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Literary Items.-No. 23.

"GO ON TICK."

When our purse has become somewhat chant, our grocery keeper, to supply our daily wants, we frequently say, "I must go on tick." This expression is associated with an insect blood to nourish and supply its wants. These annoying little pests also live on borrowed capthe general way, with the honest customer; he horse's foot. must pay up. Some have supposed that this every-day expression of "going on tick" originated from the natural propensity of these those who pawn their goods to the pawnbrokers.

The pawnbroker loans money to those who place on deposit a certain amount of goods, such as clocks, watches, half-worn clothes, etc. These articlee left on deposit, may be redeemed within a certain date, on payment o the money with interest. If not called for the goods are forfeited and sold to others who may need them. A ticket is given by the pawnbroker, which is returned on payment. Hence the expression, "going on tick," and the old phrase, "on tick and on bill." This business is chiefly confined to large cities. The history of pawnbroking dates back a great many centuries.

Who is there that has not floated over the briney ocean and stood on the after-deck of the vessel, and watched, with a steadfast eye, the dexterous manners of a little bird called the petrel, or in common parlance, "Mother Cary's chickens?" These little birds are seen following the track of a vessel, thousands of miles from land, diving and dipping into the spray caused by the vessel's track. Where they roost at night, or raise their young, is the common question asked. It is not my province to write on natural history, it is simply on the name of the little petrel that I intend to make one remark. It is recorded that St. Peter walked on the water. From this historical incident these birds have received the name of petrel, from the known habit of skimming as they fly on the surface of the water, which, to an observer, appears as if they were walking on the surface.

HYMEN.

The altar of Hymen is an institution recognized in all civilized countries. The hymenial ceremonies are solemn and impressive. Those who have gone through the ordeal of a marriage ceremony, have passed an epoch in life which is truly considered as one of grave importance. The marriage ceremony is much shorter than in days past. The folly of a moral abundant proof to sustain the statement. lecture of an hour and a half long, addressed to out of place but cruel in the extreme. I speak mark in this place.

cording to the Greeks. He was said to be the modification to them. Even down to a comparson of Brechus, or Apollo. He was called on atively recent period the common iron shoe to preside at the nuptial ceremony, and the held full sway; the date of the first "pathand, and on the other a yest freeziles, and alter the state improvements of of perchangent we suppose that ways not then, whe about through the natural agencies

present at and confirmation reviews, to or or people ran about and called out Hymen! use of horses has largely increased, the de-Hymen! for it was considered as fatal to the mands of our street railways in cities being imfuture happiness of the parties if his presence mense, though unthought of fifty years ago. was not there, and he did not preside on such Besides, hand workmen could never make all occasions. We have discarded these supersti-tions of the ancient Greeks, but we have the present time. Eighty-seven shoes per day adopted another but little less ridiculous, viz: was formerly an average day's work for two not to be married on Friday, because it has men; now a single manufactory in our country been customary for many centuries to hang or turns out six shoes every second of every execute criminals on this day of the week. In working day throughout the year. Nails were our day, during the nuptial ceremonies, who formerly made by hand; later they were made ever thinks about this Grecian divinity, yet we by machinery and "pointed" by hand, now retain the name which has still its magic influtively are made and pointed ready for use by ence on the young and the old.

If our worthy Governor St. John would appoint some other day than Friday, this super-

At the time the celebrated patriarch, Nicon,

church by day, instead of at night, as heretofore. This brought about a change. JAS. HANWAY.

Shoes and Shoeing.

The foot of the horse is fearfully and wonder fully made. It is sufficiently complicated in its structure, the diseases to which it is liable. empty, and we need some article of our mer- and the methods of shoeing and taking care of it, for a lifetime of study. While the general structure of the foot is alike common to all, in other particulars each individual horse has feet which astens on the skin and draws forth peculiar to itself, which in shoeing need special study and particular treatment. It is on this account that intelligent smiths tell us ital, but they never repay back. It is not so, in there is always something new to learn about a

When we reflect that with every step taken by the fastest trotter, there is with the placing of each foot upon the ground a telegraphic troublesome pests of poor humanity. It is not communication going on which enables the so; the term is borrowed from the practice of horse to choose the best location for the step, and to instantaneously adapt his foot to the minor inequalities of surface over which he is traveling, we are struck not less with the wonderful nature of the foot which is fitted for this work, than by the presence of that high order of intelligence which the horse possesses, quali-fying him to change the position of his foot, or to select the best place for it in traveling. This gives us also an idea of the importance of good feet to the horse, for a horse that is off his feet is of no value. With good feet under him, a horse is capable of good service, even with other "outs" of considerable magnitude.

The custom of shoeing the feet is a nece evil, rendered imperative by our modern sysems and the uses to which the horse has b put. In his natural condition, grazing and used on soft soil free from ice and snow, there was no need of artificial protection to the feet. They took care of themselves, and were always in good condition. In fact, we are acquainted with a case where a pair of horses in New York State, that were twenty-two years of age, never had a shoe upon a single foot. The outer wall of the hoof projected below the general surface of the foot, became sharp, and even on the roads of winter this pair of horses were always sure footed.

With shoeing, through all the past generations, have come the countless forms of disease and lameness to which the feet are subjected; for in a very large proportion of cases of lameness, and injury, and diseases connected with the horse's feet, it is due to or results from improper shoeing. And from the wonderfully diverse peculiarities of the feet of horses, many of these injuries have been inevitable, because no one knew how to shoe them in order to avoid injury, except by running some risk at the beginning. And this experimenting resulted in lameness. Moreover Mr. Cole, an American writer on the horse's foot, says that navicular disease, among others, is hereditary, and he had

Fleet horses upon the turf, the driving horse a young couple on such an occasion, is not only for business and family riding, and the heavy horse for hard trucking over our rough, stony from experience, and I know my young friends pavements, all require, shoeing, and shoeing will sincerely thank me for dropping this re- which is different in each case, and for each kind of service. Horse shoes are centuries old Hymen was the ancient god of marriage, ac- and for years and years there was no change or people of Athens paid honor to him by institutented" shoe is not very far back, and even now ting testivals. He was represented as crowned the majority of horse owners hold on to the with flowers, he dong a corning torch in one "old fashioned shoe." New methods of

accurations in these later days.

machinery.

As soon as horse shoes began to be made by machinery, then they began to be "improved," stitious idea would soon vanish from the minds and the era of "patented" shoes came in. One of the first was the Wheeler shoe, or the "snow-ball shoe," a good shoe for winter use, took control of the Russian church, the oriental seclusion of women on public occasions, was in vogue. But this bold man changed the programme. He ordered the empress to appear in the numerous other kinds of shoes are the servant of man—the horse.

Brighton, Burdens, Perkins, Goodenough, Smith's Flexible, Clark, Eureka Spring, and patents relate to horse shoes and parts of shoes, are not more than half as many.

The Clark patent consists of a thin plate of spring steel (the shape and size of the shoe) confined to the toe of the shoe, placed under it and running back over the frog, thus completely covering the entire "bosom" of the frog, when set, with oakum.

The Flexible, or Expansion, shoe is generally made in two parts, being jointed at the toe and adjusted to the differences of the foot. But it was found, in use, that it did not spread the foot, its tendency being to crowd off the outer wall from the inner structure.

The Eureka spring shoe is one having a steel spring extending across the heel of the alone as possible. Pare as little as is consistent foot from one side of the shoe to the other, hav- with good fitting, and in no case tamper with ing a bearing upon the frog.

A "bar" shoe is also in some use, the shoe being one in which the rear ends are bent round together and meet, forming a bar or round put upon a horse.

Among other patents relating to shoes is one round the sides and toe of the shoe, and which does away with the use of nails. It has not met It takes a year for the hoof to entirely reproduce with much favor, as it holds the foot in too confined a position, while the "clips" rust and cause the hoof to decay. A rubber pad has been patented which is placed under the shoe, but it is not used to any great extent as it causes the foot to perspire, keeps the hoof dry by absorbing the moisture, and has a tendency to cause thrush or foulness in the hoof.

Several distinct patents relate to rubber pads. one of which has reference to a canvas covering which comes next to the hoof to remedy the evils of rubber. We weighed such a pad the other day and found it to weigh 111 ounces. When used under a shoe this pad is set in wet

There is also a rubber shoe, which is objected to for the same reasons as the pad, and being very flexible it is difficult to confine it, the nails used being so large as in some cases to injure the foot. There are in all some ten or a dozen patents on rubber shoes and parts of

Another patent is the adjustable calk, some of which are fitted to the shoe with screws others are square, driven into a round, tapering hole. Sometimes a leather pad placed under the shoe instead of rubber, serves a good

Shoes for different purposes weigh from five ounces to three and a half pounds. The light shoes, those weighing from five to eight ounces, are for the hind feet of trotters; while the heaviest shoes, not unfrequently weighing three and one-half to three and three-quarter pounds, are for the forward feet of trotting horses, used to square their gait," or to make them throw out well in front. Heavy team and express horses used in city streets having unequal pavements, need a shoe weighing three pounds, and having large, strong calks. These require to be fastened with ten nails, while seven is the usual number for road horses, three upon the inside and four upon the outside; the outside of the foot is believed to sustain the most weight, and to do the most service.

Calks on the shoes of driving and family horses used upon our country roads, are fast going out of use except for winter service. Then the calk should be as slight as possible, as at best they give the foot an unnatural bearing. For the shoes of team, express and work horses they must still be used.

So far as can be gathered from a candid and unprejudiced inquiry among both shoers and large owners of horses, which has been for some time continued, and embraces answers to hundreds of inquiries addressed to owners of different purposes, and to users of difof shoes, the conviction seems to be

Notwithstanding that more than two hundred volumes have been written on the horse's foot, the raging polar guest to make the free tour, and thousands of articles in our agricultural and while in rapid transit it is magically transscores beside. We do not know how many and thousands of articles in our agricultural journals, there is yet great ignorance or indistruction formed into a bridled, genial zephyr, as pure but some smiths are inclined to believe there erence concerning the nature, care and shoeing and enlivening as was the first breath of man. are fully five hundred, while others say there of the foot, both among shoers and owners. How changed that which but a moment previ-Thousands of horses are owned by wealthy gent ously was a life-destroying frigid tempest, the The Goodenough shoe is a pressed iron shoe, tlemen who know nothing about them, whose and is the kind most largely used by the street when they need to be shod are sent off to a railway companies of this city. It is under- shoer, whose interest is, in too many instances, stood that the owners of this patent have con- to send in a large bill. So the foot is tampered tracts for shoeing the horses of several railroad companies, owning the shops and fixtures, and furnishing their own workmen. much bearing on the wall of the foot at the heel, the wall of the hoof being fairly swedged into the iron shoe from too great a pressure. The same has also been noticed in the case of bar shoes, one of which we saw removed from a foot. It is packed underneath and about the lame horse only a few days ago. From numerous inquiries among private owners of horses, of the largest intelligence and experience, we have yet to find a single instance where they believe any patented shoe whatever pos any advantages over the common hand-turned shoe of the standard pattern so generally used.

The true theory in shoeing is, and the only practice should be, to leave the foot as much the frog by knife, rasp or patented "spring," or other kind of shoes which bear upon the cushion. Never rasp away the outside of the hoofs. The foot of the horse is strongest across the shoe, on which the cushion of the frog rests. It ball—that is to say, the part from the point of is of some advantage in case of a quarter crack, the frog on one side round to the same place on is of some advantage in the oil and in the other side. Here is located the power and in supporting the foot, but they are used in the other side. Here is located the power and hundreds of cases where they should never, be strength of the foot, and here the greater part of the bearing of the shoe should come. It should bear very lightly on the wall of the hoof at the which is confined to the foot by "clips" all heel, and it is from an excess of weight here that many kinds of lameness have their origin. itself, but if from any cause it is necessary to hasten its growth, it may be done in four or five months. This is sometimes the case with a quarter-crack, which it is necessary to grow off, and the process is usually hastened by poultices of eil-cake meal, but such a growth is seldom firm or healthy. The average period of shoeing a driving horse is once in four weeks, though in winter it is often the case that they need to have their shoes sharpened every few days.—American Cultivator.

S. E. V.

ing the luxury of atmosphere passed an underground air-duct constructed on the into your own keeping. Sugar-cure these in plan of our friend, Prof. Wilkinson, of subearth ventilating fame, has been inspired by the phere in these trying days when the dog-star

The professor has been called to Chicago to give instructions in his mode of earth ventilhave buildings constructed and ventilated by that system. As we have had several inquiries on the subject, we will state that the professor's address at present is 655 W. Washington St., Chicago.

How unlike and how impressive the contrast in the modes of controlling tempests, as practiced by Aeolus, to whom alone his cotemporaries conceded the power, "their fury to restrain," as compared with the unique, real and marvelous method so ingeniously applied by the ventilating engineer of the age, familiarly known on both continents as "Venerable S. E. The former

Hurled against the mountain side
His quivering spear, and all the gods applied.
The raging winds rush through the hollow woun
And dance aloft in air, and skim along the grou
Then, settling on the sea, the surges sweep,
Raise behind mountains and disclose the deep."

Where, in a spacious cave of living stone,
The tyrant Aeolus, from his airy throne,
it With power imperial curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark prisons binds!
This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And pressing for release, the mountains rend.
High in his hall the undaunted monarch stands,
And shakes his sceptre and their rage commands;
Which did he not, their unresisted sway.
Would sweep the world before them in their way;
Earth, air and seas through empty space would roll;
And heaven would fly before the driving soul.
In fear of this the father of the gods
Confined their fury to their dark abodes,
And locked them safe within, oppressed with mountain loads."

Presto.—The philosoptic

pristine bosom of mother earth. The resistless

physical laws of the unerring Creator, forces error and destroyer of all animate nature, so having three or four pyal steel calks upon it, care is in the hands of an ignorant groom, and suddenly and entirely altered and modified that all acknowledge it the most genial, vitalizing air they ever inhaled, and insist that its purity, sweetness and freedom from all noxious, con-taminating influences, were unknown to the gods, save those who have been so fortunate as to have breathed air transmitted by a subterranean air duct, the distinctive feature of S. E. V. The writer is happy to say that he has once enjoyed, for a brief period, that priceless, peerless oon of science, and that he has ever since lived a life of discontent, and will continue so to live, until his domicile is artistically and perperually supplied with that most estimable of all domestic necessities and luxuries—pure air by means of sub-earth ventilation.

Breakfast Bacon.

This has come to be a famous dish, even cor esting the palm with the best sugar-cured ham. The Western Stock Journal, in the very sedue tive article which we copy, tells how to make hakfast bacon. Now is the time to prepare for it by selecting the best shoats; or what would be better, perhaps, make all the medium sized hogs into breakfast bacon: "For country, town or village, the most con

venient, and, to many persons, acceptable dish for the morning meal is breakfast bacon. Yet, while it is charged upon the farmer that he lives upon pork, breakfast bacon, that which is worthy of the name, is seldom seen upon the farmer's table. In any first-class hotel in the larger cities it is regularly found upon the bill of fare, and to say that it is a popular dish is the least we can say. But mind you, these houses don't buy the tough, flabby old meat known among the soldiers as 'sow-belly,' nor the thick, greasy, over-salted and over-smoked sides of a three-year-old, four hundred pound hog. The farmer's wife who reads this, and knows not of the reputation which the standard bill of fare breakfast bacon has before travelers and what are termed genteel boarders, is ready to ask: 'Well, tells us exactly what it is?' We will tell you how to make it. When new corn is ready to feed, select two or three spring pigs that are strictly healthy, yet are thin in flesh. Feed these up rapidly, thus causing the A miscellaneous genius who has been enjoy- flesh to be tender. At butchering time take the des and hams, and the shoulders if you like, the most careful manner, using plenty of sugar, and a small amount each of salt and saltpeter. refreshing influence of that tempered atmos- After being about six weeks in this preparation, smoke moderately, not for a month or two, rages, to perpetrate the following literary bonne steady, until the meat is as brown as the skin of a mulatto, three-fourths black, but gently browned, and having the flavor of the curing process slightly through the meat. Do not purating, several parties in that city proposing to sue that abominable practice of leaving the meat in the smoke-house to be treated to a heavy dose of smoke once a week, to keep the flies away, but encase each piece separately in heavy paper and pack away in dry wood ashes. When wanted, take one piece at a time from the storage place. Cut thin, not half so thick as the ordinary farmer's bacon is cut. Broiling is better than frying, and as the saying is, ' Do it nicely,' and if you have prepared the bacon and hams from two such pigs as a first venture, you will need to double the allowance for the next season.

