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The Kansas Farmer.

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LIST OF DISTRICT AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

- Allan County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Iola, September 17th to 20th.
 - Humboldt (Allan county) Agricultural and Mechanical District Association, Humboldt, October 1st to 5th.
 - Neosho Valley District Fair Association (Allen, Anderson, Coffey and Woodson counties) Neosho Falls, September 23d to 27th.
 - Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, September 18th to 20th.
 - Barton County Agricultural Association, Great Bend, Sept. 25 to 27.
 - Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, September 15th to 21st.
 - Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, October 2d to 4th.
 - Spring River Valley (Cherokee county) Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Baxter Springs, September —.
 - Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, —.
 - Dolphin County Fair Association, Troy, September 24th to 27th.
 - Edwards County Agricultural Association, Kinsey, undecided.
 - Ellsworth County Agricultural Society, Ellsworth, undecided.
 - Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 11th to 14th.
 - Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Eureka, September 18th to 20th.
 - Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Holton, September 11th to 15th.
 - Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 17th to 20th.
 - Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society, Jewell Center, about September 15th.
 - Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Olathe, —.
 - Labette County Agricultural Society, Oswego, September 12th to 14th.
 - Lincoln County Agricultural Society, Lincoln Center, —.
 - Kansas Central (Davis county) Agricultural Society, Junction City, October 1st to 5th.
 - Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene, October 9th to 11th.
 - Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, October 2d to 4th.
 - Linn County Agricultural Society, LaCygne, October 2d to 5th.
 - Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mound City, —.
 - Lyon County Agricultural Society, Lyon county, October 1st to 4th.
 - Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, October, 8th to 10th.
 - McPherson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, McPherson, September 25th to 27th.
 - Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, September 25th to 27th.
 - Northwestern (Mitchell county) Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Besoit, September 24th to 26th.
 - Morris County Agricultural Society, Council Grove, Oct. 17 to 19.
 - Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Independence, October 2d to 4th.
 - Norton County Agricultural Society, Leota, —.
 - Burlingame Union Agricultural Society (Osage county), Burlingame, September 25th to 27th.
 - Osborne County Agricultural Society, Osborne, September 25th to 27th.
 - Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, October 1st to 4th.
 - Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Larned, —.
 - Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, —.
 - Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural Society, Hutchinson, October 2d to 4th.
 - Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhattan, September 24th to 27th.
 - Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, —.
 - Sedgewick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Wellsville, September 24th to 27th.
 - Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, September 10th to 14th.
 - Topeka (Shawnee county) Driving Park Association, Topeka, September 10th to 13th.
 - Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Smith Center, September 18th and 19th.
 - Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Alma, September 18th and 19th.
 - Washington County Agricultural Society, Washington, September 25th to 27th.
 - Wilson County Agricultural Association, Neodesha, September 17th to 20th.
 - Woodson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Yates Center, Sept. 17 to 19.
- (The above are such organizations as have reported since the second Tuesday of April, the date fixed by law for the annual election of officers.)
- Republic County Fair, Sept. 24th, 25th, and 26th.
 - Kansas Valley Fair (Sterling, Rice Co.) A. H. & S. M. Ass'n., Sept. 28th to 30th.
 - Dickinson Co. Fair, Abilene, Oct. 9th to 12th.
 - Harper Co. Fair, Oct. 2nd & 3rd.
 - Cloud Co. Agricultural and Mechanical Ass'n., Concordia, Oct. 10th to 11th.
 - Greenwood Co. Fair, abandoned.
 - Cherokee Co. Fair, Columbus, Oct. 2nd to 4th.
 - Pawnee Co. Fair, Larned, Oct. 9th to 11th.

RESULT OF THE HARVEST.

Hon. J. R. Dodge of Washington, D. C. for many years statistician of the agricultural department publishes the following as the result of his investigation of the present harvest returns:

"What shall the harvest be?" has been a much-canvassed question. The area covered was so large, the promise of many points so cheering, that the extravagance of Americans in estimates of National or local resources has been excited in a high degree. For weeks past the most absurd views have been freely circulated in the public press, and we have been told that Minnesota would garner 60,000,000 bushels Kansas half as much, and other states in so large a measure as to involve the necessity of a crop of 600,000,000. There never was any ground for such expectations, and the prospect in the spring wheat states has been darkened materially in the past month, especially in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Rain has been followed by excessive heat, and blight has resulted, so that eleven bushels per acre can be scarcely realized, and possibly not more than ten. Minnesota, even with her heavy increase in acreage, must fall below half the estimate above mentioned and materially below the results of the previous harvest; and what is worse, the quality of the grain will be also reduced, though not in equal proportion.

INQUIRY ABOUT FOWLS.

KANSAS FARMER:—A few questions on the taking care of fowls, especially chickens—intelligently answered, as you always answer in that way—would oblige some of your readers.

Are these mixtures, that are so extensively advertised for chickens, really necessary to the fowl's good health?

Is sour milk good for chickens? Is chop or whole grain best for them? There is some cholera here and I would like you to give this some attention, as the disease is not only killing chickens here but elsewhere in the county and State.

I like your paper very much, and think if you would give a little more space to Poultry it would suit many readers. ZIP, Portland, Ind.

REPLY.—"Those inventions" are not really necessary to the "fowls' good health," but familiarity with fowls and the exercise of some common sense are. If fowls are kept in a yard the surface of the ground should be covered an inch deep with fresh, sweet earth every week, plenty of shade provided for them and fresh, clean water in sweet, clean vessels twice a day. All epidemics (except contagious diseases) which destroy man or the lower animals have their origin in filth and are propagated by filth.

THE ROVING MANIA.

It is proverbial that no people are so restless and given to roving as the people of the United States. That some occasionally derive advantage by a change of location, cannot be denied, but it is evident that in many cases the reverse is the fact. It was an old saying in the days of our grandfathers that two removes were equal to a burn out; but Young America has no faith in this antiquated maxim. Yet facts are of common occurrence which warrant us in believing that there is some truth in the old adage.

A few days ago we came across an old neighbor who had left the State some three years ago, in search of a new Eldorado in

the far West. He had mortgaged his farm to procure money to take him on his trip—he first visited Colorado, rented some land and put in a crop, but the locusts destroyed his prospects. This was bad luck, he drew up stakes and passed a summer in California, there he made out a little better, but he concluded as land was selling at high figures, and living was expensive and a surplus of laborers, that he would try his luck in Oregon. One summer was passed there, he made by his work enough to pay his passage home, but had nothing left. He found his farm which had been rented, in a poor condition, the fences had been consumed by a prairie fire, weeds had taken possession of his fields, and he also learned that the mortgage was by a decree of court ordered to be foreclosed. He had seen something of the western world, the romantic scenery of the Rocky Mountains, its vast gold and silver mines; he had experienced many privations; his family also had suffered in the mean time from his absence, and he now found his homestead, which he had labored within the last twelve years to bring under cultivation to support himself and family he would be compelled to bid adieu to, and seek some other locality to make a living, such are the vicissitudes of life. J. H.

CHESSE OR WHEAT.

EDITORS FARMER:—On reading the various discussions about the paterinity of chess, and lastly that of J. B. Durham's and your comments there on, I am instigated to come to the relief of Mr. D. with my testimony. Forty-nine years ago, this last harvest, I was a farmer boy 18 years old, and it was my province to swing the cradle to cut a field of 10 acres of wheat that was grown upon land that had been many years in grass; broken up in the spring and sown in the fall with the purest seed I ever saw,

being a new variety just introduced. In the summer or late in the spring when the wheat was about two feet high our whole stock broke into the field, and I drove them out myself and recollect well the several tracks they made. Well, at harvest time when cradling, I could still trace their tracks by the bunches of ches where each step was as well as where the cattle had nipped off the wheat. Again, one corner of the field was rather low on which water would stand some time after heavy rains, on this there was very little wheat but an abundance of ches, so much so that we passed around it.

Now if it was in the seed why did it not appear elsewhere, and if the laying dormant idea is to account for it, what is to be found in the hoof or bite of stock, or in that low corner to wake it up to a resurrection. The field occupied a corner at a crossing of two public highways and the attention of at least a dozen farmers was called to this circumstance and settled the conviction in each mind that injured wheat will produce a cheat or ches. Science must make room for stubborn facts.

RAISING FOREST TREES.

S. C. C. Gladden, in your last, tells us his experience in raising forest trees, which is all very good, but too expensive.

In raising forest trees I follow nature as nearly as possible. Walnuts I plant in the fall, four feet each way, in good, mellow soil, by making a hole in the ground with a pointed stick and dropping a nut in the hole about one inch below the surface, leaving the hole open.

The maple, ash and box-elder I plant as soon as gathered, covering very slightly and mulching with straw or old hay. Plant in drills four feet apart and cover when necessary.

The maples will come up in about a week. The ash and box-elders will not come up until spring, as they ripen their seeds about the middle of September.

Mr. Gladden's fears of freezing are all groundless, or why do they not all freeze when dropped in the natural way in the forest?

Some one wants to know how to get cottonwood trees. Go to the sand-bars on the river, in the fall, where millions one and two feet high will be found. Take them up and heel them in until spring, and set out where they are to grow. Cottonwoods are readily propagated from cuttings. After planting you must fence off the stock or your labor will be in vain. O. McCONNELL, Menoken, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

BULBS.

From an essay by Mr. J. C. Vaughn we extract the following seasonable information to lovers of lilies and hyacinths.

"First the Hyacinth. Nothing more beautiful or more easily grown for winter flowering can be had, providing a few rules are strictly observed. Select firm, heavy bulbs; singles are the best, are almost always preferred by professional florists. Put in a

five or six-inch pot, in a mixture of sandy earth and well rotted cow manure, putting in the bottom of the pot the usual half-inch of drainage—broken pieces of pottery and charcoal. It is well to surround the bulb proper in pure sand. A nice plan is to stand a number of pots in a shallow box—say eight inches deep—and fill all spaces with sawdust or moss, and then a two-inch layer of the same over the whole. Set the box on a shelf in the cellar, away from much dampness, or in a frost proof closet, where the temperature is not above sixty degrees.

Here they should remain for two months at least (three, if started in September); potted November 15th, they should not be brought to the light and heat of an ordinary room before the middle of January, unless the flower stem pushes through the moss, proving that the flower truss will come up. Such may be brought out at once, but let all [come gradually into full light; not until the leaf tips become green should they have full sunlight, lest the white flower buds be blasted. Water moderately with weak, liquid manure.

The Crocuses out-doors must be planted early, as they will not remain sound long—early in October is the best time. Let the ground freeze before mulching early planted bulbs, but if planted late, say in November, then mulch at once, that the root growth may be had before the ground is frozen.

Now especially for the garden. A bed of lilies—the pure white *Lilium candidum* for the outer two feet of a circular bed, say four feet across, and a few lilies of other colors in the center, make a magnificent display. Excavate to the depth of three feet, throw in some broken pottery, charcoal and bones, for drainage, fill up to within six or eight inches of the surface with the compost used for hyacinths. The lily may be heavily manured with safety. The soil will be best, if comparatively dry when worked. Pack just about each bulb light, sandy leaf compost, if it can be had, and water moderately the soil all about the bulbs; fill up the bed, slightly rounding it, that the rain water may not drench too much and in the spring may you delightfully "consider the lilies how they grow."

Small beds of Tulips, all of a color, give a pretty effect; so do running borders of the bright blue Scilla or the Snow-drop, but never plant those together, the effect is lost in consequence of the difference in size, shape of flower stem and time of blooming. Deep and thorough cultivation, with a mixture of sand, if not in the soil naturally, and rich, well rotted manures, are primary conditions of success in bulb-growing.

WINTER PLANTS.

In winter my plants are in my kitchen, where they have an abundance of steam and the benefit of a wood fire. I have not much faith in gas-heated rooms for plants; then on Monday I just roll out the table, and give them a first shower bath of suds, then of clear water. For bottom heat, nothing easier; just turn those shelves, which most housewives have on their stoves for bread-raising, etc., so there will not be too strong a heat, and you have it; or if the aforesaid shelves are otherwise occupied and all at once you are inspired with the idea that some of their toes are cold, just set them in a saucer of hot water. I generally take it when boiling, and have never yet killed any yet, and let them suck up all they want, then after a while throw out what is left. Never let them stand in water for a long time.

Whenever bottom heat is mentioned in this article, just imagine them either on the shelves or standing ankle deep in hot water. If any one is skeptical about the hot water, just try it first on some poor specimen that wouldn't be a great loss, and see how it works.

The average of fall wheat sown in this country will be largely in excess of former years. The fine rain of a week ago has made it splendid for getting the wheat in, and the farmers have had their drills running almost constantly ever since.

The Girard Press pronounces the Crawford County Fair a grand success, and says: "Everybody we have spoken to is enthusiastic over the grand success, and predict still better for the future."

Apiary.

KANSAS STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association assembled in annual convention at the court house in Lawrence, Kansas, Wednesday, the 4th inst.

The president, N. Cameron, delivered an address before the meeting.

The Association had not held a regular meeting for the previous four years, on account, the president said, of the extortionate charges for railroad fares, the low rates at the present time affording the first favorable opportunity for calling the Association together. In speaking of the tendency of persons in the business of bee-keeping to publish exaggerated accounts of yields or only accounts of extraordinary yields, Mr. Cameron said: "We hold that it is morally wrong in any parant to offer as inducements to others to enter the business, yields and profits that are above the average, and the average will make such a poor showing that I doubt if there is any one that would be attracted thereby."

Returning to the monopoly of the railroad the speaker continued:

"And while I am on this subject of railroads that effect our business as well as all other productive industries, let me say that there is but one way out from under the iron heel and octopus grasp of these monopolies, and that is for the general government to own all the trunk lines and the states the branches, and make it free for any one to turn trains on them. This would give us competition in the freight business and rates as low as could be afforded, besides assuring us of a little better handling of our goods; for it is well known that there can be nothing shipped now with safety that can be washed, honey in the comb being almost entirely excluded on account of their "wreckless" independence."

The most interesting portion of the president's address was the following regarding the adulteration of syrups and honey.

"But there is another thing that I wish to call your attention to that we can be working at in the meantime, that is, the adulteration of honey and syrups. The extent to which this is carried on is really alarming, especially when it is known that the adulterations are poisonous, not only running our business as honey-producers and sorghum-producers, but it is a deception and a fraud, injurious both to legitimate business and health. In this we should demand at once the vigorous interference of the law. Glucose, with which honey and syrups are adulterated, is made of sulphuric acid, lime and corn starch; and it is said that rags answer the same purpose as the corn starch to give the syrup body, the color of the syrup being regulated by the cleanliness of the rags. Is it not time that the people knew that they were eating old rags, dissolved in sulphuric acid and lime, made into *dope* to poison our people? I say *dope* because I don't like to dignify it with the word syrup. And it is not only mixed with honey and syrups but it is actually sold without mixture, in all its filthiness, to the unsuspecting. And right here in the city of Lawrence there are twenty barrels of this "damned dirt" sold to one of pure syrup; in fact, it is almost impossible to find a pure article of syrup on the market here, and we should demand that this infamous traffic be stopped for our health as well as our other interest. And I would recommend the appointment of a committee to take the matter in charge and bring it before the legislature in a bill. Some states have already taken action in this matter. The stuff is sold under all sorts of brands, such as silver drips, golden syrup, sugar-house molasses, New Orleans molasses, plantation molasses, cut-loaf syrup, etc.; but in no case will you see the name and locality of the manufactory. They know that they are in a nefarious business; under no other supposition would a manufacturer send out his goods without his brand. The stuff however is made in East St. Louis and comes to Lawrence by the car load.

