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Horticulture.

THE NATURE OF PLANT FOOD.

It is an interesting and important question whether vegetable life is sustained by organic or by mineral food, and we have quoted Dr. Alfred Carpenter, of England, in support of the opinion that plants feed on organic matter. He advanced this view in a paper recently read before a scientific association, in discussing the subject of sewage farming. Dr. Voelcker, the chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, in the debate that followed, took the opposite ground. He remarked that at one time "humus," or the organic matter in soils, was regarded as the terrestrial food of plants, but this humus theory, which has done so much mischief in retarding progress, received its death-blow in the wonderfully clear and most conclusive argumentative writings of Liebig, and he quite agreed with that great chemist. The luxuriant development of the crops usually grown on cultivated lands depended mainly upon the available mineral food present in the soil, and not on its organic matter; indeed, he did not know a single fact which supported the view according to which plants live and grow vigorously upon the organic matters of the soil or manure, and not upon the mineral portion of the soil or the saline and mineral constituents of the manure. It had been established beyond controversy that the really essential elements of plant food were mineral and not organic substances; and he was decidedly of the opinion that the constituents of sewage had to become mineralized before they could benefit growing crops. In porous and well-drained soils, and in land readily permeated by atmospheric air, the conversion of organic refuse matters into purely mineral compounds proceeded with great rapidity; and this, by the way, was one of the causes why sewage culture succeeded better on light land resting upon a porous subsoil than on stiff clay soils upon imperfectly drained subsoils. On stiff clay land the decomposition of the animal refuse matter proceeded much more slowly than upon porous, light, and sandy soils. Hence it was that heavy clay land was generally manured in autumn, whilst light land was more beneficially manured in spring; for if ordinary farm-yard manure were to be applied in spring to stiff clay lands, there would not be sufficient time to convert the manure into mineral elements of plant food, and light crops would be the result. On soils not readily penetrated by air, organic matters were positively injurious.

Dr. Voelcker, in proof of his views, referred to the interesting experiments of Bousingault and Lewy, who had shown that the air in a cultivated soil invariably contains less oxygen than the air above it. A portion of the oxygen in fact was consumed by the organic matter in the soil, and its place was taken by carbonic acid, resulting from the combination of the carbon of the organic matter with the oxygen of the air. According to the nature of the soil and the time of the year, and the way in which it had been treated as regards manure, the amount of carbonic acid in the air of the soil may increase to over eight per cent, and that of oxygen recede to less than twelve per cent., and invariably it is less than twenty-one per cent. by volume. For instance, on analyzing the air present in a light, sandy soil, recently manured and after rain, Bousingault and Lewy obtained the following results:—

	By volume.
Carbonic acid.....	9.74
Oxygen.....	10.35
Nitrogen.....	79.91
	100.00

In another sandy soil, unmanured, the air contained:—

	By volume.
Carbonic acid.....	0.93
Oxygen.....	19.50
Nitrogen.....	79.57
	100.00

These experiments show plainly that common dung and similar refuse matters are really burnt up or oxidized in porous soils with great energy, and rapidly converted into mineral plant food. In another experiment the same chemists found in the air in a stiff clay soil:—

	By volume.
Carbonic acid.....	0.66
Oxygen.....	20.04
Nitrogen.....	79.30
	100.00

Here the combustion of the organic matters in the land proceeded more sluggishly; and on such land the produce is generally more scanty than on a porous, well-aerated soil, plentifully supplied with mineral food, amongst which nitrates are to be included.

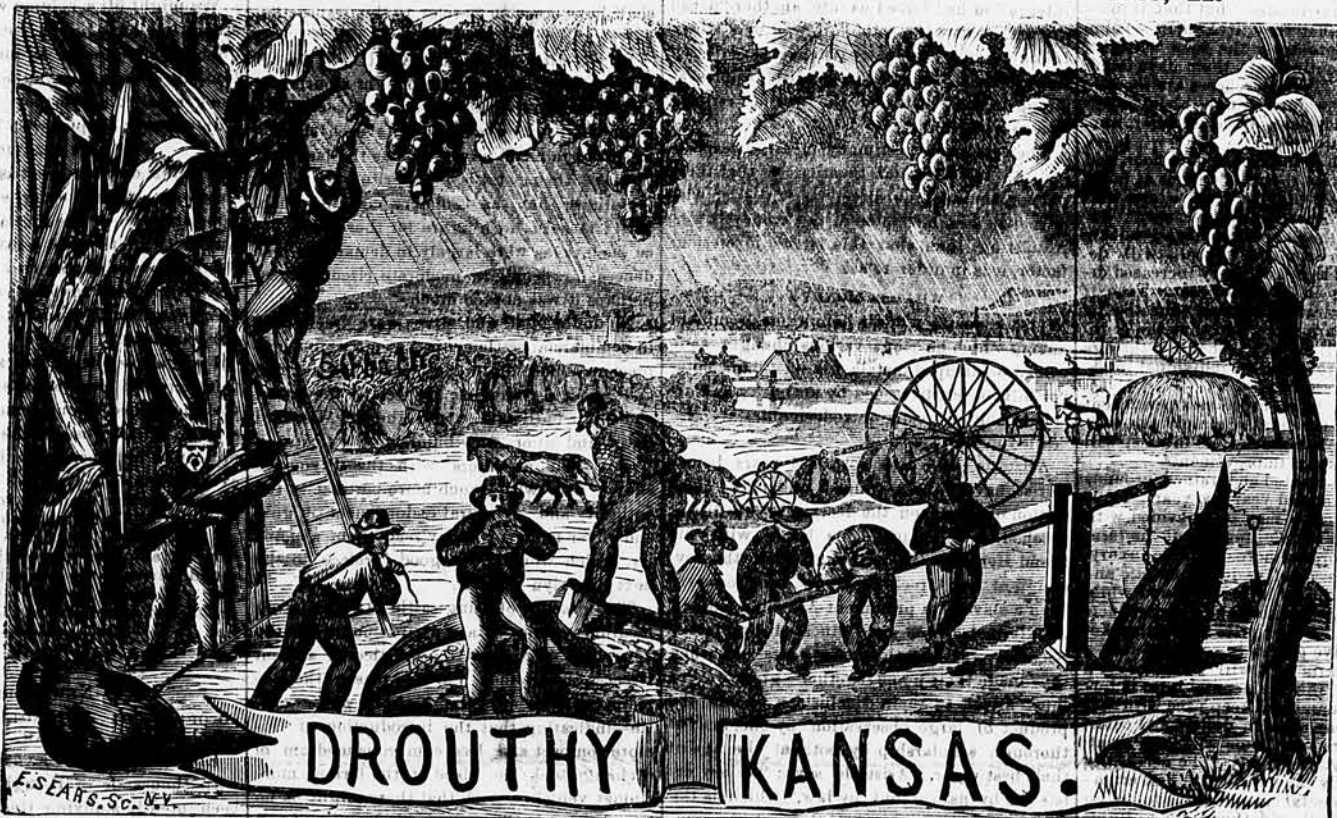
So much for Dr. Voelcker's views. At another time we may refer more at length to the arguments adduced on the other side of the question.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

W. Hunter, of Canada, asks, "Is it better to sow clover seed early in the spring, on the last of the snow, or wait until the ground is dry enough for a team to harrow fall wheat?"—My own practice is to harrow the wheat three times in the spring. We go over the wheat three ways with the harrows, and then sow the clover seed and follow with the harrows to cover the seed. If the ground is very hard, the harrows do not break up the crust sufficiently to afford a good covering for the seed, and if dry weather follows we have a poor "catch" on these hard spots. I have my doubts as to which is the better plan, but am inclined to think that so far as securing a good catch of timothy and clover is concerned, it is better to give up the idea of harrowing winter wheat in the spring, and to sow timothy seed in the fall, and the clover seed very early in the spring. It depends very much on the soil and season. The harrowing helps the wheat and kills a good many weeds, and on sandy loam the harrow leaves a good seed-bed for the clover, and if we are favored with a few showers, we are pretty sure of a good catch of clover.

Last year all my clover failed. My wheat also is a poor crop. And I do not feel like giving advice. I am enjoying a short spell of humility. I try to look at the bright side. I have 32 acres of capital barley, seeded down with clover and timothy, which seems to be a good catch. But my clover last fall was just as promising, and yet it was all winter killed except along the fences and dead furrows, where the snow protected it. I do not like to own it even to myself, but I think I weakened the young clover plants by letting my sheep and pigs pasture it too close last fall. I shall at any rate keep them out of my young clover this fall.

I had an old timothy meadow which I pastured last fall pretty close. This year the hay was not over half a ton per acre. I had another meadow, which, owing to the fact that we sowed part of the field to rye, we could not pasture after the first of September. The grass on this meadow was as thick and heavy as it could grow. We got more hay from one acre of this meadow, than from four acres of the other. I have always thought it did not hurt

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HOW OUR CROPS "PAN OUT" IN 1875, IN



meadows to pasture them in the fall, but last winter was so unusually cold and the soil so dry, with little or no snow to cover it, that a slight coat of grass was of great value as a protection from the severe cold winds, and also probably proved useful as a mulch during the dry weather of spring.