Increasing the Ears of Corn.

If we take a well-developed cornstalk and dissect it lengthwise, at the axils of many of the central and lower leaves we discover buds cut through longitudinally. Some of these buds generally develop ears of corn. Usually these ears are near the upper buds noticed on the dis-sected stalk. Now the fact has been established that all, or a majority of the buds on the corn-stalk may be developed into ears. Such being the fact, why do not corn-growers generally pay more attention to the improvement of the crop? Even if they are not disposed to give it the pa-tient attention needed for this improvement, Would sweep the world before them in their way; Earth, air and seas through empty space would roll; And heaven would fly before the driving soul. In fear of this the father of the gods Confined their fury to their dark abodes, And locked them safe within, oppressed with mountain loads."

Presto.—The philosophic inventor of S. E. V., whose sceptre is the press, which he illumes with the light of science, modestly but seductively invites the boreal temper, when in his fiercest fury, to take a short tour through a concealed, dark, subterranean air-duct, or tiny tunnel, with which he has pierced the pure, pristine bosom of mother earth. The resistless

farm Stock

Oxfordshire Down Sheep

No breed of sheep has grown more into public favor or has more rapidly extended in numbers within the last fifteen or twenty years than the Oxfordshire Down. It is now somewhere about fifty years since Messrs. Druce of Eynsham, Gillett of Southleigh Blake of Stanton Hurcourt, and Twynham of Lampshire undertook the construction of a new breed of sheep. Hurcourt, and Twynham of Hampshire under-took the construction of a new breed of sheep, that should in great measure possess the weight of the Longwool with the quality of the Down. Probably the advantage of such a breed was first apparent in the off-pring of a cross occa-sionally resorted to in the case of draft ewes, but from pursuing which farmers had hitherto been deterred by the tendency of the offspring to breed back to either side; and for many years after the breed had become recognized as dis-tinet, the want of uniform character was a source of criticism. Some slight admixture of Sussex Down may have been introduced by those early breeders; but we are of opinion that the Cotswold gray-faced ram and the Hampshire Down ewe were the chief if not the only materials, which by judicious blending and careful selection have resulted in a class of sheep which, under suitable conditions, are probably as profitable as any that can be mentioned, both on account of size, weight of wool, aptitude to fatten, hardy char- is nothing better in connection with a flush pasacter, and valuable meat. The success of the early promoters of the project led many others into the field. It was not until 1850 that they were styled the Oxfordshire Down, the county of Oxford being their stronghold; previous to the Smithfield shows. Mr. Phillip Pusey, seeing the advantage

himself a warm supporter of the breed. At his death they lost a great patron, who, had he been spared, would have materially aided their rapid spread and improvement. His flock was brought to the hammer in 1855, also that of Mr. Gillett of Brezenorton, and soon after Mr. Gillett of Southleigh, both ram breeders standing high in public estimation. The distribution of these flocks laid a good foundation for many others. Not only did many tenant farmers give up the old breeds to make room for the improved sort, but the Oxfordshire sheep found favor with the landed proprietors, and amongst others his Grace the Duke of Marlborough had a flock on a farm in his own occupation at Blenheim. As soon as the breed became established, some of the most successful breeders began to exhibit their sheep at the Royal agricultural society's show, and as they had no special class, were shown with short-wooled sheep and cross breeds. This unsatisfactory state of things continued until 1861, when the stewards in their report stated "that the judges are of opinion that the Oxfordshire Downs should not be excluded from competition at these annual shows, as they believe them to be animals possessing great merit, and worthy of having a class to themselves." The R. A. S. decided on a separate class, and the Oxfordshire Downs made their first appearance as a recognized breed by the great society in the exhibition year of 1862, at Battersea, where they numbered 62 entries, and were highly spoken of by the judges, who, however, objected to their want of uniformity-a deficiency again referred to by the judges at the Royal in 1865 and 1868. The reports in the R. ton is not to be found under an open coat, we think that a great advance will be made when a lashy Cotswold fleece is no longer to be found Downs.

We now shortly describe the characteristics of a good type of Oxfordshire Downs.

A real Oxfordshire Down should have a nice dark color, the poll well covered with wool, adorned with a top knot on the forehead; a good fleece of wool thick on the skin, not too curly; a well formed barrel on short, dark legs (not gray or spotted), with good, firm mutton. The tegs usually sold fat, from eleven to thirteen months old, at an average of ten stone, (140 pounds), and are much sought after in the London and other markets.

The weight of wool for a whole flock will average 7 pounds per sheep; rams have been known to cut as much as 20 pounds when shearlings.

The Oxfordshire sheep are adapted more particularly for mixed soils, and stand close stock ing and confinement; that is, they can be kept entirely in hurdles, and will probably do better so than if allowed a range.-London Field.

Fattening Stock.

One of the great difficulties in bringing stock to a full degree of fatness is that they often break down in their limbs through the excess ive accumulation of fat. This is particularly noticable in swine, and especially when they are fed exclusively on Indian corn. This may be obviated in a great measure by giving fattening animals a variety of food during the corn. Plenty of salt is also essential, its office being among other uses, to eliminate from the blood noxious principles. Very finely-ground

fattening in connection with salt and ashes.

Many persons are in the habit of mixed salt and asher and also bone dust regularly in the food given to stock or else at stated intervals. This, however, is objectinable, since thus the stock are obliged often to take an experience. tice would seem to show that it is. Hence the grain fed."

use of it in fattening animals in particular cases. When the animals are intended for the shambles it is important that they have bone enough to sustain them. It is especially important that this be the case in the show ring. To accomplish this end, while young they should be kept steadily growing. They must have plenty of nitrogenous food. For young animals there ture in summer, than sound oats, bran and middlings of wheat flour mixed. In summer when the pasture is flush, they will eat but little. In winter they should have all they will eat clean, but at this season one-third of the feed may be this date they were properly regarded as cross-breds, and known as Down-Cotswolds, under giving the oats crushed, the bran and middlings which designation they achieved successes at mixed, and the corn ground into meal. All three of these may be mixed with cut hay or fed separately, according to the means at hand. these sheep were likely to confer on the public Indeed, many feeders, where grain is cheap, generally, as also on the flock-master, became prefer to feed it whole. It is largely a matter n which the cost of grinding is concerned.

While the plan given above for making animals fully fat will apply to all, it is with swine particularly that the rule is to be observed-This is particularly essential with animals intended for the show ring. They often have to be transported long distances by rail, subject to heat, exposure, loss of regular feed, and other disabilities calculated to weaken the system and detract from the general appearance of the animals. It is not only mortifying, but it also touches the pocket seriously to have an animal lose a prize for want of proper care in feeding. Corn is all right so far as fattening is concerned but if the animal has not been started right all the corn that may be given will not make it properly fat. In the show ring at our fairs, it the animals have not been given bone and muscle to start with, they must inevitably fall under the handling of competent judges .- Prairie

Breeding From Show Herds Dangerous.

We cannot too often warn our readers agains purchasing breeding stock at public sales and elsewhere, that have been pampered and fed for the show-yard. In the height of the Shorthorn speculation it did not make much difference; then barren show-cows were carried from place to place, and appeared first in one breeder's catalogue and then another, until they finally drifted out of the current and were stranded high and dry in the hands of some unsophisticated outsider, where they were never again heard from Experienced persons steer A. S. Journal of 1870 and 1872 speak in high clear of these show-yard animals, or at least will not buy them without a distinct and speprovement in uniform character. We still see cific warranty that they are breeders; and it of alchohol, and apply it on the sore difference in type in the rams offered to the will be well for all who buy at public sales, feather as soon as the collar is removed, and made up mainly of old show herds, to follow when at rest twice a day, morning and evening. obtained, with wool thickly set on the skin, and their example. If these cattle fail to breed, The article should be in the stable of every farholding the opinion that a fine quality of mut- they are worth simply what they will bring for beef, and no more; and the purchaser should have a distinct understanding to that effect before he makes a bid upon an animal old enough among flocks bearing the name of Oxfordshire to breed, that does not show for itself. Breeders who offer stock that has been, in the main bred and raised by themselves on their own farm, are not much troubled with barrenness in their cows, and when such cases occur they are usually sent to the shambles at once; but showyard animals, and those that have again and again been fitted up for the auction block, are so frequently made barren by the high feeding and forcing to which they have been subjected, as to put every experienced man on his guard when such animals are offered .- Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

A Grain Ration on Pasture for Sheep.

Commenting on the above named subject the

National Live Stock Joarnal says: "We do not favor the opinion, too prevalent among a large class of stock feeders, that animals at pasture must necessarily be confined to the grass, good or bad, long or short, and that it is wasteful to feed grain in pasture. The simple question should be: Does the pasture furnish abundant food to produce a full growth of the lambs, to put the ewes that bore them in fine condition, to give a strong growth to the yearlings, and fit the weathers for the intended market? Sheep, like steers, are kept for their growth-for their increase in value of carcass and wool-and if the pasture will produce a profitable growth of both, then let "well enough alone." But it often happens that the pasture is so meagre that the lambs are small, the dams thin, and the whole flock at a stand still, for the want of proper nourishment. Now, there can earlier stages of fattening, and finishing with be no profit in this mode of feeding. Sheep can no more stand poor feeding than other stock, and cattle feeders often help out a short pasture by feeding grain. A few cents' worth of corn

We once tried an experiment that filustrates e point under discussion. Having fifty sheep, hich were kept alternately in two small pasvals. This, however, is objectinable, sance thus the stock are obliged often to take an undue portion, and in the latter case often at irregular intervals. The better way is to keep salt always where stock may take it at will. The same may be said of wood sales. When a good variety of food is given stock will not require bone meal. In fact it is not altogether certain that herbivorous animals will assimilate states bone, though from the fact that cattle are apt to gnaw bones when they find them, it is altogether probable that it is digested. Swine, however, undoubtedly do. Bone is composed of cartilage, gelatin, fat, and said of line, of cartilage, gelatin, fat, and saits of lime, magnesia, soda and potash, combined with alone. They were sold for \$1.50 per head more; mulching. Observe the mulch of leaves about and thus paid a large price for the grain fed. them in their original abodes. Can you exwhy in a finely ground state it may not be as-similated even by herbivorous animals. Prac-would be worth 50 cents more each for the

The Management of Horses.

They should be fed according to their work An idle team may be wintered on good hay alone; when working lightly a feed of grain at noon will be sufficient, with hay morning and night. With heavy work, ten quarts of ground corn and oats, and chaffed straw or corn fodder will be good feeding, and in many cases, for small horses, less will do. Good grooming is necessary for health in winter. Ground gypsum spread upon the floor will prevent the pun gent odor common to stables. This vapor of ammonia is hurtful to horses' eyes, and the frequent cause of opthalmia, and resulting in blindness with which so many are troubled, Throw a few pailsful of water upon the floor first, and then scatter around a shovelful of gypsum. Fresh air should enter the stables at the bottom, and foul air leave them at the top. Make small sliding doors for ventilation, and cover them with wire netting or laths, to exclude vermin .- Ex.

Apples for Horses.

One of our citizens, who usually keeps seve ral dozen work horses, informed us a few days since that he occasionally fed sour apples to his horses, with excellent results. They are a certain cure for worms. He recommends from t half to a whole pailful once a week. Another citizen who has been in the practice of keeping considerable number of work horses on his farm, says that he has been in the habit of turning his horses into the orchard in the fall, where they could eat as many apples as they liked. He found that they derived much benefit from the feed, and gained flesh much more rapidly than others which did not receive an apple feed. -Dirigo Rural.

Rubbing the Tail by Horses.

Washing the rump and roots of the tail both n top and underneath, with strong vinegar at least twice a day, and giving a small portion of tobacco, well broken up, in the feed, will usually cure this vice in a few days. In some cases it is a good plan to nail a piece of plug tobacco in a corner of the feed box, and let the animal bite it at will. Where ascarides orpin-worms cause the irritation and trouble, tobacco is as good a vermifuge as can be used. It has the merit of rarely, if ever failing .- B., in Prairie Farmer.

Cure for Galls.

Dissolve six drachms of iodine in half a pint mer, as it is an excellent application on horses where the skin is broken by kicks or other accidents, and is a sure cure for splints if used in a proper manner.

Korticulture.

Grapes Fully Ripe.

A gentleman who was overhauling his vines after the grape season was passed, made the important discovery that grapes allowed to fully ipen and mature, were much more delicious han when they reached their first stage of ripeness, at which period the fruit is almost all

"The other day while taking down Isabella grape vines I found a few bunches that had een left from the general gathering, which took place over a month ago. Such sweetness and excellence of quality I was surprised to find in this variety, seeming almost like another grape. had had some experience of the kind before, but never to the same extent. It convinced me that grapes should be left longer on the vines generally than is usual. The excuse that the frost might take them was answered here, as there had been several frosts toward the last. A well-ripened grape will stand considerable cold and some sorts will improve in quality by keeping after they are picked. This is particularly the case with the Clinton, which is one of the very best of keepers, lasting, when well matured and stored in a rather dry, cool place, till spring. I have had them in May. Keep exposed to the air till the stems are dry, then box up in sawdust well dried, or other like material. But keep cool and as uniformly so as possible."

Mulch, Mulch, Mulch!

Earth kept constantly loose a depth of four to six inches, about trees or vines is one of the best mulches, but this on stony soi | cisco.

ed in the finishing stages of per week to each sheep may bring all the profit can only be secured by constant labor. An economical method is to major with stones, chip dirt, sawdust, leaves, compost, later, &c., which leads the control of the con nomical method is to mulch will stones, chip-dist, sawdust, leaves, compost, litter, &c., which when generously applied prevents evaporation and keeps the soil moist and loose. What folly it is to dig a small hole in a grass plot, set there-Green, in the American Rural Homes.

The Castor Bean.

EDS. FARMER: I see it stated in some of the newspapers that the castor bean is grown to ome extent in your state. I think of engaging in that business, and would like to have you, or some of your correspondents, give me, through your paper, some information in regard to the yield per acre, prices, where sold, etc.

J. M. SMITH. Palmyra, Missouri.

Apiary.

The Future of the Honey Crop.

There are 20,000,000 swarms of bees in the United States. It is fast becoming "a land flowing with milk and honey." We have room and pasturage for 500,000,000 swarms in the United States. Enough honey products are allowed to go to waste each year to produce 10,-000,000,000 pounds of honey. And if we had that amount we could find consumption for it at home and abroad. American honey exhibited by H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., New York has taken the highest premium at the Royal Agricultural Exhibition, held in London, com-mencing June 30th. This is very important to American bee-keepers. The shameful adulteration of molasses, syrup, candy, &c., have made the demand for honey greater than the supply. The recent heavy shipments of honey to Europe from New York have conclusively shown he possibility and certainty of finding a ready market for our honey.

