pay. It is absurd to expect the unfortunate possessor of sick animals to beggar himself for the public good. There should be destruction of the sick, partial remuneration of the owners, thorough disinfection under professional supervision, and the most perfect control and constant inspection of all suspected herds and places until the malady has been eradicated from the land. This is the most insidious of all other animal plagues, the one which now most urgently presses for active interference, and which, if neglected, will bring a terrible retribution in the future." Free trade in cattle between Britain and the continent, by conveying contagious diseases to the former country, has occasioned a loss to the British people of $450,000,000 in 30 years; so it will be seen that Prof. Law's recommendations are amply borne out by facts.

Our present regulations in regard to glanders and farcy are very unsatisfactory, as in many States there is no law to prevent the conveying and selling of glandered horses. This condition of things brings about very bad results, as within our own experience the purchase of a glandered horse by a company running a large number of horses introduced glanders into their stable, and the extension of the disease was not checked until after thirty sound and valuable horses became infected; and the company considered itself fortunate in not sustaining still heavier loss. If Prof. Law's recommendations in regard to the prevention of glanders lead to better legislation in the premises, the annual losses from this cause will be greatly reduced. Though we have dwelt chiefly on that chapter of the "Veterinary Adviser" which treats of contagious diseases, on account of the great public interest which attaches to many of them, the succeeding chapters are not less interesting to keepers of live stock, as due attention is bestowed upon all the minor maladies to which horses, cattle, sheep and swine are subjected. The author's extensive knowledge of veterinary literature and his varied practical experience have been happily utilized by describing diseases concisely and in langhage intelligible to all.

THERE CAN BE NO BREAK DOWN.

It is not an unusual thing to hear some croaker predict that the Short-horn business cannot last, that it must speedily break down. Well, it is an undeniable fact that the "business" is at present afflicted by too many treders and speculators, men who are mere dealers, and in no true sense of the word breeders. It is true their scheming and trickery at the public sales has resulted in establishing for many strains of cattle a fictitious range of prices, and in settling up and coloring with a seeming show of public approval many silly notions about pedigrees and families, and the "lines" with which the hands of breeders shall be tied, In sweeping many breeders from their moorings, in enforcing their mischievous whims and notions, and in placing the whole Short-horn interest in a false light before the public, they have undoubtedly worked the interest a great injury, from which it may take years to recover. But so far as breaking it down is concerned, they are unequal to the task—all the speculators in the world could not do that, for the legitimate part of the business rests upon a foundation that cannot be disturbed.

Suppose prices in some few of the fancy families should weaken—which is not improbable—it would not serve to visably effect the interest in those directions where its health and strength and vigor have laid all the time. It cannot be pretended that there is a farmer in America, owning Short-horns to-day, who will be anxious to sell them at low prices tomorrow, because some of the fancy things have tumbled from their weak pedestals. He may see the time has come when he can no longer buy and sell pedigrees and speculate in blood and fancy families, *but his farm remains to be managed*, and while he has been playing with Short-horns he has learned their value, and he will be a ready purchaser of even greater numbers at legitimate and practical prices, to place them at the legitimate and practical work of the farm—making milk and raising steers.

Men speculate in gold, and when it breaks they drop it and go into stocks, and when they decline they go into something else, unloading as quickly as they can upon an already overloaded market. But when men speculate in Short-horns, they learn their value and worth on the farm; and when circumstances transpire that render further speculation in them impossible, instead of selling out, like the speculators in gold and stocks, they drop down into their true places as *breeders*—which they should have occupied all the time. As farmers, they will not run their farms without Short-horns, because they know their farms cannot be advantageously managed without them. So long as they are buyers ready to take all the Short-horns that can be offered, at fair and legitimate prices, that are justified by what the animals will earn, there can be no such thing as a break-down, no matter what may become of the fictitious prices made by little rings around the sales.

The true strength of the Short-horn interest has not been in the prices paid at the sales, nor the purchases made of one speculator from another, its true strength has been in the fact, that *the cattle possess merit* which recommends them, not to speculators and traders merely, but to practical farmers. The purchases made by these gentlemen have sustained the interest in the past, and they have not been greatly disturbed by there speculative movements. When the prices of any family have been advanced to a point where it was not profitable to buy, they have quietly bought some other; and so long as these cattle are capable of making an improvement on the common stock of the country, there can be no such thing as a serious and permanent break-down in prices.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

WHAT IS PURE BLOOD.