After the address of the president, the secretary read communications to the association as follows: From I. P. Watt, Duck Creek, Ill., asking various questions as to what part of Kansas is best adapted to bee-keeping, and what honey plants succeed best. There was none that could give much encouragement to go into bee-keeping as an exclusive business.

The subject of adulteration was discussed, and the following committee was appointed to prepare a bill to prevent and punish adulterators of food and to urge it upon the attention of the legislature next winter. Committee—N. Cameron, M. A. O'Neill and S. M. Allen.

A REMEDY FOR BEE STINGS.

Take a fresh tomato leaf, crush it, and rub it upon the part stung. The pain will disappear immediately, and without the slightest trace of swelling. We would like to be able to transmit to posterity the name of the discoverer of this method. Yet a more simple and effective remedy is to apply the barrel of a small chest or drawer key over the puncture made by the sting and press the key firmly for one minute. The poison will be forced out of the wound, and no pain or swelling will result from the sting.

CROP NOTES.

Corn will average pretty close to 40 bushels to the acre all through this section. Wheat, from 18 to 28 bushels per acre.—*Montgomery Co. Globe.*

Farm Stock.

GREEN FOOD FOR COWS IN FALL.

The reports from various localities show a heavy falling off in the milk yield of dairymen who patronize factories. This has been a very moist season, and in the early part the grasses were unusually succulent, producing a liberal yield of milk; but as the herbage has become drier, the milk has fallen off in quantity, and improved in quality. But this has been a favorable season for the growth of various kinds of green food to be fed in the fall to make up for short pasture. It has generally been so moist, that millet, Hungarian grass, oats, peas, or fodder-corn have made a good growth, and are ready for use at the right time. Millet and Hungarian contain each all the elements of a well-balanced food. They make good milk when fed alone, but they should always be cut in early blossom, as, if kept longer, they become woody, are not relished, and will make much less milk to the acre. If they are not wanted whilst in this succulent state, but are likely to be needed later, they should be cut early, and nicely cured. The cows relish this fodder almost as well as when green, and it makes excellent milk. If cut when soft and succulent, and well cured, it makes excellent food for cows in milk after frost comes, and will make yellow butter. If fed green, let it be given fresh, as it is not too succulent, and is well relished. Oats have been considerably grown of late years by some dairymen, to be cut when the grain is in the first milk, and fed fresh. They are sometimes cut before heading, when a large part will spring up and give a second crop; but, if to be cut only once, they give the best results when cut on first coming into the milk state. Oats in this condition are very nutritious, and make good milk, and a large quantity of it. The oats is rich in albuminoids, and furnishes abundant material for the casein, and also oil for the cream of milk. Oats and peas, sown together, are coming into use somewhat, and furnish the best of green food for cows. This crop should be cut when the peas begin to form in the pod. At this time the vine contains all the nutriment which the grain and vine will contain when completely ripened, and the food is in a soluble state. The oats, grown with the peas, will be in about the same condition as described for cutting the feed green. The oats and peas form one of the best combinations of food that can be grown for milch cows.

Fodder-corn is more generally grown than any other one food for green feeding. It has very many good points to recommend it. It will grow upon almost all soils, may be planted at various times, is not so much liable to rust if planted late as the other crops mentioned, brings the largest quantity of food, and is succulent and in good condition for feeding for some weeks. The prime objection to it is, its deficiency in albuminoids, and this renders it highly proper that it should be fed with other more nitrogenous food. Second and third crops of clover are found almost everywhere. Clover is the most nitrogenous of cultivated grasses. It furnishes just the proper balance of constituents with green corn. One-third clover to two-thirds corn will form an excellent ration to feed on scant pasture. The unfavorable opinions concerning green corn for milk have arisen from feeding it alone when the pasture furnished very little other food.

Green corn is rich in two of the elements of milk—oil and sugar. The clover will furnish the casein. Green foods of all kinds are best fed in the stable. The food is eaten cleaner, and apparently with more relish, than in the open air, and the cows cannot disturb each other. There will be a good deal of second-cutting clover, which perhaps will not be wanted for present feeding. This should be cut and cured for winter use. All the rowen fit to cut should be carefully saved for winter food. If nicely cured, it is almost equal to grass for producing milk in winter. Since winter dairying has come so much into practice, it is important to provide as much variety in the winter ration as possible. We advocate the saving of everything on the farm, turning everything to account, for the farmer has none too broad a margin for profit. Some harvest fields come up strong with pigeon grass, which, by many is called a weed; but this grass, cut in blossom, makes a most palatable and nutritious food for cows and other stock. Save it all in good condition—feed green, if wanted, but save it for winter if not needed in fall.

Every dairymen should supply his cows with all the extra green food they will eat. Good feeding in fall is most important, not only to keep up a flow of milk, but to put the cows in condition for winter. Where there is any scarcity of green food, do not hesitate to feed grain in some form. Four pounds of middlings per cow, or two pounds of corn-meal and two pounds of middlings, will pay more than the cost, and bring your cows into winter quarters in a satisfactory condition.—*Live Stock Journal.*

SHEEP-KEEPING IN KANSAS.

Of all animals, sheep require the least water, and they will degenerate and become diseased where there is great humidity and on low, wet land. Hence, pastoral life has always been coupled with arid plains or mountains, and we only read of "the flocks upon the hill-side." Twenty years ago continued storms were unknown here, and we had only brisk

showers, followed at once by sunshine. The increase of the white man and the late influx of the cloudy black, has seemingly—under God—not only changed politics, but the seasons. Showers are now more frequent and a week of rain not unusual, and there have been times when for a month rain has hardly ceased. At this rate of progress the day is not distant when the plains west of us will "blossom as the rose," receiving the rains in their season, and not the unnatural irrigation of man. The "drought of '60" is broken, but we have no fear that the rains will be so abundant as to curtail the sheep industry. Our Winters are about five months long, during which more or less dry food is required. In April the sheep are turned upon the prairies, the succulent grasses of which soon inspire animal life with new vitality. These prairies or out-lands are owned by railroads or non-residents, and will afford a free range for stock for years to come. In this we glory, and Kansas is ahead! The pastoral regions of Colorado and California are now owned and controlled by cattle kings and big shepherds with their 100,000 sheep, and the masses have no rights upon the range. Here the "lion lies down with the lamb," and all men are equal in their rights over the public domain.

The sheep are kept on the grass until frost which comes in October, when they are taken to the farm and turned upon the rye, blue grass or clover-fields, where they will thrive so long as snow does not cover it. If no such winter pasture is at hand, the sheep will require, in addition to what they glean from the frost-bitten prairie, a daily feed of corn fodder or good hay, to be increased as the weather grows colder. The lambs and breeding ewes should also have a daily ration of grain, say an ear of corn or its equivalent per head. This will keep them strong and growing. The wethers, if intended for mutton, should have no less than a pint of corn per day, with plenty of fodder or hay. We crush our corn in the ear, and are very partial to cob-meal for sheep. But the manner and method of feeding, on which, indeed, the whole question of success hinges, must be left for some future discussion. As to shelters, common sense says build them. No part of the temperate zone is so serene that inclemencies do not occur, against which animals need protection. The warmer they are kept (not to the exclusion of fresh air), the less food they require. Protection is economy; exposure is waste. Rude shelters can be quickly and cheaply constructed of forks and poles, covered with hay and left open on the south. Inclose these with a picket-fence, and your sheep are happy and comfortable, and safe from the incursion of dogs and wolves.

All kinds of sheep thrive here, but the finer thoroughbred varieties of Cotswold, South-down, Merino, etc., are in the hands of a few and are kept for breeding purposes. Such a flock represents much capital, and requires much subsequent care, especially the combing wools. They are only suited to small flocks, attend with great care, stabling and high feed, to keep them up to the standard. The fine wools are more hardy and self-reliant, but the wool product, under present regulations, does not bring the best prices; nor do they, in their purity, produce the most mutton. The question is, what sheep is best adapted to the wants and ability of the masses? It is the common coarse or medium wooled sheep—the "Missouri sheep." Cross these for two generations with the thoroughbred Merino, then throw in a cross of Cotswold, and you have a sheep producing a large clip of desirable quality, and a carcass big and well rounded for mutton. Such sheep can be found for from \$1.50 to \$3 per head, and an acre of ground—well stocked—will support eight to ten of them. For medium unwashed wool, for three years past, we have received at our door, respectively, 25 cents, 24 cents, and 23 cents per pound. This makes about \$1 per head, or sufficient to pay the running expenses of the flock, leaving the increase and growth to the side of profit. As to location we prefer Northern Kansas; her general fertility, healthful climate and abundant markets render her the peer of all others. But the pilgrim must select his own home. Unimproved land is held at \$3 to \$10 per acre; improved at \$8 and upward, according to the extent and value of the improvements. I was bred upon the historic ground of Monmouth county, N. J., ministered as a physician for years to the invalids of Burlington county (both cases in that vast expanse of sand), but their palatial homes and finished fields, after these many years of absence, have no power to draw me homeward, nor any magic compared with the simple cot of the shepherd.—*Dr. W. L. Challiss in Y. N. Tribune.*

OATS FOR COLTS.

Some oats must be fed to colts to produce good horses, this is more particularly necessary in early life, while the constitution is being formed—for a considerable time before weaning, and especially at that period and to the end of the year. Beginning with a handful when the colt is a week or two old, it will certainly pay to gradually increase the amount to four or five quarts by the end of the year. After that, if the pasture and hay are first quality, oats are not of the same importance, but should not be withheld entirely. The amount that can be profitably given the second and third years depend on the conditions already mentioned.

Peas and good peavine hay answer the same purpose in forming healthy bones, muscles and nerves in growing colts, calves

and lambs that is secured by feeding oats. Clover abounds in albuminoids and bone material. Hence hay made nominally of red top, timothy, blue grass orchard grass is improved by a mixture of clover. All kinds of stock are benefitted by having a variety of food daily. It is an old maxim, "A change of pasture makes fat calves."

THE BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF FARM STOCK.

BY MR FINLAY DUN IN NORTH BRITISH AGRICULTURIST.

It is often said that a thing well begun is half finished, and this applies remarkably to the management of the live-stock on the farm. Calves and lambs well reared during the first few months of existence, are easily, safely and profitably carried on. Unfortunately, during this early impressionable period, thousands are starved, checked, and the seeds of future mischief sown. There is no royal road to rearing of sound, healthy young stock. The mother's milk is the natural and best, and must ever be the chief food during the first three or four months of existence. If it is got, as foals and lamb usually have it, directly from the dam as often as nature dictates, and in a fresh, undiluted and uncontaminated state, so much the better. If supplied from the bucket, as the milk usually is to calves, endeavor must be made to give it in a sweet, sound state. To make up for fatty matters usually abstracted, boiled linseed is usually added. Deficiency in quantity or quality of milk may also part be got over by the use of oatmeal gruel. Some of the patent foods so largely vended are digestible and nutritive, and answer their purpose very fairly, with the trifling disadvantage of costing upwards of £20 a ton for what is worth about £10. Many calves are killed by diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis induced by greedily swallowing the stale milk at high temperatures, but still more get pot-bellied, and lose flesh and strength from the small amount or poor quality of the milk given, and bulky, indigestible nature of the other food supplied. It often appears to be forgotten, that during the first two or three months of the life of ruminants, the first, second and third stomachs are comparatively undeveloped, and not in a condition to undertake their subsequent duty of macerating, dissolving and casting up for second chewing and insalivation fibrous and comparatively indigestible food. Digestion during early life consequently devolves almost entirely on the fourth stomach, which resembles the single stomach of the dog or man, and is unsuited to dissolve or to reduce by rumination hard fibrous food. Such food, not being properly digested by the young calf, becomes a tolerably certain source of scouring. I need not stay to insist on the importance of giving the newly born calf the oleaginous milk of its own mother, of an equally recently-calved cow, in order gently to remove the meconium or biliary matters and fatal feces. A quart of new milk three or four times in the twenty-four hours is a fair allowance for the young calf, even of the larger breeds, but after the first week this quantity requires to be steadily increased until it is at least trebled. Thousands of calves tolerably well reared whilst in the house, and whilst living mainly on milk, are seriously and even fatally injured by carelessness and parsimony in their subsequent management; and the same applies with equal force to foals and lambs. The young creature is perhaps suddenly turned out to pasture; his digestive apparatus is vainly expected at once to accommodate itself to the change from the digestible concentrated milk to the less digestible, fibrous bulky grass. For a time at least nutrition and growth are impaired; the blood sometimes becomes deficient in some of its important elements; the tissues are starved; the muscles are pale and soft; the walls of the intestines are thin and pelucid; diarrhoea sets in; whilst still further to reduce the weakened calf, irritation and cough are sometimes set up from thread worms invading the bronchial tubes. This anaemia, with all our boasted skill and management, still annually kills off thousands of calves and lambs. Yet these losses are easily preventable by supplying continuously regular suitable food, by more gradual weaning, by teaching the young animal, before weaning to eat a little bruised linseed cake or crushed oats, and continuing regularly after weaning the supplies of such concentrated adjuncts. Once the milk flesh is lost it is hard to say how many shillings per pound it costs to replace its equivalent; it is doubtful whether an animal thus stripped of its dainty handling calves' flesh can ever again be made quite so good, whilst this pulling down and building up treatment is attended with great risk of serious disease. A wasteful and dangerous loss of flesh and strength similar to what is apt to follow weaning, too commonly results throughout the English grazing counties from keeping the young stock on the pastures in the late autumn, when the grass has lost much of his nutritive value, and the temperature of the air and ground has become materially reduced. Than the animals require for the maintenance of health, extra, instead of diminished, supplies of food or fuel. Careful flockmasters usually avoid these risks by giving their lambs frequent changes of pasture untainted by other sheep; by placing them very early in autumn on cabbage or roots and often by continuing the few ounces of cakes and dry food begun before weaning. Many foals and calves now lost or stunted in growth would be preserved by similar treatment—by the early reason-

able use of dry food, and if they are not housed early in autumn by sheds on the pastures, which are most valuable for shelter from extremes alike of heat and cold, and from wet.

HOG CHOLERA.

EDITORS FARMER: I have just returned from an extended trip through Illinois, in the hog cholera district. I gathered many facts having an important bearing on the etiology of not only this disease but others homologous with it, affecting other animals.

I found that the almost universal belief was in air contamination, and that the disease could enter the system by skin absorption. I found that not a single person had assumed that the contagion is swallowed, yet that those who had, in ignorance of the true law, taken steps tending to prevent swallowing, had lowered, for the time being, the death rate.

I would like your correspondents to each and all, in reporting to you, to state if the hog cholera is prevalent in their neighborhoods. I would like for hog-raisers to communicate to me, directly, or through the FARMER, information upon the following points:

1st, At what season of the year is the disease most prevalent with you?

2d, Which suffer the most, pigs, sows, or fat hogs, and compare with seasons when hogs run upon grass?

3d, Have you ever turned out the hogs from the infected pen or lot, and what has been the result?

4th, Do you generally have the disease on taking up your hogs to feed in the fall?