I have also 23 acres of good rye, seeded down last fall with timothy, and the drier portions sown also with clover this spring. The field has a cheerful look. Three or four acres, where I manured heavily for mangels four years ago, is a particularly pleasant spot to visit during a fit of the blues. The rye is six feet high, and as stout as it can grow. It is the cheeriest and most profitable crop I have raised for years. It was a rough piece of low land, which we sowed with oats two years ago, and seeded down. But the seed did not take well, and so I concluded to plow it up and seed it down again early in September, with timothy alone. But after the field was all prepared, the Deacon persuaded me to sow rye and seed down with it. I am glad I took his advice, though I am not sure but I should have done better to have sown timothy alone.

I have another crop which has also a cheerful look—potatoes. We have a few Extra Early Vermont, Snowflake, Brownell's, Beauty, Compton's Surprise, Early Rose and Late Rose, Peerless, and Peachblow, all growing in the field. I expected the bugs, and got five pounds of Paris green ready for them. The field was a clover sod. It was pastured with sheep last year until September. There were a good many thistles, and we plowed the land early in the fall. This spring we did not plow it again, but spread on a moderate dressing of fine, rich manure—say eight tons per acre, and worked it thoroughly into the surface soil with harrows and cultivators. Never have I had a field of potatoes look so promising. The bugs came and deposited their eggs, but the vines grew so luxuriantly, that the plants did not seem to miss the sap which the caterpillars ate. So far the bugs have done us no serious damage, and the Paris green is reserved for the next brood, which I suppose will soon make their appearance. We can still grow potatoes. But the best plan will be to make the land stand manure.—*Walks and Talks in the American Agriculturist.*

HOW TO HARVEST CASTOR BEANS.

The *Rural World* says: As soon as the spikes begin to burst open they must be cut off and thrown into boxes, and hauled to the popping-out place. The manner of gathering is to make a sleigh that will pass between the rows, having a box that will hold ten bushels, being a load for an ordinary horse. One horse, attached to a sled on which a dry goods box is placed, made of 2x8 stuff, wide enough to hold the largest sized dry goods box, will suffice.

Care should be taken to gather up those that have popped out before a rain, as rain blackens them, and they will not sell as well. To prepare a place for them to pop out, select a clean, smooth, hard place on the prairie, sloping enough to cause rainwater to flow off freely, so that none will stand or lie dead; take sharp hoes and scalp off smooth all the grass on a space say 100 by 80 feet, for twenty acres. This should be swept off clean, leaving a level surface of hard ground. Then deposit your spikes, leaving a border uncovered of at least

twenty feet all around, to catch those beans that jump outward when opening under a hot sun.

About the second or third day they should be turned, to bring those at the bottom to the top. A steel garden rake is the best implement to use. About the fourth or fifth day they are nearly all out of the burs, and the haul or straw, then greatly diminished in bulk, should be pitched on a pile to give them time for all straggles to leave it, and the beans being set free are found in the bottom of the debris, can easily be raked clear of the empty burs, and taken away preparatory to fanning. Any good fanning machine will clean them, and when the yard is clean and solid very little earth will go with them.

After the beans begin to ripen the field should be gone over once or twice a week till frost. In hot, dry weather they ripen more rapidly than in cool, wet weather. Children can perform this work, and a large family of children cannot be more profitably employed than in taking care of a crop of castor beans. The work is all light. With a steady horse children may do all the work.

The small grains are all harvested, and corn is not yet ready. To sow the fall crops is the chief pressing work at present. October and November are, or ought to be, the busy months of the year, and to prepare for the work then to be done, will require much thought and study. On many farms these two months are idle ones. Nothing is doing in the fields but the ripening of weeds, and the scattering of their seeds over the farm. The fallow fields, which should then be plowed, lie beaten and packed by rains, until the soil is sealed up against the beneficial effects of both air and water. It is then dormant, and in the spring will be in poor condition to bear a crop. It is only in labor that there is profit, and one great fault of our farming is that we do not expend sufficient labor on the land. Labor judiciously used, seldom fails to return its cost with abundant interest, and how to expend labor profitably, is a matter that should be thoughtfully considered during any leisure of this month. There will be plenty of work, however, to keep the hired help busy. No farmer should discharge his men now, simply because he has time to earn more than a dollar a day any time, by doing a score of those things which no one can do so well as himself, or by planning work for boys or men to do. A hundred acre farm can well afford to keep two hired hands at work steadily, if the farmer is able to direct work, as he ought to be. At the plow he is worth no more than a capable boy—possibly 40 cents a day. He can not afford to work for so little money. His whole farm stops paying interest while he has the plow in his hands, and gives no thought to other matters. The man who can direct the labor of other men, is worth more than his labor, and unless a farmer is capable of doing this, his profits will be simply a laborer's days wages.—*American Agriculturist.*

An Eastern paper intimates that Treasurer Spinner acquired his habit of profanity while learning to read his own writing.

"Six feet in his stockings!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington. "Why, like as only two in his, and I can never keep em darned at that!"

THE WHEAT WEEVIL.

There is a wrong impression as to the character of this insect, (*Calandra Granaria*) and especially in reference to the time of its chief depredations. Quite early in the spring, while wheat was not yet in blossom, reports came from some interior counties that the weevil was thus early committing extensive depredations. From many other localities we heard similar reports, but a little later in the season. These were founded in misconception, for the truth is the weevil properly preys only upon the grain, commencing its ravages about the time of its ripening and continuing them long after it is gathered into the granary—hence the name of grain or granary weevil. The grain weevil in its perfect state is a dark or pitchy-red-winged beetle or bug, about one-eighth of an inch long. It has a slender proboscis or snout, curving a little downward. The thorax, or chest, constitutes about one-half of its body, and is nearly as large as the abdomen, or belly, lying back of of the middle ring. The thorax is punctured with a large number of holes, giving it a rough appearance. Over the abdomen are delicate wings, which are shielded by wing covers, having lines or furrows upon the upper surface running parallel with their length. The wings do not entirely cover the tip of the abdomen. The female punctures the ripening or ripened grain with her beak or rostrum, and deposits one and sometimes two eggs. From the egg is hatched a grub or worm, which eats its way into the grain, closing up the apertures behind it with excrements so that it lies perfectly shielded from external injury. No mechanical action short of crushing the kernel can disturb the destroyer. They are effectually destroyed by kiln drying the grain. This worm or grub grows to be about one-twelfth of an inch in length; its body is white and soft, with nine rings around it. The head is small, round, yellow colored, and provided with cutting instruments. Arriving at maturity, which is not till after the flour portion of the wheat kernel has been principally devoured, this worm or larva assumes a nymph or chrysalis state (like that between the worm and the butterfly), and within two weeks after the perfect weevil is formed, which eats its way out through the shell and goes forth to deposit its eggs in turn upon some other sound kernels. They are very productive, a single pair often multiplying to 5,000 or 6,000 in a single year. Both the perfect insect and the grub feed upon the grain.—*N. Y. Herald.*

There are young men who cannot hold a skein of yard for their mothers without wincing, but will hold 135 pounds of a neighboring family for the best part of the night with patience and docility that are certainly phenomenal.

MAKING HOMES.

Any one who has traveled much in the Central States of the Union cannot fail to notice the wide difference in the apparent means of comfort in the various homes passed by or visited. Early in man's progress from a savage to a civilized state, he begins to feel the want of something beyond his mere animal wants, and he instinctively rises to a higher plane of enjoyment in the wonderful fields of nature that are everywhere about his pathway. The single, simple flower in the window of the humblest cottage, tells the whole story; the early culture—the noble, refined nature—the love of the beautiful.

Once settled on a desirable piece of land the first great object is to make it productive of the necessities of life; yet, while this is progressing, a few hours occasionally spent in arranging for ornament and future comfort can by any one be appropriated. A tree can be planted, a plat for a garden laid off, ornamental grounds about the dwellings set apart and their improvement designed, and thus in imagination we may see from the first what a few years of intelligent application will enable us to enjoy. There is one difficulty in having the farm houses of the country the most delightful and highly ornamented of any, and that is neither time nor money; but culture and good taste, a desire to enjoy, and intelligence and good sense to plan and execute. Farmers claim as much good judgment as other people; let them give us the evidence by the surroundings of their homes.

Education is expensive, but the least expense connected with it is its procurement. It costs the thoroughly educated more to live than it does the uneducated; but then it must be remembered that they live more, enjoy more, and are more truly the sons of light. Far too many continue all their days doing life's drudgery. Their purchases are second-hand and all the furnishings about their homes are second class, both as regards appearance and comfort.

The hovel, with a straw cot, naked floor, and a single room is all the man desires at home who works for seventy-five cents a day and spends half of that for whisky and beer. But his boy, who shall one of these days graduate at the American common school, will demand more than this, and every increased demand will result in increased cost. True, if he has been practically and well educated, he will be able to earn more, and thus the higher civilization will be established for the age by the general aggregate of individual intelligence in the masses.

