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Literary Items.-No. 24.

SCAPE-GOAT.

In speaking of an individual of bad character, who by the commission of offences has escaped the clutches of the law, it is by no means uncommon to remark that he is a scape-goat. If we trace the origin of this expression, it will appear to be full of meaning and very appro-

The Jews, in their ceremonial system, appointed one day in the week called the Day of Atonements, which was kept with rigid fasting and general humiliation. The Atonement was made to clear away the sins of the people from the highest to the lowest, committed throughout the previous year. By law, the scape-goat should be let go in the wilderness, to carry away, as it were, the iniquity that was laid upon tt. It was thus allowed to escape with its life. This was the law during the first temple. After the second temple was erected the law was changed. It was held essential that the scape-goat should be destroyed. This was done by precipitating it from a steep rock, about twelve miles off from Jerusalem, to which it was led away directly from the temple. Thus we retain an expression which originated from the ceremonies of the Jews, which has existed from the building of the first temple by

"The house, when it was building, was built thither, so that there was neither hammer, nor ax, nor any tool of iron, heard in the house while it was building." 1 King, 5. It took seven years to complete it, in all its splendorthe glory of Jerusalem and the most magnificent edifice in the world. It stood about four hun- devilfish-Usury? dred and twenty years from the time of its building, but was finally destroyed by the Babylonians, who carried the Jews into captivity. OLIVE BRANCH.

This is an emblem of peace. It doubtless originated from the tradition recorded of the dove, which returned to the ark with an olive branch in its mouth. Thus Matthew Carey, the well known political writer of 1812, wrote a work entitled the "Olive Branch," to quiet that time.

PALM OF VICTORY.

"The palm of victory," "He carried off the the great question I sat down to write on. palm," are common figurative expressions, which denote success. It derives its origin from the fact that in the Olympic games, which were patronized by the Grecians with so much zeal, the successful competitor receiving to secure cheap transportation. An interest the crown, which was composed of sprigs of palm, pine, laurel, or wild olive, as a mark of his triumph. A branch of palm was also given long as farmers send lawyers to represent them, victory.

In the New Testament there are frequent allusions to these ancient games of the Grecians, for it was considered a great honor to gain the branch of palm. For over two thousand years the palm has been emblematical of victory, and its figurative application has been engrafted tion of capital, particularly when every member into the language of other nations beside our of the legislature carries a free pass in his own. Tradition also informs us that Horace pocket? I often think of the expression of the and Virgil were crowned with laurels in the veiled prophet: "Ye will be fools and victims; Roman capital, as a mark of respect for their and ye are." poetic genius.

In the reign of Diocleslan the early Christians were tolerated in the empire, like other sects; but, unfortunately, one of the number, in a fit of passion, tore in pieces and trampled un- plished through energy and honest enterprise. der foot an edict of the empire. This rash act Take the city of Glasgow, Scotland, for in-Christianity. All Christians were obliged to stream, twenty miles from the sea, half a centhe magistrates. Those who gave up their death, were held by the rest of the Christians, to be sacrilegious; they received the name of "traditores," whence we have the word traitor, a word which has become familiar to the ear. KISSING OF THE FEET.

It was also in the reign of Dioclesian that the kissing of the imperial feet was first introduced. This humiliating practice has generally gone out of vogue, at least in all European countries. A renegade Yankee, it is generally conceded, made a very cruel slave-driver or overseer. On the same principle, Dioclesian, who in his youth was a slave to a Roman senpower, and the army gave him a diadem.

the world the first example of the abdication Any man can put a barge or boat on the river of empire. His health recovered, he lived and run his craft alongside of the English cated to act on his advice, it would be very unnine years as a private citizen; and when he steamer in New Orleans, without being robbed was pressed to remount the throne, he replied: that he only began to live from the days of his retirement; that the throne was not worth the tranquility of his life, and he took more pleasure in cultivating his garden than he should have in governing the whole earth." Such is the testimony of a Roman emperor on can, when the trade is fully developed, be rehuman greatness. This case reminds us of duced much more. King Hieron, who coincided in this opinion, when he said to a friend in conversation with him: "If thou knowest with what care and miseries this robe was stuffed, thou wouldst not stop to pick it up." JAS. HANWAY. Lane, Kansas.

Cheap Transportation and Cheap Capital.

The question of cheap transportation is be coming more, and more imperative every day, and I am surprised that the agricultural press don't impress its importance more on their readers. Take the great valley of the Mississippi with its untold and unappreciated wealth; our states and settlements in their infancy; our vast wealth of rich agricultural resources almost undeveloped; our mineral wealth scarcely touched; our navigable rivers neglected, and our transportation facilities in the hands of a crew of unprincipled sharpers, who in turn are plundered by a crew of usurers that pandemonium ought to feel proud of. Is it any wonder that the farmers find themselves drifting into bankruptcy, and the tax collector selling their homesteads and turning the unfortunate owners out of stone, made ready before it was brought on the highways to become tramps and paupers? Is there another nation on earth that a kind Providence has blessed with so rich an inheritance, and given so many glorious privileges to? And where is there another people that are so oppressed by taxation and its kindred

This, you will say, is strong language, but let me ask you, honestly, is it not true? Take the state of Iowa, or Kansas, if you please, and compare its rich, virgin soil, its mineral deposits, its cheap lands and fine climate, free schools, its educated and enlightened citizens, with the worn-out soil of France, and the poor returns for labor expended there, and the great want of one of the prime essentials to human comfort and development-fuel. Why, France would the turbulent spirit of faction which existed at gladly pay the assessed value of half of the state for one or two counties containing those rich coal deposits. But cheap transportation is

It has been for years a hobby of mine to direct our trade down the Mississippi, as an offset against railroad extension. I have felt confident, for a long time, that there is no other way like the railroad ring of the United States, is too potent to be controlled by legislation. As him, to carry in his right hand as a sign of they need not be surprised nor get angry if those representatives are influenced by those who fee

> The railroads of the United States received, as net earnings, last year, over \$450,000,000. What is the interest of 20,000,000 of a farming population in the balance of such an aggaega-

But our Heavenly Father has provided a means of escape from our own blind folly, in direction, I beg to remain, our noble rivers. Just let me here bring forward as au instance of what can be accombrought trouble on all those who embraced stance: Situated on a little, insignificant give up their gospels, and written authors, to tury ago it was nothing but an insignificant, inland borough town. Now it is the second city books through fear of imprisonment, or even of in the British empire; all accomplished through the means of cheap capital and energy. are a few that think broadcasting is equal if From Greenoch for over twenty miles, the river has been dredged until the largest class of ocean steamers can pass up to Glasgow, and the banks of the Clyde from Greenoch up, are lined on either side with the finest shipyards in the world; and shame on our congress that has driven ship-building from our own coasts, by vicious legislation. The American ship-owners now go to the Clyde to purchase their shipsbuilt by cheap capital.

But it is with the results of this evil as it affects the farmers, that we have to deal. Through ator, his father a common laborer, became the class legislation and the efforts of the combined proudest of men, after he elevated himself to transportation rings, we are hopeless of con-After ruling as an absolute sovereign for ing our trade down the Mississippi, we have a above in this country, we have hundreds that raising, and don't like to sell below cost. There rich gravy formed in the pan.

many years, his ill health caused him to give free outlet that no company or ring can control. on the way by elevators or warehousemen.

One important fact has been demonstrated, that there is less grain spoils on the river route, through heating and souring, than by the way of the lakes and the New York canals, that the time is shorter and the expense not greater, and

I have been writing on this subject for years for European papers, and am constantly receiving letters from parties there as to cost of produce, transportation, etc. One letter I received a short time since, inquired how yearling (cattle) could be purchased here, that the price there was from £8 to £10, or from \$40 to \$50

There are few articles raised on our farms that will not pay to ship to Europe, provided we had cheap transportation. None but the very best article of its kind should ever be sent as that keeps the character of our articles up. When possible, all articles should be manufactured. As an instance, one shipment of 500,-000 bushels of corn that were shipped to Germany, was distilled into alcohol, and a good deal of it returned to this country in the shape

of perfumery, extracts, etc. We could ship first-class baled hay from this point if we had cheap transportation; our corn ground into meal and put into sacks or barrels. White corn, pure, will always bring from ten to twelve cents more per bushel than the yellow, will always command a better price than eastern corn as it is sounder and better developed; but western shippers are too careless, mix all kinds together, good and bad, white and yellow, etc. This will not do, and by referring to the market quotations of the Irish Farmers Gazette (a copy of which I send with this) you will perceive the difference that is made in the quotations.

largest mills in the west at this place to grind oats for the European market).

Another point I wish to call your attention to is the difference in the prices of Irish and American packed bacon and hams. Now let me here insert the prices in the Dublin market, August 10th: Bacon, Wicklow sides, 70 to 74s. per cwt. (112 lbs.); Dublin middles, 70 to 80s.; Limerick, from 80 to 82s.; American town cuts, dry, 40 to 48s.; country cuts, 30 to 34s.; while Limerick hams are quoted from 88 to 92s. American only fetches from 60 to 64s. Some will say this is all prejudice, and so it is to a certain extent, as the following instance will

A good many of the Irish packers in this in this country are putting up their meat in the most approved Irish fashion. A certain dealer in Dublin took an American ham put up by an Irish packing-house in Chicago, and cut it in two. He put one-half on one part of his counter and marked it "Best Irish Cured. Price 10½d, per lb." And the other, "Best American Sugar-Cured, Only 5d. per lb." The last remained on his hands long after the high-priced half was sold.

But I must bring this to a close, as it is now too long for an ordinary article. I hope you will keep this subject of cheap transportation and cheap capital before your readers. Our future prosperity depends on it as a class of agriculturists. With a sincere hope that these few fugitive thoughts will stir up action in this

Yours respectfully, SAMUEL SINNETT. Muscatine, Iowa,

Talk About Drilling Wheat.

Although it is generally conceded that wheat vill, if drilled, produce from one-fifth to onenot better than drilling.

I know of one man, a large wheat-raiser, that sowed broadcast last year, and at the same time had several good drills in his barn. Of course he is satisfied that broadcasting is much better than drilling. But in his case there can be assigned good and sufficient reasons for his harvesting good crops from broadcast sowing. His farm is located on the Walnut river. The soil timber, which protects it from the hard winds, and of course does not freeze as hard, and retains moisture longer. All of the above reaing. But while we have one farm located as keep this surplus is we can't get the cost of carefully on a platter, and pour over them the

be safe for others with farms as favorably losafe for those that have "upland" farms to adopt it.