5th, Have you found any medicine that will cure the sick hogs, and if so, do the hogs cured thrive, afterwards, to your satisfaction?

6th, Assuming that the first hog or two that has the disease has infected the others, and planted a perpetual crop of disease on your place, how much have the doctored hogs cost you in loss of pork?

Question six is asked because I found in Illinois a reluctance to killing sick hogs that I could not overcome. An idiotic, hard-fisted son of the soil would "dope" his hogs with ten dollars' worth of worthless hog cholera medicine to doctor a forty-five cent pig, that would require thirty bushels of corn to the hundred pounds of pork if he saved its life. He would, to save the life of this pig, in stupid ignorance, jeopardize six hundred dollars' worth of fat hogs on the place; spend fifty dollars for medicine; "scour" all the well hogs on the place out of a month's fattening; sit up with the puny thing of nights; "feed it with a spoon," and generally lose his patient and many others before he would knock the sick hog on the head and bury it at the start.

When I told one of these "hornys" that if he cured his sick hog with his "dope," that with the pen infected others would die of the contagion, and the darling he was drenching would take it again, he looked at me with "bug-eyed" stupidity and said, "Mr., have you ever raised hogs on a farm?" "No," said I, "and you have never studied zymology, that is to say, the science which teaches us the laws of the decay of organic matter whether living or dead."

But his faith in the man who had raised hogs "on a farm," and his positive aversion to "book larnin'" were paramount, and I drove away, knowing that if I wanted to get money of that man I must go back, with some marvellous cure performed by an "Egyptian root," or "Indian yarb," the secret of whose existence was known only to my ancestors, and had been handed down through a long succession of seventh sons. They prefer to be humbugged. C. W. JOHNSON. Atchison, Kansas.

SEPARATE THE COCKERELS.

As soon as the selling season fairly opens, the young cockerels should be separated from the pullets, and then all the young birds, of the same sex, of different kinds, can run together in the same enclosure, thus giving them the benefit of that exercise which all fowls, especially the young ones, should have to keep them healthy, thriving and growing rapidly. If kept in separate enclosures, both the cockerels and the pullets make a far better showing, and this arrangement also makes it easier for a would-be-customer to select those birds best suited to his requirements, desires and pocket. This separation of the sexes, in this year's hatch of the birds, is practiced by almost every good breeder, while many carry the thing still further, and separate the breeding cocks from the hens in the breeding pens, after the season for hatching has passed. This plan is a very good one as it gives both the hens and the cocks a rest, and the cock is rendered more vigorous and sure thereby, insuring healthier, stronger chicks when he is put with the hens again just before the hatching season opens.—*Poultry Bulletin.*

ONIONS AND POULTRY.

Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various disease to which domestic fowls are liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gaps and inflammation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. We would therefore, recommend giving fowls, and especially young chickens, as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.—*N. C. Farmer.*

September 25, 1878

KANSAS FAIRS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR. The Franklin County Agricultural Society held its annual fair September 11th to 14th inclusive in Forest Park, the finest grounds in the State, adjoining the city of Ottawa.

The show of cows was meager but of bulls there were at least a half dozen fit to head almost any herd. Sweepstakes was awarded to T. G. Stewart, and first premium on aged bull to C. Hester.

In the exhibit of horses—Groves took first on stallion for all-work. On draft horses A. Beal took first and Asa Darnell, second premium, and showed superior horses of a class that should be better patronized.

In sheep, Merinoes and Cotswolds were shown, by J. B. Feagles and J. B. Shaffer respectively, and took prizes. For some cause unknown to the writer, there is not the interest taken by Franklin county farmers in sheep that should be, and we hope next year to see this important class of stock better represented.

In the poultry department was found some very fine birds though the display was not large. Premiums on Bronz turkeys and Partridge Cochins awarded to W. F. Swift; on some very handsome light Brahmas to Mrs. H. P. Welsh, and on Plymouth Rocks and Guinea fowls (white) to F. D. Coburn.

We noticed a number of entries in competition for the Kansas Farmer and Young Folks special premiums, which will be cheerfully and promptly sent to the fortunate competitors.

Much credit is due Dr. L. C. Wasson, for the tasteful arrangement of so many articles in a way to make an advantageous display. We almost forgot to say the last horsemen were on the ground from home and abroad and were obliging enough to walk away with something like \$400 of the society's money.

The society as well as the farmers have learned some lessons this season from which they will profit in future, and we predict for Franklin county, a fair next year unsurpassed in any year in any county in Kansas.

The present officers are, President, E. M. Peck; Secretary, W. H. Clark, Ottawa; Treasurer, W. T. Pickrell; with a board of directors made up of men each one of whom has the best interests of the society, county and State at heart.

THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Held its fair at Chauate, Neosho county on the 4th to 7th of September. This association includes, Allen, Wilson, Woodson and Neosho counties. The Times reports the fair an average success; a fair variety of display and the attendance reasonably good. The receipts covered expenses. The buildings on the ground have been newly erected in permanent positions, new and convenient cattle yards and stock pens have been made, and various improvements all without creating any indebtedness, and the fair grounds are in better condition than ever before.

In the stock pens we noticed some very fine hogs, also several pens of excellent sheep exhibited by Geo. Brown, of Buffalo, Wilson county. Entries of fine horses for heavy draft, horses of all-work, and matched roadsters, were made.

Quite an abundant display of articles was made in the main exhibition building. The display of flowers attracted much attention. The fruit department was quite well filled. Apples, peaches, pears, quinces, being displayed in great variety and of large size and nice quality. The display of grain, seeds and vegetables was good.

The display of trees and shrubbery, was a marked feature of the fair, among which are especially mentioned the Lombardy poplar, Balm of Gilead, Tulip, Liquidamber, Plane tree, &c.

Fair at Valley Falls.—The attendance throughout was very large from abroad, as well as at home, and everything was lively and interesting from the chicken coop to the speed ring. The officers and citizens directly interested in the success of this the first venture, have done themselves proud.

The cattle show was splendid as was also the show of horses.

In the speed ring we noticed the best and most exciting racing ever witnessed in the county and about as good as any in the state, for several of the best horses in the state were entered for a share of the liberal premiums.

Every class and department was represented with excellent specimens, or samples.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Halls were not wanting in anything, The Baptist Dining Hall was well patronized, being presided over by beautiful young ladies.

The third day of the Valley Falls fair was a great success. At least six thousand people were on the ground.—Winchester Argus.

Crawford County Fair.—The Girard Press notices the Crawford county fair held last week at length. The fair was a gratifying success, and the exhibit was full and complete in every department. The report of the first day closes with the following flattering statement:

"Stalls, pens, yards, and floral hall were all overflowing. Next year everything must be doubled in size. Crawford county is spreading out, and we need plenty of room to show things.

The President and Secretary will make a collection from articles shown here for exhibition at the Kansas City Fair. Everything will be shown in the producer's name.

Wheat does not average half a crop. The dry weather spoiled the bean crop.—Wilson Co. Citizen.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon, Emporia.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Plattville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

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

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

POLITICS OF THE GRANGE.

We published in last week's FARMER a letter from Worthy Master of the State Grange, Wm. Sims, defining the politics of the grange. No partisan politics is recognized in the grange, but the organization is nevertheless intended to be, as well a political, as a social and business institution.

Its members are expected to master the science of political economy which places them above party. The grange inquires what party belongs to the question, not what question the party champions.

When the grange can put the questions agitating our politics above the parties, they will at once command the situation. When they have thoroughly analyzed the leading principles of our political system, so as to discuss them intelligently, dispassionately, as they do their farm subjects, and with the same solicitude to arrive at the truth, the agricultural will become the political power of the country, which all other pursuits and professions will consult and dance attendance to with uncovered heads.

This position is not impossible, but will require a singleness of purpose and constant effort. The farmers should send their most intelligent men to the legislature when that class combines judgment, strong common sense and honesty with intelligence. A strictly intelligent man in a legislature, who is either a knave or fool—and a great many who possess a fair stock of book lore are one or the other or both—is about the worst specimen of representation that can be chosen.

If the inner nature of professional politicians is looked into sharply the half of them will be found to respond to one of these tests. That class are the bane and blight of our institutions.

If the grange would select its most intelligent, sensible men to investigate, not as partisans, but as scientists the leading questions which comprise our political system, and report the results, they would do much toward strengthening independent thought and inquiry among the members.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GRANGE PICNICS AND REUNIONS.

These meetings, to use the words of Worthy Master Forsythe, of Illinois, in a recent speech, always do good. They bring together Patrons from different parts of the county and the tendency is to stimulate and encourage.

These gatherings, when properly conducted, strengthen the faith of the members and beget confidence, besides exerting a good influence upon those outside the Grange. These meetings need not, neither should they be, attended with much expense. Costly entertainments are not necessary; much good can be done, and a great deal of real enjoyment had with an expenditure of but little time or money.

Speakers, of course, are necessary, and speakers will have to be procured. If it is not convenient to secure the services of some one from a distance, draw upon the home talent. There can be found among the Granges of every county good speakers. Cultivate home talent. The Grange is one of the best schools in the world for this purpose.—Farmer's Friend.

THE WORK AHEAD.

With the month ended, we shall finish up the third quarter of the year, and but the last quarter will remain. This is a reflection that forces itself upon us as we look about and over the state to see what the subordinate granges have done and are likely to do the present year.

Like everything else the work of the order can by no means stand still; it must either go backward or forward. It is hardly possible to find a grange where it is not painfully evident that ground has been lost, or quite as apparent that progress has been made.

But whatever the condition of a grange may be, prosperous or otherwise, it may all be traced to some well defined cause, chief among which may always be found the fitness of the officers for the positions which they hold. If the leading officers of a grange are possessed of wisdom and zeal the success of that grange is assured; but if they are inefficient and indifferent, but little can be hoped for.

It is very easy to fall into habits of indolence during the busy seasons of spring and summer but it does not follow that the interest need be permitted to abate. It is a very easy thing for a master to say in extenuation of his own shortcomings, as he sees the grange dwindling away in interest and numbers.

"You can't get farmers out very generally during the summer." This is true of some granges, but there is always a cause for it. Where better counsels have prevailed, no such difficulties are experienced. There are within our knowledge granges which have held weekly meetings throughout the busy season, recalled, and at no time has there been less than fifty present and often nearly or quite a hundred at a time, without anything special to induce a large attendance.

It is not sufficient for one to be active only until he has succeeded in obtaining a coveted position; when he accepts the lead of a grange he accepts the responsibility of carrying it successfully through to the time when he shall surrender the precious trusts that have been confided to him, to his successor. So, too, is every member responsible for the success of this farmer's institution, according to his position and the talents he possesses.

A full quarter of the year yet remains; the best part of the year for grange work on account of the season, when the evenings are longest and work not driving. Let all be able to give a good account of their stewardship at the end of the year.—Dirigo Rural.

GRANGE WAGONS.

At the agricultural fair held at Elmira, N. Y., a new and attractive feature appeared, originating with the grange, which attracted much attention and elicited general commendation, called the "grange wagons." There were three of those wagons. A description of one which we take from the Husbandman will give our readers a very good idea of this admirable conception:

HORSEHEADS GRANGE, NO. 105.

Nothing could be seen of the wagon proper except the pole and lower portion of the wheels. The framework of the structure may be described as a platform twelve feet wide and twenty-eight in length, the top being about four feet from the ground. Beneath this was constructed a row of coops or cages extending the whole length on each side and coming within a foot of the ground, except the center, which was hollowed or arched, thus making the middle portion of the coops of less height inside than those at the corners. These cages were all occupied by living animals, among which were a fine Holstein calf, a sheep, pigs, turkeys, a fox, rabbits and all kinds of poultry.

The front of the cages and base of the platform were all nicely painted, and the affair thus equipped would have made a very good show, even with nothing on deck. Rows of boxes and shelves, successively rising and receding, were filled with all sorts of grain, fruit and vegetables. Floral decorations were everywhere profuse and beautiful. The general design of the wagon being to represent a farm and all its accompaniments, a complete cottage house was erected on the forward part of the platform and a well appointed barn at the rear. A grape arbor extended from one end to the other, the slats being supported by an arch at each end, all being covered with something for use or ornament. On the outside of the arches and other

convenient space grain in the straw was so arranged as to resemble that growing in the fields.

A floral horse-shoe was hung from the forward arch above the door and would doubtless be effectual in keeping away the witches and inviting good luck. Above the barn and made in the same manner as the shoe hung an ox-yoke and a beautiful and well-proportioned horse-collar. Butter, cheese, milk, eggs and ready cooked victuals were in abundance. Specimens of egg-plant bore that kind of plant in wonderful likeness and perfection. It was suggested that the incubator men be allowed to test the merits of their machines on that sort of eggs. The arrangement and workmanship were complete in all respects. A thousand things might be enumerated and described in detail if necessary, but imagination will do as well, while a sight would be much better. Thus loaded and ornamented, four horses had brought it safely from Horseheads, three miles distant. Had there been no other wagon, it would have been as easy matter to decide which was entitled to the prize.

A GRANGE FAIR.

The Patrons of Husbandry are doing a good work in going into the county, district and State fairs and making extensive exhibits as a body. We have always thought that the grange could perform valuable service in some such way as this, but we never realized what amount of good could be done until we visited the Kaw Valley Fair, which has just closed for the season.

Two of the largest granges in Douglas county were represented at this fair and the exhibit that they made surprised every visitor. We have told how extensive and beautiful was this exhibit. The Patrons' department was crowded with visitors every day, and there really seemed to be more interest taken in this department than any other. Everybody had a curiosity to see what kind of a show the grange could make, and to see was only to admire.

Next year we hope to see more of our subordinate granges represented at the fairs, and, as a preparatory step, would it not be well for each grange to hold little fairs of their own at the grange halls say once every two months during the year? No money outlay need be made for such exhibitions. Articles may be taken from the farm and from the household as they are prepared for home use and returned after the meeting. These little fairs will not only be interesting and profitable to members but the new ideas that may be gathered from them will greatly assist each grange when the time comes to prepare an exhibit for the public fairs.—The Spirit of Kansas.

THE GRANGE AS A MARK OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The old-fashioned tea-party at which a few neighbors came together and sipped their tea and toast and discussed neighborhood matters with a little gossip thrown in just for spice, was a good institution, and should not be allowed to become obsolete. The old-fashioned sleigh-ride was another good thing, especially when young and old joined in it, and early hours were kept. Picnics are a more modern idea, and have their advantages. The assembling of a town, or neighborhood, or a little clique on some eminence or by some lake, each bringing his own basket of provisions, is a very unceremonious and generally a delightful recreation. A sandwich biscuit never tastes so well as when eaten in the open air, and if washed down by a cup of cold coffee is a feast in itself. There is an unbending of the body in these reclining feasts in the groves of the mountain or lake which serves to relax the mind, and also start a free flow of thought, and give play to friendly feeling. But of the various harvest homes, farmers' festivals, farmers' clubs, fairs, and other social institutions, the Grange is now and will continue to be hereafter, the mother and queen.—The Farmer's Friend.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

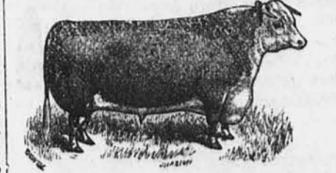
Single Pig \$15. \$25 per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigs are bred by the Imported Prize-Winning Boar, Wade Hampton, and out of sows picked from the best herds in U. S. and warranted to be as good as the best. No trouble to answer correspondence. Address, F. B. HARNESS, New Palestine, Mo.