A home should be regarded as a permanent institution. If it is regarded simply as a temporary stopping place much less interest will be taken in permanent improvements.

Trees should be planted and trained, grounds adorned and beautified year by year. Fruit trees and small fruits may be provided with but little labor, and nothing about the farm pays better or affords a more desirable luxury.

The choicest breeds of various domestic animals may be gradually introduced, and while it costs less to keep them, they and their products will bring a much better price in the market than inferior native grades in common use.

Lay out your farm so it will be suited to a variety of crops. As the general farm is improved let the ornamental keep pace with that that seems to pay more in dollars and cents, and in a few years your home will form an attraction for every passer-by. The necessities of life need hardly take our entire first attention. The ornamental may be made to go hand in hand with it, and thus serve to lighten what would otherwise be more serious labor.

Every farmer's family should be taught some higher aspirations than mere animal desires. The love of the beautiful should be cultivated, and the mind trained, to know the difference between a specimen of real art and a poor imitation; between music and unearthly noises; between a creditable painting and a ten cent colored lithograph; between a room tastefully, neatly and well arranged and one filthy and only the picture of disorder and consequent disgrace.

All this will take time. The work of human growth is slow. Men are not fitted for either earth or heaven in an hour, a day, or a year, even; but it is a life-work and makes up our life, and what we thus make it by our practices and our love, it will most generally remain.

Study to have your home pleasant in all that goes to make it complete, and it will be much easier to be good and do good than if surrounded with litter and filth, with disorder and desolation.—James L. Rhoads, in *Farmers' Journal*.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A PLEA FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

I was much pleased in reading in your issue of Aug. 25—in the editorial notes—your plea for dumb animals. You remark: "If there is one crime in the west of which the statutes take no cognizance, more prevalent than another, it is, failing to protect dumb animals from cold winter rains."

The subject is one of especial importance, and why it should be so generally disregarded is one of those perplexing questions we could never satisfactorily solve. If there was no higher consideration than dollars and cents, this alone ought to stir up farmers to erect suitable shelter for the dumb animals under our care and protection.

Your plea for dumb animals as a "humane consideration" is the proper view of this question. In a civilized community we should take a higher standard, a more lofty position than that of pecuniary benefit.

"Humanity"—that is the key note to this question. There is no more heart-rending sight, during the cold storms of winter, than to witness our stock shivering with cold, perishing, frequently, by inches.

"It is a crime of which the statutes take no cognizance." True; but it is no less a crime on that account.

The learned German writer, Strauss, has remarked: "The manner in which a nation in the aggregate treats animals, is one chief measure of its real civilization."

Respectfully, JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas.

From Wyandotte County.

Sept. 10, 3—Corn promising, potatoes promising, millet and buckwheat prostrated by excess of rain; weather cool and pleasant. Nothing to sell. Frequent showers accompanied by strong winds.

F. E. ROBINSON.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

WEEDS, 'WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

Where Did They Come From and How Shall We Get Rid of Them?

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW.

Author of "Our Currency as it Is and as it Should be," "Our Money Must," "A Financial Catechism," "Repudiate the Repudiators," "Economic Power of Usury," Etc.

CHAPTER II.

MONEY—ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

At the close of our first chapter we briefly drew a sketch of the happy and prosperous condition of our nation before the empiric tinkering of Mr. McCulloch, which reduced our currency to a value much below that of other civilized and productive nations, and our utter industrial prostration thereafter.

We saw therein indications of the presence of an invisible but mighty power for good or evil, and promised to follow up its track, and learn how to again obtain and retain its blessings, and possibly, before society's disintegration had forced us into another "dread arbitration of war" to be followed by a dissolution of our national existence, as so often has occurred in the past with peoples as strong in their own and the world's estimation as we are.

The concurrent testimony of all, irrespective of their financial theories, is that these phenomena are the direct result of our wise or foolish administration of our money power. Admitting, then, that this is the mysterious factor, it is in order to ask

WHAT IS MONEY?

Webster, among a dozen definitions, prominent among which he rings various changes as to coined or stamped metals, gives: "Bank notes or bills of credit issued by authority and exchangeable for coin, or redeemable, are also 'called money.'"

Aristotle, who was born 384 years before Christ, having been trained under the close tuition of Plato, on the decease of his distinguished teacher, made his home with his friend Hermias, who, though then the sovereign of two Greek provinces, had formerly been a slave of a prominent Athenian banker. As Hermias was also educated by Plato—Socrates was but thirty-six years old when they made their home together—great weight must attach to their conclusions, being the product of large observation by one, and of thorough scholarship by both, at the age of their best vigor. Aristotle says: "Money exists not by nature but by law," which is the more interesting as some distinguished economists are now arguing that gold and silver are designed by the Deity and endowed with supernatural attributes to serve as money.

Hon. George Opyke tells us that "a ship 'carries values from one market to another; 'money measures and transfers them from one 'to another; this is its only office.'"

Charles Sears perhaps improves on that statement thus: "The function of money is 'to transfer values from hand to hand, as water floats products from place to place.'"

We find, therefore, this decision: Webster teaches that stamped coin or paper issued by authority is money, thus echoing Aristotle, who taught that it was "the creature of law"; that, in other words, "that the people created as money was money, and our late authorities teach us it is a simple medium for transfer of values—all of which epitomized is briefly this: Money is the medium established by law for the transfer of values.

Assuming that this is a proper definition, let us temporarily leave it until farther occasion, and inquire into

THE HISTORY OF MONEY.

getting as near as possible to its first existence, and tracking it up to its present development.

All nations have a full faith in an earlier and purer period of humanity. Christians and Jews obtain this belief from the record in Genesis. The Egyptians believed in an earlier reign of the Gods upon the earth, and the Greeks and Romans ascribed it to the reign of Saturn and described it as the Golden Age. This era may not inaptly be termed

EDENISM.

and it may be properly inferred that with the profuse spontaneous production of the earth, the mildness of the climate, and the simplicity of taste then prevailing that there was no need of money.

The next marked epoch is

SAVAGERY.

The ruder tendencies of man are developed. The sacred writ chronicles the first murder. The race obtained shelter from the lately developed severities of climate in caves, stimulating the ruder elements of their nature by constant struggles with the elements, savage beasts and their not less savage fellow-men.

We would suppose that with such dearth of production and consequently of values to be exchanged that, there would be no occasion for money, whose sole function is to pass values from hand to hand. And when we further reflect that the law "might makes right," took the place afterward filled by the decalogue and other legislation, the sense of entire insecurity of property would bar all accumulation and most exchanges, limiting trade to the simplest agency of barter. But, strange as it may seem, even then the use of money

obtained, as the Africans use Cowrie shells and our own Indians used wampum for money.

The next phase of humanity is that of

PATRIARCHISM.

Here we are not so much at sea, as the records of the Jewish historians, give us a fairly clear insight into their daily life.

The precious metals are often quoted as elements of value, but mostly in the light of merchandise and not of money. We think we can sometimes perceive traces of what we call "money of accounts," like the York and Yankee shillings, the Chinese Tael, the African macoute, and perhaps the English guinea—none of which exist but are convenient modes of expression. For instance, in Genesis XX. 14, Abimelech, in making an amende honorable to Abraham, "took sheep and oxen and men servants and women servants and gave them to Abraham," but in reporting the same to Sarah "he said (v. 16), behold, I have given thy brother a thousand pieces of silver." Exactly the same, dear reader, as it is, in settlement of account, I was indebted to you a thousand dollars, and should, with your consent, deliver to you a pair of horses worth that sum, and with entire propriety we might each report the settlement as having been made by the payment of a thousand dollars, though never a dollar in money changed hands. We shall have occasion to refer to this transaction hereafter.

By referring to chapter XXIII.—v. 16, it will be seen that Abraham bought a burial lot for four hundred shekels of silver which were delivered by weight. As each shekel was 210 grains of silver, and as the last quotation of that metal is 4-8 sterling per ounce, it follows that the cemetery cost Abraham \$204; rather a high figure for those days, but as such caves were largely in demand as residences for people in moderate circumstances perhaps it was not too much.

No doubt gold and silver were freely used in commercial settlements, but not so much as precious stones, ointments, pearls, cattle, man and maid servants, etc., especially the latter, and if our bullionist friends, the Rev. Leonard Bacon and other contributors to the *Christian Union*, and affiliates with the Plymouth church, urge with much more pertinacity the antiquity and scriptural endorsement of gold and silver money, we may read them a chapter which would be a good preface to the next Brooklyn scandal.

This practice of using cattle as a circulating medium was not by any means confined to the Jews, but such was the practice in ancient Greece and Rome. For this reason the Romans called money *pecunia*, from *pecus*—cattle—indicating that the introduction of this more compact and less cumbersome medium of exchange took the place of the former more clumsy vehicle. And that there might be no mistake that it was a symbol indicative of and representing a substance, the figure of a sheep was stamped on the face of the same.