Beside man is an animal that loves sweets. He must or will have them in some shape or form. Confectionery, sugar, molasses, preserved fruits, sweet cakes, &c., are the many forms in which he takes his sweets. But of late he has been uneasy. Terra Alba has passed for candy, the baking powder in his sweet cakes contain alum, sugar is shamefully adulterated, molasses is manufactured from glucose. Preserved fruits and jellies are very expensive and to nearly all people less palatable than honey. Without doubt honey will soon supercede sugar, molasses,

preserves, jellies, &c., to a large extent. Again, honey is very healthy. Nothing is better in winter for sore throats and colds. In the summer when inflammation of the stomach and diarrhoa are so prevalent there is no more soothing, palatable and effective preventive than

Another advantage of honey is its easy transportability. Extracted honey in barrels, hogstrouble for thousands of miles. The comb honey may be shipped with far less care than most of the fruits or vegetables. If properly cared for it will keep for years. When the Mississippi is made the commercial outlet of the Valley, honey will find an almost insatiable European market.

Bees may be kept by the farmer, the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the minister; by children, ladies, old persons, invalids and cripples. If you have but ground enough to set your hives upon, you can raise bees. If you have but capital enough to purchase, or borrow one swarm, make the start. If you know nothing about bers, buy a good book on the subject and you will soon learn. It matters not how poor, weak, or sad you may be, here is a field of pleasure and profit to be occupied by yourself or somebody else. Some one will reap the profits of the industry ten years from now. If you commence now you will have a good, large apiary, valuable experience, and a grow ing enthusiasm for your work. Kansas people are generally wide awake and shrewd and if they miss this opportunity it will be strange.

Kansas has great natural advantages as a hon by producing state. The blossoming vegetation, some of which, like the sunflower, are troublesome to the farmer, will furnish practically in-exhaustible fields for the bees. Her climate is excellent for this branch of industry and her honey making seasons long. For various reasons honey will find a good home market. Kansas is centrally located in the Union, and when the Mississippi is made a navigable water way will be as near Europe as the Bestern states.

Where will the honey find a foreign market? First in England. The Englishman likes honey and honey likes the Englishman. Then in France. France is a land of confectionery, sweetmeats, and bon bons. Honey will largely supercede these. Then in Germany. And so on throughout Europe. If we get the Lesseps canal it can be taken by way of the Mississippi, Gulf and canal to Asia, or by way of San Fran-

ued on account of work and steeness, will com-mence again soon. An interesting season to the bee-keeper is almost here and I shall try to give

Miscellaneour.

Harvesting in the West.

Any one of our tarmers, with few exceptions, who stands in a western wheat field of 2,000 acres for the first time, wimessing the operation of harvesting, cannot fall to be deeply impressed by the wonderful celerity with which four or five men with machinery and horses will reap, bind and sack this immense piece of grain. These four or five men actually do as grain. These four or five men actually do as much as a hundred of their kind could do with the old-fashioned "cradle" and the strawband by hand, which is largely used by our farmers even yet still they have reason in part for it, because the average field of wheat in Ohio is not over twenty or thirty acres, few have pieces of one hundred acres, and many, a great many, do not sow more than ten or twelve, and it plainly would not pay to purchase machinery for so small an extent of work. One of the sirange fashions which mark the western wheat harvests is the peculiar class of people upon whom the remote dwellers on the frontier depend to aid them in gathering their grain. They rely first upon the emigrants who come into the country to settle, subject to the homestead laws, and, second, on the "wheat harvest tramps." These "tramps" are men who start in Texas and follow the harvest north. Some keep on the line of the rivers, while others drive in wagons across the country. They work in Texas until her harvest is saved, when they strike for the Mississippi river and there take a boat north. When they reach a point where the wheat has not been cut, there they disembark and at once go to work. Finishing here they go again further north, so keeping on untill Minnesota is reached, ceasing only when the broad fields of wheat on the Red river and

Dakota are cut. Other men of this class get into wagons at the Rio Grande and work right through north overland. Hundreds and hundreds of their white-tented vehicles may be seen forging through Kansas to-day. They have cut the crop of Texas, they have saved that of southern Kansas, they are at work on those of middle Kansas to-day, and the eyes of the Nebraska farmers are anxiously turned to the southern horizon every evening eagerly looking for the white-topped wagons of the Bohemian harvesters, who are the very best of harvest hands and soon, when they have finished their season's work among the purple hills of Dakota, they will disappear just as the wind listeth.

What revelations our improved machinery of the harvest is yet destined to work upon the vast wheat fields of southern Russia and Roumania, where the immense aggregate yield is nearly all gathered at a frightful expenditure and waste of physical toil-with rude reaping hooks and scythes, threshed out by the clumsy flail or trodden out by the hoofs of cattle. Yet with all these bungling customs in the way and in vogue, Russia exports nearly as much wheat at we do. When she comes to adopt our methods, then we shall have to stir ourselves if we wish to lead the list, which we do now, as the great feeder of the world .- Cleveland Herald.

Bring Out Your Best.

Under this heading a cotemporary makes the following very appropriate comments which ly well to any section of the country. Let every farmer read what is said here and imagine it is he who is being address-

ed in person. "The fair season is at hand again, a little earlier than usual this year, and if you are going to exhibit anything it is time you were stirring yourselves. You have attended the fairs for a good many years, never exhibited any products of your soil or the fruits of your labor in any direction, and always went away saying you had better grain, vegetables, butter, cheese, cows, sheep, or something else, at home. Now prove it this year by bringing them out to the fair where they can be compared with others of the same ktnd. Your saying they are better than your neighbors' don't make it so. Let a competent committee decide upon it this year, and if you are fairly beaten, you will still have the satisfaction of knowing you have assisted in promoting the objects of the exhibition. Your contributions have made the exhibition better, even though better exhibits were shown. There has been, always, too much indolence and carelessness with farmers in this matter. An old fair manager, in speaking of this thing recently, said that he believed that not one in a hundred of farmers ever exhibited anything at the fairs, and until they did exhibit, quite generally, could the annual exhibitions be made what they ought to be, or were originally designed to be. The great design of these institutions is not to give and receive premiums, but to promote agriculture in its various departments, by bringing to. gether the best productions, where the people can see them, and thus become educated up to a higher standard. The offering of premiums is only a means to secure this object, by stimulating to best efforts. If we want the fairs to be what they ought to be-educators of the people-let us all take hold and help to make

Lime has been used for apple orchards with great benefit at the rate of twenty bushels per acre. One who has tried it for many years deems it very beneficial as his trees have been very productive.

The Miser of the Everglades.

An instance of solitary confinement, almost as complete as that of a lighthouse-keeper, is the life led by the richest man in Florida, the by merely taking a few lessons at a riding school. in our "war" with trade and the wise obcattle king of the everglades. He owns over It is all right to take the lessons and ride in a server must long since have remarked that un-150,000 head of cattle that are now pastured on government land and cost nothing but the all about holding the reins and getting on and branding, herding and marketing. At the proper ages they are taken to Cuba and Spanish doubloons and silver dollars received in exchange. This coin is packed in boxes and hidden in places deemed inaccessible to any one who may have curiosity enough to penetrate the moss-covered morasses or mangrove swamps of the southern end of the state. This cattle king and coin hoarder who returns for taxation about one-third of the live stock he actually owns, lives in a shanty without stove or fireplace, with a large hole on one side for a door. and a small one on the other for a window. There is nothing in it that could truthfully be called bed, chair or table. With his dogs for society, he passes his time here, when not absent on business connected with the marketing or selling of his cattle. He has no stationary neighbors within seventy-five miles, and don't want any. The shot-guns, rifles and long-bladed knives forming the armament of this citadel, and bloodhounds on the outside constituting lines of defense to all approaches, make it no easy matter to communicate with the miser and semi-hermit, nor is it desirable to do so. The hospitality, if any was dispensed, would be fish and game cooked in the most primitive style, without coffee or bread of any kind. Swamp water with its marshy taste removed by mixture with whisky might be the beverage, but the water alone would more likely be served. In this miserable condition the wealthiest man in the whole state chooses to live. He rivals some of the cattle raisers of Texas in the size of his herds, but with his thousands of animals, which are increasing in numbers every year, his masses of hoarded coin, the extent of which he does not know himself, in all probability, his self-denial of not only the luxuries but all the comforts of life, in order to accumulate more money and more cattle, he is a burden to the land he inhabits, and his death, instead of a prolonged existence, would entail blessings, if anything flavored with good can can flow from such a source.

Saddle Horses and Their Paces.

It is important that farmers of means, having a desire to bring out good saddle horses (which will soon be the most valuable), should know how to accomplish their object. In order to make a good, clever riding horse after he has been carefully gentled and his mouth brought to feel the bit properly, and through that and the reins, the riders hands, he requires to be ridden by a good horseman who is at home on a horse's back and who has a fine sense of touch, for on this depends the fine sense of feeling in the horse's mouth. Hence it is often said of rough riders and of many common riders in England, "he can sit on a horse very well but he has no hands." In England, no gentleman would ride any horse which was used at all in harness; therefore, beautiful young horses, raised in the United States, should be used exclusively as saddle horses, and if such animals are not raised for exportation, the Americans of the next generation will have found the difference between a genuine nag and one having been spoiled by leaning against a collar.

In the southern states there are a great many horses used exclusively under the saddle, but it is French or Spanish riding and not English. The saddles also are not at all like those of Enland. There are but four paces in which a horse is allowed to go among good riders-the walk, which is generally 41 to 5 miles an hour; the trot, which is from 8 to 12 miles and hour, according to the inclination of the rider; the canter, which is as slow as the animal can be broth to gallop—by some called a hand gallop, but in England, or at least in all the midiand counties, the pace is termed "canter," and for a lady's nagor palfrey it is always required that the animal must be trained to canter with the right leg first; in fact it is customary to teach mest of the nags to canter or gallop with the right leg first. The fourth pace in England is the gallop, which means at any rate from a brisk gallop of 20 miles an hour to the greatest rate of speed. In the southern states here, the horses are used to what is called "pace" and "rack," which is not done in England, excepting that many old farmers accustom the nags they ride to the weekly market to move at a "jog trot" which is called a "shog," but although this makes a fifth pace, yet as it is not countenanced by goed riders, and any horse having been indulged in this way of going is not so destrative, it may thus be sand there are but four legitimate paces—the walk, trot, canter and gallop.

The cavalry are taught to ride differently from the general public. They sit very upright, and have their stirrup leather longer, so that the toe part of the boot only rests on the stirrup. When the horses trot, the soldiers do not rise in cording to the inclination of the rider; the can-

When the horses trot, the soldiers do not rise in the stirrup, whereas the general public and sporting men run the foot in right up to the instep, and thus in jumping, or when a horse shies or swerves from any cause, the rider does not lose the stirrup, or in other words, his foot does

not slip out, Farmers in the United States who wish to breed and bring out good saddle horses, should ride daily, or have sons who can constantly ride, Boys, when quite children, are allowed to ride ponies in England, and thus they become se accustomed to the riding and guiding of their wags that they feel as much or more in their element in the saddle than boys in this country do when driving a horse before a buggy. The French re becoming much better equestrians than they

dle horses. No one can become a good rider exactions diminish our profits." proper manner from the first, but after knowing off, &c., praetice every day is necessary .- G. G. in Country Gentleman.

An Old Saying.

The North Carolina Furmer quotes a piece of advice given by Tom Coowin, with this comment, which we have nothing to add to:

"A good many years ago, Tom Corwin, of blessed memory, when secretary of the treasury, gave some advice to a young man who came to him with an application for office that deserves to be written in letters of gold and hing up in the conspictious places about Washington. 'My dear boy,' said he, 'go to the northwest, buy one hundred and sixty acres of government land, or if you have not got the noney to purchase, squat on it, get you an ax and a mattock, put up a log cabin on your habitation and raise a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear and live like a freeman, your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon anybody. Do that, and you will be honored, respected, influential and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day and turn you out to-morrow; and there's another man over at the White House who can turn me out, and the people by-and-by can turn him out, and so we go. But if you own an acre of land it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle; you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life will assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you."

Advertising.

The Portland Transcript, in one of its issues bout the time the following transaction took place, published the following, which enterprising fruit growers would do well to remember and act upon when the season for shipping apples comes around:

L. J. Stout, of Limington, Maine, while barreling apples to be shipped to parts unknown to him, conceived the novel idea of ascertaining their destination by putting a letter, enclosing sentiment created by the discussion of this money to pay the postage on a letter, in one of the barrels, kindly asking the purchaser to write grange's laws, and the discussion of the suhim the date of opening it, his name and residence, the price paid, the condition of the apples when opened, etc. In about three months Mr. Stout received a letter from a merchant in London, England, saying one of his customers found the letter and passed it to him, and by him it was neatly answered, giving all the desired information in regard to apples, etc. Last winter Mr. Stout received a letter from the same merchant in relation to filling an order for Maine apples, but the quality and scarcity of the fruit last year prevented his filling the order satisfactorily to himself. Last week Mr. Stout received another order by cable for several hundred barrels as samples, from the same persons. As Mr. Stout will undoubtedly fill the order, the English gentleman will no doubt be surprised at the size and quality of the fruit, which is this year probably a third larger than two years ago."

Latrons of Ausbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treaswer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary; P. B. Maxon, English, Shawnee county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeporia, Lyon county; poria, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka: Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

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

Its Objects.

President Darden says in the Patron of Husndry:

The Declaration says: "For our business interests we desire to bring producers and conmost direct and friendly relations possible. Armstrong, in Grange Visitor.

were formerly, and it is to be hoped that the Hence we must dispense with a surplus of mid-Americans will improve, if only for the sake of diemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but making money by perfecting a fine class of sad- we do not need them. Their surplus and their Here comes less some agency should intervene, the producer of this country must at no distant day cease to have any voice in the disposition of his productions. The grange is this agency, and by bringing to light, through its educational department, the impositions practiced upon agriculturists in moving and exchanging their productions, the vast sums expended unnecessarily, by discountenancing "the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy" has saved its members much money, but more than all, it has inaugurated a better system among those who have come under its influence, than could possibly have been attained without its useful teachings.

To still farther husband our resources, we now recommend the co-operative plan of doing business which has succeeded so admirably in England. In this attitude towards "trade" we are not actuated by a spirit of aggression, but of self-protection. While we are free to admit that we have not accomplished all that we desired, or all that we yet hope to accomplish in correcting the errors of the present system of trade, yet we would ask of those most intrusted, if the grange has failed entirely in this respect? If so, why is the effort so persistently made to impede its progress, and even to destroy it as an institution?

Of transportation, our Declaration says: We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever." "We hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence of our declaration of principles of action that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity." And again, "We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits."

Our agitation of the railroad question has proceeded from the spirit they have manifested to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits, by cruel exactions and unjuit discriminations. To show that the grange has not " failed " in its efforts in this respect, it is only necessary to allude to the fact that the public question resulted in what is known as the preme court that state legislatures have a right to control transportation companies within their respective jurisdictions. When this agitation first began, the unequal contest was left to the grange, and the very few papers then published in its interest, now many of the ablest or our political papers have joined in this contest, not o destroy railroads or their usefulness, but to prevent them from destroying the prosperity of the people, and many of our wisest statesmen view with alarm their encroachments and their power which now bids defiance to the laws of the land. To those who think farmers should take no interest in the management of railroads, I call their attention to the evidence of decadence in farming in the great states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut, as shown in a series of articles which recently appeared in the New York Bulletin, the only cause that can be assigned being the discriminations of the railroads.

I would also direct attention to the discriminations made in our state, and close this part of my letter by asking the question, can our industry prosper with the exactions, extortions and discriminations practiced by transportation companies?