The following remarks were made by President Welch of the Iowa Agricultural College, at the recent Short-Horn Breeders' Convention:

While coming here to-day, I was thinking of an inportant subject, how long shall a thoroughbred animal be bred by crossing with a scrub, before becoming pure blood? The English rule is, cross four times with the female, and and five times with the male. We take half-blood, and cross with a pure-blood and we have a three-quarter-blood, and the fifth cross we will have an animal that has thirty-one parts pure blood to one part scrub—that is, if we compute the crosses arithmetically—but when we take into consideration the fact that the pure-blooded animal is prepotent over the scrub, then the animal has but a minute portion of scrub blood. When a pure blooded Short-Horn bull is crossed with a scrub cow the result cannot be computed arithmetically, for the prepotence of the thoroughbred animal over the scrub, controls to a greater or less degree the value of the progency. The future beef and butter of this country depend on the value of crossing. I crossed a common cow, a poor milker, with an Ayrshire bull and the result was an Ayrshire calf resembling his male parent, and with not one preceptable point in favor of its mother; thus the scrub was almost entirely lost. It is impossible to say that a certain number of crosses will produce an arithmetical result. The Short-Horn bull is the most prepotent animal on earth, not only particularly but generally; and for example we will take the seventeens. Suppose there has been nineteen crosses since the importation of 1817, at the present time there would be one two-thousandth part of scrub blood in a straight Seventeen; that is, if we computed arithmetically, but when you take into consideration the prepotence of the pure-blood over the scrub you would have an animal as near perfection as it is possible to get. What are the excellences of the Short-Horn but his merit and power to transmit that excellence and merit to this progency? I recognice, also the value of strains of families. The value of strain is that that particular family produces the best Short-Horns. We often find that, by reversion, a very homely or inferior bull, if he be of a good family, will breed back to some of his ancestors and produce them. The principle that like begets like seems to be the true doctrine.

The Granges are great schools or universities, were grown up and aged farmers can acquire that knowledge of agriculture and political economy that they failed to obtained elsewhere, and when all members become graduates, then, indeed, will this glorious Order become a power in the land.

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M. H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Office: 169 Kansas Ave

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D. S. SKINNER,

Having lately returned from the East, brings with him the largest stock of Men's Boots, heavy, medium and light, made by the "Chicago Glove Fitting Co.," ever brought to this city. Also a line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Custom Made work on hand, second to none in the West.

Goods sent by Mail. Correspondence Solicited.

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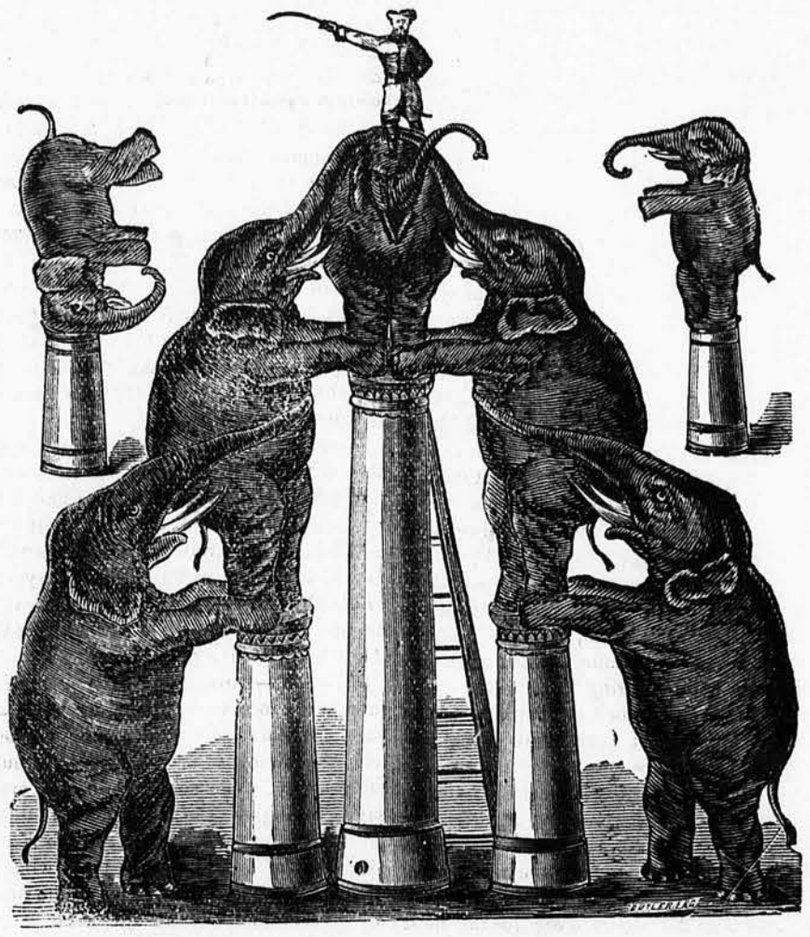
LARGEST SHOW UPON EARTH—Hippodrome, Menagerie, Circus, Mardi-Gras.