To Stock Raisers.

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

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Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Breeders' Directory.

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

EMERY & SAUER, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties Sure." Pairs not akin. Circulate free.

D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magie, & W. W. H. Worth strains of Poland China hogs; write for circular.

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochins & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

D. R. W. H. H. OUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahmas Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17943 at head of herd.

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

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

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Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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To close out stock; pure blood; imported; will be sold cheap. J. E. DUNCAN, corner seventh and Fillmore streets, Topeka, Kansas.



English Berkshire Pigs,

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

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

Park Nursery

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 12 miles south of Rossville.

The Kansas Farmer.

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Topeka, Kansas.

BIRDS THE FARMER'S BEST FRIENDS.

With the first cold blast and symptoms of approaching winter, the dwellers in every country home will miss their summer visitors, the birds. All through the spring and summer months they made the hedge-rows and grass cheerful with their lively songs, while they kept up a constant warfare on the myriads of insects which prey upon fruit and forest trees, and grain fields. Those who are so fortunate as to have groves of trees which have attained considerable size, have had the larger birds, such as the blackbird, the jay, oriole and thrushes, as allies in protecting their crops from the myriads of insect life which breed so prolific in the clear, dry atmosphere of Kansas. The most wise and beneficial law of the state, which makes it a misdemeanor to kill any upland, insectivorous bird, should be the law of every state in the Union. Then the thousands of boys and idle men who stroll out from the towns and cities and slay for the indulgence of wanton sport, those best friends of the farmer, would have their murderous work stopped by the stern mandate of the law. While birds of passage which swarm up from the borders of the tropics when spring returns, to find breeding grounds in the cooler, shady regions of a more temperate climate, are protected from molestation, by the laws of the state, they will not stop with us and build their nests unless we provide suitable homes for them during their sojourn. They require comfortable shade and safe places among the sheltering boughs of tall trees. The wren, the blue bird, the martin, the robin and swallow select a place to rear their young near to the habitation of man, and should be provided with boxes, shrubbery and such accommodations as they prefer, while the larger and shyer birds will not tarry with the prairie farmers unless invited by tall trees and sheltering groves. The season is now near at hand when the planting of trees should be done, and one of the most important duties of the dwellers on the prairie is planting trees. The timber will be of value in the future, and the trees as soon as they are large enough to cast a shadow begin to be useful, useful as a protection from sun and wind, useful as a beautifier of the monotonous landscape. And not less useful and important as a summer home for the feathered visitors, which will be sure to be drawn to them in their flight in search of breeding grounds. Remember that every tree which is planted and grove that is formed on the prairie, not only acts an important part in the meteorological phenomena of the treeless plains, but they become a base of operations from which countless thousands of birds, in a few years will rally forth to make war on and devour the insect life which destroys the orchards and the grain fields of the farm. Plant trees; every leaf presents its point to attract the electric current and draw the summer cloud, as well as to entice the feathered denizens of the air. Every element in nature stands ready to minister to man's happiness if he will but stretch out his hand and receive the rich gifts.

CASH PAYMENTS.

How often we hear every retailer and trader sigh for the time when all retail business will be done on a cash basis; that is, payment of cash when the order for goods is given. The custom known as credit system on which nearly all of the retail business of the country has been done has been the parent of more misery, both to buyer and seller, than all other miseries combined which fall to the lot of civilized man. This destructive system has even been a bonanza for rogues. The cheeky scoundrels of every village throughout the country have been enabled to live on the very fat of the land by this practice, while honest customers have footed their bills. It is astonishing the number of "respectable" people as well as the rag ends of society who have by well matured plans, lived by buying goods of all kinds on credit at every store and shop in the towns they reside in; sometimes never paying any part of their bills for board and clothing; in other instances paying a part which generally is a plausible way of renewing their waning credit; but always managing to keep the bills which are eventually paid in whole or in part, standing so long that the interest which is lost on the capital thus tied up amounts to much more than the profit figured on the goods.

This is a shocking system of social robbery and theft, which every man in business never ceases to complain of and denounce. But denunciation and complaint bring no remedy for the evil.

The system of exemption laws which spread like wild-fire over the country a few years ago is an experimental, half-way measure, which has had a slightly beneficial influence, but like all half-way measures, it is crude, imperfect and unsatisfactory in its results; a device which rogues were not slow in taking advantage of while the least benefit accrued to honest, worthy persons in straightened circumstances.

The homestead laws which exist in nearly if not quite all of the states, are a crude jumble of statutes wholly without uniformity or common sense to recommend them. While in some of the states the amount of property exempt

by law is practically unlimited, in others one or more hundred dollars' worth of necessary and unnecessary household articles are exempt.

Experience has proven that unlimited seizure of property and imprisonment for debt, while working great hardships to many unfortunate debtors did not protect the creditor. Half the world is prodigal from nature, and will risk debt even if the gallows was the penalty. No protection by law would be infinitely better for all parties, than the present half-way system of attempting to divide the debt as it were between creditor and debtor, by exempting a part of the property and assuming to deliver an undefined remainder to satisfy the debt. With this promise to the ear while breaking it to the hope system pursued by our statutes, the demoralizing habit of small credits goes on, by which a custom of petty roguery is protected which has worm-holed our whole strata of society. Let this entire system of partial exemption laws be wiped from our statute books, and in their place enact that no property is liable for debt except that which is named and described in a formally executed mortgage, and in order to give such a law full force and effect, incorporate a clause making any deception, false representation or concealment of scheduled property a penal offense punishable by a term in the penitentiary. Such a simple common-sense system of law for the regulation of debtor and creditor would be worth to honest men thousands of dollars, while it would shut out thousands of dishonest ones from a systematic course of cheating and petty swindling by which they get a large portion of their living. Under such a law the present loose custom of giving credit would be abolished. Cash would be demanded and paid for goods as surely as railroad fares. People would earn their money before spending it, and not spend it before earning it, one of the worst habits which affects society. Every article of household necessity would, under such a business custom, be cheapened to the amount that is now consumed by those who are always buying but seldom pay. Honest industry must bear these constant losses or the merchant would speedily go to the wall.

THE HAY BURNER.

Mr. M. L. Wood of Chicago, the inventor, and Mr. F. J. Root exhibited a cook stove in this town last week, which, in our opinion, is destined to settle the fuel question for prairie farmers. This invention utilizes the hay and straw which go to waste by tens of thousands of tons on all our prairies, converting it into the most convenient and economical fuel, without the elaborate, clumsy arrangement of the Mennonite stove, a cut and description of which were published in the Kansas Farmer several weeks ago. The Hay Burner is a graceful, handsome stove, about the size of an ordinary No. 8 cook, and in appearance very similar to the elevated oven cook-stove in use a few years since. The magazine arrangement is composed of two sheet-iron cylinders about eight inches in diameter, twenty-six inches long and slightly tapering. These cylinders are adjustable, readily put in and taken out of place. The fuel consists of loose hay or straw which is pushed into the cylinders by hand. The capacity of each cylinder is four or five pounds of hay, and when filled and placed in position will burn and keep up a baking heat in the stove forty or sixty minutes if properly managed. The draft to the fire is through two small cylinder tuyeres which concentrate the draft on the centre of the contents of the cylinder. The loose mass of hay in each magazine is gradually pressed forward on the points of the tuyeres by a arrangement of spiral springs where the fuel is ignited and converted into charcoal, and by the draft through the tuyeres a steady, charcoal flame is forced through the flues of the stove and around the oven. We witnessed the application of the match to the first magazine of hay in the stove on trial here, and in eight minutes the oven was at good baking temperature.

From what we have seen of the operation of this remarkable stove we do not hesitate to place it abreast of the most useful, nay, indispensable—machinery on the prairie farm. It solves the problem of abundance of cheap fuel all over this whole prairie country.

Mr. Root will exhibit the stove in the principal towns throughout Kansas and make arrangements with hardware dealers to handle it.

Next week we will publish cuts of the "Hay Burner" with a more detailed description, and what is claimed for the stove by its inventor.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.

Hundreds of chickens have been saved from death by cholera by feeding bits of stale bread soaked in "tea made from pokeberry-root." Begin the treatment as soon as the first symptoms appear, forcing, if necessary, five or six of the pills, large as medium-sized filberts, down the throat three or four times a day, and withholding all other food till a cure is effected.

THE GUENON THEORY.

All the practical information contained in the Guenon system for judging a good milk-er, is indicated by the extent of surface covered by up-growing hair on udder, thighs and twist. The intricate details of the system, create confusion in the minds of the average farmer or breeder, in place of imparting information.

AMERICAN BEEF IN EUROPE.

It is reported that a number of English capitalists are maturing arrangements to open an extensive trade in live-stock between Galveston and England. The report says that a large steamer has been fitted up especially for the business; and that the mammoth steamer Great Eastern will be utilized for the purpose of carrying Texas long-horns direct to England, and thus avoid the long drives across the plains through the Indian Territory and Kansas, thence 1,500 miles to New York by rail before shipment.

Yankee persistence has over-come the native prejudice of John Bull and the combined opposition of English butchers to American beef, so completely that the prospect is that wealthy British-shippers are disposed to invest largely their abundant capital in this American enterprise. American cattle are allowed to enter the ports of Great Britain without the stringent laws being enforced against their importation which is against the cattle brought from the continent of Europe, where cattle diseases are so prevalent. The sea voyage does not have the damaging effect upon cattle that long transportation by railroad has, but the cattle reach the end of the voyage in fine health and condition, the sea air apparently exerting a most beneficial influence on them.

These facts are very gratifying and encouraging to American stock-raisers, and every farmer should be a stock producer to some extent. The markets for fine beef and mutton, as well as cured meats, is widening and there seems to be no limit to the demand. Kansas and Colorado are rapidly improving their breeds of cattle and sheep, and ere long no parts of the world will be able to ship so uniformly good fat stock as the region of country formerly known as the "Great American Desert."

THE AMERICAN KING.

I have written and spoken on the subject of corn so often, that I must ask the indulgence of your readers if I prove myself less immortal than Shakespeare, "who never repeats," and invite them to partake, to-day of a dish similar in ingredients to some which I "served up" years ago. My apology, if one is needed, is the fact that the subject is ever practical, and especially so in a state like Kansas. Many of our new comers are inexperienced, as farmers, and all of them have something to learn in regard to the adaptability of our soil and climate.

Corn, I assert, is the American King. The U. S. census for the year 1850, gives the following figures: Six hundred million bushels raised, and the money value of the crop, was placed at 290 million dollars. The aggregate value of the cotton crop, for the same year was put at 90 million dollars.

In 1871, the last census report, the money value of the corn crop is placed at \$478,280,000, and the entire value of the cotton crop, for the same year at \$288,000,000. The stover or corn fodder is always worth to the farmer, and, therefore, to the country, one-fifth as much as the grain, consequently we have for the Year of Grace 1871 the following figures: Corn product 573,936,000 and cotton 288,000,000 of dollars.

Much having been written, of late years, on the culture and varieties of corn, but next to nothing on its history, I ask your indulgence for a space while I detail some of the facts which I gathered and treasured years ago.

The early history of corn is as hard to settle, accurately, as is the birth place of Homer, or of that other distinguished historical personage—Sam Patch. The first botanist that ever wrote of it, that I know of, published his book in 1532, and asserts that it came from Arabia, and was, in his day, called "Wheat of Asia." Other writers of this early book printing period, say that its name was "Wheat of Turkey"—and that it came to Europe, through Greece, from Asia; and that it received the name of "Turkey Wheat," because at the time of its introduction into Germany, the Turks were predominant in Asia.

A Portuguese writer asserts that it was known in Europe in the 13th century, and a Mr. John Crawford who lived many years on the productive Isle of Java, says that it was the most important agricultural product among the great tribes of the Indian archipelago. Another writer avers that kernels of maize were found in the sarcophagus of a mummy, in Thebes, 70 years ago. A Mr. St. John, a writer of considerable renown on the domestic affairs of ancient Greece, says that in the region beyond Bactria, a species of corn was grown, with grains as large as olive stones. And Herodotus a Greek writer, who lived 500 years before the birth of Christ, speaks of a kind of wheat in Babylonia, the straw of which was increased by leaves four inches broad and its yield, was often 300 fold. Now if this was not maize, what kind of grain was it?

The English writer, William Cobbett, who published a book upon maize at the beginning of the present century, and had it printed on cornhusks, and strove to give this cereal his own name, was a strong believer in its Asiatic origin.

But there are numerous writers of distinction who give to America the credit of being the "indigenous mother" of maize.

The first name that I had recorded is that of Dodoneus who wrote about A. D. 1550. Numerous other botanical writers have taken a like view, and the great traveler and observer, Humboldt, says "it is no longer doubted among botanists that maize, or Turkey corn

is a true American grain; that the old continent received it from the new.

Having furnished you with this bit of history of our great American "King," am I not justified in expressing the hope that your readers will study carefully his habits, and make themselves well acquainted with the kind of food he loves to assimilate.

On some other occasion, if you or your readers ask for it, I will dwell upon the flesh and fat-forming principles of corn, on the analysis of different kinds, on its yield under high culture, and on the food it thrives best upon. Of its many uses, and its great conveniences I need not speak. Those of your readers who had to do without it in 1874 and '75 need not be tantalized by such details.

But I cannot close this already too extended article, without one remark more. Let your readers, before they plant another year's crop, decide what uses they intend to put the product to, and then select the variety which will produce in the greatest abundance; the elements desired. Some kinds abound in starch, others have a large preponderance of sugar, while others still, like the Tuscarora, have but a limited supply of oil and gluten. The time is coming when the farmers will grow one kind of corn for his working stock, and another and different variety for fattening purposes. The agricultural chemist is hastening that good time. Co—Ro—Lo. Davis County.

[We will be pleased to hear from our correspondent as often as he feels in the spirit of writing, on "corn" or any other agricultural subject any of which are full of interest.]

EDS. FARMER.]

LETTER FROM NEW JERSEY.

EDITORS FARMER: Inclosed please find an extract from a Wilkesbarre, Pa., paper, in regard to Secretary Schurz's decision of the land grant laws relating to the lands held by the Pacific railroad companies.

Does that mean the Union, Northern, or Kansas Pacific, or all of them? Does it also include the lands of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe? The lands along the last named road are the ones I am interested in, for myself and friends expect to locate on some of those lands this coming winter or spring.

Can you tell me, through the FARMER, or otherwise, whether Secretary Schurz's decision about the lands held by railroad companies is correct? I have seen, by different papers, that the railroad companies' agents say that any person or persons settling on these lands in this way, will be treated as trespassers. Can they treat them as such, or do they only say that to scare them?

By answering the above, you will greatly oblige a reader of the FARMER, which I think a very valuable and interesting paper.

We have had a very fine, growing season here this year, just enough rain and sunshine to get along agreeably together, until about the first of August, when the rain ceased, and the hot, scorching sun of August had full sway until the first of September, when again we had a very refreshing shower, but I think it is too late to help the early sown buckwheat, which has been terribly scorched by the August sun.