What are the advantages that drilling has over broadcast sowing, if any? I am inclined te think that most farmers overlook the most important point in favor of drilling, and that is in regard to the surface of the ground being left rough. I think the main advantage in drilling over broadcasting, if properly done, is its being in furrows. I notice a great many men put a harrow after the drill to smooth off the surface and cover what wheat the drill misses. Now I think they have not only lost their labor in harrowing, but they have damaged their crop besides. Wheat harrowed after the drill has but few advantages over broadcasting. If drilled with an eight-inch hoe-drill (I would prefer a ten-inch) on ground well prepared, the surface will be left full of furrows. If there is but little rain the furrows will collect what falls, so that the wheat gets the full benefit of what does fall. They will also attract the dews, so that every drop of moisture that falls to the earth, "goes where it will do the most good." In dry, windy weather, if the wheat is down in well defined furrows, instead of the "dirt" working off of the roots of the wheat it will be working on, which is a great advantage.

The only reason I would prefer an eight or ten-inch drill is that if the shovels are closer, the rear shovel will fill the furrow of the front shovel, and not only leave no furrow but actually leave a ridge instead, just what we do not

Some are of the opinion that deep sowing is all that they want. Now all I ask of such is that they watch the growth of deep sowing, and I think they will soon find that deep sowing is not what they want. As soon as wheat is well up and begins to stool, it throws out fiber roots just below the surface, in every direction, and the "tap root" that comes from the grain, rots Out meal is another great interest that might off, so that the growing wheat gets its support be developed. (We are fitting up one of the from the surface, not from down deep in the DR. J. BERGER. bowels of the earth." Richland Center, Kansas.

About Farm Stock.

In answer to your general request of all farmers who are doing anything in the way of farming themselves, or know of any one who is, to write the FARMER, so that your many readers may have the benefit thereof, I will state that I have been engaged in what might be called general farming, wheat being my principal crop.

I am situated in the Kaw valley. Our land is adapted to all kinds of grain and grasses. As a wheat-grower I cannot complain of my general average for the past seven years. My first crop averaged thirty bushels per acre, and, my lightest yield twelve and ene-half bushels per acre, still I cannot afford to raise wheat as

a business. Location and circumstances have all to do in the determination of the most profitable modes of farming. At the present prices of grain, my notion is for the farmer to raise less wheat and more corn, and stock enough to consume all of his corn, straw and corn-fodder. Don't be afraid of getting too much stock for your farm, provided it is of the right kind and good of the kind. There is more feed produced in this country than is consumed, and that is what is the matter with a good many of our farmers they don't keep cattle stock enough: These hard times the farmer must shape his business so that he can turn everything to account that grows on the farm.

Now as to the kind of stock. Those who are able should have a few Short-horns of the best families for beef purposes, for there is where the money is; use his Short-horn bull on common cows; make steers of his bull calves; select his best heifers for breeders, and by close third more than when sown broadcast, yet there attention in a few years he will have all the stock he can carry of pure bloods and high grades. It does not cost any more to raise a good calf than a poor one.

I think every farmer should raise his own horse-stock, provided he has large, strong mares, and breed to some stylish horse, or what is better, to some good jacks. If the mares are small don't breed them at all, or if you must breed, breed only to jacks, and thereby run out the breed as soon as possible. We have too is as "rich as cream." It is surrounded with many good-for-nothing horses in this country. I am satisfied that the horse-work of this country could be done better and with more satisfaction to the farmer, with one-half the horse stock we are keeping. The reason we

are not so favorably located. While it would being no demand anywhere else for such stuff, we keep it and find it a great loss.

Buckwheat.

The name of this plant, or rather the grain of it is derived from the German word Buckveitzen, "buck-wheat," from the resemblance of the seeds to beechmasts. It is not properly a grain but belongs to the family of knot weeds of which there are several varieties in the northwestern states. It is probably a native of China, but the time of its introduction into Europe is not well ascertained. It has been cultivated in England for about three hundred years. It was introduced into North America by the Dutch early in the seventeenth century. Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, who visited this country in 1748, found it growing in Pennsylvania. New Jersey and New York. There are three cultivated species-common buckwheat, Polygonum fagopyrum, Tartarian buckwheat, P., Tararicum, and Notchseeded buckwheat, P., emarginatum. The first-named species is chiefly cultivated in America, the second in Italy, and the last in China. In Europe it is grown for food from Russia to Italy, Great Britain excepted. In the United States it can be grown in every section, but is chiefly cultivated north of North Carolina and Tennessee. The total crop in 1820, was 7,201,743 bushels; in 1850, 8,956,916, and in 1860, including states and territories, 17,571,818. It will be seen by these figures that the crop of 1860 was nearly double that of 1850, showing a greater increase than any other grain crop. In Pennsylvania and New York the grain is used extensively for feeding sheep in winter, and it has been found so valuable for this purpose, that the crop has

increased enomously since 1850. Buchwheat is sometimes an uncertain crop, from its liability to be blasted by heat when sown too early and destroyed by frost when too late. It is a highly nutritious grain, and is used to a considerable extent as food for man, and the domestic animals. It is a rampant grower, and on this account is useful for killing weeds. It can be sown on land which is too wet for other crops, but as the season advances, becomes dry enough for this.

The quantity of seed sown is generally about one bushel per acre, but half a bushel spread evenly will, in most soils, be amply sufficient. It is sown sometimes for the purpose of clearing the land of weeds, and in preparing it for other crops. The plowing and harrowing of the land when the weeds are in full growth, and the exposure of their roots to the sun, have probably as powerful an effect in destroying them as the overshadowing foliage of the buckwheat plant. The straw is not much relished by horned cattle, but horses will eat all but the coarse parts, and keep in good condition upon this alone; when properly saved, it is very good fodder for working horses. It must be kept in a dry place, as it absorbs water readily, ferments and becomes musty. The uncrushed grain and the fresh straw have an extraordinary effect upon swine. If allowed to feed in a recently harvested buckwheat field, their heads and ears are attacked with an eruption, accompanied with intense itching, while the animals exhibit all the symptoms of intoxication. In severe cases, death ensues. When the fresh grain is fed whole in large quantities, the husks are passed by the animals undigested, and their bowels become disordered. If ground and cooked the mush has no bad effect, but is excellent fattening food. Some farmers grind buckwheat and oats together and find the mixture to be very good for horses. Some dairymen use buckwheat flour for slopping or mashing cows.

There is a striking similarity in the composition of buckwheat and rye. In the seeds of the former there is 27 per cent. of husk. The 73 per cent, of flour closely resembles that of rye in color and properties, containing 101 parts of gluten and 52 of starch. The greatest resemblance exists in the constitution of the ashes, blance exists in the constitution of the ashes, when both plants have been grown on the same soil. The dried grain of rye contains 24 per cent. of ash. Buckwheat is frequently plowed in as manure for a wheat crop, for which purpose it is said to be, on some soils, fully equal to clover. Corn does not succeed well when it follows buckwheat, but on account of the soil being mellow and free from weeds nearly all the cereals and root crops grow well after it. July is the month for sowing, but it can be sown as late as will enable it to escape the frost.

BAKED TOMATOES .- Cut large tomatoes in slices about an inch thick, lay them in a bread or dripping pan, scatter over a little salt, pepper and flour; to each slice put a small bit of butter, bake ten er twelve minutes; lay the pieces

farm Stock.

Varieties of Sheep.

The London Agricultural Gazette says sheep may be divided into three classes: long-wools, short-wools, and mountain sheep.

1. Long wools .- Lincoln sheep. Foremos among the long-wools stands the Lincoln, on account of the great weight and lustrous character of its fleece. The large number of sheep kept in the county from which the breed derives its name are, with few exceptions, entirely of this breed, and many are kept in all the adjoining counties. On the dry arable lands of Lincoln Heath and Wold these sheep thrive admirably, receiving often in the summer and autumn somewhat dry and scanty pasturage, on clover and stubble, but in the winter being folded on turnips, with linseed cake and other dry fodder. The native sheep of the district were originally crossed with the Leicester, and have been greatly improved. While weight and quality of wool have been increased, weight of carcass, symmetry, aptitude to fatten and early maturity have also been improved. A large number of very fine fat sheep in the wool, one year old, are annually sold in April at Lincoln and other fairs in the county. Lincoln wool is of very long staple, and often curly, parting down the back. Some of it has a glossiness which is much prized, as it is retained when manufactured into various fabrics. Instances of a fleece weighing as much as thirty pounds are not wanting; and ram hogg fleeces in a flock often average fourteen or fifteen pounds each. The faces and legs are always white.

The Cotswold-perhaps the largest British breed of sheep, originally springing from the neighborhood of the Cotswold hills-have been cultivated with care and improved in quality. They are for the most part confined to their native districts; but some are kep. in Norfolk, and the rams of this breed are often used with fatted. ewes of other breeds to increase the size of the produce, and to breed cross-bred sheep for fattening. Cotswold sheep have large, handsome frames, well covered with flesh, and a great propensensity to fatten. They handle soft, and the mutton is rather coarse-grained. They have the head well covered with a tuft of wool. The majority of the sheep have white faces and legs, though some pure-bred sheep are mottled-faced.

The Leicester breed of sheep has been cultivated more than a hundred years, the name of Bakewell being very famous in connection with this breed in the last century. Enormous prices were then paid for the purchase or hire of rams from his flock. The Leicester sheep is of a moderate size, with good frame, a neat fleece of wool, very firm mutton, and a great aptitude to proportion of fat, and is, therefore, not so salable as the mutton of some other breeds. The price of fat or tallow now rules very low-less than half the price that was formerly paidwhile prime mutton, not over fat, is much dearer than formerly. It is, therefore, now most profitable to breed sheep which have a good proportion of lean flesh. The pure-bred Leicester, possibly from close in-breeding, is now somewhat small and delicate looking.