Howes' Great London Circus,

HIPPODROME,

Sanger's English Menagerie of Trained Animals,

And MARDI-GRAS CARNIVAL COMBINATION.



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Howes' Great London Circus,

Sanger's English Menagerie of Trained Animals,

AND MARDI-GRAS CARNIVAL,

Owns and daily exhibits the

BEST GROUP OF FIVE PERFORMING ELEPHANTS IN THE WORLD, viz:

Chieftain, Emperor, Mandric, Sultan and Victoria.

All performing in the ring at the same time, the most wonderful feats ever seen, just as represented on bills, programmes, etc. Trained and performed by Prof. Arstinstall.

10,000 CHALLENGE

—THAT—

Howes' Great London Circus,

Etc., Etc.,

Owns and Exhibits the

ONLY GROUP OF FOUR ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS in the World, and performing in the ring at same time, trained and performed by Herr Still.

10,000 CHALLENGE

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Etc., Etc.,

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10,000 CHALLENGE

—THAT—

Howes' Great London Circus,

Etc., Etc.,

Owns and daily exhibits the

Only Two Baby Royal Bengal Tigers

(Born April 21, 1875) ever seen in America.

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—THAT—

Howes' Great London Circus,

Etc., Etc.,

Owns and exhibits FREE in the public street of each city or place of exhibition, seven of the largest, most costly and magnificently constructed Triumphal Golden Chariots of India, or Car of Juggernaut The Chariot of Commerce, the Car of Euterpe, the Chariot of the Sun, the Celestial Chariot, the Legendary Dragon Chariot, and the Cinderella Chariot, and make the most Gorgeous Display, while in the Grand Eques-Zoolo-Hippo-Mardi-Gras Triumphal Street Pageant, ever seen.

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Owns and daily exhibits the only Potoquaine in America.

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Howes' Great London Circus,

Mlle. Dockrill, the Equestrian Phenomena of the age—"Queen of the Arena," will positively appear at each performance in her great act upon a Bare-back Horse,—Principal Hurdle Act, in which she challenges the world.

5,000 CHALLENGE

That the Grand MARDI-GRAS CARNIVAL far excels in beauty, wonder and magnitude, any Amphi-Theatrical, Historical, or Emblematical Spectical that has ever been produced in the public street, or under canvas, in the world.

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That the Proprietors of HOWES' GREAT LONDON CIRCUS has imported into the United States more Elephants than any other concern in Amerrca.

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That HOWES' GREAT LONDON CIRCUS, etc., owns and exhibits daily in the public streets, the only Jernsalem Donkey and Abyssinian Asses ever seen in harness in America.

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That HOWES' GREAT LONDON CIRCUS, etc., owns and daily exhibits in the public streets, the only African Zebras ever seen in harness (ordinary shows have these animals caged); by this company they are used and driven the same as the horse.

5,000 CHALLENGE

That Mlle. Dockrill, the only female in America that rides FOUR BARE-BACKED HORSES all at once and the same time, and challenges any male rider to compete with her in this wonderful feat—of her beauty, grace, form and skill, she has no equal, no compeer.

50,000 CHALLENGE

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50,000 CHALLENGE

That HOWE'S GREAT LONDON CIRCUS, etc., Sanger's English Menagerie of Trained Animals, and Mardi-Gras Carnival, has the best general outfit in Chariots, Cages, Vans, Animals, Horses, Ponies, Mules, Asses, Donkeys, Wardrobe, Paraphernalia, Hotel, Exhibition, Cooking, Sleeping, and Stable Tents, of any Equestrian or Zoological combination in American.

50,000 CHALLENGE

That HOWE'S GREAT LONDON CIRCUS, etc., owns and runs 42 railroad cars, viz.: 22 flat cars, 10 palace horse cars, 2 elephant palace cars, 4 box cars, 1 baggage car, 2 palace sleeping cars, 1 palace passenger car, this being a greater number by far than run by any other Circus, Menagerie, etc., in America.

This is the only Company in America that has a Special Detective Force for the protection of its patrons from imposition. NO GIVE-AWAY SCHEMES. No gambling of any kind or nature, and no intoxicating liquors allowed on our exhibition grounds under any pretence whatever.

☞ **1200 Reserved Cushioned Opera Seats.** ☜

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M. For full particulars see Pictorials, Programmes and our Illustrated Pictorial, "The Advance Agent."