Why Farmers Go Back.

Our grangers are realizing the fact that years ago, when they were attending grange meetings regularly, and going upon the cash principle, they were doing well, and were independent of the middlemen. Now, where communities have got credit, given mortgages and quit attending grange meetings, they are fearfully behind financially; they belong to a master, and the prospects ahead are gloomy. The farmer who mortgages pays this season 10 to 121 cents per pound for bacon; the cash farmer pays 5 to 6 cents. No wonder our farmers are going back to the grange, and were our organs generally circulated among them, great would be the result .- J. H. Wilson, Master of Florida State Grange, in the Patron of Husbandry.

Co-Operative Effort.

Immeasurable good comes of that selfreliance which is the product of co-operative effort successfully employed in a thousand ways. Even in thought there has been wonderful growth. Very many granges conduct their meeting much as farmers' clubs are managed, 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 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00. mind and the growth of virtues. In view of the great good already accomplished, it may be said the beneficence of the order entitles it to The Grange Far-Reaching and Just in the respect of all classes that desire real progress in all that elevates mankind. Farmers, especially those who have held aloof, are challenged to action. If the grange advances in its good work, every step of its progress will be a receding step for those farmers who do not accept its benefits. Let them take thought of sumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the their relative positions, and act wisely .- W. A.

Advertisements.

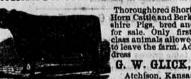
Our readers, in replying to advertisements in he Farmer, will do us a favor if they will tate in their letters to advertisers that they saw

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The Drouth has failed

BERCSHIRES.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



THE FINEST LOT OF

NURSERY STOCK

GROWN IN THIS PART OF THE STATE 15.000 PEACH TREES

And other Stock, which will be Sold at the LOWEST FIGURES!

AT THE-LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES



Western Missouri RSERIES,

(20 miles east of Kansas City, on the Mo. Pacific R. R.) These Nurseries are very extensive and all stock young and thrifty. We call the special attention of

DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN our superior stock for fall delivery of 200,000 Apple trees two years old, 4 to 6 feet high; 50,

000 Reach with Pear, Plum and Cherry, grapes and small fruits for the wholesale trade.

With our system we can fit out Dealers promptly and on time. Wholesale prices will be printed by June. We desire every one wanting Nursery stock at wholesale to call and see us and stock, or send for prices before purchasing elsewhere. All stock will be boxed if desired.

James A. Bayles,

JAS. F. FARRIS

SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Breeder of Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs,

also high class Poland Chinas. Pigs from 2 months to eighteen months old constantly on hand, and orders promptly filled. No better stock. Satisfaction quaranteed.

BERKSHIRES!

The College Farm.

Short-horn

Bull, a choicely bred "Young Mary," calved Aug. 30, 1878.

Address
E. W. SHELTON, Supt. Farm Manhattan, Kansas.

KIDD'S

Second Semi-Annual Great Combindation Sale

Will be Held at the Fair Grounds, Lexington,

Tuesday, September 9th, 1879, At which time 200 head of horses; 30 Shorthorns; 40 Jerseys (gilt edge), and 200 Cotswold and Southdown Sheep will be sold, representing the best herds and flocks on Kentucky soll. Twenty head I and 2 year old Southdown Rams, bred by A. J. Alexander, will

old Southdown Raims, bree by A.

The Horses will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9th and 10th, and Cattle and Sheep
on THURSDAY, Sept. 11th. Those in want of Trotters, Bugy Horses, Roadsters, Stallions, Brood
Marcs, Saddle Horses, Colts and Fillies of the most
choice breeding and promise, as well as Shorthorns,
Jerseys and Sheep, will do well to be on hand, Many
of the Horses, Jerseys and Sheep, in the Catalogue
have been winners at the great Fairs in Kentucky.

Terms, cash. For Catalogues, address

Lexington, Ky.

JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of Imported English gerkshire Hogs. A choica lot of pigs from 2 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch' Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices & leas than last card rates. Statisfaction guaranteed. & few splendid pigs, filts and boars now ready.

Murserymen's Directory.

EE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit I Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and ividge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, ee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

WHITCOMB, Florist. Lawrence, Kansas. Cat-alogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES. 11th year, large stock, good assortments, stock first class. Osage bedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on applicatioe. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

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MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORF, M. D., has remov-ed her office to the west side of Harrison St., 1st door south of Sixth St.

Dentist.

A H THOMPSON, D D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

TEETH extracted without pain, by Nitrous Oxide gas, or laughing gas, at DR, STULTS Denta Rooms, over Funk's Clothing Store, Topeka, Kansas

HOGS.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm. THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

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Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Catalogues free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of pigs. PRICES LOW. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

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Pacific Kansas

Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and thu Fourth Corn State—The Great Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Solid for the Colden Belt.

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the lime-stone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.

The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878:

WHEAT Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 28.518.958 bushels winter wheat, and 5.796, 403 bushels spring weaat; total.

32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 18,335,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent. and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent. of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORNI Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,

in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27, 339,055 bushels, or 31 per cent., nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The foregoing facts show conclusively why 28 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and 40 per cent. in the increase in population during the past year; and 45 per cent., of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2\$ to \$6 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest, It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific: \$25 to \$80 will secure \$5 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$860 in cash will buy it ostright.

Send to S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kass, for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Slock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers Tickets, Rates, etc. It is malled free to all applicants.

Read all you can gather about Kansas, and when you deeded to start, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent,

KANSAS CITY MO

THE KANSAS FARMER.

MUDSON & KWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topoka, Kansas.

THRMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, Mye Copies, Weekly, for one year, Tea Copies, Weekly, for one year,

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.

One month.

18 " per insertion

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One year,

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling hum
bugs securing space in these advertising column
advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quaci
doctors are not received. We accept advertisement
only for cash, cannor give space and take pay in tradof any kind. This is business, and it is a just anequitable rule adhered to in the publication of TR
FREED.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your remewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash is advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our residers will please to understand when their paper is dist mititude that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal, and in the strictly adhered to and in no wise personal, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are youch as experience among the best publishers are been found essential to bermanent success.

A Fine Lot of Merino Bucks.

Mr. C. P. Allison, whose fine flock of Merino

Delicious Grapes.

Hom John Guthrie, of Topeka, has a very choice grape in his yard, of which he sent us a sample. The grape is of light green color, very sweet and pleasant flavor, the clusters of moderate size and very compact. In flavor and general appearance the grape resembles the Lady The clusters we examined were perfectly sound and healthy, showing no decayed or imperfect berries. The grape is a good bearer, a valua-ble species, and well worth propagating.

Premiums for Education.

Ohio proposes to inaugurate a new feature in her agricultural fairs, and premiums are offered for the best scholarship and diplomas given for meritorious examination in theoretical and practical education. Let this departure be imitated by fair managers in other states. We suggest that the Manhattan Association in this state imitate so commendable an advance and improvement in the agricultural fair. Inasmuch as the agricultural college is located in that town, it seems peculiarly fit that the initial step should be taken there

Kansas City Industrial Exposition.

This great agricultural fair will be held this season, September 22 to 27, on the capacious grounds of the company and will doubtless be the greatest affair of the kind that will come off west of St. Louis of Chicago. When the enterprising men of Kansas City take hold of anything they make it succeed, and those who have attended this grand annual exhibition in former years will readily believe that the association will keep their promise in this and provide one of the greatest displays ever witnesse west of the Mississippi. Every department will be full and exhibited to the best advantage. Those who have never attended one of these its educating advantages and numberless attractions by spending a day or two at the Fair. An advertisement of the Exposition will be found in another part of the FARMER.

Railroad Freights

It is a wholsome sign when the leading commercial papers of the country are found edging up to the farmers and saying in a very positive manner, that the farmers' reasonable demands must be considered, as though they had always been among the foremost advocates of so reasonable a policy. A few years ago it was the supreme delight of this class of newspapers to set the funny editor to work to carricature the farmer and his complaints. The idea of farmers having any comprehension of unjust discrimination against their interests was treated as the best joke possible. All this is changed now amazingly, and everyday the whilom derided "granger" and "honest old farmer" find these papers industriously chompioning their cause in some such earnest manner as the following which is from the New York Tribune of

a recent date. "Those are making a mistake who are disposed to treat with indifference or contempt the resolutions of the Farmers' Alliance on the railroad question. The citizens represented in this body have as good a right as any other set of men to express their opinions, and it is not to be denied that they have some cause to complain, and to demand from their legislators an adequate remedy. Nor is there any room to doubt that the farmers of this state, as well as many merchants and manufacturers, have suffered seriously from the policy which the New York Central has adopted. There have been unjust and unreasonable discriminations against local interests here and in interior counties of the state; and the tendency of sharp competi- To get the manure out of the way is looked tion between railroads, as to through rates, has deen to cause an imposition of unjust, charges

ulting from competition on through business. It is important, however, that the real grievance of the farmers, and of other citizens who may act with them, should not be obscured by exaggerated statement. There is a strong public feeling in this state which will insist upon jus-tice, but that feeling will be repelled and dissi-pated if the demands made upon the railroad

companies are unjust or unreasonable." To besure the editor follows this by some patronizing advice in the way of caution to the armers about making unreasonable demands, which might prejudice their just cause, as the extravagance of the grangers formerly in the northwestern states did, etc., etc. On the whole it is apparent that the influence of associations of farmers is beginning to make itself felt very strongly when these barometers of public opinion, the politico-commercial papers, are espous ents in politics.

The Tame Grasses In Kansas.

The success achieved in the cultivation of tame grasses in Kansas is a subject of frequent inquiry by eastern people, who leave their fields of timothy, clover and blue grass behind them with more reluctance than anything else. Hence they desire to learn what chance they may Mr. C. P. Allison, whose fine flock of Merino sheep has been mentioned on former occasions in the Farmer, advertises one hundred head of young, pure-bred bucks for sale, in another column. These bucks are all of thoroughbred stock of the best family of Ohio Merinos, bred from Vermont stock, than which there is no better in America, and it is claimed, in the world. These bucks are yearling past last spring, and in a fine, healthy condition. They ought to all be absorbed within a circuit of a few miles, to build up the stocks of sheep forming in this part of the state.

We find set down in the report, number scree timothy meadow, 1878, 40,121; number in 1879, 57,481; increase in one year, 10,360 acres. Clover meadow in 1878, 12,489 acres; 1879, 14,764; increase, 2,335. Timothy pasture in 1878, 8,-820 acres; 1879, 14,212; increase, 5,392 acres, or 62 per cent. A clerical error appears on page 20 in the report which is liable to mislead a casual observer in the statement of the number of acres of timothy pasture in 1879. In place of 1,421.38 the figures should read 14,-212.38 making as above stated of 5,392.38 acres in this species of tame grass for pasturing purposes alone. The blue grass passive has an increase of 8,200 deres. Blue grass in Kans loses much of its far famed quality secribed to it in its native Kentucky home, when transferred to Kansas. There are other grasses considered superior to it in this state. After pretty thorough tests at the Manhattan Agricultural College, it has been rated very low.

Esthetic Education Needed on the Farm.

The hunger and thirst to acquire money is the cause of a great deal of discontent, and consequently unhappiness manufactured to order. This morbid desire for acquiring becomes foelshoess when the objects can be obtained for which money is so lavishly spent, without first passing the actual coin over the palm of the rould-be owner. A pleasant home, surrounded by beautiful objects and filled with attractions, s among the prime objects coveted by those who have been the recipients of fortune's favors. Every farmer who possesses intelligence, tastes cultivated and properly developed, to enjoy such artistic luxuries, can own such a home in a few years, and scarcely be aware of having expend ed anything to acquire it. A small amount of systematic attention bestowed on the farm house and grounds, properly directed, in a few years will create a place that will rival in attractions those on which thousands of dollars have been actual exhibitions can have no conception of lavished by the wealthy. Such properties are will always command a much better price than the crude and homely place, with no outward signs to mark it as the home of cultured taste and refinement. That such things are not incompatible with farm life many encouraging examples may be met with in traveling through the older and well populated parts of many of

This is a feature of agricultural life that should receive special attention and a great deal more encouragement than it does, from those who are laboring to elevate and make rural life more attractive, esthetic taste is a proper and profitable branch of education for country life, and would accomplish as much in elevating the standard of the farmer socially, as any feature of improvement that can be engrafted on education for country life. It behooves those who are engaged in the missionary work of elevating the standard of country life, to take advantage of those salient points which will aid in reaching those objects so desirable, that the wealthy are willing to sacrifice thousands to btain them.

Parents are not altogether guiltless who do not make it their special aim to cultivate the tastes of their children, by educating them in a love of nature; and there are no more potent aids to this desirable end, than through the influence of beautified homes. By a little directing care in the garden, the lawn and groves, nature will be found ever ready to contribute her wealth of beauty to aid the efforts of man.

What to Do With Waste Manure.

It is too much the custom in all new countries to neglect to apply the waste manure made by stock, until the bad practice begins to tell upon the farm, and the damage resulting to the owner is quite serious in a diminution of his crops, compensation, and so it is by the practice too instance, should have transportation on the meeting with much success in placing it among our labor is vain. upon as a direct expense without any returning

off and dump it into the most convenient ravine or gutter, to be carried away by heavy floods.

If this manure is not applied to the upland wheat-ground in the fall and winter, it should be spread on the meadow which is being prepared for a permanent pasture or mow-ground. A commendable spirit is manifested in the cultivation of tame grasses by the farmers of Kansas, who are turning the primitive sod of the prairies into cultivated grass and grain fields. The following manner of distributing the stock-yard manure on the grass-field or meadow, as a top-dressing, as described by correspondent in an exchange, commends itself paid for moving the manure from the yard.

Much of the harrowing and bushing may be dispensed with without losing the good results of the manure on the grass. While it is the strongly when referring to the farmers and their crying evil of many farmers to do their work in in the shape of a bribe could exert. Many a a rough and slovenly monner, others are prone to err on the opposite side, and these over-painstaking men are the ones who are most likely to rupt. publish their experience. They rather like the work, and account it no loss or hardship to expend labor lavishly in carrying out their plans, while the average man prefers to reduce his outlay of labor to the minimum :

"The common practice is to mow meadow every year without returning any fertilizer until again plowed for a grain crop. Low lands that receive the wash from uplands will endure such usage, but land that is not very rich, and does not receive any wash from other lands, will show signs of weakness after mowing three or four times. Such meadows should receive careful attention, especially if it is desired to keep them permanently in grass, which is often the case. My plan is to top-dress such meadows, or pastures, in this way. If meadow, as soon as the hay crop is removed, I apply good, well-rotted yard manure liberally (according to character of soil), and harrow thoroughly with smoothing-harrow. If bare spots occur, I apply seed and harrow it in with the manure. load the harrow sufficiently to grind the manure finer at every time going over. If the harrow contains the requisite number of teeth, about three strokes will make a good job. I do not stint the manure or seed, as it is repaid in the end. In this way I can nearly or quite hide from view twenty to thirty two-horse loads of manure, and the wonder will be where all has so unfailing supply of very cold water from two large springs near by. The power necestary of the large springs near by. The power necestary for churning, jumping and hearing any for churning, jumping any horse power steam engine. tained, use the common harrow once over, and then use a brush until the manure is ground into the grass roots, and if a heavy roller is at and, roll down to finish. This will pack the seed and manure firmly into the surface, and when the first showers come the roots of grass will revive, and at every shower after the growth will increase. By winter a good protection will be afforded. The next spring the young grass from seed sown will cover the bare spots of the former year, and a good crop can

Railroad Passes.

e relied on.