We expect a large crop of corn. Potatoes will give a fair yield. Oats were very good; rye also a very good crop. Buckwheat was very poor, being destroyed by the chintz bug, so that a good many did not get their wheat at all, and some did not cut their wheat at all.

D. DEWITT WINTAMUTE.

REPLY BY THE FARMER.

The decision of the Secretary does not affect the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company's lands, but applies to all of the Pacific roads, we believe. The companies threaten to contest, before the courts, any attempt of individuals to act upon the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, by pre-empting lands included in the companies' grants, and of course will do so. But what the courts will decide, no one can foretell.

Crop Notes, Observations, Facts and Figures for the Farm.

From Ottawa County.

I have lived here since December, 1865; have seen many hardships, some failures of crops, &c. My farming has been mixed, and I have succeeded reasonably well with sorghum, castor beans, corn, wheat and dairying. Have found nothing that will succeed without careful, intelligent supervision.

FRANK PHILBRICK.

From Morris County.

Sept. 10.—The Little or Early May wheat was our standard wheat but it is rapidly degenerating getting both smutty and mixed with chess. The Fultz, Egyptian and Lancaster are new varieties of wheat that yield very well and are free from impurities. The Orange, Late May and Graham wheat cannot be depended on. The Odessa was such a failure for spring wheat that it has lost its reputation.

H. W. RHODES.

From Grundy County, Iowa.

Sept. 15.—The fore part of the season was very good growing weather, the people were in good spirits thinking that they were sure of an abundant harvest, but about the last of June a long drouth set in, and injured everything and was followed by a heavy hail storm, on August the 24th; its damage was even greater. The corn just in the milk was bruised very much and one third thrown down on the ground, it is about one-third of a crop; wheat two-thirds crop from 6 to 18 bushels to the acre, oats the same, rye 18 to

25, baley 8 to 12, potatoes, half crop, broom-corn very little raised.

The following are market prices; Wheat—55 to 66. Corn—25 to 35. Oats—16 to 18. Pork—6.50. Lard—10 cents. Hogs 8 to 8 cts. Cattle—2.55. Barley—92 cents. J. M. K.

From Rush County.

Sept. 15th.—I have had your most valuable paper for the last nine months and have not seen anything from Rush county. A few lines from here may not come amiss. I think we have the best farming lands here that I have ever seen anywhere. The land is rolling prairie, very easy to cultivate. What a good crop, corn and oats good. I never ate better potatoes in any country than we have here. We have the best building stone here I ever saw, called magnesian lime stone. Its make the best kind of buildings, I have built me a house of them and feel proud of it, as my boys did all the work except plastering. The Government land is all taken in this county. Claims can be bought very cheap. It is a very healthy here and has been all summer; no swamps or stagnant water to make it sickly. Water is generally very good and we do not have to dig very deep as a general thing. Not much fruit as this country has been recently settled. Walnut City is the county seat, a fine growing town on the Walnut river. Some famous buildings have been erected in the town this summer.

F. W. COATES.

From Franklin County.

Sept. 17.—Wheat sowing is being considerably delayed in this section by dry weather. For several days prospects for grain have been good and farmers are waiting patiently for it to come and soften the clods.

The haying season has been of the best and a great amount has been put up in excellent condition. Stock will mostly go into winter quarters in good fix and there will be an abundance of good feed to keep it so. There are a great many cattle and hogs in the country and quite a number are shipped every week by different dealers. Fat hogs to-day are worth 3 cents a lb. gross. Fat cows 2 cents lb; two year old steer, (good one) \$25 per head.

Wheat 50 to 70 cent bushel; best flour \$300 to \$320 cwt; brand 30 cent cwt; potatoes 50 cent bushel, and a partial failure on account of dry weather. Sweet potatoes a fair yield and of superior quality.

Politicians abundant and may be quoted active @ 50 cent and upward, with prospects of decline on late November deliveries. Beats (dead) active and in good supply.

F. D. COBURN.

From Osborne County.

Sept. 16th.—The threshing is mostly done here, wheat yielding from 10 to 40 bushels per acre, and which will probably average about 20 bushels per acre throughout the county. Rye will average about 15 bushels Oats good; one man claims a yield of 94 bushels per acre; the average will be about 50 bushels. Corn will probably yield about 45 or 50 bushels per acre. Irish and sweet potato crops good. A few peaches raised this year on trees only three years old from the seed.

Farmers are now busy sowing fall wheat and rye. Quite a large amount will be sown this year, much more than any year previous.

The government land is about all taken here, and considerable school land has been sold, and a vast amount of breaking has been done the past summer.

There has been some disease in a few of the cattle herds which has been fatal to most of the cattle that have taken it.

The health of the people has not been as good this fall as usual. There has been considerable ague and fever, probably on account of so much wet weather, rotting sod and other decomposition.

Wheat is only 40 to 50 cents per bushel at the railroad. Freight from Kansas City and Leavenworth has just been raised to the people of Solomon valley from 50 cents to \$1.20 per hundred.

J. W. WINSLOW.

The attention of our readers is called to the change of location of the well known firm of John D. Hale & Co., formerly Smith & Hale. The new firm, which is one of the best in Central Kansas, occupies Bates' new building.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE GRANGE.

Subordinate granges, desiring to be represented by a delegate from your own county will please take notice, and see that your reports are sent in at once, as I must soon make out the appointment for representations.

Sept. 23. P. B. MAXON, Sec.

THREE PREMIUMS.

Messrs Bryant & Chapman, of Business College, at St. Joseph, take all three of the premiums for which they entered at the Kansas City Exposition viz: Pen Drawings, Pen Flourishing and for Business and Off-hand Penmanship. Young men wishing a thorough business course should write to them for particulars.

The Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association held its sixth annual Fair, at their grounds, last week. What there was on exhibition demands some praise, but there were not enough exhibits. The floral hall presented a fine appearance, the display of fancy articles and fine work, by the ladies, was good; the fruit on exhibition was beautiful. The exhibit of stock in the arena was rather meagre, although some good blooded stock was exhibited. The attendance was small. In fact, the Fair was not what it should have been.—Holton Signal.

PUBLISH THE NAME OF THE COUNTY.

A very grave oversight prevails to a large extent among county papers all over the country, of neglecting to publish in connection with the name of the paper, or in some conspicuous place where it may be readily seen, the name of the county in which the paper is published, as well as the state.

It is sometimes very important for strangers, and for that matter, persons who are not strangers, to know the name of the county where a newspaper is published. Frequently the only hope of ascertaining this information without a post office directory, is to look up a legal notice if there happens to be one published in the paper, and in the legal formula is the only mention made of the county in the whole paper.

Publishers are frequently losers by this oversight or carelessness. The name of a town which is always conspicuously printed where the paper is published, frequently conveys but very slight information of the location of the paper. Always publish the county.

EXTENSION OF THE A. T. & S. F. R. R.

The southern extension of this road has been completed from La Junta to Trinidad, Colorado. Trinidad is fifteen miles north of New Mexico, and is distant from Atchison 636 miles, and from Kansas City 652 miles. Cars are now run between the Missouri river and Trinidad without transfer. With the extension of this road the gap between it and the Southern Pacific road, the terminal point of which is at present in Arizona, will be closed, and two roads to the Pacific will be opened. Branch roads through Texas, and from Kansas to the Southern Mississippi, many of which are built or in course of construction, will supply every purpose to be gained by the proposed Texas Pacific or Tom Scott's road, for which the government is asked to place its hand in the pockets of the tax-payers and grant a subsidy of \$36,000 a mile to build. The A. T. & S. F. and the Southern Pacific are approaching each other without asking government subsidies.

THE WHEAT CROP OF KANSAS

Mr. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, says in the last report based upon returns in possession of the board, that the wheat crop of the state for the present year, will exceed thirty million bushels, while the corn crop will exceed one hundred million bushels. The Secretary places Kansas, this year, as the second state in wheat product, with the probabilities of her occupying the first place. The increased area of wheat this year over last, is 886,818 acres; and the opening up of farms and placing under cultivation the prairies of the state, is advancing with accelerated speed, so that the state is destined not only to reach the front in production, but to maintain that position, completely distancing all other states in her immense agricultural wealth.

BLACK TEETH.

Please inform "A Subscriber," through the columns of the FARMER, that the only way for him to save his pigs is to pull their black teeth. The above has been my remedy for the past thirty years and also that of my neighbors. WM. J. WILBER.

THE GREENBACK LABOR PARTY

of Shawnee County will hold a mass convention at the Court House in the city of Topeka on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28th, at one P. M., to effect a more complete county organization and if deemed best, to make nominations for the county offices.

By ORDER OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The members of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday, October 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Important business to be transacted.

By ORDER OF SECRETARY.

CROP NOTES.

From Ellis County. Sept. 20th.—Wheat crop mostly threshed; average yield about 30 bushels per acre. A large acreage being planted this fall. Corn a very poor crop. Potatoes average. Oats did not fill well, but the growth of straw was large. JOSEPH FULLER.

A peculiar disease is playing havoc with some of the hogs in this locality. It is a lung disease. The animal coughs like a consumptive, grows thin and dies in about three weeks.—Osage City Free Press.

Owing to recent dry weather, the ground is not in favorable condition to prepare for wheat planting, which will doubtless tend to somewhat diminish the crop next year.—Chanute (Neosho Co.) Times.

Grain dealers here are obliged to limit their operations for want of cars, but their straight is no worse than that of dealers in other towns. The crops to be moved are unprecedentedly large, and grain houses have been erected at many points where middlemen were unknown last year. Besides, grain, in many sections, owing to bad weather, is badly damaged, and its owners

having no place for storage, rush it into market and thus increase the demand for cars.—Clifton Localist.

Most of the corn in this section of the country is ripe, and soon husking will be the order of the day.

A goat ranche is to be started near Dodge City.

Cattle are dying off in Elk county, from the Spanish fever.—Florence Herald.

Some of the early sowing of fall wheat is coming through the ground and looks well. The acreage sown will not be as large as it would have been had it not been for the apprehension that the grasshoppers would be here this fall.—Crawford Co. News.

Edwards county was awarded a diploma for the best display of farm products at the Lawrence fair.

Farmers are nearly through sowing fall wheat.—Edwards Co. Leader.

Farmers in this section held off sowing wheat this fall later than usual, on account of the dry weather, although some had fears of an invasion of grasshoppers, and by late sowing expected to circumvent the pests if they happened to come. This accounts for so few fields of grain being up. A larger acreage has been planted than last year, and there is every prospect for a good crop next spring.—Rice Co. Bulletin.

Markets.

(September 25, 1878.)

New York Market. GOLD—Weak at 100 1/2. LOANS—Carrying rates, 1 1/2% per cent; borrowing rates flat and 1/2% per cent. GOVERNMENT—Steady. RAILROAD BONDS—Somewhat irregular. STATE SECURITIES—Dull. STOCKS—The market was somewhat irregular until near the close of the day, when it became stronger, and the highest prices of the day were current; foreign shares led in the point of activity.

New York Produce Market. FLOUR—Nominally unchanged; superfine western and state, \$3 50@4; common to good, \$4@4 25; good to choice \$4 50@4 85; white wheat extra, \$4 90@5 70; St. Louis, \$4 60@5 70. WHEAT—Spring dull; winter active; No. 3 spring, 95@96c; No. 2 spring, \$1 02@1 04; ungraded winter red western, 95@96c; No. 2 do, \$1 06 1/2@1 07 1/2; No. 3 do, \$1 08; No. 1 do, \$1 07 1/2. RYE—Firm; No. 3 western, 60 1/2c. BARLEY—Quiet and firm. CORN—Quiet; ungraded, 48 1/2@50c; steamer, 49 1/2c; No. 2, 50c. OATS—Heavy; mixed western, 27@33c; white do, 30@38c.

St. Louis Produce Market. FLOUR—Unchanged. WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red, 87 1/2@88 1/2c; No. 3 do, 82 1/2@83 1/2c. CORN—Slow; 3 1/2@3 3/4c. OATS—Slow; 1 1/4c. PORK—Easier; \$8 87 1/2@90. DRY SALT MEATS—Unchanged. LARD—Lower; \$5 50@5 65; \$5 62 1/2@5 70; 7 1/2c; clog at inside price. CHEESE—Dull; western, 6@6 1/4c. WHISKY—Firm; \$1 08.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. HOGS—Unchanged; only moderate demand; Yorkers and Baltimore, \$3 65@3 90; butchers' to fancy, \$4 25@4 50; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 1,100. CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; supply almost entirely butchers' stuff, which is very slow; fair to good steers, \$3 63 1/2; cows and heifers, \$2 60@3 25; no trains in receipts, 1,650; shipments, 1,000. SHEEP—Very quiet and unchanged; fair to good muttons, \$2 90@3 10; prime to fancy, \$3 50@3 80; receipts, 900; shipments, none.

Chicago Produce Market. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 2 red winter, 89 1/2c cash; 90 1/2c October; 91 1/2c November; No. 3 do, 85 1/2c cash; 86 1/2c October; 87 1/2c November; No. 3 do, 76@77c. CORN—Dull and a shade lower; 35 1/2c cash; 35 1/2c @35 1/2c September; 35 1/2c October; 36 1/2c November. OATS—Generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; 19 1/2c cash; 20@20 1/2c October; 20 1/2c @21c November. RYE—Unchanged and steady; 45 1/2c. BARLEY—Good demand and a shade higher; \$1 06 1/2 cash; \$1 08 October. PORK—Fair demand and lower; \$8 25 cash; \$8 15@8 20 October; \$8 25@8 30 November. LARD—Fair demand and lower; \$6 50 cash; \$6 50 @6 50 October; \$6 50@6 55 November. BULL MEATS—Dull, weak and lower; shoulders, 4 1/2c; short rib, 5 1/2c; short clear, 6c. WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; \$1 07.

Chicago Live-Stock Market. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 12,000; steady and firm; choice heavy, \$1 10@1 40; light a shade lower, \$1 00@3 55; mixed and rough, \$1 30@3 80. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; good cattle firm; \$4 65@5 25; medium, \$3 50@3 90; butchers' steers dull; \$3 30@3 40; cows, \$2 63 1/2; bulls, \$2 10@2 40; western, slow and weak; \$2 70@3 80; Texans quiet and dragging; \$3 30@3 20. SHEEP—Receipts, 85; dull and nominal; \$2 3 1/2@3 50.

Chicago Wool Market. New fleece-washed, 25@31. Tub-washed, common to choice, 19@23. Fine unwashed, 19@23. Fine heavy unwashed, 15@18. Colorado medium and fine, 23@26. Colorado coarse, 15@18.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. The receipts Sunday and up to present writing, 760 cattle, and six cars of hogs. There is a little change in the market since Saturday. Shipping steers are a shade firmer. Feeders and stockers unchanged. We quote: Choice native shippers, 1400 to 1500, \$4 00@4 40. Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400, 3 40@4 00. Corn-fed Texas Colorado and native butchers' steers, 1000 to 1250, 2 50@2 80. Native stockers and feeders 900 to 1200, 2 60@3 40. Grass wintered Texas steers, 2 30@3 60. Bulls, steers and scalawags \$1 50@2 25. Choice fat butchers' cows and heifers, 3 30@3 75. Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers, 2 00@2 35. Grass wintered Texas heifers and cows, 2 00@2 50. Chicago reports "330 cars, half hogs; cattle mostly Texans; market unchanged."