ALL RAILROADS RUN AT HALF FARE TO THE GREAT SHOW.

Also will exhibit at LAWRENCE, Sept. 22d, WICHITA, 25th, EMPORIA, 26th, HUMBOLDT, 27th, OSAGE MISSION, 28th, OSWEGO, 29th.

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Weekly Tribune.

LOCUST PROSPECTS.

A large army of locusts have once more destroyed a large amount of the crops on our western border of Minnesota, and what seems much worse to us they laid countless numbers of their eggs before leaving. Their deposit was made the first day of August. Will you make inquiry in *The Tribune* whether they will hatch out this fall, or will it be necessary for the eggs to freeze. It is a question of vast importance to a great many of your subscribers.—[G. H. Henton, Beaver Creek, Rock Co., Minn., Aug. 14,'76.

In *The Tribune* of August 16 I published a short article, reviewing the locust experience of 1876, and showing, 1st, that my own conclusions and predictions up to that time had been verified; 2nd, that the insects which hatched last Spring in Minnesota acquired wings and flew off during the first half of July, mostly in a north-westerly direction. Soon after that article was written, and before it was published, we began to hear of fresh swarms and renewed devastations, not only in Minnesota but in Iowa and Nebraska, and during most of the month the reports have continued. The inquiry of Mr. Henton is one of many of a similar nature that have followed me since I left home on the 11th of the month, and the people of Missouri and Kansas are very anxious to know what the prospects are.

It is a thankless duty one is called upon to perform, this giving of opinions as to the happenings of the future; and while I have ever been ready to give my own, it should not be forgotten that in doing so I but express an opinion which can only have weight in proportion as it is based on knowledge. Now, our knowledge of the locust problem is by no means complete, and it would be folly for any individual to pretend to know positively what will happen. In order to properly form an opinion, I will first review the locust doings during the month in the light of a large number of communications and dispatches that have come to me during the past three weeks. For convenience sake let us consider the subject by States.

Dakota.—As indicated in *The Tribune* of the 16th, the insects that had hatched in Minnesota departed during the fore part of July, mostly in a north-west direction. During that time the winds were for the most part strong from the south-east, and the locusts were carried over South-East Dakota, and were noticed to be particularly thick at Vermillion. By the end of the month the wind was mostly from the north-west, and the insects poured from that direction into the same country they had previously left. These swarms were doubtless made up of the very insects that had shortly before left Minnesota, reinforced by others that had bred in the Territory. It was reported from Yankton, Aug. 2, that the Indians would lose half their crops, but the reports generally during the early part of the month were very contradictory, while those received later, from the 18th to the 21st, showed that the locusts were doing but little damage, and that there had been much exaggeration, especially as to the injury in the Red River Valley.

Minnesota.—The swarms that left early in July returned, did more or less damage, and toward the end of the month left in numbers in a southerly direction. Some, however remained. About the 6th of August fresh swarms came from Dakota, having been heard of on the 23d of July as passing over Gen. Crook's army. These, as I learn from Mr. John C. Wise of *The Weekly Review*, Mankato, by letter of Aug. 22, pushed continuously to the south-east, and reached as far east as they were ever known to do, or as far as Waseca, Atiole, and (some reports say) Dodge Counties. *The Pioneer Press and Tribune* of the 19th says:

They appear to have left the south-western counties and moving northward, have settled down on strips of land, to a width of 65 miles, extending from the upper part of Nicollet County to Minnesota Falls; south to a line drawn between these points there are but few hoppers reported, and they are not doing any damage—but they extend northward up to Otter Tail County and beyond.

They are found at intervals over that whole country, depositing eggs, doing much damage in some localities and scarcely any in others, They came too late to do much damage to the principal crops, which were mostly harvested. If we study the reports from the south and south-western parts of the State, published in the journal aforesaid, we find that from one-half to two-thirds of a crop of the small grains has been harvested on an average in the worst visited section, and drouth and other insects, as I have elsewhere shown. (*Tribune*, Aug. 30), had much to do with the poor yield. The eggs, from last accounts, are being extensively destroyed not only by the *Trombidium sericeum*, but by other hitherto undetermined enemies, one of which, a pale yellow curved maggot, about half an inch long, sent by Mr. Wise, is the larva of some hymenopteron—either a wasp or an ichneumon.

Iowa.—The principal injury here was confined to the north-west counties of Lyon, Osceola, Dickinson, Emmett, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, and Woodbury. The insects came from Minnesota and passed south and south-west. The densest swarms seem to have passed over Sioux City, in Woodbury County, about the 8th of the month, but the small grain was out of the way and the damage confined principally to corn. A correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* from Cherokee wrote (Aug. 4) that the reports were exaggerated, and that "the locust region will ship more of wheat, hogs, and cattle to the area of cultivated land than any other belt of country tributary to Chicago," and up to the 18th of the month it was generally conceded that there had been much exaggeration.