The free railroad pass is a prolific theme for the modern moralist. Many a fine sermon is preached from that little text, and the remedy ecommended is invariably what is termed among physicians, heroic. Cut them off utterly. As the reformers and doctors often fall victims to the abuses and maladies they strive against, it is evident that some other treatment is needed, or there is no hope of respite from the infliction of railroad passes. Each party

who is benefited by the pass system has some well grounded theory which he is satisfied exculpates him from the charge of being subsadized and demoralized by the designing and dangerous railroad official, except the legislator. He alone seems to have no theory, and consequently nothing to say, and wisely says nothing. tous advertising to more than pay for the paltry consideration of a free ride now and then. And the smaller the paper the more important the service conferred on the railroad.

The minister holding a free pass or special rate ticket, urges that his life is given up, wholly to prometing the public welfare, both in this life and the life to come, for which service he receives but a meagre share of the good things of this world, and inasmuch as his circulating freely among men has a healing and moral benefit on the public, the free use of railroads by him is on the whole a public benefit. Many other parties who are on the free schedule might be named. There are stringent laws in some thing, but these laws seem to have no particular influence beyond the pleasure of railroad officials, and prove very convenient on occasion, to shut off a certain class of habitual dead heads who are impressed with the belief that "the world owes them a living," a great mistake, by the way, as the world is never a debtor to any crea-

But the legislator, the governor, the congress railroads, overlooking their shortcomings and laws for their own punishment-except when they are not in power-and if public officials are contaminated, or liable to be, by their example, the hope of reform in this matter by stringent

pears to be very remote. We have another plan in view that we believe that the state should, in place of the mileage system, provide its officers with a liberal amount of transportation, but have a limit placed to that amount. A member of the legislature, for this Creamer, and they inform us that they are that amount. A member of the legislature, for

upon local traffic to make up for the losses re- prevalent with many farmers, which is to care it most convenient railroad between his home and during the session, the railroad company to be ould out of the state treasury. Let this system be applied to all officers of the state. The state then places its officers above the necessity or temptation of holding obligations from railroad companies. This would be a more busi ness like, as well as practical and just way o disposing of the chronic complaint that railroad companies buy up the state's officers by the pal try present of a free pass !

If the free railroad pass has such potent pow er to harm as believed by those who animadver it, it must owe its influence less to intrinsic worth-for the insignificant sum it represent to farmers who are at a loss to know how to get would not buy any man worth having-than to the hospitality and kindly act it personates. A good dinner or kind act gracefully bestowed ha a potent power on the receiver, who has a soul above a cynic or misanthrope, which no amount man is captured by well proffered civility and acts of courtesy whom millions could not cor-

> Railroad officials proffer passes to legislator and other state officers, not as bribes, as many honest-thinking people believe, but more from a fashion or courtesy which originated in early days, as a mark of respect to certain public men and celebrities. The railroads are not anxious to perpetuate the custom and would fain get rid of it. Let the state furnish reasonable transportation to its officers, and it will be in better condition to consider the free pass question and determine its power of corrupting officials.

Creameries.

Very gradually, but surely, the fact has be-come established that the making of butter brings very small profit in proportion to the amount of labor. This fact first led to the experiment of labor. This fact first left to the periment of uniting all the dairies of a neighborhood together, erecting a suitable building to receive the milk, and procuring an experienced manager to see that good butter was produced. In many states, and especially in New York, farmers have seen so good a result, that in many towns, and sometimes in every school in many towns, and sometimes in every school district, a creamery has been built, improving the quality of butter as well as increasing the quantity, and giving more profit with less labor.

With their experience in view, several of the thrifty farmers of the Carleton neighborhood in Barre, united last winter in the project of furnished by a seven-horse-power steam engine, which works well, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons of cream can be churned at a time, with less wear of the muscles than we have experienced in three min-utes' churning with the old dash-churn in our

younger days,
The Cooley patent can be used to cool the
milk in, and it was a rich sight to see four to
four and a half inches of nice cream on the top of each can. After the butter is made there is still use for the skimmed milk, and a very good quality of cheese is produced at the rate of 125 pounds a day. The arrangements can be per-fected to accommodate the milk of three hundred cows, and the favorable results of this summer's work will doubtless cause other farmers to spare themselves and their families the drudgery of butter making, and encourage those men, whose enterprise has shown the value of united effort.

It may be interesting to know that already the orders of the creamery butter and cheese far xceed the supply.

We find the above article in Record and although but the statement of a local entercrease of population insures the large consump- joyed only once in four or five years in this tion of good butter. There is nothing sells so section. readily as first-class butter, and at remunerative prices, in communities where it can be supplied

The system of collecting the cream of manufactured into butter by competent hunds, is varieties, standing from within twenty to thirty neighborhood at one central point, where it is not only economiual, but the quality can be feet of each other, in full hearing, and to al' apmade uniformly choice.

The introduction of the Cooley creamery has proved a great aid in preserving milk and cream pure in the ordinary farm-house dairy. The economy and convenience of this system is one of its greatest recommendations. Farmers having a cold spring or wind-mill pump, can with a few cows as a large herd. The principle A Lady's Opinion of the Servant Probuse a Cooley Creamer to as much advantage states against the corrupting tendency of this is a narrow, deep trough, kept full of running, cold water, in which narrow, deep, tin cans are entirely submerged. These cans are fitted with covers shaped like a common, shallow milk-pan turned bottom upward, over the narrow one containing the milk. This cover is prevented from fitting close down on top of the can containing the milk, by three small wire brackets half an inch high soldered to the bottom of the cover inside. The rim of this inverted pan or man, the state official; these are the men who cover extends two or three inches below the are charged especially with being slaves to the upper edge of the milk-pan, and by turning part bad odors completely shut off, while the gases prohibitory laws with formidable penalties, ap- rising from the milk as it rapidly cools, escape through the water in bubbles. This, in short, is the philosopny of the Cooley Creamer, the use would accomplish the desired result, which is of which is rapidly extending, on account of its convenience as much as its excellence.

farmers as well as in the larger dass of dairies A million of dollars would not pay for the loss in butter and milk by bad management and lack of proper dairy conveniences in the state of Kansas alone, in a single year.

Feeding Prait Trees.

Good, healthy trees, says an exchange, are quite the exception, Po or, starved, stunted half dead, dying trees are the rule. In larger gardens the trees are somewhat better, but even in many such the trees are the weakest features, and not a few fine walks are cumbered with the wrecks of worthless trees rather than furnished with fruit bearing trees in full health, and beauty. This is generally admitted, and indeed, cannot be denied; but then as the old trees produce a few fruits, often of excellent quality, they are allowed to live on from year to year, too often getting from bad to worse. Now, were there no remedy but actual uprooting and replanting there might, indeed, be some fair and feasible excuse for this state of things There is a simple remedy at hand, within reach of every possessor of the smallest garden. The majority of the trees above described are the victims of starvation. They find nothing to feed upon in the soil, and consequently they become so excessively weak that disease follows on the heels of weakness, and thus they get worse and worse until death comes and snatches them away. But were they duly strengthened in time these self-same trees might become models of health and fertility, and nothing is easier than to strengthen fruit trees, and this is just the very season to do it. All that is needful is to go to the farm-yard and collect a cart or barrow lead or two-according to the number of trees grown-of half decomposed manure, and spread over the surface of the roots, about two or three inches thick, and leave it there for the winter and summer also, if possible. Every shower will wash a modicum of food out of the manure, and send it down to feed and strengthen the famished roots; and the latter, finding there is something good on the surface, will hasten up to feed upon it more directly. Not only will existing roots thus be strengthened, but their numbers will be greatly multiplied. Those, again, finding good supplies of food, will produce other and better roots, which will speedily form a new and better top, and a renevated tree will follow as a natural result of surface feeding or mulching. The surface is, in fact, the only safe place to seed fruit trees with mands .. The state with vators tried mixing the dung with the soil and failed; and modern growers, in their excessive reaction against rich borders, have rushed to the opposite extreme of starving their trees altogether, with what result is but too apparent in so many gardens.

Culture of the Cherry.

There are few persons in the world who are not fond of our improved cherries. They are really a most desirable fruit, and wholesome when not indulged in too extravagantly. But there is no crop so uncertain. There are but two varieties that are reliable—the Early Richmond and Kentish, both of the same family, and really the most valuable of them all for culinary purposes. They are excellent in pies and puddings, to make "bounce," to "preserve" or to dry for winter use, while nearly Farmer, published at Brattleboro, Vermont, and all the rest are used as a dessert fresh from the trees. But for this purpose they, are justly prise the practice can be repeated as profitably, prized. A full tree of cherries is a beautiful in almost any section of country where the in- sight when of the large varieties, but it is en-

One peculiarity in regard to the cherry is its whimsical behavior. The present season from weekly to customers. The quotations of butter some half dozen trees we did not obtain half a in the price current of large cities are no crite- dozen pounds; while upon some of the trees in rion for the price that a very choice article will the immediate neighborhood there were full crops of large and Leautiful fruit. Formerly we succeeded with the cherry regularly, while frequently all around us there were very few We had six trees, twenty years old, of different pearances in perfect health through the sum-mer, all of which died during one autumn, without any apparent cause, and without, so far as we could learn, a precedent. We believe that the cherry does better in grass lands, where it will not have its roots disturbed, or its trunk damaged by the swingletrees of the plow in cultivating, than in constantly cropped land.— Termantown Telegraph.

We have presented again, to our consideration, in the FARMER, that old social gordian knot, "the relations of mistress and maid."

There is but one solution to the problem, and every practical woman can solve it to a demonstration. It is this: to be self helpful and independent enough to do without these "jacobins of the kitchen." If we American mothers did our duty by ourselves and our daughters, we should make house work in all its minutia, the highest exponent of our own and their educablind to their faults under the potent spell of place by flanges. The can is then submerged in blind to their faults under the potent spell of place by flanges. The can is then submerged in our own family circle, but it is one we owe to free passes. As legislators are averse to passing the water, the cover, acting as a diving-bell, all, in common. It is a shame to any woman, confines enough air under it to prevent the that she does not expel from her home a discordant element that is held there by no strongunder water, all outside air is excluded, and er tie than a pecuniary one. If a woman has into her own hands the management of her own household; or, if by circumstances, as is so often the case, she is compelled to depend on "hired help" to discharge those duties for her, "hired help" to discharge those dates no her, then there is but one safeguard for her: to treat with kindly respect and consideration those persons on whom she is dependent. I can not see that this is a work for either the strong-minded that this shilasticanist. It is a work in which

Education of the Rural Classes.

We find an article on this subject in the Rucat Mew Yorker, by Brof. Cale of our State Agricultural College, which we transfer to the columbs of the FARMER believing the facts stated by the Professor as applicable to the people of

"The education of our youth toward the farm is a matter of vital moment. It is usedess to perforated thickly with half used held on the matter of vital moment. It is usedess to perforated thickly with half used held on the part of our young men from the farm, while we fail to educate them for visual pursuits. If we wish to raise the estimate in which rural occupations are to be held by the people, we can only do it by securing a higher grade of intelligence on the part of those and god therein. If those who are engaged in the various pursuits of the farm, are to exert a controlling power in society, it will be attained only through a wise and broad culture. This culture must not only be bread and through but it must be peculiarly adapted to rural life. In its culture for life on the farm, we believe our educational system is defective, and on that ground it should be carefully scrutinized by those who are most interested in the matter. A certain class of journals indulge in a great deal of the distribution of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and all interested in a few moments, then lift them out and sink the pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with pail in a tub of cold water, and sit them with Kansas as of New York. our youth, it is our privilege to look into the mode of culture for farm life and see if there is

not something more that can be done.

All the culture offered the rural classes with special reference to their occupation, can be red core, cut in pieces one or two inches in placed under the following heads:

1. The rural press, embracing all that class of papers in part, or entirely devoted to the varied pursuits of the farm, the orchard and garden. The press is doing a grand work in the popular education of the people. It must be accepted by taking a few pieces at a time in the hand color and pressing gently with a crash towel, and place in a jar. Make a syrup in the proportion of one quart cities and three pints sugar, all things else combined. The importance of the press can scarcely be rentized. Its wise direction must always be a matter of the gravest moment. The farmer, in his quiet home, should always be proud of what the rural press has done for him, and cherish it as the one great instrumentality for his deliverance from the bondage of ignorance and wrong.

2. The second educating power embraces all associations or societies formed either to promote all the interests of the farm and farm life, or some special rural occupation. These, ne doubt, have done a great deal of good; but they at most can be said to exert only a secondary educational hadnesice, their object being more to stimulate enterprise than to prepare minds and hands for industrial work.

3. As the third and last educational power, we have the Agricultural Colleges. The original aim of these institutions was, no doubt, in the right direction; and where this is carried out they will be a success. Some of these institutions are no doubt exerting a very salutary influence, as far as it goes; in the education of the rural classes. Others of them, as far as can be ports, are little more than agricultural in name, a fine display of agricultural pyrotechnics, but sity.—Housekeeper. no harm will be done perhaps, if we remember that whatever goes up like a rocket must come down like it also. These institutions do not even remotely reach one in a thousand of our youth. And very small is the number of those who come under their influences who are thereby led to rural pursuits. So we are reluctantly forced to accept the fact that the great mass of our youth are receiving no special training for rural life. The instrumentalities are all good so far as they go, but they are not sufficient for of the press, societies and agricultural colleges for good, will be immensely increased."

Protection to Trees.

It certainly is trying to our tempers after we have planted our trees and bedding plants to have them uptorn by cattle or scratched out by an industrious biddy. To guard the trees and hedges from the outrages of cattle we use barb go to horses; cattle were considered more im fence wire. Where there are evergreen hedges liable to attack, one band is sufficient, extended from posts set twelve feet apart, and one trial will cure any cow. For single trees, a piece of barbed wire looped around the lowest branch and twisted loosely around the tree two feet from the bottom and tucked into the coil will last for years, and as the tree grows can be easily enlarged. Single specimens of evergreens liable to attacks from cattle require four or education in the management of farm operamore posts around the tree and the wire will be tions which ought not to be neglected. In much less conspicuous than boards; as iron this department the farmer himself is the posts are sold cheaply they could be used, and proper instructor, and each and every boy who painted green and would scarcely be noticed. Many are deterred from planting out bedding taught. It will also be a great advantage—one plants-such beautiful objects on the lawn or the smallest dooryard-from the proclivity of our domestic fowls for investigation. We use professional life are allowed to share in the bengalvanized wire-netting; meshes may be two inches, and supported by small posts. This year shall use iron rods three to four feet long, of a size that will not easily bend, half inch, and although a fence around a flower bed glowing with beauty detracts from the effects, still it up fast? Will they move now as they did in is better than to have either no flowers or no early summer when they killed the wheat? chickens. Elevated boxes covered with bark look very rustic and ornamental, but the boxes first of September, soon decay and the bark soon requires renewing. For two years we have substituted kerosene or petroleum barrels sawed in two and painted a pretty red, and if put under cover will last a long time. - Isaac Hicks, in Gardener's Monthly.

Pealing Peaches With Lye.