Miscellaneous breeds .- The Teeswater, the Border Leicester, (a much larger white faced sheep, the most noted breeders of which in the North obtain enormous prices for their rams), the Derbyshire limestone sheep, and the Devon long-wools, have most of them a heavy fleece, tolerable symmetry and aptitude to fatten, and much more size and constitution than the pure Leicester, from which they are partially de-

pasturage is moderately good. The ewes are the value of a cow for butter-making. remarkably good sucklers. When three years old, they are generally sold from their breeding was the same as that given in the article exafter rearing their lambs. Cheviots have not a quantity or quality of the butter. heavy fleece. Their mutton is excellent, and the first cross Cheviot and Leicester is especially good for fattening.

The Dorset horned sheep, a white faced but scarcely a long-wooled breed, is especially useful for breeding lambs for fattening as house profitable, and they were large butter-producers. lambs in the winter for the London market.

2. Sho: t-wools.-Black, brown, or grey-faced sheep are usually classed as short-wools, though some of them, as the Shropshires and Oxford Downs, cut a good fleece of wool of long staple.

The Southdown is a brown or grey-faced sheep, rather small, but very true in form, with very close fine wool, and mutton of the finest quality. Southdowns are largely kept in the dry climate of the South and Southeast of England, and thrive well on the close-cropped herbage of the downs, furnishing the highest priced mutton for the London market. Removed to the colder and moister climate of the midlands or the North, they thrive badly, and ultimately change their type.

with more bone, short wool, lengthy frames, flock of hens and chickens scattered about his black faces, and often long Roman noses. They are well adapted for folding on the light, arable were mostly mongrels. farms of Hampshire, and the wether lambs are sold fat at from ten to fourteen months old,

from a cross of the Cotswolds with Hampshire they like, run over the hull farm, and go an' Downs. They have been carefully bred as a come as they please,"
distinct breed for more than thirty years. They "But you feed them well, I suppose?" sug distinct breed for more than thirty years. They have large, handsome frames, like the Cotswold, but with a black or grey face, closer wool and firmer mutton. They are largely kept in Oxford, Bedford, Bucks, and adjoining counties. The ewes are moderately prolific, and the young sheep fatten to a good weight at twelve to fif-

teen months old. The Shropshires-more probably than any other breed-are being kept in increasing numbers over a wide district. Like short-horn cattle, they seem to possess the faculty of thriving in varied circumstances of soil and climate. They occupy, to the exclusion of other breeds continually extending areas, of which Shrews bury, Stafford, and Birmingham are centers. They are also kept in many other counties of England, and there are some good flocks in Ireland. With a good fleece of fine thick-set wool and fine covered head, a carcass long, wide and deep, with plenty of lean flesh, they have robustness of constitution and aptitude to fatten. The ewes are good sucklers and very prolific, one hundred ewes not unfrequently rearing one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty lambs. The color of the face and legs is black

tioned the Herdwicks, a large, hardy, horned sheep, the Black-faced Scotch, the Lonk, and the small Welch sheep, which are very hardy, and have excellent mutton when well fatted, but are so small as to leave little profit to the feeder. Most of these sheep are bred in rather wild districts, and require but little attention, a shepherd and his dog looking after five or six hundred of them. They graze on the heather and rough mountain grass, getting no extra food the eggs and chickens mostly at the marketexcept in severe weather. The wethers and town, four miles away." draft ewes, when of mature age, are sold to be fattened in better pastures. The mutton of all these mountain breeds is excellent when well

3. Among the mountain sheep may be men-

A New Cow-Fastener.

A humane man has invented an improved mode of confining cows without stanchions or stalls. He uses small posts, 4x6 inches, set up where the stanchions would be, 3 feet 2 inches from center to center. On the inside of these posts, 14 inches above the floor, a & staple, 12 color is about the same, you see." inches long, is driven into each post. A 1-inch cable-chain, stretching from staple to staple, with a ring on each end, slides up and down on the staples, and has a ring in the middle into which the cow is to be fastened. A leather strap 11 inches wide, with a strong breast-strap your poultry. They must be profitable to you? slipped on, is placed around the cow's neck and riveted on with three small copper rivets. The snap fastened to the ring in the middle of the chain, which holds the cow in the center between the two posts, but the slack of the chain and the strap slipping back and forth upon the neck, enables the cow to move forward or backward, to turn her head, and she may lick or scratch herself from shoulder to rump. And when she lies down, it may be in the natural position with her head upon her shoulder. The cow carries the strap upon her neck, and it is not as much work to fasten her as with a the old beaten track.

Investigating the Cow.

T. Wilkinson, in the Prairie Farmer, gives the following mode of ascertaining the true value of a dairy cow:

"Set a given quantity of the milk of each rived. The Kent or Romney Marsh sheep are cow separately, keeping the milk of each cow a hardy local breed, with a good growth of long, in air of the same temperature, and let it stand rather fine wool, rather unlevel frames, and faces the same length of time for creaming. Then ripen the cream of each cow in the san The Cheviot is a very useful white faced ner, and churn each mess separately, and caresheep, bred in the hilly and upland districts in fully note all the results obtained. This method Scotland and the North of England, where the is the only reliable one by which to determine

"My experience in a large number of trials districts, and are purchased for grass farms for tracted, viz: that the most prolific milkers breeding, by a Leicester ram, one crop of lambs, were often the most worthless butter-producers. for sale to the butcher, either as fat lambs or I also found that the weight or bulk of cream yearlings, the ewes themselves being fattened was not a safe guide by which to ascertain the

"For a period of several years I had an arrangement with two neighboring milk-producers by which I could test every cow they purchased, and I often found cows, which on account of their small yield of milk, were un-

unpaying butter cows. This course was mutually very profitable.

"If all dairymen would adopt the course dethe value of both the milk and the butter dairies of the country."

Loultry,

Mongrel Stock.

farmer recently to a neighbor, who bred only the sun, an agreeable sight. improved" poultry stock. And he pointed The Hampshire Downs are much larger sheep, the friend who had called upon him to a large place that really looked very well, though they

"Yes. I've heerd tell about the Cokin The Oxford Downs are a fine breed of sheep like the Shropshires, of comparatively modern introduction. They were originally produced by the sweat of somebody else's brow, if they markets.

as a valuable ingredient at fattening time, to boil and mash up with the meal and ground oats fed to fowls being finally prepared for the markets.

as a valuable ingredient at fattening time, to boil and mash up with the meal and ground oats fed to fowls being finally prepared for the markets.

gested the visitor.
"Wal-of course I feed all my stock. I don't starve 'em."

"No. I judge not, from their thrifty appearance," rejoined the fancier.

"Why, my friend, it ain't much trouble to throw half a peck o' corn and oats to the flock in the morning, and at night when they come home to give 'em a feed of wheat and barley. They get plenty o' insects in the fields during the day, an' they require no cosseting, you see.'

"Corn, oats, wheat, insect food and barley, eh? That is a very good variety, neighbor." "Yas. An' then we give 'em the waste milk,

n scalded mash, now and then." "Milk and scalded mash!"

"Yas. It's beiter so, we've found, than throwing the milk to the pigs."

"I thought you were a good feeder, neighor." said the fancier.

"Oh, you've got to take keer o' your live critters, be they cattle, swine, or fowls," insisted the farmer, earnestly, "If not, I don't keer what breed o' stock you keep, it'll never do well."

"That's so. And you get plenty of eggs, I suppose, from your hens? "Wal, middlin', I reck'n."

"Where do you house your birds?"

"Yander, in the houses," said the farmer They roost and lay there, and we clean out everything once a week, so's we're never troubled with lice."

"And the chickens?"

"We make poultry of the cockerels, keep the pullets over two seasons for layers, and sell

"But you never change your breed?" "No. That is, the hens. We place one or

two cocks, every spring, with the hens anew." "Of the same variety?"

"Yes, about the same. You notice the hens are mostly gray birds?" "Yes."

"Some call 'em 'Dominicks.' I don't know bout that. We've had 'em, first an' last, fivean'-twenty year here, at the least. An now we use what they call the 'Plymouth Rock' for cock birds. This keeps up the size, I find. The largely of corn in some of its different forms,

"Well, you've got a nice lot of birds of their class," observed the fancier; "but you are taking much better care of them than farmers commonly do, and so you are reaping the benefit of good judgment and judicious treatment of

"Yes, as fur as these small matters go. They don't cost much to feed, they're always in good fatten. The mutton has, however, too large a cow is brought between the two posts and the thrift, and I s'pose they pay a larger percentage of profit on their expense and feed than any other kind of farm stock will."

"But don't you think if you should stock up your place with pure breeds, you could do bet-ter with them?" queried his caller. "I don't know. I'm satisfied with what I've

got. They pay me well now, and I don't keer to try new breeds." His visitor found the old farmer rigid in his

opinion, and quite indisposed to move out of vor of bee-bread. As to its production, all in-"I s'pose, now, you've got some o' the Cokins

or Braymers that you want to sell," remarked the old man, quietly.

"No. Not that, at all," rejoined his friend. But I have found the 'new' breeds so much more profitable, that I advise you to improve on what you have here; because, with your could double or treble your profits on poultry,

every year, easily."

The old man shook his head. The old man shook his head.
"No," he said, "I'm doin' fust-rate with the old kind. I don't know much 'bout the others. They're good uns, no doubt. Everybody says so. But I'll keep what I've got, and 'let well

enough alone,' I reck'n." And his visitor passed on. He had found an intelligent farmer, who kept his poultry stock well, and who was satisfied with the profits he could make from his flock, properly tended, such as he had had on his place for thirty years

There was no "fancy" about Farmer Gray! He was perfectly contented with his mongrels and "Dominicks,"-Poultry Yard.

Raising Sunflowers for Hens.

The necessity for a variety of feed for chickens is generally understood, but very few people "In turn, I turned over to them my cows, are aware of the value of sunflowers as hen The ewes will sometimes rear two crops of lambs which proved to be large milk-producers and feed. They are very productive of oil, are eaten greedily, and give a peculiar luster to the feathers. I have one-eighth of an acre planted to this coop, and propose to bind them into bunscribed, it would in two years more than double dles, and stow them away in a dry place for winter use. The heads can be thrown into the hen-house, where the chickens will soon pick out the seeds, thus giving them exercise as well as variety. With plenty of other grain within reach, they will eat no more sunflower seeds than are beneficial to them. The seed can be the cheat, have in a few cases led to such disbought at our feed stores at one dollar per honest practices as seriously to injure the beebushel, at which price it ought to be more gen- keeping business. There are probably only a "I've kept that breed o' fowl on my farm now erally used than it is. I think a plot of sun- few individuals and a few firms that have been over a quarter of a century," said a sturdy flowers, with their great yellow faces turned to guilty of this fraud, but their guilt is a damage

Carrots for Poultry.