HOGS—Butchers' and shippers, \$3 50@3 70; common to fair packers, \$3 25@3 50. SHEEP—Demand fair; poor to best natives, \$2@3 15.

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

Atchison Produce Market. WHEAT—No. 2 fall wheat, 75c; No. 3 do., 72c; No. 4 do., 69c; No. 2 spring, 88c; No. 3 do., 79c. RYE—No. 2, 35c; rejected, 31c. OATS—No. 2 mixed 17c; No. 2 white, 17c. BARLEY—No. 2, 75c. CORN—Ear, 25 1/2c; shelled, 26c. FLAXSEED—1 00@1 10.

Leavenworth Produce Market. RYE—35c. OATS—Wholesale, market stronger at 19c. WHEAT—No. 2 Extra, 75c; No. 3 Extra, 72 1/2c; No. 4, 70c; rejected, 65c. CORN—Steady at 29c.

Leavenworth Wool Market. HEAVY FINE, per pound, 15 @16c. LIGHT, per pound, 16 @17 1/2c. MEDIUM, per pound, 17 @18 1/2c. COMBING AND DRAINING, per pound, 21 1/2@23c. TUB, per pound, 24 @25c. TUB, STRICTLY BRIGHT, per pound, 30c. COLORADO CLIPS, per pound, 14 @17c. BURLY BLACK and Cotted Fleeco, 24c off.

Leavenworth Stock Market. Beef Steers, at \$23 1/2c; cows, 21 1/2@23c. VEAL—2@4c. MUTTON—2 1/2@3 1/2c. HOGS—3 1/2c. Trade lighter than for some weeks.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market. BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb., 12 1/2c. Round, 10. Roasts, 10. Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb., 6. Hind, 7. By the carcass, 7. MUTTON—Chops per lb., 12 1/2c. BREAST, 10. PORK—10@12 1/2c. Sausage, 12 1/2c.

Topeka Lumber Market. Corrected by Chicago Lumber Co. Joist and Scantling, 22.50. Rough boards, No. 2, 22.50. No. 1, 22.50. Fencing, No. 2, 22.50. No. 1, 24.00. Common boards, surface, 37.50. Stock, C, 32.50. D, 32.50. E, 32.50. Finishing Lumber, 35.00 to 55.00. Flooring, 25.00 to 35.00. Shingles, 3.00 to 4.00. Lath, 4.00.

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. WHEAT—Per bu. spring, 60. Fall No. 2, 65. No. 3, 60. CORN—Per bu. White Old, 20. Yellow, 20. OATS—Per bu. New, 15. RYE—Per bu., 20. BARLEY—Per bu., 20. FLOUR—No. 3, 2.50. No. 2, 3.00. No. 1, 3.50. CORN MEAL—No. 1, 1.00. CORN CHOP, 70. RYE CHOP, 70. CORN & OATS, 50. SHORT, 60.

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bushel, 60@1.00. Peaches—White Navy, 2.25. Medium, 2.00. Common, 1.50. BUTTER—Per lb. Choice, 18. Castor, 12.50. CHEESE—Per lb., 15. BACON—Per lb., 15. LARD—Per lb., 15. NEW POTATOES—Per bu., 2.00. POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz., 2.00@2.25. Chickens, Dressed, per lb., 10. Turkeys, 17. CABBAGE—Per dozen, 25. Spring-Chickens, 1.50@2.00.

Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. HIDES—Green, 10. Dry Flint, 10. Dry Salt, 10. Calf, Green, 10. Sheep Pelts, green, 30. Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price. TALLOW in Cakes, 5.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, ETC. Among the pleasing features of Shawnee County Agricultural Fair was the display of carpets of all the various patterns and grades oil cloths, rugs, mats and matting, window curtains, etc. These were from the new establishment of Mr. George W. Wood of No. 139 Kansas Avenue. The quality and beauty of the exhibit were remarked by many hundreds of visitors to the fair and the display being a new thing in an exhibition of this kind in this part of the state it was thoroughly appreciated by all. Mr. Wood should be encouraged for bringing to Topeka this first-class business, which will enable the people to buy carpets here as cheap as they can be purchased in Kansas City, and even cheaper in fact, for the reason that it saves the expense of getting them from that city. The building No. 139 Kansas Avenue is admirably adapted to the business of a large establishment such as Mr. Wood has here inaugurated. The main store floor is 25x100 and here is to be found a full stock of carpets, goods which will suit the taste of all classes. Down stairs is kept a line of oil cloths and matting also a department for the manufacture of upholstered goods. On the 2nd floor is the department for the making of carpets and window curtains, etc. In the store stock is kept a full assortment of mattresses, cornices, beds, bedding, pillows and pillow cases, sheets, sheeting and blankets. Table linens in great variety is also kept constantly in stock. This establishment has long been needed in Topeka and it is safe to say that the business will be successful.

The real estate agency of Rudolph & Leonard of No. 143 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, has in a comparatively short time won a reputation for business which marks them as one of the foremost agencies in the state. Those who have real estate to sell, and those who wish to buy always prefer live agents, men who make an effort to do business. There is a great difference between having to do with an old fogy concern where the descriptions of property are musty with age, or agents who constantly have new property to show, who are every day making sales, who give their whole time to the business, and who consider it a duty to go to any amount of trouble to please customers. The proof of success, it is said, is

succeeding. Messrs. Rudolph & Leonard it may be fairly claimed have succeeded for they have built up a large business as land collection agents. They sell farms and city property, pay taxes, collect rents, secure railroad transportation at reduced rates and in short make themselves useful in a thousand different ways to property owners in the state, or those who wish to buy property here. Messrs. Rudolph & Leonard have facilities for the transaction of a real estate business, second to none, unless it be some of the larger rail road companies. They have many thousands of acres in every portion of the state which they can sell for cash or on time, and by the aid of their numerous agents in most of the states east they can sell almost any property placed in their hands.

STARVING TO DEATH.

Thousands of men and women are starving themselves to death. They dare not eat or drink this or that, fearing it will increase their flesh. Life depends upon continuous self-denial. The only safe and reliable remedy for this terrible condition is Allan's Anti-Fat. It is wholly vegetable and perfectly harmless. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. Sold by druggists. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13th, 1878.

TO THE PROP'RS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: Gentlemen—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat: "It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week, until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost." Yours resp'y, POWELL & PLIMPTON, Wholesale Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is for man and beast and is a balm for every wound. Sold by all druggists.

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

Ward off Ague, Bilious fever and many other ills, by taking a few doses of Eiler's Daylight Liver Pills. Have you no rest, mind ill at ease, body seldom free from pain? these sugar coated pills will bring relief and make you well again.

Thousands of dollars are now being saved every year by progressive farmers, who soon discover the great value of freely using Uncle Sam's Condition Powder in the feed of their stock; it restores the sick, increases the beauty and usefulness, and promotes the growth. Sold by all druggists.

"Time is money" wealth is often a source of consuming care, but health is happiness; consumption that insidious foe reveals in neglected colds be wise and for your cold, cough, catarrh or any bronchial complaint use Eiler's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry and be cured. Sold by all druggists.

It is better to laugh than to be crying; mothers often fall to enjoy the delights of happy laughing & babbling, because through their prejudice or skepticism they refuse to relieve their stomach of acidity by using Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup which quickly cures the colic pains and gives the rest to the darling. Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup produces natural sleep and the child will awake clear and refreshed, also it regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all druggists, 25 cts. a bottle.

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.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

Dr. Jacques German Worm Cakes stand unrivalled as a worm medicine. Give him a trial. Sold by all druggists.

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and queer doctors, using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once, instead of it in another column.

A GOOD ACCOUNT. "To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total, \$1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by a wife who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit. "JOHN WREKS, Butler, N. Y."



Economy of Fuel & Labor, PERFECT OPERATION, Quick & Uniform Baking, Superior Construction, And is undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the FINEST FINISHED AND HANDSOMEST COOKING STOVE EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE. DON'T BUY ANY OTHER Until you have Carefully Examined the GRAND CHARTER OAK SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY Excelsior Manufacturing Company, 612 to 618 Main St., St. Louis, Mo. A. W. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

\$5 Reward.

Strayed from the subscriber, in March, 1878, one fair sized, well built, two-year-old sorrel filly, white spot in face, and white feet on right side. The above reward will be given for information leading to her recovery. Address, J. Q. COWEE, Grand Haven, Osage County, Kansas.

BIG GIANT CORN MILL.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN MILLER. The only Mill that will grind as fine as when new until worn entirely out. The only Mill grinding corn and cob successfully that will grind shelled corn fine enough for family use. Grinds twice as fast as any other Mill of same size and price. Manufactured by J. A. FIELD, SON & CO., 922 N. 2nd St., St. Louis. Mention this paper.

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVES.

Full Sewed Husking Gloves, per pair, \$2 00. Laced, 1 50. Half Husking, 1 00. Double point Steel Husking Pin, 15c. or 4 for 50. Single, 15c. or 4 for 50. Gloves made in four sizes for both right and left handed persons, from selected calf leather, and the wearing surface covered with small metallic plates, making them last five times as long—all having steel claws to tear the husks off. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, to any address. Ask your merchant for them or address, HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 S. Clinton St., Chicago.

KENTUCKY FALL SALES OF SHORT-HORNS.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on the days hereafter named, about Two Hundred Head of Short-Horns! of the very best strains, viz: Phillips, Young Marys, Cambrils, Jessamines, Kirklevingtons, Sonnies, London Duchesses, Rose of Sharon, &c. They will be of fine quality and condition. The sales will be held constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

JAS. HALL and others, Paris, Ky. WM. WARFIELD, Lexington, Ky. C. F. ROGERS & SON, Lexington, Ky. J. W. HUGHES, Lexington, Ky. R. P. SCOBEE, Thomson Station, Ky.

Advertisement for FURST & BRADLEY'S Sulky Plow. Features include: NEW FEATURES, Lately Patented, Possessed by no other plow made, and which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any Sulky. If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Also containing many valuable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc. FURST & BRADLEY MFG CO. Office, 63 N. Desplains Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

AUTUMN. Thou comest, Autumn, heralded by rain With banners, by great gales incessant fanned, Brighter than brightest silks of Samarcand, And stately oxen harnessed to thy wain!

THE "HOWARDS."

How like a chill it strikes us that while we are making comfortable plans for winter, enjoying good health and taking care of our bountiful harvests, our southern neighbors are desperate in the midst of scenes of suffering and death.

THE OLD-FASHIONED SPINNING WHEEL.

In a late Kansas Agricultural exchange we read a letter from a correspondent who grows jubilant because he (we take it for granted that "he" is the correct pronoun) saw some old-fashioned spinning wheels at an express office, destined for Kansas.

For the last five years the writer has been corresponding with Kansas women in all parts of the state, and the letters they have written tell a very different story from this, "Since labor-saving machinery has been used to lighten farm work and the advent of butter and cheese factories all over the land there has been comparatively little to do in the farm house."

The Family Doctor says, when much pressed with work, and feeling an inability to sleep, eat two or three small onions, the effect of which is magical in producing the desired repose.

The Farmers' Advocate gives this as the best whitewash for poultry houses: Into the whitewash pail drop a teaspoonful of soft boiled rice, and mix thoroughly.

If the author of "Signs of the Times," thinks it is sensible to waste time spinning by hand how it must "grind" him to watch a "self-binding."

After all it has just occurred to us maybe a woman did write that, the whole thing is so illogical, if she did, more is the shame.

GIVE YOUR GIRLS A CHANCE.

Experience is a valuable part of an education. Girls should early learn to purchase materials for their own clothing. Parents can advise them at the start, but it will be a good plan for girls to learn to rely on their own judgment.

EDUCATION FOR THE KITCHEN.

The friends of genuine social improvement may congratulate themselves that the progress of education is beginning to take effect upon this important department of domestic life.

Of the importance, the imperative necessity of this movement, there cannot be the slightest question. Our kitchen, as is perfectly notorious, are the fortified intrenchments of ignorance, prejudice, irrational habits, rule-of-thumb, and mental vacuity and the consequence is that the Americans are liable to the reproach of suffering beyond any other people from wasteful, unpalatable, unhealthful and monotonous cookery.

BOXING CHILDREN'S EARS.

Boxing the ears is an inexcusable brutality; many a child has been made deaf for life by it, because the "drum of the ear" is a membrane, as thin as paper, and stretches like a curtain just inside the external entrance to the ear.

TO KEEP THE BED CLOTHES ON.

A writer in the Inter-Ocean says: Let me tell mothers how to keep their two-year-old babies from throwing the covering off them at night. Make a comforter, which shall be just the width and twice the length of the baby's crib.

The Family Doctor says, when much pressed with work, and feeling an inability to sleep, eat two or three small onions, the effect of which is magical in producing the desired repose.

The Farmers' Advocate gives this as the best whitewash for poultry houses: Into the whitewash pail drop a teaspoonful of soft boiled rice, and mix thoroughly.

Honey can be used in cooking anything, just as sugar is used, merely using less milk or water than called for when sugar is used, on account of honey being a liquid.

WATER.

The commonplace ceases to be mysterious to us, and so we look upon water with unconcern, except so far as it affects our necessities, and usually care but little for the curious problems which lie just concealed from our senses.

This water, again, unites chemically and mechanically with other bodies to form a large part of our apparently dry surroundings. The soil, which covers our farms, is itself composed ordinarily of from one-fifth to one-half of water, according as it is wet or dry.

In our barns, as well as in our fields, water is a requisite. Our cattle transpire, under ordinary circumstances, about one-half the water they drink, and this water must have been absorbed into the system from the stomach.

When we consider the universality of water, and its paramount importance to life; and how much we are dependent upon it, for not only our own, but all vital existence, we think we cannot be too careful in the supply that we offer to ourselves, our families, and our brute dependents.

RECIPES.

CUCUMBER PICKLES IN VINEGAR.—To a gallon of cider vinegar add a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of powdered alum. You can make enough to fill a barrel, if you wish, and the pickles will keep hard and nice all winter if a weight is placed on them to keep them under the vinegar.

APPLE LEMON PIE.—Rind and juice of one lemon, piece of butter size of a walnut, two apples chopped fine, one egg, one cup of sugar. Bake with upper crust.

MOCK MINCE PIES.—A pie for summer use, which closely resembles a mince pie, is made by mixing one cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one and a half cup bread crumbs, with one cup of good cider vinegar, four cups of water, and three eggs. Add one cup of raisins, one ounce of cloves (ground), and one ounce of soda. This will make three pies.

APPLE TOPIOGA PUDDING.—Take six large tart apples; pare, core and quarter; put in a pudding dish, over this pour a cupful of topioca, soaked over night in a pint and a half

of water, a cup of sugar, and flavoring to taste; eat with a rich sauce or thick cream and sugar. Peaches can be substituted.

VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE.—Tomatoes dried: To every gallon of peeled tomatoes put one teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of pounded black pepper. Boil all well until it becomes a marmalade. Then sift in one pint of flour, and let it cook a few moments longer, in order that the mixture be thickened.

ASPARAGUS.

It is strange to us, that more persons are not growing asparagus for market. There is not a village in the country but what will use a large amount of it, and after a bed is once started, it costs but a little to keep it going—while hot and dry summers, or cold winters, never affect it.

In three years you will have a fine paying bed, that will last twenty-five years, by feeding it each year with salt and manure.—Fruit Recorder.