J. A. D., St. J oseph, Michigan, in Country Gentleman, gives the following process of peel-

Pare off very carefully the green part of the rind of a good ripe watermelon, trim off the length, place in a porcelain kettle, in the pro-portion of one gallon of rinds to two heaping teaspoons common salt, and water to nearly cover; boil till tender enough to pierce with a silver fork, pour into a colander to drain, and dry by taking a few pieces at a time in the hand maple or good brown sugar is best; boil and skim, and pour over the rinds boiling hot, repeating each day until the fruit is the same color to the center, and the syrup like rather thin molasses. Here is the important part of the recipe to repeat this every morning until the rinds are of a brown color. Two weeks or more may be necessary. New rinds may be added as melons are used at table, preparing them first by cooking in salt water as above; when all that are wanted are "done brown," take out of jar, drain, and place the fruit in jar to the depth of three or four inches, then sprinkle over bits of cinnamon bark and a few cloves, add another layer of fruit, then spice and so on till the jar is full: scald the syrup each morning for three or four days after putting in the spice, till the fruit is of a rich brown color. When the syrup is boiled for the last time, put in the fruit and boil fifteen or twenty minutes; place jar near stove, skim out fruit, and put in a jar a few at a time, heating gradually so as not to break it; then pour in syrup boiling hot. A rind nearly an inch thick, crisp and tender is best, although inferred from a careful scrutiny of annual reup assumes a whitish appearance, drain, boil really making agriculture a kind of fifth wheel, and skim syrup; add melons and boil a short time. If necessary add more vinegar and sugiving her a place by sufferance because the un-comely maid brings a fair endowment. Even gar, as the fruit must be well covered; a plate in some of these cases, you may see sometimes put on it to keep it under will be found a neces-

The Lilies.

"Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed as one of these," It does well if left to itself in the same spot for years, but if any separation or transplanting is to be done, now is the time to do it. As soon as the stalks have died its season of rest begins, and in a short time the bulbs will begin to make new roots and throw up fresh leaves, which remain green all winter. If disturbed in late autumn after this fresh give the elements of rural culture to the chilnd as soon as this can be done, the power plants will be weakened. Their removal,

> That there was no horse-racing at the recent great show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was not for lack of room, as the 105 acres of "Kilburn pasture" inclosed could ensily have afforded ample space for the track deemed so indispensable at most fairs in America. Nor did the lion's share of prize-money portant, and the premiums on sheep (\$7,000) and pigs (\$1,500) were alone nearly threefourths as much as all that were offered for horses in the fifty-two different classes into which they were separated.

While the farmer should give his boys all the possible for him to supply, there is a practical intends to make farming his calling, should be for which, in after life, they will be very grateful, if the boys who are to enter commercial or efits of this practical course.

Eds. KANSAS FARMER: Will it do to sow wheat while the corn is full of chinch bugs from one half to two thirds grown, with corn drying

Will it do to sow grass seed with wheat the M. G. M.

Fairmont, Ks., Aug. 25. P. S. I would like if you would publish the habits of the bugs above mentioned.

Yes, is the answer to each of our correspondent's questions Will some of our farmers who

have suffered from the torment of these little insects answer his postscript?

Sterling, Rice County.

"It is necessary to have the lye as strong as of Atg. 24.—Sterling is situated 237 miles east of Atchison on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., in the Arkansas Valley, two miles north of the river. Sterling is a stirring, business town of about nine hundred inhabitants. We have two grist mile, three grain elevators; and every branch of trade is wall.

Clam Rock Ranch, El Paso Co., Celorado.

Will you ask, through the FARMEE, those who have taken boys sent out from New York, by Whitelaw Reid, to Kanssa, to give us the benefit of their experience? I am told that he has a fund in trust for a philanthropist who wishes to aid poor boys by finding them homes with farmers out west, and that a number of boys have been provided with homes in Kansas. What I would like to ask, through the FARMER, is whether the experiment has usually proved satisfactory to those taking them, and to the boys themselves. Will some one, or several, answer and give particulars that will interest the public? Will you ask, through the FARMER, those

answer and give particulars that cattle public?

I saw, by last week's FARMER, that cattle were suffering in Colorado. Please make an exception of El Pasq county. We have rains here almost every day. The grass is fine and cattle are in excellent condition, better, I am sure, than they were this time last year. If you will come out here I will show you as fine, fat cattle, about eight miles from our ranch, on the "divide," as you ever saw anywhere. If the cattle are suffering, it may be in the south, ern part of the state, but not here. E. R. P.

Wholesale Price List of Bloomington Nurseries, J. S. Tuttle and A. Follett, Props., Bloomington, Ill.

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our colunns, are a sure cure for ague, billiousness and kidney complaints. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—Portland Ad.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—Exchange.

Level Best.

We are sure it pays to do your "level best" at all times, as whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well; as an illustration, the manu-facturers of the famous Charter Oak Stoves have always aimed to buy the best material, employ the best workmen, and make the best "COOKING STOVE" that could be produced, and the result is, the "CHARTER OAK" has attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Stoves, over 315,000 having been sold.

A splendid new Wilcox & White organ, two full sets of reeds, tremola and sub-base, ten stops. Price, \$225. Will be sold for \$80, part cash. Address Kansas FARMER office, Topeka, Kansas.

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans n 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.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disordeas brought on by indiscre-tion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Addross DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Markets.

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, September 1, 1879. GOVERNMENTS—Firmer, fairly active. RAILROAD BONDS-Firm.

STATE SECURITIES-Dull. STOCKS-Opened with very buoyant specula tions; coal shares were the most prominent; the market responded quickly to an advance in coal shares: prices took a sharp unward turn, which, with the exception of an occasional slight reaction, was well maintained up to the close. The market closed strong with an advancing tendency.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN—1201 per cent.

MONEY-Easier at 5@6 per cent. DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 527 per STERLING-Sixty days, \$4 81@4 83%.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881..... New 5's....... New 4's's (registered)...

London Silver Market. [By Cable.]

LONDON, September 1, 1879. SILVER-5138 pence.

St. Louis Produce Market ST. LOUIS, Be

-Unchanged. 2 red, 983gGGHige cash; -Lower: Ne 2 red, 983gGGHige cash; ge September: 943gGHige Octaber: 1834s rember: 951g year; No. 3 do., 865 ODER - Stiffer; SGI/sc cash; SON-SSONS September; SII/sc October; Sulfac the year.
OATS- Firm; 22%c cash; 22%c September; 22%c September; 28%c September; 28%c

SALT MATS Unchanged, \$8 8004 80 BACON—Steady; \$0 123495 \$5; \$5 05, \$5 10, 13595 40. LABD—Negatinal; \$5.50 bM. LARD Nominal; 25,50 bid., Shipments: Flour, 35,000; wheat, 46; corn, 10; wast, 5; rps, 1; warley, 6.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

GY. LOUIS, September 1, 1879.

CATTLE—Supply fair, mostly common and good native and Texans; good grades in demand, unchanged: rates, good to choice heavy shipping steers, 64 5564 90; light, 54 2504 60; grass Texans, 2728 10; Indians, 27 5043 50; receipts. 2,500; shipments, 100.

SHEEP—Steedy: Indians, 27 5043 50; receipts. SHEEP—Steedy: Indians, 28 363 60; choice taner, 28 65628 90; receipts, 1,900; shipments, none.

HOGS Quiet and unchanged; Yorkers and Baltimores, 28 5562 45; packing, 2973 25; butchers' to select, 33 4048 60; receipts, 2,200.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, September 1, 1879.

VLOUR—Quiet and firm.

WHEAT—Active, but lower, No. 1 spring, 9269
924c; No. 2 spring, 855gc bld cash and September; 85gc bld Coxbot and September; 85gc bld Coxbot and September; 85gc bld Coxbot 325gc cash and September; 83gc coxbot 325gc cash and September; 83gc coxbot 325gc cash and September; 83gc coxbot 325gc cash and September; 214g 621gc cash and September; 224gc 225gc Coxbot 221gc cash and September; 224gc 225gc Coxbot 21gc cash; 37 924g September; 38 924gc 82 05 Coxbot 1 ARD—Fair and lower; 35 474gc 55 0 cash and September; 35 55g5 574g Cepters.

BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

WHIBEX—51 08.

Chicago Live-Stock Market. ven' Journal this afternoon reports as

follows:

HOG8—Receipts, 7,500; shipments, 6,000; firm; moderately active, mixed packing, \$3:28 30; but packers not buying: light, active and strong, \$3:35598 60; choice heavy, \$3:40:80.

CATTLE—Beccipts, 5,000; shipments, 1,200; dull, 10c lower all round; fair to good natives, \$4:40:40; butchers' week; stockers dull and heavy; supply lower; native Wyomings, \$4: native Colorado, \$3:23 80; Colorado-Texans, \$2:95; through Texans, \$2:40:240; hogs fill the packets of the

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, September 1, 1879. NEW YORK, September 1, 1879.

FLOUR—Moderate demand: superfine western state, \$444 50!; common to good; \$4 20 34 50; good to choice, \$4 50 36 25.

WHEAT—Firm: No. 3 spring, 984,50 99c: No. 2 do, \$1024; ungraded red winter, \$1 09 32 10; No. 3 do, \$1071 084; No. 2 do, \$1092/31 104; ungraded amber, \$1084 11; No. 2 do, \$1096, 1004; ungraded white \$1 08 31 104; No. 3 do, \$1094; No. 1 do, \$1 104; No. 3 do, \$1094; No. 1 do, \$1 104; No. 2 do, \$1096; No. 1 do, \$1 104; No. 2 do, \$1096; No. 1 do, \$1 104; No. 2 do, \$1096; No. 1 do, \$1 104; No. 2 do, \$1 094; No. 1 do, \$1 104; No. 2 do, \$1 094; No. 2 western, 424; 65c.

BABLEY—Quiet.

COEN—Moderately active; ungraded, 444; 64; No. 2 do, \$1 096; No. 2 destern, \$1 00 00; No. 2

hite do. 33@356.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

MOLASSE—Dull and unchanged.

SUGAR—Quiet and firm.

HICE—Fair demand and firm.

EGGS—Dull; western, 1814@1514e.

PORK—Moderately active; meas, 38 65@9 15.

MEATS—Steady and unchanged.
MEATS—Steady and unchanged.
MEATS—Steady and unchanged. LARD—Easier; prime steam, 35 BUTTER—Unchanged. CHEESE—Nominally unchanged. WHISKY—\$1 061/2.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 1, 1879. NEW YORK, September 1, 1879.

BEEVES—Bacesipts, 5,400; market unchanged for Texans and ordinary to prime natives, with some extra steers at better prices than have ruled for some weeks; Texans, 38,5027,75; Colorados, \$8,68,50; poor to good natives, \$7,75,69,50; prime do, \$9,75,610; extra shipping cattle, \$10,25,610,80; about 900 were used for export at \$9,6010,25.

SHEEP—Beceipts, 9,900; dull; \$3,806,525; for ordinary to strictly prime, with about 300 sold for shipment to England, alive, at \$5,55,65,45; lambs, \$4,25,65,25, for common to prime; \$5,50,65,80; for extra.

65 80; for extra. 8WINE—Beceipts, 7,100; dull and nominal; \$3 5068 80 per 100.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITT, September 1, 1879.

The Indicator reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 751; shipments, 58; market quiet; native shippers, 34@4 45; native butchers' steers, 35 50@4; native cows, 32 20@2 75; wintered Texas steers, 32 50@2 80; do cows, 32 25@2 45; Colorados, 38@3 20; do half-breed steers, 32 80@3.

HOHS—Receipts, 73; shipments, 67; market not tested from lack of supply; a few sales to butchers at 32 20@3 30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 214; shipments, 102; native multions at 32 75@8. KANSAS CITY, September 1, 1879.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Bt. Louis Woof Market.

In receipt of considerable, but amount consigned to first hands light. Market inactive and weak, but nuchanged yet desirable offerings found buyers with out difficulty. We now quote: Tub-washed—choice 51%(250c. medium 33/250c. dlngy and low 30@31c: Unwashed—medium and combined mixed 34/250c. medium 23/24c. coarse 20/21c, light fine 19to 31c, heavy fine 17to19c. Burry, black and cotton. 3c to 10c, w lb less.

Chicago Wool Market.

Chicago Wool Market.

Chicage Wool Martat.

Tub—washed, coarse, 30to32c; tub—washed, medium, 34to36c; fieece washed, coarse, 28to30c; fieece washed, medium, 32to34c; fieece washed, ine, 24to31c; unwashed, coarse, 28to41c; unwashed, medium, 24to 28c; unwashed, fins, 16to20c, For damaged, pourconditioned or burry wool, these prices are shaded 2to 5c per B. In selling small lots of unassorted Wool sellers have got no make concessions from the above prices of \$4to2c per B, the discount depending a good deal upon the quality of the wool offered.

Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green
Green, damaged
Green, kip and calf
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
Dry Salted, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW

Results of the prime Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket... BEEF Strion Steak per lb...
Round
Roasts
Fore per lb...
Hind
By the carcass
MUTTON—Chops per lb...
PORK Sausage

Topeka Produce Market.

	Country produce quoted at buying prices.
a.	APPLES Per bushel 1,0001.50
	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy
	" Common 1
	BUTTER—Per 1b—Choice
	" Medium
	CHEESE—Per lb
	HOMINY—Per bbl. 5.25@5.56 VINEGAR—Per gal
	F R POTATOES-Per bu
į,	P. B. POTATOES—FEE DU
16	POULTRY-Chickens, Live, per dos
	" Chickens, Dressed, per lb
,	" Geese ONIONS—Per bu.
	CHICKENS—Spring

Topoka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale costs prices by dealers, corrected withhy

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.

" Fall No 2 WWW. FR.A.

" Fall No 4 White Old

" Yellow

" Yellow

OATS — Per bu.

R Y E — Per bu.

HARLEY—Per bu.

HARLEY—Per bu.

No 2

No 3

Rye.

CORN MEAL

CORN MEAL

CORN MEAL

SHORT

BRAN.

SHORT

Bew Advertisements.

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

in postage stamps or currency enclosed in letter at our risk will pay for the WEEKLY CAPI-TAL for the balance of 1879. This offer which does not cover cost of white paper is made to introduce this paper into every home in Kansas. Send money or stamps and get the paper at once.

HUDSON & EWING,
Topeka, Kans.

Hundred

HEAD

Choice MERINO BUCKS for sale at low and reasonable prices. These bucks are bred from pure blooded stock and second to none in the state. Those who wish to supply themselves with good bucks will do well to call and see them at the Allison Ranch, 14 miles north of Topeka, on Little Boldier Creek, or address.

C. P. ALLISON.

RIDGL'S INFANTS IDS

HOW TO MAKE CHOICE BUTTER

THE best best butter makers of this country and England are adopting the Cooley System of butter making, because it, is the only system that secures the best results in all temperatures and conditions of weather, neither heat or cold affecting milk or cream, it being entirely surrounded and covered with cold water. It is suitended with less expense and not half the labor of any other method. The cream rises between milkings, the milk is drawn from under the cream, and both are as fresh as when new. The added value of milk and butter makes butter making profitable. It has proved a success in our Kansas climate and water, and if you make butter, in large or small quantities we expend afford to do without it. LYMAN & and butter makes butter making profitable. It has prived a success in our Kansas climate and water, and if you make butter, in large or small quantities, you cannot afford to do without it. LYMAN & HEAFFER, 100 Kansas Ave., Topeka, are State agents for the Cooley Creamer, which is fully ownered by patents, and will on application furnish all information, or supply the Creamer. Good agents Wanted.

MATE 2 (18) NINTH ANNUAL KANSAS CITY S Sept. 22.23,24,25,26, & 27, IT WILL BE The Great Fair OF THE WEST.

\$20,000.00 IN PREMIUMS! EVERY DAY A GALA CAY!

Among the many attractions offered are Char-iot Baccs every afternoon during the week.

On Thursday, September 25th,

The Great Pacers, Sleepy Tom, Rowdy Boy, Mat-tie Hunter and Lucy will compete for a purse of \$1,500.00. In the Trotting and Running Races,

100 OF THE FASTEST HORSES

in the world are entered for Purses amounting to over \$10,000.00.

of Agricultural, Horitealtural and Mineral Products. Fine Arts. Textile Fabries, Manufacturers, Mechanics. Vehicles and Agricultural Implements, will fill the commodious buildings to overflowing.