Exactly as when this nation, in the exercise of its sovereign prerogative, shall simply coin "one dollar" on paper, universal legal tender and convertible into an interest bearing bond, and it will be understood, as taking as great a step in advance as when the Romans stamped metal as "cattle."

From that root *pecus* (cattle), comes our English "pecuniary," with all its variations.

I feel a fluttering hesitation while penning this, as I am apprehensive that the abstruse metaphysicians of the Bullion (does that word come from Bull?) school will be demanding their reserved rights, and arguing that as paper money means coin, and coin means cattle, on the principle that any two things each of which is equal to a third are equal to each other, as the algebraic axiom that equal values should be struck out on each side an equation, will be demanding redemption in beef and mutton. Their logic, traced to its ultimate, really lands just there and nowhere else.

Thus jogged on the old patriarchs!—cruising from place to place as the seasons impelled or pastures enticed; their accretions being almost entirely in flocks and herds, and if the revenue from such investments were such as we obtain in these days getting a fair living with little work and about three per cent. on their capital.

As, however, the number of their children was so immensely greater than people in the same relative position in society are now blessed with, it was none too much, for with twenty or thirty sons and daughters marrying perhaps in the same year, the dowries were somewhat exhaustive.

But the race was about to take one of those sharply defined strides of progress, and

TUBAL CAIN.

the original practical worker in metals, was born.

THE AGE OF BARBARISM

opened with its settlements of cities and towns. Gradually the famines which had so often devastated the simpler agricultural communities disappeared; diversified industry was introduced; agricultural and mechanical tools were made; foundries were established; Egypt was traversed with a network of canals; Carthage, Tyre, Sydon, and other marts, sprang into existence; the more intricate exchanges, production, and commerce could not be effected with the clumsy medium of cows and camels for larger transactions, and sheep, goats and lambs for small change.

Money was invented. Greece used "spits" or "skewers"—probably iron or copper nails. The Byzantines and Laodemonians coined iron. Dionysius, of Syracuse, stamped tin.

Lead money was used in Burmah. Numa Pompilius, 700 years before Christ, used wood and leather. The Carthaginians, most eminent among commercial nations, used leather. The Emperor Frederick Barbarossa (A. D. 1158) used, and John the Good, of France (1360), issued leather money. The city of Leydan in 1574, when at war with Spain, used leather money.

The brothers Polo, in China, in the 13th century found money made of the middle bark of the mulberry tree—full legal tender, with death for counterfeiting.

As late as the 11th century the Normans found the money of Britain divided into two classes, to wit: the "living money," consisting like that of the Patriarchs of slaves and cattle; and the "dead money" of metals.

Axes were at one time in the South Sea Islands the basis of the "money of account" and the standard of payment.

Even now, at the great annual fair or produce exchange at Nizhni Novgorod in Russia, the price of tea has first to be established and made known and it then becomes the "standard of value."

Holland coined pasteboard in 1574.

In the 17th century, in Massachusetts, musket balls were used for small change (four for a penny) and were legal tender for sums not over a shilling.

We might fill a volume with these enumerations, but have given enough to show that gold and silver, even as mediums of redemption, have been always the exception and not the general rule of money.

In our next chapter we will treat on

CIVILIZATION.

and will show that great as was the transition from one of the former epochs to another, none approached the gigantic stride made by humanity in the last century, when the productive powers of man have been multiplied by twenty-fold, while simultaneous contraction has been effected in the medium of exchange used by our ancestors.

I will also show, if my space permits, how this increased demand has been supplied and the diminished resources supplemented, by an almost entirely baseless structure of windy pretension of constructive bank credits whose existence is only possible by continuing the present popular ignorance of the matter, thus enabling the inflationists of the so called specie redemption school to debar the people from an ample supply of the only absolutely sound currency the world has ever known, to wit: *National Money—bottomed on National wealth and redeemable in National bonds.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1875.

CO-OPERATION—BUT NOT TOO FAST OR TOO FAR.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: In common with thousands of thoughtful people, I have been intently studying this matter of co-operating with the English. As one who seventeen years ago was championing Rochdale co-operation, I feel that I have a right to speak freely as to our relations with the noble working brothers of England. I still say let us carry out the proposed plan of interchange of commodities via the Mississippi, but let us do it cautiously, moderately and temporarily. The fact is that one main cause of this English proposition is that the English co-operative manufacturers have got themselves into a scrape and must get out of it the best way they can. I have before described briefly the great new city of Oldham, in Lancashire, England. It furnishes such a good specimen of an evil that is arising that I must revert again to its recent history. Until quite lately, co-operative production moved slowly among English workmen; but within five years it has taken a tremendous start, and the truth must be told that it has been pushed in consequence of the success of a few factories, in a way that has almost amounted to a mania. Oldham for instance has grown as suddenly as a California mining town—has 100,000 inhabitants and 300 cotton spinning mills, mostly owned by the operators. The wise old capitalists who started the town, seeing the eagerness of the workers to go into business, and probably foreseeing the "hard times," were selling out to them two years ago at the rate of two mills a day. At that time twenty-five mills were building; with a capital of \$7,000,000 and 1,500,000 spindles—half as many as Massachusetts has. But now all the countries that were customers of England are buying scantily; 150 mills have stopped at Oldham, which is only one of the co-operative towns, and 13,000 hands are out of work there. Something had to be done, and the wise leaders took advantage of the Granger movement to get up trade with our producers. Well, it is our duty to help the English out of this scrape, if we can do so without hurting ourselves; but we should say to them, Brothers of Britain, and even you British operators, we do not propose to encourage you permanently in covering your island with mills in which you shall manufacture the raw produce of the rest of the world at a big profit. Bring your capital and your workers here, as fast as possible, and we will gladly be your customers. We have vast regions with the same climate, soil, iron, and everything else you have, and hundreds of products you have not. As to things for which you have natural advantages in producing, peg away, and we will cheerfully pay for bringing them five thousands miles; but as to the rest—really, as we have to feed you and give you much of your material, we'd like to have you do your work over here.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS AND ELEVATOR

RATES.

As the West may have been somewhat

alarmed at the reports of the raising of tolls on the Erie canal and of elevator rates at Buffalo, I give briefly what appear to be the facts. The usual rates at Buffalo have been about one cent and a quarter per bushel. It seems that for some reason the Buffalonians put elevation down to one-eighth of one cent, which is considered a ridiculous figure. When lately they put them at one cent again, State Treasurer Raines threatened to raise canal tolls to get even with them, apparently misunderstanding the fact that they were only returning to usual rates. There is not likely to be any further important changes in these rates, though the railroads have advanced their figures greatly. A specimen of the heat of the railroad war is seen in the fact given me by an agent yesterday, when I was inquiring as to the fare to Cincinnati. Eighteen dollars was the figure given by each line, and this agent told me there was a time when he could get heaps of tickets to Cincinnati for three dollars.

THE CINCINNATI ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

This is rather a delicate subject, as some men of acknowledged ability and usefulness, but of inordinate ambition, have conceived the idea of running the convention to suit themselves. There was a danger at one time that they would succeed; but the majority of the committee have come to the rescue in a way that seems certain to be effective; so that the convention is pretty sure to be quite useful. It will doubtless be more largely attended than it would have been had there been no rupture in the committee. The great majority of the committee favor decent measures. Their invitation in brief amounts to this: Delegates from 250 workmen and farmer organizations met at Harrisburg, Pa., in March, to form a platform for these classes. Not settling the matter, they appointed a committee to invite representative men (not delegates) to a conference at Cincinnati, Sept. 7. "A minority have since arrogated to themselves the right to ostracize a large number of laboring men and farmers, and to make the conference a secret cabal," to oppose the Independent party organized at Cleveland, and "to nominate some person already agreed upon for President of the United States." This the majority think "would bring the whole labor and Grange movement into disrepute, and thereby throw back the reforms, we are trying to establish, at least a decade."

"NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS."

Here is something new that meets my eye too late to inquire about it before sending this letter. Word comes from Chicago that the "Congress," which will be held at Cincinnati Sept. 22, 23 and 24, will be "devoted to political economy, production and distribution of agricultural products, education, organization, co-operation, legislation for and by farmers, transportation, finances and taxation as affecting agricultural prosperity." I generally know what is going on, and the fact that I have not heard of this before makes me think that there is some fraud about it. If so, let some one who knows expose it.

SAMUEL LEAVITT.

LETTER FROM MICHIGAN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—Sir: Some time since I sent for specimen copies of the FARMER—thanks for them. I am much pleased with the paper. Am also gratified to know of the agricultural prosperity of Kansas the past season. While that State has suffered somewhat, others have suffered to a greater extent. Even in Michigan all has not been prosperity. Wheat, in many places, was not a quarter of a crop, while in other localities it yielded abundantly. In the timbered region, where it was protected, the yield was good, but where exposed to the driving blasts of winter it was a failure.