MUSIC AS TAUGHT IN THE TOPEKA SCHOOLS.

BY J. S. LEE.

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

It seems to me unnecessary to remind an audience of teachers of the value of music in the schools, both as a recreation to the pupils, and an aid to the teacher in keeping good order. All teachers have certainly realized, to a greater or less extent, the power of music to calm the troubled school or to rest the weary one; and Sabbath school and secular music that the children have learned of each other, or from hearing the teacher sing, have to a large degree furnished the only music of the school-room.

So far as the immediate effect is concerned, this sort of music, learned in this way, answers every purpose. But immediate results of rest and order are not the only ones that should be sought in having the children sing. The far-reaching benefits of a good knowledge of the rudiments of music, are attainable with the children of every grade. In graded schools, such as we have at Topeka, this is especially true.

It shall be my effort to explain clearly the various parts of our method, that I have just enumerated; to speak of the results that we have reached, and the conditions favorable to a similar result elsewhere.

To make each item of musical knowledge as simple and elementary as possible, was no small study. This work consisted of divesting it of everything not strictly necessary to know, in learning how to sing. The hour for a long time should take precedence over the why. To be able to sing by rote in the quickest possible time, is the thing desired of the pupil, and all unnecessary difficulties must be kept out of the way.

At first, the children may be taught to draw straight lines upon their slates, from side to side. And with this, their first effort, they learn to work in concert, the teacher saying, Ready! all pencils are at the appointed place. Draw! all begin to draw the line at the same time.

Now the class is ready for the first item of strictly musical knowledge. But how shall it be presented to the class so as to interest them? If we talk about notes, and staff, and rests, as to adults, we may be understood, but the technical terms, unassociated in the mind with familiar terms, soon drop out of the memory and leave no trace behind.

To insure this great aid to the memory, association is our effort from first to last. The teacher draws round characters on a line upon the board, and suggests to the little class that these look like beads upon a string, at the same time wondering aloud who of the class can make a string of beads like that. Of course many hands go up. But the teacher says, "So that all may work together, you may each say one as you make each bead. Count together!" When eight or ten of these characters have been made, the teacher says: "Now these things that look like beads we will call whole notes. What are they?" Pupils answer, "Whole notes."

Teacher—"You may draw another line. Ready! Draw! Make whole notes on this line as you did on the first line. Count!"

Pupils make the notes as before, saying One as they make each note. To perfect the working of these characters and secure perfect concert of writing and counting, may constitute the first lesson and occupy from fifteen to twenty minutes.

In a similar way, at the next lesson, the class is taught to make half notes, saying One, Two, as they make each note.

The class is, at this point, ready for music-writing proper, and is now taught, by a simple routine, how to take places at the board; the same signals answering to direct a part of the class in preparing to work upon their slates. Concert of action is always kept in view. Some word or count spoken by the teacher, or by the class, accompanies each act, and the word and act become permanently associated, so that each recalls the other. We all know that it is easier to remember two

things that are thus associated than to recall either alone.

We sometimes begin instruction at this point by sending part of the class to the board, and have part work on slates, as will soon be described. Instead of first teaching them how to make notes.

When the class is ready for work, the teacher has the staff drawn, a certain count accompanying each motion, so that all draw together.

The teacher then requires attention, and says: "We will call these lines streets. You may now draw a short street just underneath these," (giving example and making a half note on the short line.) "This is Mr. Do. Who is it? You may make a picture of Mr. Do on short street. Say One, when you make his head, and Two when you make his body. Count!" (teacher drawing and counting with them, afterward making another half note by the side of the first.) "This is Mr. Do's brother. Who is it? You may make Mr. Do's brother. Count! Now we will shut Mr. Do and his brother up by a bar," (drawing bar across the staff and at the same time saying Bar.) "You may do as I did and say Bar. We will now make two more Do's and Bar. While you draw the short line, say 'Do is on short street;' then you may make the two Do's, counting One, Two, as you make each one, and shut them up by themselves, as before, saying Bar. Now, do the same again. Again. Again."

This can be neatly and quickly done at one lesson, and now the mechanical part of music is fairly begun. By a short lesson every day, occupying from ten to twenty minutes, each step is taken. Every child works; every one is likely to try to do his work well. He succeeds in this more or less, and to that extent is interested.

The first week or two is occupied by the mechanical part, before much, if any, singing is attempted.

There will be found but very few classes, in this musical age, that can not sing Do, Re, and Mi, correctly. These three notes, properly sung, are a key to the whole scale. The teacher who can not sing, or who can not discriminate between the right and the wrong when others sing, need have little apprehension, for children will not be long in correcting each other, and small mistakes are not worth noticing.

By such attractive ways, when young children are taught, the science of music is opened up. It seems rather a plaything than a study-hour, and is welcome to all. A little more advanced method is employed in other books for older pupils, or for pupils of several grades in the same room.

Accompanying every new theory taught, is a thorough review, through several previous lessons. This is practicable by means of text-books in the pupils' hands, but impracticable without it. Contradictory as the statement seems, it is nevertheless true that the better and oftener we go back over last day's or week's work, the surer and the faster will our onward progress be.

The results of this method of teaching, attained in the Topeka schools after a single year, are simply these: The lowest grade are able to sing any arrangement of notes, whatever the key, within a single octave, in the key of C, writing, analyzing and reading such a lesson at sight. In whole notes, halves and quarters. The next grade do the same, and in addition begin to sing in duets, and learn to work with eighth notes. The next higher grade learn, in addition to this, more difficult duets, and dotted notes, and begin to write and read in the keys of G, and F. Each grade above this has some harder work to perform, but in every room each pupil is required to learn the lesson assigned, as far as it relates to the mechanical part, or the science proper. The practical part, or the art of singing, permits more latitude, or leniency. All can not sing equally well, and hence are not required to. There is ordinarily a laudable ambition that secures the compliance that usually follows a positive command. Most young people, now-a-days, are glad to be able to sing intelligently, and they do not need the stimulus of rules and regulations. Compel success in everything but singing, and you have most effectually secured the singing.

The conditions favorable to a similar result, everywhere, are these: In the first place the Trustees, or Board of Education, must realize the value of music scientifically and systematically taught in the schools. If a competent teacher of music can be obtained and afforded, that is the next step. By the proper tools in his hands, i. e., a thorough, progressive system of instruction that lays the foundation of the whole structure in the minds of the smallest children. Perhaps he has such a system of his own at his tongue's end. If so, he is one among a thousand.

If the music teacher is not obtainable, put a textbook of music in the hands of the pupils, and make the study as compulsory as any. The teacher who is already employed can easily master such a method, and if gifted with a certain amount of push, that keeps the pupils employed through all the lesson hour, the results before mentioned will follow.

The favorable conditions of a good musical education in the common schools, are then briefly these:

First, An enterprising and sympathizing Board of Trustees, or Directors.

Second, A competent music teacher, or in his absence, the regular teacher equipped with a text-book in this as in other studies.

Third, The study of elementary or strictly scientific music, made compulsory throughout the entire room.

Fourth, Faithful supervision on the part of Principal, or Superintendent, and frequent friendly visits from parents and friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold & Jet, 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Ct.

60 PERFUMED CARDS, no 2 alike, name in Crimson, Gold and Jet, 10c. DIME CO., Clintonville, Ct.

20 CHROMO CARDS (perfect beauties) with name, 10c; Omit, 10c. Turner Card Co., Ashland Mass.

18 ELEGANT New Style Chromo Cards, with name 10c, post-paid. GEO. I. REED & Co., Nassau New York.

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUB & Co., Augusta Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$3 free. Address ESTIMON & Co., Portland Maine.

\$66 week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland Maine.

\$52-\$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Omit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Omit Free. Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a premium-warranted. Free with every order. Omit \$12 free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

\$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. CHASE'S 2000 VISITOR. New Price List. You double your money. Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

\$125 A MONTH AND EXPENSES to Agents. Send for Agents. Address: S. G. FOSTER & Co., Cincinnati, O.

\$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. Send for Agents. Address: COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars...

THE STRAY LIST.

- Anderson County—G. W. Goltra, Clerk. MAIRE—Taken up by Arthur W. Austin, in Rader Tp. June 30th, A. D. 1878, one dun mare, 11 hands high...

WALTER M. MORGAN, BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE, AND COTSWOLD SHEEP. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Irving, Marshall County, Kansas.

SEND for my Price-list of GRAPE VINES and other Nursery Stock before purchasing elsewhere, AND YOU WILL SAVE MONEY. Please address R. F. POPE, Kilmundy, Marion County, Illinois.

NURSERY STOCK.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF PEARS, PLUMS AND CHERRIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

SMITH & POWELL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1 Poland China and Berkshire Pigs, (recorded stock) at reasonable figures.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! A double-barrel gun, bar and iron cast lock, warranted to shoot true...

\$15 SHOTGUN! A double-barrel gun, bar and iron cast lock, warranted to shoot true...

BURNHAM'S WATER WHEEL. WARRANTED BEST & CHEAPEST. Also, MILLING MACHINERY. PRICES REDUCED APR. 20, '78.

BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK! We offer for Fall of 1878 and Spring of '79, an extra fine stock of 3 year Apple, Small Fruits, Evergreens...

TREES! To NURSERYMEN, DEALERS and PLANTERS: Send for the Fall Catalogue of the Bloomington Nursery, Established 25 years...

EGGESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS. Has a Pad differing from all others, in that it is made of elastic, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center...

Sheep Farmers. Sample's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks...

KNOW THYSELF. By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued...

HEAL THYSELF. The Private Medical Adviser, on Gynecology, Puerperal Diseases, Menstruation, etc., giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts...

THE COLLEGE FARM. offers for sale a choice lot of BERKSHIRE PIGS of the following highly prized families...

COVERT & GREENHOOD, GENERAL AGENTS FOR MOSLER'S Cincinnati Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES, 79 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

ESSEX PIGS, SHORT-HORNS. of both sexes. A very handsome yearling JERSEY BULL for sale—price \$50.

For Sale. A splendid farm in the Arkansas Valley, 3 1/2 miles south of the city of Newton...

DOCTOR PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery. CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD. In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above directed for relief...

HOLMAN'S AGUE AND LIVER PAD AND MEDICATED PLASTERS. Cure without medicine, simply by absorption. The best Liver Stomach and Spleen doctor in the world...

INVALIDS' HOTEL. The very large number of invalid people who daily visit Buffalo, from every quarter of the United States and Canada...

IRON FENCE. Combined cast and wrought iron posts with Steel Barbed Wire make the cheapest and most durable fence in the world...

TRUTHS. HOP BITTERS. (A MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK.) CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THE KANSAS WAGON! Judges' Official Report: For Excellence of Material, Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection in Finish. And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

STOCK CATTLE FOR SALE NEAR ELLIS, KANSAS, and on the line of the K. P. Railroad. Young Texas cows and steers, three to five years old.

AYER & SON'S MANUAL. A complete guide to advertisers. For Advertisers: A complete guide to advertising. For Advertisers: A complete guide to advertising...

DEVON CATTLE! C. C. MOXLEY, Madison, Greenwood County, Kansas, breeder of Devon Cattle and Poland-China Hogs...

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS! Highest Award AT THE Four! Great! World's! Fairs!

THE BEST! THE CHEAPEST! Sold on payments, averaging only \$2.60 per month. Apply for Circulars and particulars.

BEFORE AND AFTER. ANTI-FAT. The GREAT REMEDY for CORPULENCE. ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. The GREAT REMEDY for CORPULENCE. ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach...

DR. ROOT'S Hand Book of Finance. This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Greenback side of the money question.

TO SHEEP FARMERS. Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure, we are now prepared to cure sheep of scab, etc. on reasonable terms...

GRAPE VINES. No. 1, only \$12.00 per thousand. Apple seedlings, Apple Root Grafts. Very cheap.

For Sale---Sheep. Three thoroughbred yearling Cotswold Bucks, bred direct from imported stock. Address ISAAC TAYLOR, Prairie City, Douglas Co., Kansas.

NURSERY STOCK. General Assortment. Stock first-class. Lowest rates. Apple trees and Orange plants in large quantities...

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco! Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring...

WEST JERSEY NURSERIES, WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY. GIBSON & BENNETT. 100,000 Felton's Early Prolific and Rollance Raspberry, 300,000 Cindarella and Continental strawberry plants...

Are you going to paint? THEN USE THE AVERILL PAINT, WHITE AND ALL COLORS. MIXED READY FOR USE.

KANSAS. All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws and its people are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 3-page Weekly Farm and Family Journal...

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas. You have undertaken the task in an opportune hour, and I am gratified to know that you have secured so substantial a foundation whereon to build as the KANSAS FARMER...

THE KANSAS CITY EXHIBITION.

The judicious and energetic efforts of the management of this wide-awake organization, have resulted in very complete success. The exhibition was very full and satisfactory in almost every department, but as usual the chief interest centered in the speed-ring. If there had been no other announcement than the securing of the three horses, each showing the fastest records in their respective classes—Rarus, Lulu and Smuggler, it would have drawn an immense attendance, but with these was a brilliant galaxy of their ablest competitors in the trotting ring, while a large number of the most noted running horses of the country were also present.

During the week the fastest time ever trotted on a half-mile track was put on record for Rarus at 2:17 for a second heat and 2:18 for a third. The interest in the speed-ring did not flag from beginning to end, and the attendance was immense from Tuesday, culminating on Thursday, when about 40,000 people passed in at the gates.

The interest was not, however, confined to the speed-ring. The attractions outside were many and more than ordinary in character.

THE EXHIBIT OF CATTLE.

Though more limited in the number of exhibitors than in any other department, there were some very fine Short-Horns on exhibition, notably among the thirteen head exhibited by Mr. C. E. Leonard, of Cooper county, Missouri. With the exception of two premiums captured by Mr. Castleman, of Harvey county, Kansas, Mr. Leonard carried off all the premiums for Short-Horns, and every animal was decked with one or more ribbons.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

The "white faces" are steadily gaining in public favor, and there is more interest manifested in them this year than ever before. There were three herds entered for competition, all of them fine animals in their respective classes. Though the length of horn is deemed an objection by some, it is about the only one which can be brought against them, and experience is proving that they yield a better average return for feed and care than do the Short-Horns.

In the recent great show of Herefords and Short-Horns at the Bath and West of England Show, at Oxford, in June, the Hereford bull Grateful was awarded the sweepstake prize as the best male animal in competition with the celebrated Short-Horn, Sir Arthur Ingram, for years the great show-bull of all England, and Mrs. Sarah Edward's Hereford cow Lenora received similar honors for the best female animal over a large list of Short-Horns, including the noted Diana.

The exhibitors in the class were Walter Morgan, of Irving, Kansas, T. H. Cavanaugh, of Salina, Kansas, and Chas. Gurdle, of Cass county, Missouri.

Mr. Cavanaugh was unfortunate in having his stock badly injured by the carelessness of a switching engineer at the stockyards. His noted bull, the Royal Briton, was so badly crushed that he died from the injury before the close of the day.