The common yellow sweet carrot is an ex cel lent vegetable, as is well known, for horses and cattle, of which these animals are very fond-It is largely used in England and Germany, as Chiners," he continued. "They're big, heavy, well as in France, by poulterers, and especially grape sugar for honey. We may hope that the

This succulent root may be very easily grown upon the farm anywhere in this country, and large quantities are now produced to profit in Essex county, Mass., and in the vicinity of New York, where carrots have been cultivated very generally for many years to supply the demand in neighboring cities.

Those who have tried carrots in this country as a vegetable to cook with meal and potatoes, have found it more economical and better satis- favor, and secure for it a large consumption. fying than turnips. There is more "body" in measurement, and the flavor seems to be more acceptable to fowls, it is averred.

When carrots can be had at a fair price per bushel or hundred weight, it will pay those who have a large number of fowls to feed daily to try this vegetable. Its quality is good, and when fed to cows or horses regularly, an improvement in the smoothness and gloss of their coats follows, it has been noticed. In the fall of the year we have no doubt it would operate to similar advantage upon the plumage of fine poultry.—Poultry World.

Table Fowls.

There is considerable difference in the merits of the different breed of fowls for the table, although taste has much to do in determining which are the best; and, while breed has some thing to do with it, the age has a great claim, for some are better at certain ages than at others. The young, immature and slow-growing Brahma, for instance, is not desirable until it has nearly gained its growth, and even then it is far better when a year old, when fattened up quickly. And, in fact, a year-old bird of any breed we prefer to chicken, no matter how it is cooked, though many have a weakness for broilers in the shape of young chicks. Young Leghorns, which feather up more quickly than do the Asiatics and mature more rapidly, make the best broilers, and many a nice one have we helped to dissect after it has come from the hands of a skillful cook.

Although but a few persons seem to know it much of the table merits of a fowl or chick depends upon the way it is fattened, and on what it is fed, too, in a great measure. To make a bird tender and juicy, it must be fattened quickly. The food which gives it the best flavor is undoubtedly a grain food partaking the amount and manner of feeding depending upon circumstances .- Western Farm Journal.

Apiary.

Extracted Honey.

REV. O. CLUTE.

The market reports in the large city dailies give quotations of "strained honey." All know box-hives after the bees had been brunstoned. To any one who ever saw honey strained in the grown bees is by no means appetizing. At the best it usually has a dark color, and a rank flatelligent bee-keepers will agree in the advice given by Punch to couples about to get married -"Don't."

A serious evil which strained honey has created is the tendency, among nearly all, to put all liquid honey in the class with it, and so to do great injustice to "extracted honey." Extracted honey is honey in its purest shape, and to kind of feeding and care, I have no doubt you class it with the pollen-spiced, maggot-flavored, strained honey, is like putting the nectar of the fully known, and should labor to convince the public that extracted honey is in the purest and most cleanly condition. Like all new articles of food, it will take time to make its merits widely known. When people become acquainted with its real merits, and its cheapness, there

is no doubt but it will be in large demand. But this wide popularity can be obtained and maintained only by producing an excellent article. To this end bee-keepers must strenuonsly insist upon two things: that the honey shall be sealed, or just ready to be sealed, before extracting; and that it shall have no suspicion of leberries (if the gentle reader prefers to call adulteration.

The nectar gathered by bees from flowers cannot be called honey until the evaporating or ripening process has so far gone on that the the honest, sound, ruddy apple. Yes,-might pees are beginning to seal the cells. Some beekeepers advocate extracting as fast as the honey They are the delight of an hour, the evanescent is gathered. It is quite clear, however, that decoration of a week, or a fortnight, or of a honey so extracted lacks very much in the delicious flavor that belongs to a good article. If er's hands, and wreathe the summer with conwe are to build up the market for extracted honey, we can do so only by giving a genuine ple is a permanent pleasure. It is for all the honey, and not the crude, watery nectar as is first gathered from the flowers.

The ease with which extracted honey can be adulterated, and the large profits derived from to every bee-keeper throughout the country, for, in the general ignorance as to extracted honey, whatever tends to cast suspicion on it, decreases the demand for it, and so lowers the price. Hence there has been need on the part of beekeepers for agitation against the practices of the unscrupulous men who are selling glucose or

sociation, should employ experts to examine all suspected honey, and should prosecute vigorously every person against whom good evidence of adulteration can be found.

Comb honey has such intrinsic qualities of excellence and beauty that it will always be in demand. A pure article of well-ripened extracted honey also has most excellent qualities which, when known, will commend it to wide Rural New Yorker.

Korticulture.

Grape Culture.

From an address delivered before the Nurserymen's National Convention, at Delaware, Ohio, by Geo. W. Campbell, and published in the American Wine and Grape Grower, a new monthly devoted to this industry, we make the following extracts: A general misapprshension of the care

needed, and ignorance of the proper treatment

of the vine by many of those who engaged in grape-growing, was doubtless the other great cause of failure. The fact that different varieties should have different treatment, some requiring long and some short training and pruning; that many grapes can only be grown in soils and situations suited to their special character and habit; that others need protection in winter; and that all kinds are seriously injured. enfeebled and often destroyed by over-bearing, seemed to be either unknown or disregarded. Another minor evil, which has an injurious effect upon the business of grape growing, is the persistent and unscrupulous pushing and sale of pretended new and remarkable grapes, which, in reality, have no existence. Bottles containing the large, white, foreign grapes preserved in alchohol, are exhibited to gullible purchasers under fraudulent and fancy names, with the assurance that they are new varieties; the vines are sold at two and three dollars each, which are claimed to produce these grapes, but which, if they ever bear, prove to be of the wild and worthless Fox tribe; of perhaps Concords, Ives, or whatever is most easily obtained or cheapest in market. The "Empress" was the favorite name for this swindle a few years ago. This year it has appeared as "Conover's Seedling," accompanied by a fanciful engraving. The secretary of the Ohio Horticultural Society has been investigating this matter, and is probably prepared to give more information than I can. I think it will be a legitimate subject for action by this society under the head of "avoiding the evils of dishonest tree agents." The experience of the past shows that difficulties have increased and that grape-growing is surrounded by hindrances not known twenty and thirty years ago. Attacks of mildew, and especially of rot, are certainly more prevalent. Complaints are made that vines which for a that strained honey was formerly pressed out of few years are healthy and productive, too soon old black combs that were taken from the old fail and become diseased and unprofitable. There are many who believe that the phylloxera is at the root of all these difficulties; that old way, its associations with the juices of half- it is a source of great injury in impairing the strength and vigor of such of the finer hybrids and tender native vines as are subject to its attacks. I have no doubt of its injurious effects upon the vine, but that it induces mildew or rot, in any other sense than by rendering vines which are already predisposed to these maladies more susceptible, I have no evidence. I believe the phylloxera aggravates these troubles but does not produce them. It is perhaps hardly profitable to pursue this subject further in this direction. That grape-growing has been for some years gradually but surely falling into disrepute and neglect in the northern and mid-Olympian gods on a par with forty-rod whisky. dle states, is known to us all. That this state All bee-keepers should endeavor to have the of affairs is regarded with regret accompanied character of strained and of extracted honey by a general desire for something better, I take for granted; and though the prospect appears discouraging, I still believe it capable of permanent improvement."

The Apple.

George William Curtis, the talented editor of Harper's Weekly, pays the apple the following eloquent tribute:

"Strawberries, raspberries, cherries, mulberries, peaches, plums, pears, high and low blackberries, thimbleberries, blueberries, and huckthem or to spell them whortleberries, let him do so), and grapes-even grapes, the most poetic of fruits-might all better be spared than altogether be spared rather than the apple. month. They play exquisitely into each othtinuous variety and delicate gust. But the apyear. It circles the months. You may eat Russets up to the day when the new apples appear. The apple is immortal! As it is the most ancient, so it is the most royal of fruits. The apple never dies."

THE COUNTRY'S NEED .- A cotemporary wisely says: "What our country needs to-day more than the manufacturer, the merchant or the lawyer, is the farmer. It seems, however, next to impossible to get people to realize this fact, or to act on it when they do. In spite of the hard times young men continue to lounge around large cities, where there is no possible hope of employment, waiting for something to turn up, and utterly neglecting the opportunities that are presented in the country. The truth is, people now-a-days are too much afraid

About Winter Apples.

T. T. LYON.

This simple title has come to be recognized as including any and all apples that retain their qualities long enough to warrant the grower in gathering and placing them in the cellar or fruit house, although some of them may be in use in late autumn; and again, others may be found, even at the close of winter, yet too austere or immature for either dessert or culinary

The line is so closely drawn and the variation is so great with change of climate or latitude, or both, that even Maiden's Blush, a summer apple in parts of Ohio, Southern Michigan and similar latitudes, goes into the cellars of Northern Michigan in November, coming out, in April or May, in fine condition; while Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Shiawassee Beauty, Melon, Rambo and others, properly speaking late autumn apples in the latitude of Southern Michigan, yet supply much of the staple for home use till the winter is considerably advanced.

It is, however, among the long keepers, properly so called, or what might appropriately be designated as spring apples, that we shall find the most valuable varieties, whether estimated from the standpoint of the producer, or from that of the consumer. Among these we shall find Rhode Island Greening, which goes from Northern Michigan to the Chicago markets in June as firm as if just taken from the trees; also the Baldwin, Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet and Red Canada, which last remains in the markets and upon the fruit stands of Chicago and Detroit till actually crowded aside by shipments of the next season's crop from the south.

The opening to us of a European market, by means of steam transit across the ocean, must, in the nature of the case, tend strongly to increase the value of this class of apples, from which must come the bulk of the supply of this newly-created demand; while western growers may confidently anticipate that a few years only will, with the constantly increasing demand for such facilities, open to them the advantages of direct shipment from our lake ports to the seaboard markets of Europe.