While we live in the celebrated "fruit region" of the State, our apple crop is almost a failure; other fruits promise better. We have long since learned that one country does not possess all the advantages, and from our observations we are satisfied that Kansas has her full share of these. A healthful climate, a productive soil and an enterprising people will maintain the position of Kansas as among the most desirable states for the agriculturist and stock-raiser. We have been over the West no small amount in the last twenty years, and have found no more desirable country than that along the Missouri Pacific rail-road, from the Missouri river for a hundred and fifty miles west.

Having received our first lessons on the farm, it has been our aim and desire for the past twelve years to make agricultural pursuits our daily occupation, but constant editorial and publishing duties during that time have prevented the consummation of our desire. Now, however, being freed from those cares, and having three years ago, in view of the change, looked over your State and selected a location of 320 acres near Wamego, in Pottawatomie county, we are prepared, without much longer delay, to realize our desire and make Kansas our future home.

Enclosed find \$1 for which send the FARMER to our address for such time as you can afford. By the time we shall need to renew we trust, with our family, to be numbered among the citizens of Kansas, and to be a constant reader of the columns of the FARMER.

In our travels over your State one thing we noticed most fearfully neglected among the agricultural community, i. e., the planting of groves of forest trees. Nothing that can be done on these broad, beautiful and fertile prairies will half so much enhance their value and desirability, in the eyes of the citizens of

the East, who may visit that country looking for future homes, as the planting and rearing of groves of forest trees. One farmer may have just as good a farm, better buildings and other improvements than his neighbor; but the latter has a fine grove of ten or fifteen acres, which has cost him less than the former's increased improvements, and the looker after a home pays him more for his farm by hundreds of dollars than he would the former. That we may not be charged with preaching one thing and practicing another, last spring we had twelve acres planted to forest trees and expect to increase the number of acres devoted to this purpose this fall or the coming spring. To every owner of forty acres, more or less, in Kansas, we say, plant trees! by all means plant trees!

Respectfully yours, D. A. WAGNER
Buchanan, Berrien Co., Mich., Aug. 25, 1875.

The Dairy.

BUTTER.

Prof. M. L. Ward, sends the following to the *Manhattan (Kan.) Industrialist*. How long will it be before our butter makers learn that they cannot afford to make poor butter?

The following letter explains itself. I first addressed a letter to the editor of the *Rocky Mountain News* for information in regard to the butter market of Denver. He replied that himself and friends usually paid fifty cents per pound for butter for their tables, and referred me to one of the leading grocery firms in Denver for the desired information. There is no doubt that butter making, as a business, would pay well in Kansas:

PROF. WARD: In reply to your inquiries touching the butter trade of Colorado, we are glad to give you what information we are in possession of. The bulk of the butter sold in Denver, and throughout the state generally, comes from Kansas, and is usually sent from the first of November to the first of May, comprising about six months of the year.

1. Of this supply Denver takes, from the first of November to the first of May, 400,000 pounds; other points in the state, 200,000 pounds.

2. This supply is largely from Kansas.

3. The quality is generally poor.

4. No first class butter from Kansas ever seen in this market.

5. Average price of butter for six months named, twenty-eight cents.

6. Butter for the market should be packed in regular butter tubs ranging from thirty to sixty pounds each.

We make something of a specialty of butter in our business, but do but little in Kansas products from the fact that the quality is not such as our trade demands.

Our supply, in winter, comes from New York dairies, principally, and some considerable from Ohio and Illinois. We ship only during the fall and winter months, say from the first of November to first of May, the balance of the year we get supply from our ranches. We, ourselves, handle nearly 100,000 pounds of butter annually, but ninety per cent. of this amount is butter very much above the quality of that which comes from Kansas to this market.

It seems to us that a dairy located in your section, that could make such butter as the New York or Elgin dairies, could find a market here for the bulk of their product at prices that would pay well on such investment.

WINFIELD & HODGES.

Denver, Col., July 28, 1875.

QUESTIONS FOR DAIRYMEN.

Every dairyman should have a printed list of questions posted in some suitable place on his premises, where his family and those in his employ, as well as his visitors, will have an opportunity to read frequently. We give some of them, but the list could be greatly extended:

Do your cows feed in swamps and on boggy lands?

Have you good sweet running water convenient for stock, and is it abundant and permanent in hot dry weather?

Have you shade trees in your pasture, or do you think that cows make better milk while lying down to rest in discomfort in the hot broiling sun?

Do you use dogs and stones to hurry up the cows from pasture at milking time, thus overheating their blood and bursting their udders?

Do you cleanse the udders of the cows before milking, by washing their teats with their own milk, and practice further economy by allowing the droppings to go into the milk pail?

Do you enjoin upon your milkers to wash their hands thoroughly before sitting down to milk, or do you think that uncleanness in this respect is not important for milk that is to be treated for butter making?

When your cow makes a mis-step while being milked, do you allow your milkers to kick her with heavy boots, or to pound her over the back and sides with a heavy stool, accompanied by sundry profane remarks addressed to the cow to teach her manners?

Is the air about your milk barn or milk house reeking with the foul emanations of the pig sty, the manure heap or other pestiferous odors?

Good, fresh, clean water, and in abundance, is one of the most important requisites for milk cows, and it should be in convenient places, where stock will not be required to travel long distances to slake their thirst. If springs and running streams cannot be had, a good well, with windmill and pump, makes an efficient substitute, and the waste water may, if necessary, be conducted back into the well, so as to keep up a constant supply of good fresh water.—Willard's Practical Butter Book.

From Anderson County.

August, 30.—Corn very good; oats and flax mostly threshed and badly damaged by wet weather; yield about 30 bushels to the acre. A very fine rain on the 28th which assures the late corn. New corn 25c per bu, oats 20c and 25c, flax 90c and \$1.10 per bushel, wheat 90c and \$1.25, hay \$2.25 and \$3.00. We are supremely happy in our perfect freedom from insect pests. Our farmers are busy haying and preparing for sowing wheat and rye.

B. S. WILKINS.

Farm Stock.

EDUCATING HORSES.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understandings as well as children, and can be as easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the great difference found in horses, as to vicious habits or reliability, comes much more from the different management of men than from variance of natural dispositions in the animals. Horses with high mettle are much more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill training, and consequently may be made good or bad according to the education they receive.

Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may often be found the most provoking obstinacy: vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generations of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years in the hands of some good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general characters of the noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control, and if made familiar with strange objects it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of a harness or of a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment.

We once saw an aged lady drive a high-spirited horse, attached to a carriage, down a steep hill and with no hold-back straps upon the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement.

A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown upon his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as of a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating wanted and more of education.—In Door and Out.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Judge Jones in the *National Live Stock Journal* gives his idea of the perfect Short-Horn in the following:

"The short, dishing faces, with long, up-turned horns in some fashionable strains of the present day, and the plain, thick heads, with awkwardly set horns, in others, are not indications of long continued and pure Short-horn breeding; and whether there is ground for the suspicion entertained by some that they are the result of crosses, or whether they are accidental productions or 'sports' thrown out by 'high breeding,' it is certain that such heads cannot be recognized as distinctively characteristic of the Short-horn race.

We must not be understood by these observations as intimating that these modern peculiarities render the animals less valuable in any respect, or that the preservation of the distinctive type of the Short-horn head has any other importance than that the taste of the accomplished breeder of fine stock approves and seeks to preserve distinguishing characteristics of the pure breeds.

The same observations will apply to the changes recently attempted in Short-horn colors. Originally the red—all red, and especially the dark red, was exceedingly rare—the distinctive colors being roan, red and white; the most distinctive of all being the roan, which should always, on account of its brilliant attractiveness, be encouraged and preserved by every fancier of this wonderful race of cattle.

The next peculiar characteristic of the race is a broad and level back from the shoulder to the tail, which, with the long, broad and level hips, straight under-line, beautiful and well-placed head and horns, make up, not only a profitable carcass on handsome and straight legs, but an elegance of outline that no other breed can boast.

In addition to these characteristics, the Short-horn cow, where her milking qualities have not been neglected, must be confessed to be superior for the dairy to any breed that approaches her in excellence of carcass.

Our idea of a perfect Short-horn would be, an animal of medium size, of a rich roan color, with hide, hair and quality as described above, head and horns of true Short-horn type, which, in the bull, should have a stout and masculine look, and plenty of curly hair on the face, which may also extend to the neck, with the true barrel shaped and straight carcass, deep and broad chest, with fore flank full and even with the elbow, the shoulder (of the cow) fine and smoothly laid, with a well-rounded neck, melting, as it were, in the shoulders; while in the bull we look for more masculine substance in the neck, with crest rising above the line of the back. The brisket should be broad and well developed, though we attach no importance to an unusual projection in this point. The legs should be short and straight, with the exception of a proper angle at the hock. The flesh must be evenly distributed over the carcass, giving heavy weights in the most valuable parts, and, in connection with the proper touch, assuring us that the flesh is of good

quality and marbled, which can never be the case where the animal is uneven or 'patchy.' But besides a carcass thus symmetrically moulded, with the different parts imperceptibly blending, without depressions or protuberances, we must have that indescribable indication of a thriving animal—a good grower and a good feeder. This indispensable quality the practiced judge rarely fails to discover, whether the animal be old or young, or in high or low condition; and we are amazed that in arranging a scale of points, this one, among the most important of all, is never allowed a place.