In the distribution of the awards, Mr. Walter Morgan, of Irving, Kansas, carried off the highest honors, receiving the first premium for aged cow on his Fannie, five years old, from imported stock, and the first premium on the yearling heifer, Queen of the Prairie, a beautiful animal of the highest promise. He also exhibited a six-month calf weighing 550 pounds, and another of 450 pounds weight at four months old. Both Mr. Morgan and his son, William, are enthusiastic breeders, pains-taking and careful, devoting their attention to thoroughbreds alone, and are confident of winning full recognition for their favorite breeds of cattle and sheep, at an early day. Their display of Cotswolds is among the finest in the sheep department, comprising eighteen head. Their flock is bred direct from imported stock. Among them is a splendid yearling buck of the "Curley" stock, and the same noted blood is represented in a large number of their best animals. His imported buck Dick is twin-brother to Mr. T. L. Miller's noted ram Standard and received the first premium here.

THE SWINE DEPARTMENT.

This department was more than creditable. Nearly four hundred entries were made, and of excellent quality throughout. N. H. Gentry, of Cooper county, Missouri; Solon Rogers, of Kansas; Pratt & Farris, of Kansas; B. H. Cromwell, of Westport, Missouri; and J. V. Randolph, of Emporia, Kansas, and (an old advertiser whom Mr. Hudson will recall,) were among the most successful competitors. The judges were at work from Wednesday morning until late Saturday afternoon before all of the entries had been examined and the awards completed. Mr. Gentry takes his stock to St. Louis and perhaps others.

THE SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

There were a goodly number of entries representing the Cotswolds, Merino, South-down and Shropshire-down breeds, with

many very excellent animals of each class. Mr. Walter Morgan's Cotswolds attracted much attention, as did Samuel Jewett's Merinos, and the pen of Shropshire-downs exhibited by Ed. Jones, came in for a very full share.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Kansas City has become the chief distributing point in the county for farm machinery, and some of the strongest firms and largest dealers are located here. It is, therefore, but natural that the display in this department should be very extensive and comprehensive. At least four of the firms occupied over half an acre each—the Kansas Agricultural Implement Co., Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Smith & Keating, and Deere, Mansur & Co. The entire display covered, almost too closely to show to advantage, over five acres of ground, and it is safe to say that no successful machine or implement for any kind of farm service, was without due representation.

Among the displays particularly noted were the following:

THE KANSAS CITY AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT COMPANY.

Just back of Power Hall this company presented an exhibit which included some of the best known and popular of farm machinery in all its various classes, covering an area of over half an acre. The relative merit of the exhibit, as compared with others, is best expressed in the award of the judges—the gold medal of the Association for the best display—for plows, cultivators, planters, drills, harvesters, mowers and reapers, farm wagons, carriages, etc. The following list of first premiums was awarded to them in addition to the grand gold medal as previously mentioned: For the best display of plows, cultivators, corn-planters and drills; for the best farm wagon—the celebrated Fish Bros. & Co. wagon, with the Holmes patent self-oiling thimble-skis; for the best two-horse spring-wagon—the Fish Bros. & Co. four-spring wagon; for the best portable engine—the Atlas; for the best sulky plow—the Skinner, and also the second premium for the Davenport Sulky; for the best header—the Hodge's Illinois Header, which is fully described elsewhere; for the Staver Prairie Breaker, an improvement made by Mr. H. C. Staver, a member of the firm; for the Eagle Hand Corn-Sheller; for the Barlow Rotary Drop Corn-Planter, undoubtedly the best of its class, and which has attracted the attention of every practical farmer at first sight.

They have also received the silver medal for their display of reapers, mowers, harvesters and headers, and a diploma for their display of vehicles, including thirty different vehicles, no two alike, all manufactured by Fish Bros. & Co., of Racine, Wisconsin.

Such a record is a clear indication of the established policy of the firm in handling only the best in every class. Their order-book showed an unusual list of orders taken on the ground, and they have good reason to feel satisfied with their success, having taken ten first and three second premiums in an exhibition, which will rank first of any ever held here.

MESSRS. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN.

This well known firm make a magnificent exhibit in the implement section adjoining Power Hall, and include everything needed on the farm. In the main hall they also presented a very complete display of field and garden seeds in variety. Going outside of the strictly agricultural they make another exhibit of very great importance to farmers' wives and daughters of the St. John Sewing Machine. In every class where premiums were awarded, they carried off the highest honors. Of the celebrated Studebaker wagons and carriages, which have taken the highest honors at all the great world's fairs, their display was specially attractive. While they appreciated the honors awarded in the other departments of their extensive trade, they were best pleased with their success in carrying off the blue for their exhibit of seeds. This in the face of a sharp competition by old established and leading eastern houses, and in a line where the latter have previously enjoyed a monopoly, is good cause for congratulation not only to the firm, but also to Kansas City, which already stands confessedly as the center of the implement trade of the country.

HODGES ILLINOIS HEADER.

A machine of large size, but evidently of quite light draft owing to the simplicity of the working parts attracted a very large share of attention just outside Power Hall. This was the celebrated Illinois Header which has been making an enviable reputation in the wheat growing districts of the Northwest. The rapid extension of wheat-growing in this state is demanding the most effective machinery for securing the harvest, and the advantages offered in the Header, which cuts the grain and delivers in wagons to be hauled direct to the stack at the rate of 25 to 40 acres per day, over other harvesting machinery is winning for it many fast friends. This header is far simpler and one-third

lighter than previous machines of its class. The elevating is done by a simple system of gears instead of belts, and light wrought iron wheels have been substituted for wooden ones. The advantages of a header may be briefly summarized; they do not break or wear out, it is the most rapid method of harvesting, saving full half the expense, there is no hard labor; the wheat is of the finest quality; the ground is in shape to plow at once, and the grain is ricked as you go without getting wet. It is manufactured by A. J. Hodges & Co., of Pekin, Illinois.

THE BOSS HARROW.

Among the new implements of high merit which received a blue ribbon, we note the Barley's Improved Smoothing Harrow. By the use of their adjustable tooth holder they combine the straight and slanting tooth harrow, and it is either at pleasure by hitching to opposite ends. The teeth are well secured, they may be turned as they wear, are adjustable to run deep or shallow and are easily removed for sharpening. It is evidently a thorough pulverizing and broadcast cultivator.

It is thoroughly made of the best material, in hinged sections, with vibrating hinge, and is fully warranted. It is manufactured by J. H. Barley, Bro. & Co., Sedalia, Missouri.

BALING MACHINE AND CIDER PRESS COMBINED.

Messrs. Squires, Kaiser & Yingling of Kansas City, Mo., exhibit a new hand power press which is worth of special mention. It has been thoroughly tested and was shown in actual operation on the grounds, and was awarded the first premium.

It is simple and substantial, and sells at a low price which the farmer can afford. They also showed a novel and effective Cider mill, adapted for working with it. It will be found valuable for baling hay, for cider making, or for any of the purposes for which a press is needed on the farm, and works rapidly and powerfully. Any information can be obtained of T. W. Yingling, at 1417 Cherry Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

The exhibit made by Drs. Dickerson & Stark in the Annex to Power Hall has been a constant surprise to the thousands who have crowded into it during the week. It was the best demonstration possible of the very large investment required, as well as of the mechanical genius and surgical skill that is indispensable to the successful conduct of an institution, pursuing the Orthopedic treatment of disease. The uniform success and consequent popularity of this form of practice has induced numberless imitators to trade upon the reputation acquired by the originators of the treatment, and cities of this size all over the country, have a half dozen signs out with the name Surgical Institute, who really have nothing but the name. The exhibit consists of all the machinery used in the Swedish Movement Cure, and numerous appliances for the treatment of such difficult diseases as paralysis, curvature of the spine, hip joint disease, white swelling, club foot, and all deformities of the body. The institution has been some four years established, and the proprietors are surgeons of highest reputation and with more than ten years of experience. They have fine accommodations for over sixty patients at the corner of Fifth and Delaware Streets.

THE MARSH SULKY PLOW.

This iron sulky plow, exhibited by Mr. A. J. Close, manager for C. W. & W. W. Marsh, of Sycamore, Ill., is located in Power Hall, and has attracted a very full share of attention. Their claim that it is the best finished and handsomest plow in the market is certainly not extravagant, and it has so many good points that it commends itself at sight. It is made of steel, and of malleable and wrought iron, securing hardness, toughness and stiffness respectively, just where it is required. With steel axles, interchangeable and easily replaced; with sand-caps warding off and never holding dirt; a steel Coulter axle; the saddle to accommodate wide or narrow plows; a movable tongue to provide for two or three horses; the team hitching directly to the plow beam; the levers so set as to fall backward to raise the plow or frame, raising the point of the plow first, so that with one-fourth of the usual power required, it is raised from the ground, almost by its own action. These are a few of the points which give it superiority over its competitors. The same firm also exhibits the MARSH, WHITNEY SELF-BINDING HARVESTER, which promises to be the coming machine of its class. It dispenses with the elevator and canvas carriers entirely; moving the grain as it drops on a perfect level, compacting the bundle, binding it and dropping it inside the drive-wheel, or dropping it in gavels without binding, if preferred. It is very simple and strong in construction and has some very good points. They have only been doing trial work this season, but next year will enter the market in

earnest. Full information can be obtained by addressing A. J. Close, 415 Walnut street, Kansas City.

Included in the fine exhibit made by Smith & Keating, Mr. L. L. Holcomb, representing the Eagle Manufacturing Company, exhibited a line of their goods, of which their Combined Walking and Riding Cultivators, Sectional Harrows and Stalk Cutters were specially noticeable. The Cultivator is emphatically a good machine, well made throughout, light of draft, easily adjusted to any depth, and so arranged as to be under perfect control of the operator.

Quite a number of new inventions of high merit were exhibited by the proprietors outside the large display, among which we may mention the Hodge's Illinois Header, the Boss Harrow, and the Baling Press.

POWER HALL.

The building was crowded both sides and along the center, and almost monopolized with harvesting machines and mowers. Among them the self-binding harvesters were largely represented, not less than seven different machines being in constant operation. In this building we notice particularly the exhibit made by Mr. A. J. Close, the Kansas City manager of C. W. & W. W. Marsh, of Sycamore, Illinois.

THE MAIN HALL.

The spacious building was packed upstairs and down, the upper galleries being devoted to the horticultural and agricultural products and to the productions of the household. The display was not only large but fine, and excited the wonder and admiration of the throngs who crowded the aisles from morning until night.

The lower floor was occupied, every inch, and the exhibits of manufactured goods, sewing machines, household utensils, fancy articles, seeds, surgical instruments, etc., were very beautifully and tastefully arranged. Among the exhibits on this floor we may make special mention of the Rival Baking Powders, Applegate Table, and Holman Liver Pad.

THE RIVAL BAKING POWDERS.

A spirited controversy has been kept up during the week in all the city papers, between Messrs. Hewson & Co., the enterprising proprietors of the French Baking Powders, and the manufacturers of the "Charm" a St. Louis concern. The former cautioned the public against using the latter, as its chief ingredient was burnt alum and deleterious to the health. The Secretary of the St. Louis Co. became fighting mad, grossly insulting Mr. Hewson in the Main Hall, and the next day published a certificate from a Dr. Fay, said to be of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, to the effect that the "Charm" powder contained no unhealthy ingredient, but declining to give an analysis.

After inquiry, learning that Dr. Fay was not connected with the College as represented, Mr. Hewson not only published a denunciation of the cheat, but also gave an exact analysis by Prof. Patrick of the Kansas State University, of Lawrence, as follows:

LAWRENCE, Kas. Sept. 1878.
MR. E. L. CARNEY, Leavenworth, Kas.
DEAR SIR: The analysis of the sample of baking powder sent me is but just completed, and I have the pleasure to submit the following:

GEO. D. HALE

GEO. D. HALE & CO.,

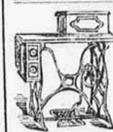
Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN HARDWARE,

Have REMOVED to their New Store.

No. 173, KANSAS AVENUE,

To which place they most cordially invite all their patrons to call and examine one of the best selected stocks to be found in the West.



DUTTON & BAKER,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES,

New Wheeler & Wilson No. 7
St. John
Weed, (Improved in '77)
Remington,

The White
Danless
American,
and Wilson, &c.

Also Needles, Attachments, Oils, Shoemaker's and Saddler's Silk.

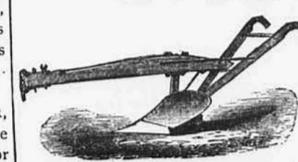
One door east of southeast corner seventh street and Kansas avenue, TOPEKA KANSAS.

AVERY PLOWS

AVERY'S CELEBRATED CAST AND STEEL PLOWS

BLACK LAND PLOWS,

Walking Cultivators, Double Shovels, &c.



Are sold by responsible merchants in every town. Illustrated sheet, with full information, free of cost.

The Best Plows are the Cheapest. Address,

B. F. AVERY & SONS,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Alum Anhydrous.....35.88 per ct.
Soda Bicarbonate.....35.02 " "
Ammonia Carbonate.....2 to 4 " "
Flour (and a little moisture.....26 " "

The 35.98 per cent of anhydrous alum equals 65.85 per cent of hydrated or ordinary crystallized alum. That used is neither of the former nor latter, but between the two. It is nearer the anhydrous, however. I would like to know the history of the above baking powder, by whom manufactured etc., if it would not be displacing confidence for you to do so. I am

Yours very respectfully,
G. E. PATRICK,
Prof. of Chemistry in the Kansas State University.

The above is a true report of the analysis of a sample of baking powder taken by me from a sealed box labeled "Charm Baking Powder," manufactured only by Rhorer, Christian & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

E. L. CARNEY, Notary Public,
Leavenworth, Sept. 12th, 1878.

The response by the St. Louis man was a virtual admission of the truth of the analysis, and really substantiated all that Mr. Hewson had claimed. The result was a decided victory for his firm, and the discussion has proven not only that the French Baking Powder is of superior merit, as experience has constantly attested, but that its composition is unassailable for the purity and healthfulness of its ingredients.

THE APPLAGATE IRONING TABLE.

This very important household utensil has been the centre of an interested group of visitors from first to last, and is most complete in its construction and in its adaptation for the purposes intended. When not in use it is folded together compactly, occupying but a trifle of room. When opened for service it is a solid, substantial table with attachments complete. Thousand of them have been sold already, and the low price places them within the reach of all. Ask your furniture dealer for A. Applegate's ironing board and examine it for yourself. Some good territory can be had by addressing A. Applegate, 719 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

THE ART HALL.

Although there was but little here that could be considered as really artistic there were a few fairly creditable paintings and some very fine photographs. These, with many articles of vertu, and curiosities drew a full share of the best class of visitors and afforded gratification and enjoyment to them all. We must not, however, expect much in this direction for the "New West" until we get more age and there is more surplus wealth for investment in luxuries.

THE KANSAS BUILDING.

This building erected for the special use of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri, Ft. Scott & Gulf Rail Road companies was crowded from first to last and elicited the heartiest commendation from all. The exhibit of the former road was even better than the famous exhibit made by them at the Centennial and revived pleasant memories of that most notable of all the State displays in the great exhibition. No one who witnessed such an exhibit of the earth's production, can for a moment doubt the fertility and the adaptability to profitable cultivation of the Kansas prairie. Such grain, such vegetables and such fruit are not excelled, if they are equalled, anywhere on the habitable globe.

In closing I would acknowledge special courtesies from Mr. E. Haren and Mr. L. Cone, in charge of the Kansas display, and from the members and attaches of the Kansas City Press generally.
C. W. GREENE.