It is by no means a surprising fact that southern varieties should, in our more northern climate, lose something of their quality. This might naturally have been anticipated, and such proves to be the fact, but there is yet another fact, which we have pretty effectually demonstrated by the testing here of nearly or quite one hundred of these southern sorts, that while many varieties of Eastern orign prove more or less tender in the climate of Michigan, as well as in their Eastern homes, not a single variety

sents his capital. There is no busine found to-day, other than farming, in which \$3,000 can be made to yield any kind of a living to a family without drawing on the principal. Men undertake too much on too little capital, and inevitably fail. It is not for the general good that farmers of this class should parade their misfortunes at every opportunity, misleading public opinion on a matter that lies at the very foundation of our national prosperity. Farming does pay, and pays well on the capital actually invested, with such general intelligent management as would be necessary in any other business. There is no other business which offers as good security for the investmore contentment and less wearying anxiety of three or four per cent. at the end of a year on the paid-up capital, after supporting his family, of the men in any other calling.

Win.

Teaching is best done by example. When we see a little hamlet, a collection of but few houses, and comparatively little energy on the part of its inhabitants, transformed years to a thriving manufacturing city filled with an energetic, enterprising class of citizens, so much wealth could be accumulated in the ments of wealth for the people of the world. short space of years. We are too apt to be con-

always come from home work. in it that clears the pathway that leads to sue- farmer and do his carrying trade, whenever the ucation or social egort.

their plans for aggressive development, success | Each one acted for himself; and the individual | Accounts come to us of large yields and high

Grange pride is a curse when it prevents the inauguration of any needed enterprise because the capital is deemed insufficient.

As a rule it is not the capital that is lacking, so much as the ability to conduct business on purely business principles. One hundred dollars, in twenty shares of five dollars each, is a better fund to begin with, than ten times that amount. A grange should GROW into co-operation and not jump into it. A well-conducted grange co-operative store bank, would be better, safer and more profitable every way than the common bank where farmers deposit money which draws no interest, and which business men in town can use buying and speculating in the same farmer's produce who deposited the funds resulting from the sale of last year's crops in the bank. This is not as it should be. A faithful manager, cheap store room, rough pine boards for shelter, is the best way to begin to do business on the Rochdale plan. False pride, the insane desire to do a big business, has been a fruitful cause of many an otherwise needless failure .- Ex.

Two Good Recipes.

COLD CATSUP.-Take } peck ripe tomatoes not too ripe, slice fine; 2 roots grated horse radish; 1 small teacup fine salt; ½ teacup white mustard seed; 11 teacup black mustard seed; 1 tablespoonful ground black pepper; 2 red peppers chopped fine without seed; 4 celery stalks cut fine; 1 teacup nasturtions, chopped, or onions; 1 teaspoon ground clover; 1 teaspoon ground mace; 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon; 1 teacup of sugar; 1 quart of good vinegar. Mix the above ingredients cold, It will be fit for use immediately, but improves with age. Will keep in any covered vessel.

sour milk; 1 teacup of sugar; 1 pint of flour; soda; 1 pint of fruit, or more, if desired, well lic, would be very great. flavored before mixing; 1 egg. To be eaten with cream and sugar, syrup, or any sauce that is desired. Bake half an hour in a brisk oven, or boil in a mold, bag, or little tin kettle, three

Latrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: 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. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary; F. B. Maxio, Embassion and yarieties of Eastern origin prove more or less tender in the climate of Michigan, as well as in their Eastern homes, not a single variety originating routh of the Ohio river has proved otherwise than entirely hardy in the Peninsula state. This, to us, is a surprising paradox—one the reason of which we are utterly unable to conceive, and we speak of it here with the hope that among the savants and apostles of Pomology some one may be able to offer us a rational explanation.—Rural New Yorker.

Farming Does Pay.

When I learn, says a writer in the New England Farmer, that only one farm in twenty-five is paid for when bought, the wonder to me is not that so many fail, but that so many succeed. When Richard Roe buys John Doe's farm for \$7,500, pays \$3,000 down, and gives a mortgage for \$4,500 at eight per cent., expecting to make a living for himself and family, pay Mr. Doe's flowing fl

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

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

We split from Patrana Carlon.

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 Patrons.

Patrons vs. Railroads.

That the Patrons of Husbandry have solved many important problems, that before its organization rested like an incubus upon the farming industries, cannot be denied. Take, for instance, the vexed question of transportation. ment; there is no other business which brings We have heretofore heard great complaints Lincoln's have long, rather coarse, heavy fleeagainst what was deemed the unjust discriminamind. The man who owns his farm and has tions of railroads against the farmers. We have heard a great deal about the monied corporations and their soullessness; and, from what we is actually in better condition than nine-tenths have heard, we might have been led to suppose that railroads had waged an exterminating warfare against the farmers. This is not true; and Common Sense and Home Work Will the Grange has demonstrated its falseness, True, railroads are monied corporations; but it takes capital in large amounts to weave an iron net-work all over the land, radiating from each central city to the circumference of our country, stretching from sea to sea and from ocean to ocean, girthing the earth as with an iron band. It takes money to send the locomotive shuttle over this woof of steel and iron, threadwe naturally look for the cause, and inquire how ed with the products of the earth, weaving gar-

The corporations have money; that they use it stantly looking for outside aid. The best results in the interest of the people is meritorious rather than otherwise. The Grange has further The grange that expects to prosper must of it-demonstrated that transportation companies self become prosperous. It is individual work have been more ready to shake hands with the cess. It is home work that lays the foundation farmer was in any condition to knew what he for the ultimate success of either pecuniary ed- wanted, than they have had credit for. Before the organization of the Grange, there was no However few the members of a grange or co-operation of farmers, and consequently no present season on account of their neglect or in community, if they will but carefully mature combination of their accumulated products.

What will you carry my bushel of wheat or my basket of peaches to New York city for?" The amount of his business was not worth comwould entail in handling. But since the organization of the Grange and the co-operation consequent thereto, a Patron can approach a railroad company and contract for so many cars per day, for so long, for the shipping of wheat has been grown, look the gorund over and asor fruit, or anything he may desire to ship.

The Patron knows what he wants done; and the large amounts of freight he ships makes it worth competing for; and to-day, where such co-operation exists, the farmer can secure as good rates as any other business men; and through this intelligent action of the Grange, the farmers and railroad men have a common interest and an increasing friendship.

Grange Picnics.

The series of grange picnics held in different parts of the state and addressed by Mr. Whitehead, lecturer of the national grange, and officers of the state grange, have been generally well attended, though as to exactly what was said or done at them, we have no definite information. Our state exchanges make scarcely a reference to them. The influence of these addresses and the benefit to be derived from the meetings generally might, we should think, have been materially enhanced by having them briefly reported in the local and state papers, but this seems to have been neglected.—Michigan Homesteud.

The suggestion of the Homestead is worthy of being acted upon by the granges in every state and neighborhood. The editors of local papers would all be glad to publish the proceedings of the granges, and synopsis of speeches by lead-A NICE BATTER PUDDING .- One teacup of ing lecturers, and the good that would be accomplished by bringing the work and aims of 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar ; ½ teaspoonful of the grange more conspicuously before the pub-

Basket Picnic.

The farmers of the southern end of Lancas The farmers of the southern end of Lancaster county, and adjacent parts of Chester county, held a grange picnic under the auspices of Octoraro and Russelville granges, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., in a beautiful grove at Ross's fording, on the Octoraro creek. The speakers present were Gen. B. F. Fisher, of Philadelpresent were Gen. B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia; Mr. G. F. Baker, of Lancaster county, and Mr. John Hickman, of Chester county. It was quite a large gathering of old and young, and everything passed off delightfully. All seemed to enjoy themselves in their own way at croquet, fishing, bathing and listening to the speaking. There was quite a long table erected and filled to its utmost capacity with the substantials and delicacies of the land, such as only farmers, wives and daughters know how toserve stantials and deflexces of the land, such as only farmers' wives and daughters know how to serve up. All present were fed; as it has been truthfully said "the farmer feeds the nation."—

Lancaster Era.

We copy the above notice for the purpose of emarking that the speakers seem to be all of the class that do not live by farming. Hickman, we know, is a lifelong politician and lawyer. But the picnic, however, is characteristic. The farmers provide the substantials while the professional gentlemen tickle the ears with fine words. We hope the farmers, in a few years, will be able to raise their own speakers for public meetings, when they will feel better, and other classes will have more respect for them.

EDS. FARMER: At a special meeting of Multiflora Grange, No. 332, August 23d, it was unanimously agreed to forward to Bro. Sims, Master of the State Grange, \$7.50, to aid a few of our brother patrons in the western counties of this state, who are unable to procure seed wheat, owing to the dryness of the season.

JNO. ANDREWS, Sec'y pro tem.

Ohio has nine hundred and seventy-seven granges, with a membership of over 40,000. Still the enemies of the order claim that the grange is not only dying but actually dead. It nay appear so-"to a man up a tree."

Grange meetings in the northwestern states are more largely attended than ever, especially in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SHEEP.-Medium sized sheep with plenty of lean, is what is prized by city butchers. Southdowns possess this qualification. Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester sheep are large and carry much fat. The es. The wool of the Cotswold is medium in length of staple and in firmness of fiber. The Leicesters have long stapled wool. Oxford Downs are heavy, carry much fat, with medium wool in length of staple and fiber. Hampshire Downs have short, strong wool and make good mutton. Shropshire Downs are smaller than the Hampshires, have finer wool and make better mutton, and rate next to the Southdown, which make the best mutton, at least to the English taste, and they oungt to know. They have rather fine wool, and wherever mutton is eater no fault can be found with their mea.. One reason why long and medium sneep are not so well liked in the United States is that they cannot be kept in large flocks as can the Merino, and consequently more expense is entailed in caring for them, but they are growing in favor from year to year, especially since the longer stapled wools have advanced in price consequent upon the universal wearing of woolen goods by centlemen in summer.

Seed Wheat.

There is no doubt that thousands of dollars have been lost to the farmers of this state the ability to secure good seed wheat last spring

is a foregone conclusion and is merely one of farmer could only ask the railroad company, grades produced by wheat growers who were careful and particular in the selection of plump, clean, faultless seed, as compared with the products by those whom circumstances, ignorance peting for, and hardly worth the trouble it or carelessness induced to use shrunken, poorly germinating seed. If farmers are disposed or ntend to sow winter wheat, no time should beilost in making a selection of seed for fall sow ing. If in your neighborhood winter wheat certain who has achieved the best results, and from him get goop plvmp, clean seed. Send abroad and get some variety, if only a bushel or two. Sow it ou clean ground, well prepared. You perhaps have an acre or two to spare on which to experiment, and should that trial prove a failure you will not be largely the loser, while the chances are in your favor for profitable results.—Formers Union Minn.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisemests 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.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berk-shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-dress G. W. GLICK,

THE FINEST LOT OF

STOCK EVER GROWN IN THIS PART OF THE STATE.