In addition to all this, we conceive that a perfect Short-horn cow must have a properly formed udder, and such development of milk veins, etc., as indicate the presence of the superior dairy qualities for which that race has ever been distinguished.

Patrons of Husbandry.

Special Notice to Officers of Subordinate Granges.

A Price List of all Blanks, Cards, &c., necessary for a subordinate Grange, will be forwarded free upon application at this office.

Any Grange forwarding 25 or 50 cents to pay postage, will be sent back numbers of *The Farmer* containing Price Books, and much valuable reading.

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

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

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

STAND BY YOUR ORDER.

Don't be afraid of the sneering joke. Don't make excuses for your membership because men ask with an insulting laugh whether you are a granger. Stand by your colors. There is not a principle or a precept in the "Declaration of Principles," or the Constitution and By-Laws, that a fair and honorable man or woman need be ashamed of. They are broad, generous, helpful, and will assist the farmers of the country in maintaining, by uniting their counsels and their strength, a position which means to them profit and progress. They mean honesty among men, temperance, education, loyalty to law and order and the advancement of agriculture, by building up the farmers.

There may be blunders, there may be mistakes, there may be designing politicians attempt to use the organization, but all this occurs in co-operative churches, and all kinds of secret organizations. What does it argue? That there is nothing that is right or just or true in the work of the Grange? Not at all. The organization has been and will continue to be beneficial to the members as long as they sustain it. It is the first organization the farmers of any nation ever had to better their social, educational and financial condition. To give it up is to go backward more than fifty years. Let it be vigorously and manfully sustained. If your subordinate Grange is not active or alive to the work it may do, take hold and make it so. The farmers of America can never hope for an organization that will more thoroughly test their power to help themselves than the Grange.

From that sterling Agricultural and Grange paper the *Farmers' Friend of Mechanicsburg Pa.*, we take the following:

THE CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT.

This great project, noticed several times heretofore in these columns is not dying out; but on the other hand is being carefully considered, and will no doubt be carried to successful operation, if so desired by the Patrons of the United States. A thorough investigation of the whole question demonstrates that if a large number of people will agree to patronize and support an encampment by their presence and personal influence, they can be comfortably lodged and fed at the rate of two dollars per day each. Those who wish to take their provisions with them, will be able to keep their expenses much below the above rates.

We are ready to labor energetically for this project, and only await the opinions of Patrons of this and other States, before beginning the work. Patrons, do you propose attending the Centennial next year? If so, do you favor the Centennial encampment?

MORE CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

Patrons, as a class, have not as yet accomplished that full co-operation so necessary to complete success. In some Granges there is too much fault-finding, and too little work. Some seem to think that perfection was supposed to have been reached before they entered; and that their principal duty now is to look around for flaws, or to scold at supposed imperfections. In this they succeed admirably. They are like a piece of nut-gall thrown into a bucket of water. What a pity they cannot learn that they should have as much interest in the Grange as anybody else, and that only by each individual member being perfect does the Grange become perfect.

Darius Ross, of Foster's Crossing, Ohio writes to the *Enquirer* as follows: What the members of the Grange want to find out from one another is, what are the best paying breeds of stock to raise? What crops are the most profitable? all things considered, and what is the best and cheapest way of raising them?

The *KANSAS FARMER* will be sent to any address the balance of the year for 50 cents.

J. B. SHOUGH.

JAS. REYNOLDS.

SHOUGH & REYNOLDS,
LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS STOCK YARDS
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Also will receive consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce,
At our office, corner Fifth and Wyandotte streets, opposite Lindell Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Established 1860.

Bischoff & Krauss,
DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Tallow & Wool.

FOR WHICH THEY PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. IN CASH.

Also, Manufacturers of Harness, Saddles, Whips and Collars. We keep the largest and best stock in the City and will not be undersold by any firm East or West.
No. 67 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas.

G. JEVNE,

Importer of Teas,

Nos. 1 & 3 North Clark Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Clubs and Granges

Finest Moyne TEAS at Importers' prices in any desired quantity.

Gunpowder Tea, at 50, 80 and \$1.00.

Young Hyson at 50, 80 and \$1.00.

Imperial at 50, 75 and \$1.00.

Japan at 50, 80 and .85.

Oolong at 50, 60 and .80.

Sent by Express, C. O. D.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Short-Horn Cattle.

The "Cedar Grove" Herd,

Property of Wesley Warnock, Cynthiana, Ky.

The Sale will be held on the "Fairview" Farm of T. J. Megibben, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1875.

The subscriber will sell as above, the entire "Cedar Grove" herd, containing

75 Breeding Cows and Heifers,

all in the best possible breeding condition, and being choice representatives of the following well known and highly popular families:

Craggs, Peris, Rose of Sharons,

Adelades, Lady James, Cambrias,

Red Roses, Fidgets, Daphnes,

Arnbells, Emmas, and many other popular families.

Few herds have ever been offered in America at public sale that combined individual merit and fashionable breeding to so high a degree. Every animal of sufficient age will be guaranteed to be a regular breeder, and not one in the herd will be out of condition, or of doubtful or objectionable pedigree.

Ample conveyances will be provided to convey all attending from either Cynthiana or Laird's Station, on Kentucky Central R. R. to and from the sale.

Catalogues, giving pedigrees and full description, sent to all applicants. Address

WESLEY WARNOCK,

Col. L. P. Muir, Ancr't., Cynthiana, Ky.

Special attention is called to the great series of sales in Kentucky, of which this is one, commencing October 13th, in Clark county at B. B. Groom's Oct. 14th, and in Bourbon county with J. Scott & Co.'s sale on Oct. 25th, F. J. Barbee's on Oct. 26th, Corbin & Patterson's Oct. 27th, Ayer's & McClinton's Oct. 28th.

PUBLIC SALE

OF PURE-BRED

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

TO BE SOLD AT

Galesburg Stock Yards, Knox Co., Ill.,

Thursday, October 7th, at 1 p. m.

FIFTY HEAD of Females and Ten Bulls, being a choice selection from the "Cedar Grove" Herd, of which the pedigree is given above, and every family in the herd being represented. The following are some of the families:

Levana, Young Mary, Pomona, Nelly Dye, Grace, Louisa, Rosalind, Fannie, Duchess of Ashland, Ruby, Mrs. Motter, &c.,

the get of the following sires: Aldridge 2d 7455, 18th Dec. 1867, Duke of Aldridge, Tyson 2d, Gen. Logan 1222, Royal Crown 1014, British Yeoman 1164, Reddy 1212, Northumberland 714, Thorndale 12801,

Clark Duke 830, Sir Duke 1014, Imp. Lord Chatham 2d 1474 or 2022, Velociped 220, Breakfast 11441 and other noted bulls. All females of proper age are, or will be bred to, by Lord Chatham 2d 1474 or 2022, Grand Aldridge 2d 7455, H. R. (pure Rose of Sharon), Huron's Duke 2d 2020 (pure Rose of Sharon) and the young bull Turnstone Bay by the 14th Duke of Thorndale (bred by G. M. Bedford).

They are in fine breeding condition, of good color, and of many very choice and of age. So old ones or doubtful breeders. For individual merit, as well as purity of breeding, I think this offering surpassed by none. I especially invite examination of the stock and their breeding, at any time.

Persons wishing to visit the herd, by applying at the Galesburg Stock Yards, Alexandria, Va., will be conveyed to the farm and returned free. The herd will be ready by the 1st of September, and will be sent to all applicants.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Galesburg is situated on the C. & O. R. R. and is easy of access from all directions, and its shipping facilities are unsurpassed in the State.

At the same Time and Place

as the above sale by Mr. J. S. LATIMER, ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexie, Ills., will sell about

20 Head of High-Bred Cattle,

all good animals, and free from objectionable crosses. Among them will be three imported cows, one of his celebrated Athos, four choice young Heifers, that are first-class show animals, and two young Bulls hard to beat in any ring.

They will be sold upon the same terms as announced above by Mr. Latimer.

"Quad's Odds"

BY M. QUAD,

The "DETROIT FREE PRESS" Man.

A Grand Book,

Full of Humor, Pathos, and faithful Depictions of Character.

Everybody Wants It.

Active, intelligent, and reliable agents wanted in every county in Kansas and Nebraska.

Address, for terms, etc.,

A. CANFIELD, Manager,

Publishers Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Great Sale

Trotting Stock

On the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, 1875,

We will sell at public auction, near Lexington, Ky., about 250 head of highly bred trotting stock, embracing all the fashionable trotting and pacing strains. This will be the largest public sale of trotters ever made in the West, and offers unequalled facilities to those who wish to secure strictly first-class trotting stock.