The finest Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry in the West, will fill over Eight Hundred Stables, Stalls and Pens provided for their accommodition.

Increased accommodations and sacilities have

Competition Open to the World!

All Railroads running into Kansas City offer rery low rates for both freight and Passengers, and most of them runs special trains during the week of the Great Fair.

For full infermation or Premium Lists,
Address

D. L. HALL, Sec Y.
Kansas Cay, Mo.

Direrary and Jomestic.

Not Now.

BY MES. M. S. MEWCOMER.

- I sit and wait to hear the jar
 Of opening gates beyond,
 Eager to catch the sound afar.
 Which snaps the earthly bond,
 I ask myself, what veil is this?
 Oh night! whence comest thou?
 Will darkness yield to prayer's kiss?
 Hark the response, Not now!
- I vainly beat my prison bars, 2004
 And look aloft to find;
 The cold indifference of the stars.
 Mock the inquiring mind;
 Heaven is dumb, and stience reigns,
- I long to know, but how.
 Since ex ty was pring tongue retains.
 The dreaded notes, Not now.
- The hills are mute with mystery,
 The river schashing loam
 The ocean's song of liberty,
 Are muffled strains of home.
 Yet I ask the dreaded why,
 Clouds vall cach all vienshow.
 And Nature dooms my hopes to die,
 And, answering, writes, Not now.
- ch, let me keep but his alone. And trust me all to Him. Since this for darkness will atone. And glimpses faint and dim.
- Though God in nature may be damb.
 Yet nature's God I see.
 When Faith computes the mighty sum,
 And blood avaits for me;
 I trust Him, yes, I trust Him now.
 Though clouds around me roll,
 Beneath thy gracious truth, art Thou!
 The sunshine of the sou!

Selling Chestnuts.

"There they come now!" said Miss Myrtilla

She stood in the old farm-house door, with one hand shading her eyes from the intense glow of the yellow October sunshine. Down on the orchard slopes the apples were ripening in globes of amber and crimson—the wild clematis in the woods was draping all the hedges with clouds of white floss-silk, and the Virginia creeper on the walls was turning scarlet, as if a magic pencil had painted all the roadsides,

And as "they"—to wit, Miss Myrtilla's two young half sisters—emerged out of the woods with autumn leaves twisted around their straw hats and brimming baskets on their arms, the sunshine seemed to weave them about with braided glories.

"I declare, girls," said Miss Myrtilla, thought you never were coming!"

"Is it five o'clock yet?" asked Justine, the "Oh, if you could only see how beautiful it is

in the woods l" cried Agnes, enthusiastically.
"Humph!" commented Miss Myrtills. "Damp grass, mouldy tree trunks—any amount of rheumatism! I'm better off baking buttermilk buscuit in the kitchen."

And Justine, solemnly advancing, swept the bright-colored maple leaves from the top of her basket, and poured a shining cascade of brown, glossy chestnuts on the floor at her half-sister's

"Bless mel" cried Miss Myrtilla, receding a pace or two. "Why there must be half a bush-el of 'em, at the very least!"

"And they give twelve cents for them at

Chandos Lynn's store," said Agnes. "And we could easily gather another bushel,

if we went early to-morrow morning, to be be-fore hand with the squirrels," added Justine.
"You wouldn't—sell 'em!" said Myrtilla. "Yes I would," protested Agnes. "Why not? We don't want the chestnuts—and we do

want the money." "Five dollars would get the flowe bons to re-trim our old straw hats quite decently for fall," said Justine. "And oh, they are so

shabby."
"I hope," said Myrtilla, severely, "that we are not reduced to selling our chestnuts yet."

"Other people do it," said Justine.
"Money is money," added Agnes.
"We are Squire Fulton's daughters," said Myrtilla. "We are ladies born!"

"Poor and proud!" said Justine shrugging her shoulders.

"Genteel poverty |" sighed Agnes

"No, girls, no," pronounced Mrytilla, "we can wear our old hats and turn our dresses, and eat our dry bread without any butter on it; but we are not reduced; yet, to selling chestnuts for vulgar money at the village store!"

And Justine, rather depressed in her spirits, went down on her knees at Miss Myrtilla's feet, to gather the shining treasures into the basket once again.

"Agnes," said she, lifting her wistful brown eyes to her sister's face, after Myrtilla had gon out, "it's too bad 1"

"So it is," said Agnes.

"Our hats are so shabby," declared Justine. "So they are," assented Agnes who was bright-haired girl with a dimple in her chin, and deep blue eyes, like woodland violets.

"If we could only sell these chestnuts." "We will!" said Agnes.

Justine looked up in surprise. "But Myrtilla?" said she.

"Myrtilla is neither the Queen of Sheba nor the Grand Mogul of Tartary," nodded Agnes. "She's our half sister—and she has the advantage of being ten years older than we are. But then, don't you see, we're in the majority. The chestnuts shall be sold Justine, and our hats

So she sat down, in her own room, and penned a note, which read as follows:

"Dear has Livent—Justine and I have a bushel and a half of chestnuts to sell, but Myrtilla thinks it beneath the dignity of a Fulton to barter in produce. So if I put them in a box ust outside the back kitchen door at nine o'clock

hall be new trimmed against next Sunday."

to-morrow night, will you send your man for them? Yours, very truly.

AGNES FOLTON."

Will I send my man for them?" said Chan-

dos Lynn, the thriving proprietor of the village store, as he perused the little folded note which was handed in by Demas Johnson, the milkman. "I'll do nothing of the sort, I'll send myself. A glimpse of Agues Puiton's blue eyes would be worth a night ride at any time!"

And after Miss Myrtilla had retired to bed upon the morrow night, Agnes and Justine car-ried the box of chestnute, down stairs, treading on tiptoe, and trying to suppress the giggling as they crept past their elder sister's door.

Miss Mystilla had hardly drifted into her first refreshing slumber when the creaking sound of a footstep on the porch below aroused her. She started into a sitting posture and listened intently.

"It's burglars!" said she. And creeping to the window she peeped out furtively. She could just discern in the starry darkness of the October night, the faint outlines of a horse and wagon a little way down the road, and there was -yes there certainly wasthe figure of a man on the porch below!

Miss Myrtilla Fulton came of revolutionary lineage, and it would take more than one ordinary sized burglar to intimidate her. Softly and silently she clad herself in an aggressive looking wrapper, reached down Grandfather Fulton's old musket from its pegs in the closet, and rushed frantically down the stairs.

"Stop, thief!" shrieked Miss Myrtilla, and the next instant Chandos Lynn felt his collar clutched by a determined female hand, while the barrel of Grandfather Fulton's old musket grated unpleasantly against his ear. "Stop, you villain! Thieves! Murder! Robbers! Help, help, help!"

But at this critical juncture Justine and Agnes rushed to the rescue. The former caught let this stand awhile, you get the second, which away the musket, while the latter seized hold of both of Miss Myrtilla's arms, pinioning her, so tian Union.

to speak. 'Girls !" cried the breathless spinster, " Are you crazy? He is escaping."

"Myrtilla, don't be a fool," energetically whispered Justine. "It isn't burglars—it's only Chandos Lynn!" "Chandos Lynn!" echoed Myrtilla.

"Yes, Chandos Lynn," said the young man himself, advancing beldly into the melec. "And what, in the name of all creation,

brings you here at this time of the night?" demanded Miss Myrtilla.

"Business!" said Mr. Lynn "Oh!" said Miss Fulton.

"He came for the chestnuts," said Agnes ravely; "I've sold them to him."

"Sold them!" repeated Miss Myrtilla. sister of mine to sell chestnuts?" "She may be a sister of yours, Miss Fulton, interposed Mr. Lynn, "but she will be a wife of

mine in a very few days. We've settled it all under the honevauckles here, while we were discussing the price of the chestnuts; so you see that it will all be a family transaction. "Justine?" cried Miss Myrtilla, "is this

true?" "It isn't I," said Justine, demurely, "it's Ag-

"I never heard such a thing in all my life!" cried the astonished spinster.

She went back into her room again, while Chandos Lynn drove away, and Justine and Agnes laughed and cried in each other's arms. And those were the last chestnuts that Agnes Fulton ever sold.

Education for the Kitchen.

for the art of cookery; and the friends of gen- of pepper to one gallon of vinegar—some preuine social improvement may congratulate themselves that the progress of education is beginning to take effect on this important department of domestic life. Cooking schools are springing up in many places in this country and England, and the English are taking the lead in organizing them as a part of their national and common-school system. Of the importance, the imperative necessity, of this movement there can not be the slightest question. Our kitchens, as is perfectly notorious, are the fortified intrenchments of ignorance, prejudice, irrational habits, rule of thumb, and mental vacuity, and the result is that the Americans are liable to the reproach of suffering beyond any other people from wasteful, unpalatable, unhealthful, and monotonous cookery. Considering our resources and vaunted education and intelligence of American women, this reproach is just. Our kitchens are in fact almost abandoned to the control of low Irish, stupid negroes, and raw servial menials that pour in upon us from various foreign countries. We profess to believe in the potency of education, and are applying it to all other interests and industries excepting only that fundamental art of the preparation and use of food to sustain life, which involves more of economy, enjoyment, health, spirits, and the power of effective labor than any other subject that is formally studied in the schools. We abound in female seminaries and female colleges, high schools and normal schools, supported by burdensome taxes, in which everything under heaven is studied except that practical art households of the land .- Prof. Youmans, in Popular Science Monthly.

Beecher on Coffee.

It is matter of astonishment how much more great minds can discover in little things of everyday occurrence, than are visible to the ordinary observer. In the matter of coffee making, a thing every woman believes she knows all her childhood, Mr. Beecher states a great many times.

reasons why coffee is so often such miserable dishwater stuff. The great preacher says:

"I have no trouble in getting a first-rate cup of coffee. I generally get the best Java and the best Moche, and mix them in the proportion of one-third Mocha to two-thirds Java. After it is burned—and I prefer having an honest man do it to burning it myself-and ground I take one of these coffee-pots with a top to it and straines. The first rule is to get good coffee, well burned and ground; and the second, that you cannot make coffee without using coffee. The man who undertakes to make a quart of coffee out of a teaspoonful of grounds will find out his mistake. Put in enough, and when you pour in the water take care to have it boiling, not scalding. It makes all the difference in the world whether it has just boiled or stood on the range all day, having a little added to it now and then. You cannot make good coffee in an ordinary family, where they keep their kettle going all day long. The water is sure to taste smoky. The water is stale, it has been boiled to death. Have fresh water put on. But then it is not enough that it should be scalding hot; it must be bubbling, boiling hot! I put my coffee into the top, and pour in just as much boiling water as will run down through and begin to drip at the bottom. I then wait half a minate to let the coffee swell and get moist all the way through; then pour in slowly all the rest of the water that I am going to, till I have got right up to the lid, and let it run through. I get then coffee that would make a king dance to drink. I don't know much of the Vienna coffee pot. The simpler it is the better. I never touch an egg.

In both tea and coffee there is a second taste, and the second taste of coffee is bitter and acid. If you desire, therefore, supreme coffee or tea you have to use enough to get the first taste which is a fragrant and delicious result. If you is more or less bitter and astringent."-Chris-

What Most Women Need.

Discussing the difficult problem if female education, the Nation pertinently remarks that what most women need next after health and power of acquisition, and the confidence which springs from having acquired something is a tolerable amount of administrative capacity. House keeping is administration on a small scale. It includes the faculty of getting the most for one's money, and managing servants and children. If it were likely to be a man's vocation to the extent to which it is likely to be a woman's, he would undoubtedly be prepared for it by some sort of apprenticeship. He would have to learn in some subordinate capacity the proper mode of buying and preparing food, and of procuring and taking care of furniture and clothing, and of ruling servants. He would be trained to receive company by some experience of the art of entertaining, both in its material and its asthetic aspect. No one would ever guess, however, from an inspection of an average school course, that a girl was to be the head of that most complex result of civilization, a modern household, with its thousand duties, responsibilities and relations.

Pickling Cucumbers.

In reply to T. H., of Johnstown, Mo., I would say that cucumbers put up as follows, are ready for use at any time, and are much better than those put up in brine, and require less labor: Take fresh cucumbers, wash clean and pack closely in stone jars or glass fruit cans. Then cover with cold vinegar, adding salt and red pepper to suit the taste; do not put any less The next great step must be to do something than one level teaspoonful of salt and one pod bine to make this the fer that amount. Seal up air-tight, same a fruit. If the vinegar is good, pickles put up in this way will keep well for over a year.

An excellent pickle for present use is made of fresh cucumbers, as follows: Take a two-gallon jar, cover the bottom with a good handful of grape-leaves, making a layer two inches thick then a layer of cucumbers, a small handful of salt, one-fourth pod of red pepper, a layer of grape-leaves, then cucumbers, salt and pepper, etc., filling the jar; weight it down heavily, then cover the mass with water. If put in a warm place they will be fit to eat in a week. All who try this will find it a luxury .- Mrs. M. R. H., in Indiana Farmer.

Remedy for Summer Complaints.

Here is an old and excellent prescription for cholera, which is also a remedy for ordinary summer complaints, diarrhea and dysentery Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne pepper; essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor; mix well. Dose, 15 to 20 drops in a little cold water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

Canning Fruit Cold.

A lady in Springfield, Mass., according to the Union, has been making some interesting experiments in putting up canned goods without cooking. Heating the fruit tends more or less to the injury of the flavor, and the lady referred which is a daily and vital necessity in all the to has found that by filling the cans with fruit and then with pure cold water, and allowing them to stand until all the confined air has escaped, the fruit will, if then sealed perfectly, keep indefinitely without change, or loss of original flavor .- Country Gentleman.

To Get Rid of Ants.

Brush the crevices they inhabit with hot al um water and sprinkle powdered borax where about, because she has practiced it daily from the ants frequent. Repeat the operation several

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Timothy and Clover.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, on seeding down meadows with grass for hay or pasture, advicates what we believe in the main to be correct and a good practice;
"Many farmers by this vicinity (Irving, Iowa) have meadows entirely seeded with tim-

othy, and on inquiring I find their yield was but little over half as much as those seeded with both timothy and red clover. When the with both timothy and red clover. When the hay was taken off the meadows looked brown and bare, while those seeded with clover at once put on a lively green. My experience proves that where two are mixed the timothy is fine and the hay is easily handled while timothy alone grovs coarse and stiff and is hard to pitch. Meadows seeded with both grasses improve from year to year, while those seeded with timothy alone soon become sodbound and have to be plowed up. If the timothy is cut after the seed begins to fall the meadow is worthless for fall pasture.

"Again, pastures are seeded down with red

clover and timothy, and after they are well set nature is left to take its course. In three or four years the red clover has died out and white clover and blue grass takes its place. A pasture should be well seeded with clover every other year, and sown without being hulled if possible. The hull holds the moisture and helps it to germinate. It can be sown any time in the winter, but it is better sown on a light snow in March. Farmers should look into this clover business closer."

How the Prehistorics Made Their Arrow-Heads.