Nebraska.—Those that came into Iowa earlier in the month passed south-west into Nebraska, and in scattering numbers reached Council Bluffs and Omaha Aug. 17th. A dispatch from Omaha the next day sums up with the statement that "a general review of the situation is very favorable and there is no apprehension of a failure to harvest the fine and large crop." *The Omaha Herald* of the 13th, after stating that "in most localities the hoppers are not voracious as usual," said:

From south of the Platte the universal report is a fine yield of small grains.—Wheat will rank better than last year; oats not quite as heavy a yield, but good. Barley and rye are A No. 1. The corn prospect is better than last year.

From many other reports it would appear that in the north-east counties, from locusts and other causes, not more than half a crop of corn will be saved, but that most of the small grain was duly harvested; and Mr. L. W. Chandler of St. Helena says that "notwithstanding the injury to corn, the country thereabouts is in better shape than it has been for five years."

Colorado.—During the early part of the month the locusts were passing over large parts of Colorado from the north, in a south-westerly direction, at the rate of about 15 miles a day. The small grain was mostly saved throughout the State, but all late and green crops suffered. *The Colerado Farmer* (Denver) of the 10th says that, while the damage has been great, it was quite probably overestimated; and the same journal a week later, reported that the insects had very generally left that part of the State.

From this brief summary, and from other facts at hand, it would appear that the locusts that hatched and did more or less damage in Minnesota early in the year, endeavored to get away to the north-west as soon as they got wings. They were subsequently repulsed and borne back again by the winds to their hatching places; thence south and south-west into Iowa and Nebraska. As they rise and fly from day to day they concentrate and condense, since in passing over a given area during the hotter parts of the day new accessions are constantly being made to the flying hosts which, with serried ranks, descend in the afternoon.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PRICE OF GRAIN.

The season, the amount of surplus grain, the home and foreign demand, are supposed to influence the price of farm surplus. That such should do so, is a natural conclusion. The leading spirits of the roads leading from Chicago and St. Louis to Missouri river points, have recently been in session and have perfected such arrangements as to stop further competition. This, of course means an increase in freight-rates. It is now about the usual time in the year for freights to advance, and as the winter approaches still other and greater advances will be made. These advances price the grain of the farmer, price his land, and the labor of his hired hand. They do more than this They price manufactured goods of all kinds and descriptions and materially lessen the amount consumed, or, in other words, when the farmer realizes good prices and fair profits for his produces, all christendom share them with him, and the contrary, vice versa. Railroads, perhaps, have a legal right to change such rates as they may agree upon; coal miners have the right to strike and demand additional wages; stone-cutters, brick layers, printers, in short every trade, calling, and profession may have the legal right to make a "corner" and divide the slush, yet all agree that when these demands go beyond the bounds of reason, and only look to present spoil, that the best interests of society are endangered, and sooner or later these deleterious influences will recoil upon those originating them. Now and then we find a farmer whose great soul is opposed to the grange on the grounds that it will yet grow to be a great monopoly, and will oppress the balance of mankind. Such philanthropy over-steps the bounds of one of the plainest teachings of nature. When all other vocations associate for mutual protection, self-preservation demands that the farmer do likewise. The tendency of this age is towards association and co-operation and the individual or body of men who refuses to accept the inevitable, will be left behind in the forward march of the people. Philosophy may speculate, and her votaries deplore these tendencies. Yet the spirit of acquisitiveness is abroad in the land, and while we are no apologist for these tendencies, we must arouse the classes in whose interest we labor to a just perception of their surroundings and difficulties. This age is extremely practical; the business world is controlled by but one idea—every vocation is on "the make." Dollars and cents, it makes no difference how made, measure, character, brains, influence, and respectability. And while from a Bible, moral or political standpoint this is deplorable, and while we should not make these aims our aims, or these ends our ends, we must so shape our conduct, and control our forces as not to be ground to powder by the universal acquisitivenes by which we are surrounded.
—*Journal of Agriculture and Farmer.*

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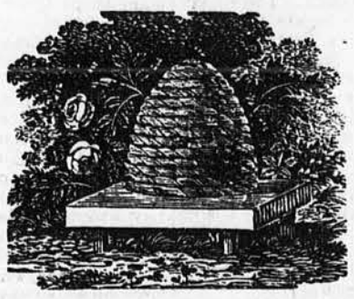

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