On Monday, October 4th, Dr. L. Herr will sell at

FOREST PARK,

adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., about FIFTY HEAD of TROTTERS, the get of Mambrino Patchen, (full brother of Lady Thorn, and sire of Lady Stout), Almont, Rothchild and other noted trotting sires.

On Tuesday, October 5th, Wm. T. Withers will sell at

Fairlawn Stock Farm,

adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., about FIFTY HEAD of TROTTERS, among them ten HIGHLY BRED BROOD MARES in foal to Almont. At the same time and place, Bryan & Casel will sell their entire lot of HIGHLY BRED TROTTERS, about FIFTY HEAD, making ONE HUNDRED HEAD to be sold at Fairlawn, including the get of old Mambrino Chief, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, George Wilkes, Administrator, American Clay, Shelby Chief, and other noted trotting sires.

On Wednesday, October 6th, R. Penistan will sell at

Kentucky Stock Farm,

near Lexington, Ky., about ONE HUNDRED HEAD of TROTTERS, embracing all the fashionable trotting strains, and including the get of Wm. Welch, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Geo. Wilkes, American Clay and other noted sires.

The sale will be without reserve, on four months' credit, purchasers to execute approved negotiable paper, bearing 10 per cent. interest.

Catalogues on application to the undersigned, at Lexington, Ky.

L. HERR,

WM. T. WITHERS,

R. PENISTAN,

Capt. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

Great Closing-Out Sale

OF ALL OUR

Trotting and Draft Stallions,

Brood Mares and Colts,

Thoroughbred Short-Horns, Jerseys & Ayrshires,

Cheshire and Berkshire Swine,

(Including all the Berkshires imported by us, and their produce.)

On Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875,

—AT THE—

Fair Grounds,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

This sale will be positive and WITHOUT RESERVE or BY BID. It is made to close the partnership of Greene & Morton, made necessary by the ill health and absence of Judge Greene.

Catalogues will soon be out and furnished on application. So good a herd of Short-Horns and Berkshires and some perhaps has never before been offered in Iowa. In fact the same may be said of all the animals that we will then offer.

and some of his get. The great trotting brood mares Kate Lupton, Mollie Mason, Belle Almack, and Fanny Cordell, all trotters and in foal.

The Short Horns Joan's Cherub, Imperial, Prunella's Duke, Hazel Queen 1st and her magnificent Dun-can's Aldrie c. c. Christmas Queen and many others will be found in our catalogue.

About 30 Imported Berkshires, the equal of any in the West, and a fine lot of their produce comprise a part of our herd, and all will be sold to the highest bidder and on liberal terms, which will be duly announced.

GREENE & MORTON.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

WHAT SHALL I TAKE TO THE FAIR?

BY M. STRATTON BEERS.

I. Oh! what shall I take to the county Fair?
What can I take to the Fair?
Shall it be a quilt of orange and green,
Of pattern quaint and rare?
Or an "Irish chain" of blue and white,
The neatest and plainest there?
Or a "Flaming Star" of "Turkey-red,"
For a premium at the Fair?

II. A pair of slippers would do, I think,
Embroidered with threads of gold
In beautiful leaves, and clusters of buds,
That look as if perfume they hold:
Or a dressing gown, all wrought with silk,
Which I'd give to Ralph, someday;
(But why do I always think of him,
Will you tell me this, I pray?)

III. I only go with Ralph "for fun,"
As we country girls oft say;
Those "city chaps" are nice for beaux,
But for more they would not pay.
They squander all they earn—Pa says—
And never will do to wed,
Because they spend the "cash" for clothes
Which they should save for bread.

IV. No country girl should ever think
Of marrying one of these;
Who hold it a disgrace to work,
And who live but for their ease;
Who think they cannot even afford
The plainest wife to take,
Because, forsooth, to keep up style
Takes thrills what they make.

V. So I'll leave the slippers and the gown
For other hands to make,
Which do not have the cows to milk,
And the bread and pies to bake.
And if I try for premiums,
I tell you what I'll do—
I'll just to my mother's teachings
Endeavor to be true.

VI. A "loaf of bread" as white as snow,
And light as feather of bird;
"Cheese" that will melt between your teeth,
All made from our creamy curd.
A "jar of butter," yellow as gold,
And churned and worked by myself;
A "Graham loaf," and a "Johnny cake,"
And a glass of "jam" from the shelf.

VII. Some jelly from the juice of plums,
Of grapes, and of cherries, too;
Of currants red, and currants white,
As proof of what I can do;
Some pickles sweet, and pickles sour,
Of various kinds, you see,
And Ralph perhaps will know they're mine
And—Dear! just listen to me!

VIII. The fair was done and premiums given,
And the ribbons both blue and red
Were hung to the "cheese" and "Johnny cake,"
And pinned to the snow-white bread.
The "Graham loaf" had been a success,
The "jam" and the pickles, too.
And many thought our "country girl"
Some wondrous things could do.

IX. Among them was a well-dressed youth,
A "city chap" 'twas plain,
Who kindly offered to assist
In carrying home again,
The magic proofs of skillfulness
Of the sun-browned country maid.
And "just for fun" she let him go,
And "just for fun" he staid—

X. Till he'd convinced her it was plain,
That none but she could show
The way to save his salary,
And a long ways make it go.
"You'll make a home a Paradise
With your quiet ways," he said—
And "city boys," I always held
With "country girls" should wed.

OUTINGS. Dear reader, do you know by blissful experience, what "outings" are?

I doubt if the word can be found in the classic pages of Addison or Irving. I am indebted to Mrs. Whitney for it, the author of "Patience Strong's Outings" and many other good healthy stories for our girls, and I have thanked her in my heart many a time for adding to my vocabulary a word which, though local in its use, is yet suggestive of rest and recreation and enjoyment to the worn and weary. It will never be a very popular word, I fear. "Innings" are what most people are striving for, at the expense, alas! of youth and freshness and vigor, and too often life itself.

No devotee of fashion, no votary of wealth, no eager aspirant for fame can know or care to know what outings are. But let the tired wife and mother by some magic influence be set free from the ever beginning, never ending round of her daily duties, and spirited away to some quiet spot where she need think of eating only when she is called to the table; where, instead of being the servant of all, she shall be ministered to by loving hands; where, in place of singing constant lullabies by the never empty cradle, she may gratify to the full her love for the beautiful in art and nature; where her soul for a season may expand its wings and her whole cramped being expand, and she will tell you that such an outing is to bathe one's weary spirit in the fabled fountain of immortal youth.

Alas that for the mass of overworked and overburdened womanhood, such bathing is so rare. When I look around me, at the women I meet day by day, my soul grows faint and sick within me. Who would that they faint, fall and fall under their burdens of dress and company and child-bearing and house-

keeping, and the rest? Who wonders that their husbands grow beyond them—intellectually, I mean; spiritually, women still lead the van—out of their reach, out of their sight, almost? Small opportunity is there for mental culture when every waking moment is full of petty cares, important because the comfort and happiness of loved ones are involved in them, but fatiguing in their ceaseless monotony. But dear me, my pen runs away with me. When I began I meant to tell you of a delicious outing I had not long ago, and I am one of the sinners of whom I have been writing, who work as if it were all of life to live, and this life were to last forever; so I know how to appreciate it.

Some friends of mine—I should like to tell you more about them, and how ingenious they are in devising ways to give me pleasure—came one day with their beautiful easy carriages and fine horses to take me for a drive. It was a perfect day in May. We rode an hour or two over the hills, which encircle this loveliest of valleys, and filled our souls brimful with the beauty of the spring time, with the annual miracle which God works in bringing life, abounding, throbbing, gushing life, out of apparent death, and then we found a lovely sunny nook where the birds sang and the leaves shimmered in the sunlight, and trailing arbutus, the darling of the spring, laid its delicate wax-like petals lovingly on beds of soft green moss all around, and here we spread our blankets and ate our dinner, and bathed our spirits in a sea of peace. How delicious it was! "The world forgetting, by the world forgot."

We watched the birds, and gathered wild flowers, and inhaled the sweet breath of the woods, and thanked God for life, and by and by came home ready to take up its burdens again with refreshed and grateful hearts. I shall never forget that day, nor other similar ones. I am a better woman for having enjoyed them.

Dear reader, seize the first opportunity for an outing. Don't bury yourself in a mound of petty cares which make you old before your time, and let the wondrous miracle of summer go by without your notice. Cultivate simplicity in your food, your dress, your manners, your habits, and thus find time to lean your tired head now and then on Nature's bosom. She is a fond and loving friend who will not fail you, and if once your soul be attuned to her harmonies, you will find that she will steal away the sharpness of your daily trials ere you are aware. A. A. in *Lanes of Life*.

BABY BELLE'S MISSION.

"Poor little baby Belle!" That was what everybody said when they looked into her great brown eyes so full of suffering patience, and the slender misshapen figure that sat so still in the tiny wheel-chair. Poor little baby Belle! She had lived through five summers of roses, and though the Lilliputian feet had never learned to walk, and the fragile hands were translucent like Seville's chain, she sang as the sunshine played over her on the latched porch, or in the bay window, and was happy all the day long. No cloud seemed ever to darken the bright light of her lustrous eyes, and the notes of her bird-like voice were as sweet as those of the meadow lark.