15,000 PEACH TREES And other Stock, which will be Sold at the Durham Park Herds LOWEST FIGURES!

-AT THE-LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.

Western Missouri RSERIE

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO, MISSOURI.

(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

o our superior stock for fall delivery of 200,000 Apple trees two years old, 4 to 8 feet high; 50, 000 Peach with Pear. Plum and Cherry, grapes and small fruits for the wholesale trade.

with our system we can fit out Dealers promptly end 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, Prop'r.

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 guaranteed.

BERKSHIRES!

The College Farm.

Short-horn

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

Address

E. M. SHELTON, Supt. Farm'

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FRAZER AXLE GREASE,



For sale by all dealers, Awarded the Medal of Honor at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.

SAM'L CUPPLES & CO., Agent for our St. Louis Frazzer Lubricatory.

Frazzer Lubricatory.

Chicago and New York,

Breeders' Directory.

A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.

C. S. EICHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

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

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

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suifolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices these than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready,

Nurserymen's Directory.

EE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee'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 hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on applicatioe. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

Physician.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., has removed ed her office to the west side of Harrison St., 1st loor south of Sixth St.

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

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

HOGS. SouthernKansas 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.

Correspondencesolicited.

RANDOLPH & PAYNE.

ALBERT CRANE.

Short-Horn Cattle

Berkshire Pigs,

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

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs.

-ALSO-Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.



SAM JEWETT,

AMERICAN MERINOS. Specialties, Constitution, density of
fleece, length of staple
and heavy fleece, All
animals ordered by
letter guaranteed satisfactory to purchaser.
Corresdondence and
examination of flock
solicited, Sam'l Jewett
Independence, Mo.

Kansas **Pacitic** Railway. Lands! Lands!

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

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the limestone 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 I Kansas rises from the Elevthe FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1877 to
the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26,518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796,
403 bushels spring weant; 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 13,335,324 bushels, or ever 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.

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324.971 bushels of corn. of which the Golden Grain
Belt counties produced 27.399.055 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
29 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
43 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 22 to 36 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: \$26 to \$80 will secure \$9 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$860 in cash will buy it outright.

Send to S. J. Gilmore. Land Commissioner, Salina, Kass, for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteada, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock 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 decide to start, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent,

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,

	-	-	-17		-
TERMS: CASH IN AL	VAN	CE.	6	100	
one Copy. Weekly, for one your,			111		2.00
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Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, RATES OF ADVER		25	100		10.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, " 15" per insertion.
Three months, " 12" " 10" "
One year, " 10" " 10" " "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburgs securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for each, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farmer. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Look After the Stock.

As the season advances and the September nights begin to grow uncomfortably cool, and pastures short, the stock will need some extra attention. Young stock, especially, should be looked closely after and given a little grain, and milk cows should be protected by some species of shelter from the cool nights which have come suddenly upon them. They will need a little extra feed as well, or they will fail very considerably in their milk. Shelter the lambs, colts and calves from rain storms. The old stock will be the better for similar care, but the young should have it at all events.

Lilies.

The FARMER's thanks are due to Mrs. Col. Veale of Topeka, for a bouquet of while lilies, scarlet geraniums and verbenas. Mrs. V. has a taste for flowers which she indulges by cultivating an extensive variety. Her lilies are particularly fine and her skill as a florist enables her to produce the handsomest specimens. Flowers are a great deal of trouble and much time is required to attend them, some will say. But those who really love flowers do not seem to feel the trouble or miss the time they demand. Perhaps love converts the former into a pleasure and Old Time steals his way among the flowers unnoticed.

Kansas Ponies.

agricultural state, and as such, has no use for caring for them. That man needs some one to Indian ponics are very convenient saddle ani- is in a state of nature himself. But if his flock tle, but they take the place of a more valuable improved in the breeding; his fowls housed race of animals in a farming community. There and fed with the care required to keep them in is no market worth the name outside of the the best condition; and his bees kept in movastate, and they will not sell at home for the ble frame hives and managed with the light and cost of raising them. W. G. Bayne, whose letter will be found in another column, brings up to their aid in the business, the work will prove the subject of Kansas ponies, and very properly pronounces them a loss to the state. Those who own them should take his advice, in their future disposition and farmers should raise none but a large, salable breed of horses. Fine horse stock is being brought into the state as well as horned cattle and farmers should immediately avail themselves of it to breed valuable animals, which, with a small increase of feed and perhaps better care than are beat three and four years old \$150 to \$300 and upwards. Farmers should discard pony breeding, the Indians in the Territory will always furnish enough for hacks and palfrys at very low prices, and farmers can with much more profit give their attention to the breeding of a better class of animals for which there is both a foreign and domestic demand greater than the supply. Get rid of the ponies and breed a valuable class of horses. Waste no time and money on worthless stock of any kind while the demand is great for all classes of good stock, from the Golden Laced Bantam to the high bred ra-

Saving Seed-Corn.

The early ripening ears are preferable for seed, but they can only be obtained by searching through the field and marking the stalks where the fading husk denotes the early maturing ears. But excellent seed may be gathered from the pile of husked corn by judi-ciously culling the variety determined upon. This will depend upon the disposition which is to be made of the corn crop or the kind most soil, is the only accessible means for obtaining salable in your market. In any case ears with medium sized cobs should be selected. A large cob contains much sap and is a long time drying, and if the weather is warm after cribbing, the grain is liable to be injured by heating, and shell out "blue-eyed." This injures the quality both for the market and as feed. In white corn the blue-eyed grains are very conspicuous. It is the belief among experienced corngrowers, that by judicious selections of seed the yield per acre can be largely increased. Corn which produces two ears to the stalk is likely to produce large yields, and the kind is prefera- els and of a better quality of grain would be ble if fed to cattle in the ear, as the ears and cobs are smaller if the number is multiplied on the crop. the stalk. For feeding purposes a gourd-seed variety is preferred to the flint. The stock masticate the former more readily and perfectly, derstand the nature and requirements of what and it makes softer, lighter meal when ground. might with propriety be termed their staple

the chaff does not show. White corn of the gourd-seed variety is far preferable for bread purposes to the flint. The flints are very solid corn, ripen early, weigh heavy and are the only kind fit for hominy or grits.

Whatever type is desired for seed, select the ears the nearest faultless in shape, with compact, well ripened grains. In storing for the winter the ears should be put where they will selected for seed.

The fundamental rule to be observed in se lecting and keeping seed-corn is to choose wellformed, symmetrical ears, with medium-sized cob, grains well ripened and close in the row. Store it where it will not be exposed to dampness or severe freezing and out of the reach of vermin.

Three Things.

Three things on the farm returning most profit on capital invested; three things affording most gratification to cultivated taste, while uniting pleasure with profit; three things requiring a high degree of intelligence, care and gentleness in their management, are sheep, been and fowls. The family raised to care for and attend those three things will acquire a degree of refinement foreign to a large majority of those deprived of their educating influences. They will grow up wiser, more intelligent, more refined, and in every way better men and women. For these reasons the three industries named in the beginning of this article should be a part of the system of every farm. There is an important blank remaining unfilled where these are wanting. The farmer's family that plod in plowed ground all their lives, with no more elevating employment, are set to grow up boorish, coarse and clownish in manners tastes and character. But those brought up to devote a part of their time to the care of sheep, bees and fowls, will acquire gentleness in manners, careful habits and keenness of observation. It is the every-day business of life that truly educates, and farmers that place the welfare of their children above all else, will see to it that no branch of industry be neglected which in any way belongs to farm life, that can be introduced without incurring loss, which tends to expand the moral and intellectual growth of his children.

The man who lets his sheep run at large, at the mercy of every prowling cur, his fowls scratch for their living and roost on the fence, and his bees live in hollow logs and rude boxes Kansas is rapidly growing into a staid, old in a state of native wildness, is in no sense the large crop of ponies, raised every years take charge of and teach him how to live. He knowledge which modern apiarians have brought a moral, social and business educator to all who pursue it. Old, slovenly modes, benighted in ignorance, must be abandoned, and the lights of modern discoveries brought to the farmer's aid.

Wheat-Seeding.

Topeka and vicinity, after having been parched by a six weeks' drouth, were visited on the seed. To insure a crop there is not a day pulverizing the soil so that when the proper season arrives the seed can be got into the ground, is the only safe rule to pursue in managing the wheat crop in its preparatory stages Late sowing fails five times in six, and only succeeds when the winter is peculiarly favorable. Having the ground in proper order is another prime essential to success, and failure in the wheat crop is oftener attributable to a neglect in observing these two fundamental principles than all other causes combined. This grain is small and requires a comparatively shallow bed for rooting in, but like all small seed it must have a fine soil over and around it for its young roots to run and multiply in without check or hindrance. Wheat also delights in a cool climate and consequently a cool soil.

A compact soil three inches below the surface, overlaid by a very fine tilth which acts as a mulch in preserving as nearly as possible a uniformity, cool, moist condition in the subthis natural requirement in soil and temperasurface tilth acts as a mulch in preserving coolness and moisture in the more compact strata immediately underlying it, the pulverized soil labor expended on getting a large breadth broken, and in a semi-proper condition for wheat, to \$100: was put upon half the area in getting the the plants while young and tender, more bush-

The majority of farmers who have been growing wheat from their boyhood do not un-All red cobs should be rejected in selecting crop, and there is no branch of farming in feet long. Whether two or four horses are used,

white corn for seed. The red chaff injures the which farmers are in need of more instruction sale of the corn when shelled. In yellow corn than raising wheat, No man possessed of ordinary common sense would put in two acres of ground if he was fully convinced that the same labor expended upon the two acres if put upon one, would make him as much wheat and generally of a better quality. Yet this would prove true in nearly every case where wheat is planted out of season and on poorly prepared ground.