A young scientist in the Smithsonian Institute, named Cushing, has just made public the discovery of the method employed in making the stone and volcanic glass arrow-heads, daggers, knives, axes, and razors of the prehistoric races. Up to this time this has been a great problem to all antiquarian students, but no theory has ever been advanced showing such practical results as Cushing's. He started to solve the difficulty by putting himself in the identi-cal position of the Actee or Mound-Builder without anything to work with except sticks, various shaped stones such as he could find on the banks of any stream and his hands. After making some rude implements in chipping one flint with another, he discovered that no amount of chipping would produce surface like the best of those he was trying to imitate. He therefore came to the conclusion that there was another way of doing it, and, by chance, tried pressure with a point of a stick instead of chipping by blows of a stone; when, presto he found he could break stone, flint, or obsidian, in any shape he chose. Shortly he had made spear-heads and daggers that would cut like a razor, as good as any he had before him, which had been picked up from all over the world. By a little more observation he found that the "flaking," which he calls his process, on the old arrow-head left grooves that all turned one way. He produced a like result by turning his stick the easiest way from right to left. He therefore concludes that the prehistorics were right handed people like ourselves. This conclusion is rinforced by the fact that occasionally an arrow-head is found that has flakes running from left to right, showing a left-handed person. The importance of the discovery is that it shows the prehistorics to have been able to do this thing without the use of iron or bronze, a thing long doubted .- Cleveland Lead. r.

The cob of Indian corn draws largely in its growth upon the potash of the soil, the average amount which it contains (carbonate of potash) being about seven pounds and a half in the hundred, or twice as much as is found in the ash of the willow, the richest of all woods in potash. If it were practicable to procure and remove the potash from all the cobs of Indian corn grown in the United States annually, it would make a good sized mountain of alkali.

A ball of waste cotton, saturated with coal oil, rolled in sulphur, and fired under a tree, did not burn rapidly, but sent up a dense smoke which killed all the bark-lice, with which the tree was infested. So says a Pennsylvania fruit-grower.

THE STRAY LIST.

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 County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, gotice containing a complete description festil strays, the day on which the ey were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANNAS FARISES, by tester with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in sald notice."

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

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

Ko persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

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

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

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

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

If such stray shall be valued at mare than ten dollars, it, shall be advertised in the Kanasa Fahmer in three successive numbers.

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

their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the Comity Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray and the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in his shall be guity. a file-supeanor and shall script double the value of such ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Anderson County—G. W. Goltra, Clerk.

Taken up by S. McCollum of Lincoln tp. on the 19th day
of August, 1879, two work horses. One a dark bay, star in
orehead, some kind of brand on right shoutkier; the other
a sorrel branded with the letter S on right shoutker; the other
thout 13 hands high, and about 6 yrs old each. Valled at
50 each.

Elk County.—Geo. Thompson, Clerk.

Taken up by Yordan Logoden of Greanfield to, Avanst 2, 1579, 2 bay mares branded W. Y. and J. W. on left hip; also no bay horse with same brand on left shoulder; also on any colt. Total yalue 330. y colt. Total value 330. Franklin County.—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

Franklin County.—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HOBERS.—Taken up by Nathen-Root of Centropolis to

Holly 17th. 15th one from gray-here, nhout 15 hasdes inigh,

blast marked intout: 15 stra-biel, valued at \$40; also one
maller dapple iron gray, about 11 yrs old, weighing about

500 pounds; valued at \$35.

Leavenworth County.—J. W. Nichaus, Clerk,

PONY.—Taken up by W. C. Sogan one mile west of Kirk
apo and posted before Geo. O. Sharp, J. P., August 15, 1879,

one red roan mare 1-ony 145; hands high, 5 or 7 yrs old,

black below the knees, collar marks. Values at \$50.

Wabaunses County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by Pet McGessan, June 23d, 51 Mis-

Ma shall County .- G. M. Lewis Clerk.



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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is, but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the chimax or crewining gess of my medical enseer. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for his class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake you reputation as the safe that the most sanguine expectations of a diagle invalid lady who uses it for any of the allments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under A POSITIVE ALIAMANTEE. (For conditions, see pamphile wrapping, bottle.)

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GOIT STAP Parmers Moving.

The state convention of the Farmers' Alliance, of New York, met at Syracuse on the 20th of list menta, and the following is a brief report of the proceedings:

The Alliance bids fair to accomplish a great work in the Empire state, and it is about the only organization of farmers outside of the grange which essent the doing effective work. The convention was a very respectable gathering of the representative farmers of the state, with here and there a politician hanging upon the outskips, whose presence may be accounted for only or the supposition that they were on hand to watch things and kindly aid the farmers in running their convention. But the farmers with the farmers is a running their convention. But the farmers is running their convention. But the farmers with the product of the convention of wheat in the United States for the outrent year will approximate 420,000,000 brances in running their convention.

be irrendly to the agricultural and industrial wheat at one and a half bushels to the acre the fowl-house floor, so protected that it will not

ates for the legislature.

An attempt was made to introduce a resolu-An attempt was made to introduce a resolu-tion favoring free canals, but the members from the northers and southern portions of the state protested as vigorously against it that it was withdrawn. The members of the Alliance claim that they are in earnest in their determination to support no candidates this fall on either ticket who are suspected of being the special friends of corporations, or whose record is un-friendly to the industrial interests of the state. They claim especially that they will not sid in the election of machine politicians, fleveral times representatives of various organizations in the city of New York attempted to influence the action of the convention, but the farmers very firmly gave them to understand that the Alliance did not propose to grind the axes of any organization.

engaged in discussing the questions of taxation

people of the state, which recites the evils arising from railway mismanagement, and urges the bushels. To reach this the yield per acre has people to yote only for such candidates as are to be over twice as large as in this country.

The Hon. Herman Glass, of Monroe, pre-

adopted unanimously: Resolved, That we recommend farmers and manufacturers to meet in mass convention in each county of this state to make advisory nomfor the legislature, and that we urge every county alliance to call such convention at every county affiance to call such convention at an early date, and to put forth active efforts in determing the end sought, with the assurance to all concerned that these advisory nominations, and these only, will be supported by the alli-ance members and all electors in sympathy with them upon whatever ticket they may

should more be charged for a short than a

longer distance.

Rescived, That contributions by railroads to pay election expenses of candidates, or to party campaign funds, and the granting of free passes, are demoralising and dangerous to the public interest and should be prohibited by law.

The Alliance adjourned to meet in Rochester on the fourth Wednesday in August, 1880.

There are numerous indications that there is more common sense being applied to the railroad problem, and that the impression is bebusiness needs a thorough overhauling, and that railroads as well as people are in need of protection by law from the constant wars which ex-ist among the companies. Vanderbilt, in his testimony before the committee appointed for the purpose of investigating railroad management, said he was in favor of a law to punish railroads for going above or below the rates to be fixed by the general government, co-operating with individual state governments,

Even the London Times has something to sa shareholders must be able to effect a partial reform by united effort, but the only permanent remedy will be the establishment by congress of a railway court, taking special cognizance of railroad matters, and constituted upon principles somewhat similar to the English railway

Crop.

To persons of a speculative turn of mind, the following guess-work statistics on the wheat crop and bread needs of the world, will be

amusing and in some measure instructive.

The estimate of crops in some of the European countries approach a reasonable degree of do for the efficient purification of the nest-exactness, but for this country, with its wide extents and thin population in many of its prin- constructed so that they can always be taken cipal wheat-producing quarters, it is impossible out of the hen-house into the air if required) to approach any degree of certainty in the comisto make a fire inside of each box; of light piling of such statistics, and mere guess-work is litter and straw, and to char the interior all resorted to to supply one-half of them. From over. This tends to preserve the wood-work observation and subsequent inquiry we are led to believe that it is safe to reduce all these grain vermin and aits that may have accumulated

statistics, which are promulgated from the tande centers about harvest time, at least swenty five The state convention of the Farmers' Alli- per cent., and then the probability is that the

hand to watch things and kindly aid the farmers in running their convention. But the farmers at the outset gave them the cold shoulder, and they retired in short order. Although the members of the Affliance are unaccustomed to parliamentary rulings, and the approved manner of running conventions, yet they arrived at results in a most practical way.

The most influential men in the Alliance had intended to persuade the convention to mominate candidates for governor who were known to be friendly to the agricultural and industrial interests of the state, and to respectfully urge anterests of the state, and to respectfully urge the democratic and republican conventions to adopt the candidates proposed. Wiser counsels have, however, prevailed, and the conventions of the contented itself with recommending county alliances to seminate advisory candidates for the legislature.

An attenual respectfully urge wheat at one and a half bushels to the acre amounts to 48,000,000 bushels. Hence, the aggregate of these estimates, including export, is from 382,000,000 to 392,000,000 bushels, which leaves a surplus of from 28,000,000 to 38,000,000 bushels, not considering the 14,489,the aggregate of these estimates, including export, is from 382,000,000 bushels, which leaves a surplus of from 28,000,000 to 392,000,000 to 392,000,000 bushels, which leaves a surplus of from 28,000,000 to 38,000,000 bushels, not considering the 14,489,the aggregate of these estimates, including export, is from 382,000,000 bushels, which leaves a surplus of from 28,000,000 to 392,000,000 t the 1,525,321 bushels now on passage from America for the United Kingdom.

"The deficiency in European countries be-tween the supply and demand has been variously estimaten from 225,000,000 to 294,000,000 bushels, and a Chicago dealer makes the following estimate of the requirements of Europe:

France Mediterranean countries, including Haly 25,000,000 Bpain, and Portugal Holland, Belgium and North Germany 25,000,000 Bermark, Norway, and Sweden 10,000,000

"England shows the largest deficiency Years ago the wheat consumption of England was estimated at eight bushels per capits, but by reason of the increased use of meat it has been reduced to six. The population of Great Britain and Ireland is now about 33,000,000, During the evening session the Alliance was which indicates a consumption of 198,000,000. bushels of wheat, to which must be added that and railroad monopolies.

The wheat crop, though it has reached 108,000,000 bushels, is considered a good one when it amounts to 100,000,000 friends of the people and not monopolists. The average imports of wheat and flour, reduced to bushels, are about 100,000,000 bushels sented the following resolutions, which were The imports of last year were more than double that of 1860, though the population has increased but 5,000,000. The impertations of food into Great Britain in 1860 amounted to \$55,000,000. The population at the same time was 26,000,000. In 1878 the population was 33,000,000, and the import of food products amounted in value to \$505,000,000.

"The French authorities estimate that the supply of wheat available from the several ex-

ł	norting countries will be as follows:	
1	porting countries will be as follows: United States	4,000,00 7,000,00 20,000,00 2,000,00
ä	Total	79,000,00

Answers to this are, as usual, contradictory, the dian corn and transport it inland and on ocea form his own opinions, the following facts, gathered from reliable sources, and bearing upon this question, are submitted. Besides the advantages given to the United States by the possession of an area suitable for grain-growing greater and more accessible than that of any other nation, our producers can compete successfully for Europe's trade, on account of the low cost of lands, the general use of machines, and the reduced expenses of preducing

"The area of the United States is nearly fif-teen times greater than that of France, and over nine times as great as that of the French Republic and the United Kingdom combined. In 1876 there were devoted to the cereals in the United States 17,000,000 more acres than the entire area of the United Kingdom, and 30,-000,000 more acres than the entire tilled land of France. In 1873 France devoted 37,000,000 acres to cereals, of which 17,000,000 were in wheat. In 1876 the United States raised 289,-000,000 bushels of wheat from 27,500,000 acres In 1877 the crop was 365,000,000 bushels, and Commercial Speculation on the Wheat to 421,000,000 bushels, according to the reports of the agricultural department."

Vermin On Fowls.

BURNING. At the close of summer a very good thing to

during the hot weather, most effectually. [Common nest-boxes will stand several such brief burnings. If the discoloration occasioned is of-fensive to the eye or if your fowls are white or light colored, especially, after the scorching they may be whitewashed inside, and to rendered perfectly clean and free from the hen-

PUMIGATE.

Fumigating materials are inexpensive and easily managed. The chicken-houses should be thoroughly "smoked" twice or three times a year, if fumigation is relied on more particularly where the fowls are not allowed on open field or pasture-range, but are compelled to pas much of their time inside the premises. The process of funigation is very simple, and if

smoulder out, for two or three hours.

You will find no lice inside that house for while afterwards. This should be done, of course, when the fowls are all out of the premises; and before succeeding roosting-time the place should be thoroughly aired, as the united confined fumes of burning charcoal, resin an sulphur are fatal to animal as well as insect life THE MISCHIEF CAUSED

by these pests, where they are allowed to inincrease and multiply without check, in the natural way, is quite incalculable. No one who has had any experience in fighting these enemies of domestic poultry will dispute the assertion, that of all afflictions, the lice nuisance is the worst in its disastrous results to chicker life, and the hardest of all to cure, when once it gets a hold upon the poultry-stock.

It is therefore of prime importance that the novice, amateur or breeder, who is ambitious to have about him fowls that are in good health, and may be in their best condition constantly, should learn something of the habits of these cormorants, and know how to rid his fowls of the pests, or keep them out of his houses alto-

This may be done with proper care and at rifling expense, but it can only be done by the application of the means we have now suggested, which means should be thoroughly used s often as the slightest indications of the return of this vermin is suspected or observed.

By this method our poultry may be rendered comfortable, our chickens may be reared much more successfully, and in the long run the fowl-keeper will find that his own labors are greatly lightened, as well.—Poultry World.

Pig and Corn Exports.

We are given credit for great shrewdness as commercial people. The Yankee is repr sented as always seeing the interest side of his account; never standing on trifles, but with eye appear.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the grievances previously restited by this alliance, and again declare our purpose so secure their early and complete adjustment.

Resolved, That with a due regard for all vested intents, we will steadfastly labor to bring the railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the rights of the cutive railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the right of the cutive railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the right of the cutive railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the right of the cutive railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the right of the cutive railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the right of the cutive railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the right of the cutive railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the right of the cutive railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the right of the cutive railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the right of the cutive railroads of this state to a proper responsibility to the public, that the right of the cutive railroads of the cutive railroad of the cutive railroad of the cutive railroad of the cutive railroads of the cutive railroad of the cutive railload of the cutive railroad of the cutive railroad of the cutive on the main chance. Yet he is, no doubt, often and other feeding stuffs to make her own meat.

We sell her over sixty million bushels of Inbears' peraisting that it will not, and the four thousand miles, for which she pays about bulls, on the other hand, maintaining that it fifty cents per bushel, but the American farmer wild. Of course all is conjecture, and shaded does not receive more than thirty cents per according to the individual views of those expressing an opinion. That the reader may will make nine to sen pounds of pork to the bushel. This will bring the farmer, on an average, fifty cents per bushel at his own door. Grain raising with meat production draws on the fertility of the soil but little, and if, temporarily, it paid no more to sell ment than grain, still it would be great economy in the end. But it is easy to see that the farmer, who sends the bulky, raw material so far to market and pays transportation, must be the loser as compared with the man was sends one-sixth of the same weight in meat. Freights are low, comparatively, at this time, but the same proportion exists as when freights are high. It costs six times as much to send the corn as the pork made from the corn, and the pork will bring ten to twenty per cent. on the average more than the corn.—Prof. E. W. Stewart, in Rural New-Yorker.

It is very likely that the beginner will make ome mistakes. The boy may not run the mower or reaper as well as his father can; he may not be able to sell the farm products quite as well, or purchase goods quite as closely. But he ought to learn to do these things some time, and it is very desirable that he should learn while he is young. His father should go with him at first, and show him how to act and teach him what to do. The farmer should point out the mistakes which are made, and show how they can be avoided in future. He should act the part of a guide and counselor, and give the boy all necessary instruction in all the different lines of farm business.—Ohio. Farmer.

The American self-binding reaper was first successfully used in 1874, and in that year consumed fifty tons of wire. In 1875 it consumed 300 tons; in 1876, 2,800 tons; in 1877, 6,500 tons; and in 1878, 14,000 tons or more than the total amount of wire made in this country in

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normal class will be formed at the beginning of school year with special normal instruction to has cesire to fit themselves to become teachers.

PETER MCVICAR.

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