One day a tall sad lady, clad in garments of deepest mourning, visited Baby Belle's mamma, and as she looked at the cheerful little soul so happy with the toys on the miniature table before her, yet destined never to walk the beautiful earth, always to sit helpless in the quiet corner, she silently shook her head, and said to Baby Belle's mamma: "Why are such spared, and my husband, so full of life, and labor and usefulness taken away?"

"Baby Belle has her mission," replied the mother, "and perhaps, in her quiet way, does as much good as many a strong man. What patience she teaches us, what gentleness! The boys are sometimes rude to each other, but they are always kind and tender to Baby Belle. In their long rambles in the fields and woods they never forget her; some sweet, wild flower, the stray feathers of some bright-tinted bird, or a gaily-hued butterfly, or a green bit of moss they bring back to Belle. When she was a little thing, and before we knew she would be an invalid all her life, she always cried when the boys took her, they handled her so roughly. But they have learned to lift her so carefully that she loves now to sit in their laps, and have them tell her stories, or to be carried about in their arms, to see their pet rabbits and squirrels and to feed them from her own tiny hands."

"Baby Belle cannot bear a word of anger or impatience, or roughness; she can only grieve over unkindness. Knowing this, and being careful never to wound her tender little heart, we are all more gentle and considerate toward each other than we should be were Belle strong and rugged as the other children are. So she has become our perpetual peace-maker, and the maker of sunshine as well for we cannot look into her face, pale with suffering, yet bright with patience, and wear clouds upon your own."

"You cannot wish her to live," said a friend to me the other day. Not for her sake would I have her live, though the world is so beautiful, but how could we spare her? Who would teach us, as she does, lessons of smiling resignation, of trustful submission, of cheerful hope? Loving and patient toward her we learn unconsciously to prefer each other to self, and to bring forward only the sunny side of life, and bear its shadows with serenity.

"Poor little Baby Belle! But she has a mission, and is unconsciously making us all

better for the heavenly mansions, from which, for our sakes, she is permitted to remain a little while away. Angel work is Baby Belle doing, till the angels take her home."—*Little Corporal*.

RECIPES.

BAKED TOMATOES.—Select thoroughly ripened fruit, cut them in halves; sprinkle over the cut half with bread crumbs, sugar, salt, pepper and butter. Place them in a baking pan, cut side upward, and bake in an oven for two hours. Serve on a platter garnished with curled parsley.

CHEAT DRESSING TABLE.—You can make a very convenient dressing table for a chamber, by standing up a dry-goods box of right size and height, covering the top and curtaining it. Let the open part be in front, and put shelves inside and you have a substitute for a bureau. The handy boys can arrange the box and the girls can cover it.

HAM TOAST.—Make some nice slices of toast, with all the crust trimmed off, dip each slice for an instant into a bowl of hot water, then butter it slightly. Have ready some grated cold ham, and spread it thick over each slice of toast. Tongue toast is made in the same manner.

ORANGE CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, one-half cup of cold water, three eggs (reserving the whites of two for frosting), two even cups of sifted flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, juice and pulp of one orange. Bake in three jelly tins. Make a frosting of the whites of the eggs, two thirds of a cup of white sugar, and grated peel of one orange, spreading it on each layer.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Two cups of molasses; one of shortening (either butter or drippings), one cup of boiling water, one tablespoonful of ginger, one of soda, and flour to thicken.

STEWED POTATOES.—Take cold boiled potatoes, pare them and cut in thin slices; to a pint of milk, when scalding hot, stir in a tablespoonful of butter and flour, rubbed together; salt to taste; add the yolk of one egg and some parsley chopped fine. When well mixed throw in the potatoes, shaking carefully without a spoon to avoid breaking. Let them stew for a few moments and serve.

POTATO PIE.—One cupful of cold mashed potatoes, two cups of milk, three eggs and half an ounce of butter. Beat the potatoes, eggs and butter into a cream; add the milk; sweeten to taste; flavor with lemon or vanilla. Line a deep dish with puff paste, and fill with the potato custard. Bake thirty minutes. J. I. M.

ESSENCE OF LEMON.—Best alcohol, 1 pint; oil of lemon, 1 oz.; peel of two lemons. Break the peels, and put in with the others for a few days; then remove them. It does not cost but a trifle compared with that which is kept for sale at the stores. Give it a trial, and I think it will be found satisfactory. J. A. T.

TEA DISH.—One pound of steak chopped fine; three soda crackers, rolled; small piece of butter; two tablespoons of water; salt and pepper to taste. Bake in a deep pan. This will be found sufficient for a small family.

ONE-EGG CAKE.—One-half cup of butter, and one cup of sugar beaten together, then add one cup of milk; three and one-half cups of flour, with the white of one egg; one teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir in the last thing, one cup of raisins chopped.

CORR CAKE.—One cup of sugar; one-half cup of sweet milk; one cup of flour; one tablespoonful of butter; one-half teaspoonful of soda; one teaspoonful of cream tartar; the white of two eggs. Flavor as desired.

SALT-RAISING BREAD, GRAHAM BREAD, &c.—Some one wishes to know how to make salt-raising bread. I will send a recipe: Take a bowl and spoon, scald well; dip in three spoonfuls of new milk, one spoonful of sugar, a little salt, and a small piece of soda; turn boiling water into it until the bowl is half full, or a little more; let it cool until it will not scald the flour; stir in until it will heap a little on the spoon, then cover and set in a kettle of warm water; after about two hours, stir in two spoonfuls more of flour, carefully, and do not stir again; keep warm, and it generally rises in six hours; some times I set the rising at night, leaving it in warm water, and in the morning, warm the water and replace it; it will be light in two or three hours; then take a pan of flour, scooped out in the centre, stir in a pint of boiling water, then cold water until it will not scald; then turn in the rising, and stir altogether, adding soda the size of a pea, dissolved; dust flour over the top and set in a warm place. It will rise and crack the flour. Then mold into loaves, let rise again and bake about half an hour.

A motherly woman, writing in the *Christian Monitor*, declares that she fully agrees with any thoughtful woman who spares her boys the humiliation of wearing great round or triangular patches, when her own skill and a generous supply of pieces make the repaired pants look almost as well as new ones. May they hold her in grateful remembrance long after they shall have outlived the era of torn trousers. She suggests that when pants need repairing over the knee it is a good way to rip the seams each side of the worn part, cut it out, and insert a new piece, pressing it nicely before closing the seams again. Neither boys nor men need be ashamed to wear garments neatly patched, if it be necessary; and every girl should be taught that mending well is an essential part of domestic economy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR PATRONS.

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Let us Smile.

"Well, neighbor Slumbridge, how much shall I put you down for to get a chandelier for the church. Neighbor S.—'Shoo! What we want to get a chandelier for? The hain't nobody kin play on ter it when you get it."

A Debuque medical student has come to grief by reason of his remarkable technical knowledge. The young woman to whom he was attached one morning received the following note: "Dear Angelina, I am sorry to inform you that in consequence of a circumscribed subcutaneous inflammation, characterized by a pointed pustular tumor suppurating in the center of a curunculus, I am unable to enjoy the pleasure of your company to the Hippodrome. Ever, dearest, thine, Augustus." She read it; she rushed to his home in agony of apprehension, and found that he had only one of those things of which Job had so many. When she returned home her sensible mother told her that she had better drop that erudite young man; if married he would, doubtless, beggar his family by buying Latin Dictionaries and such. The maternal advice was followed; and now A. suffers from something worse than a curunculus.

SWINBURNE.—Will Williams writes to *Applaud's Journal* from London: The London correspondent of one of our provincial papers gives what he calls a "striking instance" of "the eccentricities of genius with which literary history abounds." Why disguise matters? It refers to Mr. Swinburne. He is the young poet alluded to. But let me quote the anecdote. Here it is:

"One of our younger poets having accepted an invitation to dinner at a certain house arrived in due course. It was observed that he was rather excited and strange in manner, but as he is known to have a singularly high-strung, nervous temperament, no particular attention was paid to this circumstance. Dinner went off in the usual way. The guest was particularly brilliant; his rapid, discursive conversation never ceased. After dinner, in the drawing-room, he consented to read some sonnets from his most recently published volume, and he was good enough to expound in most eloquent and luminous language the subtler meanings of these poems and their connection with each other. His audience were delighted. Here and there, of course, there was a touch of extravagance in his speech, but to a poet some poetic license must be granted. Before going he requested the lady of the house to accept the volume, and inscribed her name in it. All this was very well, but some two or three days afterwards he called upon his host, and immediately began to pour forth a whole string of apologies. He had mislaid the card he had mistaken the night—he had to go down into the country. This astonished person now discovered that his guest of the evening was absolutely in ignorance of his ever having been near the house, that he had come to apologize for having neglected the invitation, and that he was anxious that the lady of the house should accept a copy, to be sent from the publishers, of the very book which he himself had given her."

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