But the state of the weather often interferes with the farmer getting his ground plowed after be exposed to a low temperature, the germs be- his arrangements have all been completed. ing liable to injury by severe frost, especially if This could be guarded against in a great measthe cob retains a portion of dampness. A ure by finishing the preparation of the ground room where a fire is kept during the winter, on as fast as plowed. Harrow and roll and put it a shelf in the kitchen out of the reach of rats in a proper condition for the seed at once, and and mice, is a good place to store ears that are hard, dry lumps will not form to contend with at a later period. There are a number of oldfashioned appliances for smoothing, breaking field after sowing in spring. clods and fining the surface of plowed grounds, which have been discarded, that are better than the new and costly implements, nicely manufactured and painted, which are sold to farmers by agricultural implement dealers, and it would prove a profitable enterprise for farmers if they would go over carefully and select out the most approved of these discarded tools, and introduce them to use again, rejecting a large per cent. of the most costly and perishable of the new implements which are thrust prominently forward.

The same class of implements and machines are not adapted to all neighborhoods alike, and close scrutiny and judgment are required by every farmer to determine just what tools are suited best to the cultivation of his land and the crops he raises. Manufacturers of farm machinery and tools would reap a rich reward if they would make a careful selection from among tools that have been pushed out of use and put them on the market again. Their utility and cheapness, with a little well distributed paint, would be sure to command, a ready

One other point we wish to touch on as an adjunct to wheat growing, and that is the value of manure on the upland. Every shovelfull of manure about the farm should be saved and put on the high ground before or after the wheat s put in. The strong amoniated horse manure s particularly beneficial to wheat on high land, making clean, bright straw, full heads and plump grains, and ripening up the crop early.

Farmers in Politics.

The season has arrived when the farmers are brought face to face with the responsibility of selecting proper men to represent them in the legislatures of most of the states. Have they made up their minds fully to become aggressive in their demands, and take the nominating power in their own hands and out of those of trading politicians? All that is needed is an understanding among themselves to place in nomination men of their own pursuits not under the influence of professional politicians and office hunters. It will not be necessary to mals to gallop over the prairies and drive cat- is hurdled or yarded at night, and constantly disturb their party relations. Let them be sure that men of their choosing are nominated on both party tickets, men who have a single purpose as regards the passage of such laws as farmers very generally demand, and the repeal of others which are obnoxious to their interests. This is the point of attack which is easily made and carried. Send men to the legislatures whose firmness and sound sense can be relied on, and whom you know to be proof against corrupting influences, and send the same men, who prove sturdy advocates of the farmers' interests, again and again to the legislature. Don't grow jealous of the honors they may reap. The first session they will learn some useful lessons in legislation and parliamentary d on the \$25 and \$30 ponies, would bring gave farmers who had their ground for wheat some measure, into practice. The third session for delay, and the wheat should be put into the they will take control of the legislature and put ground with all dispatch. Early plowing and down the lawyers and tricky politicians and beat them with their own weapons. But if the foolish practice is pursued of sending new men every session, the strongest that can be found will not be able to accomplish anything of consequence. Select the staunchest, sensible men in your ranks and keep them session after session in the legislature, and such tactics will have telling effect upon the government of the state in the short space of three sessions. But if the crafty politicians are allowed to defeat this policy by the catch-word cry of rotation in office, no progress will be made. Men must learn how to do anything before they can do it, and the tactics of legislation can only be acquired by a few sessions of responsibility and practice. Let this be the plan of the farmers' political campaign, and they are bound to win. Neglect it and they are as sure to lose.

The Drag in Preparing the Ground for Wheat.

The following description of a cheap implement for preparing the ground for seeding ture for the young wheat plant. While this wheat, we found in the Ohio Farmer. Farmers frequently spend a great deal of money in the purchase of costly implements, when a simple device, like the one described below, that can on the surface admits air and moisture freely to be manufactured on the farm, and at a cost of a nourish the roots of the young plant. If the few dollars, answers a better purpose, many times, than the patented machine, icosting \$50

"Of all the devices which I have used to ground in order to receive the seed and nourish mellow my wheat fields, I prefer the plank drag. It consists simply of two-inch plank, bolted together so that when drawn over the the result, at a less outlay per bushel in making field we get the benefit of a cutting edge on each plank. I prefer plank one foot wide and lap four inches. For a drag to be used with teams are kept I would use four plank sixteen What do you say?

you want to hitch near each end, and will need two drivers, who may ride on the drag. If the drag is not heavy enough with the riders, you can weight it with stone or a log until it is right. If there are any loose stone on the field have gone out or are anxious to sell out. they can be taken off on the drag. If used at the proper time, it will do better work than either harrow or roller, and fully twice as fast as the roller and four times as fast as the harrow. I have seen a wheat field put in the bes possible condition for drilling by going over it each way with such a drag, and with one sixteen feet long, ten acres can be dragged both ways in half a day. To do the best work it must be used on freshly plowed land, or as soon after a rain as the land is dry enough so that it will not clog. The drag is excellent for covering flax seed, and for smoothing down the oat

"Use it on the cornfield before laying it off to plant, and sometimes after the corn is planted but before it comes up. These drags are so cheap and convenient that I generally have two or three sizes of them. We use a light onehorse one, for covering turnip seed, and find that it grows much better than when raked in. A seat could be easily attached to the larger drag if desired. For convenience in moving it from field to field, there should be a clevis at one end, as you will sometimes want to take it along a fence row where the road is narrow."

From Proceedings of the Executive Committee of the American Berkshire Association, August 26, 1879.

The Secretary having been instructed at the June meeting to make further inquiry in reference to certain animals bred in England, reported as follows:

In preparing for registry the pedigree of English-bred Berkshires, a few cases have occurred in which rules 5 and 6, requiring sires and dams and grand-sires to be recorded, might, with apparent advantage to all parties concerned, be somewhat modified. The additional expense in the way of fees has not been urged in these cases as an objection to the rules. The difficulty of obtaining authentic pedigrees of said ancestors has been the only hindrance to their registry.

Can a statement that a grand-sire was pure bred, if unaccompanied by a certified pedigree killing, during which time it should be slightly be accepted, and its descendants admitted to registry without such grand-sire being also re-

In order to bring the matter properly before the committee for discussion, the following resolution is presented and its adoption proposed:

Resolved, That rules 5 and 6 be so modified to admit the English-bred animals, under consideration, without requiring their grandsires to be recorded.

A careful canvass of the matter resulted in the withdrawal of the foregoing and the introduction and adoption of the following preamble and resolution: WHEREAS, In order to carry out the estab

lished principle of the Association that the ped-igrees of all animals accepted for registry should trace a known line of descent from the period when the Association was organized, and
WHEREAS, The rules adopted by the Associa

tion each succeeding year have been framed with a view to requiring the registry of ances

tors to that period, and
WHEREAS, One cross less has been required of English-bred and imported animals than of American-bred, in the belief that the breeding of much of the foundation stock of Berkshires

of much of the foundation stock of Berkshires in England would thereby be secured, and tweetaken great care to improve and perpetuate in its purity the stock brought from England; they having been as careful and zealous in these respects, as far as can be seen, as English breeders have been, and whereast it seems in view of the foregoing.

WHEREAS, It seems, in view of the foregoing digrees calls for the impartial enforce ment of rules 5 and 6, and that they remain

can and will give me some advice,

unchanged.

1st. Can grape vines from one-half to one inch in diameter be taken up and set out again with safety? They do not bear to amount to anything, and are on the north side of the house I presume they are shaded too much.

2d. Where shall I send to get Forest Tree Culture, by M. G. Kern?

Will Mr. Bishir, or some one who knows, tell if blackwalnuts from the size of a person's fin- Shawnee County Fair. ger to an inch through, would live if taken up and cut off even with the ground and set out DELA B. CRIPPEN. thls fall?

treated with the same care.

R. R. Co., at Topeka, or Kansas City.

EDS. FARMER: I wish you would give me some definite advice concerning raising castor two horres, three plank ten or twelve feet long well on new land, but old land that has been will make good cavalry mounts and prove effecwill be heavy enough; but on a farm where two cropped some time and run down is the best. tive not only in standing their ground, but in

You, and many others, speak encouragingly the latter approach within range.

of sheep-raising. At one time I had thought of trying it, and so made considerable inquiry and observation. The result is that all I know of that have been long in the business here, either

Hutchinson, Kansas.

Will some of our correspondents that make a business of these beans, give N. S. S. the benefit of their experience? The bean family prefer old ground to new.

That many are going out of the sheep business and wishing to sell off, is no evidence for or against it, as you may find restless, discontented people always ready to change any business. Western people are noted for this mercurial disposition. When a man turns pioneer, the demon of unrest is very apt to seize him, and like will-o'-the-wisp, lead him from place in search of the elysium he never finds.

Sheep-raising in Kansas promises as certain and remunerative a business as any branch of agriculture, but it must be learned. Nothing is likely to prove successful if persons attempting to manage do not understand the business. All stock-raising requires judgment, care and constant attention,

Sugar Curing Meat.

Farmers who wish to make sugar cured hams and dried beef will find the following recipe for that purpose as good as any and if they presere it it will come handy for reference when the time arrives for such work. Beef round after being cured when hung up for drying should not be smoked. Dried beef being either eaten raw or frizzled, tastes of the smoke, and is much better without the smoking process.

OUR RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT .- To one gallon of water take one and a half pounds of salt, one half pound of sugar, one-half ounce saltpetre, one-half ounce potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in sugar and salt. If this recipe is strictly followed, it will require only a single trial to prove its superiority over the common way or most ways f putting down meat, and will not soon be abandoned for any other. The meat is unsurpassed for sweetness, delicacy and freshness of color. - Germantown Telegraph.

Flavor in Butter.

It is very well understand by all dairymen that particular care should be taken to protect cream from any impure or strong odors, as it causes the butter to taste unpleasantly. Fresh paint or sour milk, or dirt from the barnyard, will give a bad taste to the butter. When the fruit trees are in bloom, and the breath of the flowers come upon the cream, it gives the bufter a peculiarly sweet taste that is very delightful; also the odor of new-made hay is beneficial to the butter. But these things are transient, so I experimented a little with happy results. Under the windows of my milk-room I sowed sweet clover and sweet peas. The peas reap. The first session they will learn some seed lessons in legislation and parliamentary ife, the second term they will acquire conficience and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge, in lence and be able to put their knowledge. but little time to sow the seed and care for the plants, and it is labor that pays. I used to ED. FARMER: I shall be much obliged if you gather the clover and sweet marjoram leaves and carry them into the room, but the above plan is easier and the effects are more lasting.

Special Premium.

T. L. Stringham offers a special premium of an engraved silver cup for the best breed of thoroughbred cattle, to consist of not less than one bull and three cows, or heifers, at the

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The semi-annual meeting of the National Agricultural Congress will be held at Rochester, on the 15th Cut the grape vines off three or four inches inst. It is expected to prove a very interesting above ground in the fall soon after the leaves and profitable session. The papers presented drop, when the weather has become so cold that are usually of a practical character, and of the plant is at rest. Take up the vines careful- great benefit to the interests of agriculture. The ly with a large quantity of root to them, and circular of the officers says: We earnestly soset immediately in their new location. When licit your aid and co-operation, not only in an transplanted mulch the ground heavily with early remission of the membership fee, but in fine manure. In the spring after the weather sending us names and postoffice address of any has warmed up remove the mulch and work the persons in your own or other states and territoground up loosely three or four feet round the ries who are interested in promoting agricultuvines, and they will grow and probably turn ral education, agricultural science, practical agout nearly as well as slips, or two year old vines riculture, granges, farmers' clubs, agricultural colleges, and other organizations intended to 2d. Send to the agent of the Kansas Pacific promote the welfare of the agricultural classes.

Horses and Mules Exported .- The Export Journal mentions that horses are going abroad in considerable numbers, and there is beans. I have about thirty-five acres of upland promise of a successful export trade in this prairie of compact soil, broken last year in May kind of stock. We have also been supplying and June. I had thought of plowing it up the British government with mules for use in very deep this winter and planting beans next Africa. If these latter have been secured of spring, but a man from Neosho county, who the right pattern we will warrant them to be has raised them, tells me that they don't do very effective in military operations. They carrying terror and dismay to the enemy should

Complimentaries.

the agricultural society of Franklin county for counties in the state, and the highest expected complimentaries to the fair to be held at Ot- yield of wheat to the acre is sixteen bushels, tawa, October 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th. Also for the majority being ten and twelve, the grain similar favor to the Ellsworth County Fair As- having been cut down by one cause or another sociation, whose exhibition will be held at the same time at Ellsworth, Kansas.

Pamphlets and Catalogues Received.

Catalogue of Kansas Home Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas. Proprietors, A. H. & A. C. Griesa. Several new and special varteties of apples, peaches and grapes are named, which have, after trial, proved valuable acquisitions to the oreheard. to the orchard.

to the orehard.

Catalogue of Joint Public Sale of Shorthorns from the herds of Verry Aldrich and Elijah Dee, at Princeton, Ill., Sept. 30th. Col. Judy, auctioneer.

Catalogue of Kidd's Great Combination Sale of Trotters, Thoroughbred Horses, Short-horns, Jerseys, Cotswold, Southdown and Shropshire-down Sheep, Tuesday, Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, at Lexington, Ky.

Wholesale Price-List of Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo., Kelsey & Co., proprietors.

Catalogue of Blooded Stock, Comprising Trotting-bred Horses, Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Shetland Ponies, Shropshire-Southdown Sheep, Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs, to be sold at public auction, Oct. 1st, at Turner's stock-farm, Normandy, near St. Louis.

Premium List of Ellsworth County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, to be held at Ellsworth, Kansas, Oct. 2d, 3d and 4th.

tural and Mechanical Fair Association, to be held at Ellsworth, Kansas, Oct. 2d, 3d and 4th. Catalogue and Price-List of Labette County Nursery. M. Barnard & Co., Osage, Kansas. A. Witcomb's Descriptive Catalogue of Bed-ding and Greenhouse Plants, Lawrence, Kansas. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List of Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List of Small Fruits and Plants, N. Ohmer, Dayton,

White Cloud, Doniphan County.

Sept. 1st.—We are having a severe drouth. It has not rained to be of any service to crops for six weeks. South and southwest winds. The thermometer, for the last two weeks, has ranged, at 2 p. m., from 80 to 91 degrees. Early corn is dry, and the crop will be cut short about 20 per cent., and late corn 50 per cent. Pastures are dried up. If it does not rain soon, farmers will be compelled to commence feeding.

Our fall wheat was a fair crop. The threshers tell me that the fall wheat is averaging 27 bushels per acre; spring, 8 bushels; cats, 40 bushels. Early potatoes, good; late potatoes a failure. Sept. 1st.-We are having a severe drouth.

15

failure.

Stock of all kinds are doing well. No disease among hogs or other stock.

Apples about one-fifth of a crop. Peaches, pears and plums are a failure. Grapes, an

extra full crop.

No fall wheat sown yet. The ground has been too dry to plow, and no wheat will be sown until it rains. Many farmers sowed wheat in their corn last fall, and the yield was from 18

to 20 bushels per acre.

A large breadth will be sown in corn ground this fall if it rains in time.

The FARMER is received regularly and contents devoured with avidity.

G. A. B.

Osborne, Osborne County.

Sept. 1st.-Corn crop very light. A severe drouth while setting, followed by chinch bugs, The wheat crop, in this section, has been largely over-estimated. The average will not

be over ten bushels to the acre.

The long-continued drouth has seriously retarded the plowing for wheat. Not over one-

half of the ground plowed yet.

A light shower Saturday, and plows are

starting up to-day.

Wind blowing north and the locusts flying over, going south. Not anxious to have them stop, although corn is out of danger. Most cold enough for frost this morning.

Elmdale, Kansas.

the article "How to make washing easy," mention is made of a folding-bench wringer. I should like to know more about it, and where it may be procured. I should also be pleased When they get old and thin, in order to put the may be preceded. I should also be personal to learn through the columns of your excellent paper the most improved method of making a milk and ice house combined, where stone is plenty for building, but water not convenient all any ewe should bear; this will bring her to for setting milk pans in. C. H. WOOD.

Hardware men who handle those wringers please take notice and send your advertisements to the FARMER.

Beloit, Mitchell County.

A portion of this county will not produce more than a half crop of corn, which will cut the average down to two-thirds of a crop for the entire county. Wheat is turning out much better than was expected. Spring wheat in many places an entire failure. Fall seeding is very much retarded by dry weather. C. P. S.

Clay Center, Clay County.

Farmers are four-fifths done plowing. Drilling has commenced. A large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall in Clay county.

W. J. WOODSIDE.

The Wheat Yield.

From the best information at hand the wheat yield of Indiana for the present year is between 40,000,000 and 45,000,000 bushels. This is more than twice the yield of 1877, when a small excess over 1,700,000 agres were sown and the average yield was estimated at 121 bushels. The present year the yield was at least twenty bushels, and the area sown was probably somewhat over 2,000,000 acres. These figures gives 40,000,000 bushels as the lower limit to our wheat crop. Those who figure on a basis of 2, 500,000 acres and an average yield of 25 bushels per acre will make a much larger aggregate, but they are wide of the mark .- Indiana Far-

make so poor a report in regard to her yield of mess and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. wheat, when heretofore, with few exceptions, she has been able to furnish a report that was excelled by none, and equaled by few, if any

states, cannot but have a debilitating effect upon the minds of the farmers. Our acknowledgments and thanks are due have reliable reports from several of the best until at present the stand is very poor. The yield of other grain, oats and barley in particular, is reported good .- American Stockman.

The wheat crop of Illinois this year, accor ding to the figures received by the state board of agriculture, amounts to a total of 42,041,252 bushels, an average of 193 bushels per acre, and is valued at \$37,266,757, or an average of 88 cents per bushel, in the producers' hands. It is considered the largest and most valuable wheat crop ever raised in the state. The total land sown to wheat was 2,137,063.

The Michigan Homestead says: "During the sixteen years since the war, Michigan has increased its wheat crop from 9,000,000 to 31,000,000 bushels and the average yield per acre 112 bushels to 18 bushels. During the six years, is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely are the six years, is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely are the six years, is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely are the six years. The Michigan Homestead says: "During the since the great panic the wheat crop has doubled in quantity in spite of the hard times."

We would rather say that this result was in some measure on account of the hard times. In flush times people are prone to desert the farm and go into speculative enterprises, but hard times drive those persons who would live by the sweat of others' brows back to the soil for sustenance, and thus through seeming affliction the state and people are brought back to real prosperity.

A Change of Mothers.

W. J. Abernethy, who "does" the agricultural, stock and pancake department of the Pioneer-Press, has a mare and colt; likewise a cow and calf, all of which he has recently industriously endeavored to wean from their natural attachments for one another. Now what Ab. knows about stock and pancake raising could be written in a very small book-a primer, as it were. The idea occurred to him that the proper way to wean a calf was to turn it in with the old mare, and the colt with the old cow, which he did. All are thriving-the calf on mare's milk, and the colt draws its sustenance from the cow's udder, a fact which was eventually brought to the attention of brother A. by the apparent contentment of all the animals in interest, except himself. He is now consulting a Jerseys herd book, with apparently an overweaning desire to get at the proper method of colts and calves .- Minneapolis Union

Professor Kedzie of the agricultural college, Michigan, is engaged on the important work of determining the relative values of different varieties of Michigan wheats for bread-making. To do this requires the analysis of a great many specimens of each variety,-the doctor is taking 21,-and furthermore it requires an analysis of each berry in all stages of ripeness, from even before the milky state to the time of its being dead ripe. He expects to determine by these analysis the relative amounts of albumen and of indigestible fiber.

We opine that this work of the Professor's will not justify the labor and expense. Seed wheat has to be changed very frequently, and brought from distant parts in order to keep up its vigor and reproductive quality. The same variety cultivated for but a comparatively few years in the same section of the country rapidly deteriorates. Constant change of seed is the hope of wheat and also potatoes.

SELL THE OLD SHEEP .- It is folly to keep In the issue of the FARMER August 20th, in the old sheep. They should be turned off to the When they get old and thin, in order to put five years, and this is an age when, with little extra care, she will round up to a full carcass. Exceptions may be made when the breed is scarce, and the blood is more desirable than anything else.

Obituary.

GOODELL—Charles E. Goodell, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Goodell, of Teenmseh Township. Shawnee county, Kansas, died on Saturday last, after three days' illness, aged eight years, nine months and

What Is Compound Oxygen;?

It is a combination of oxygen and nitrogen, the two elements which make up common or atmospheric air in such proportions as to ren der it richer in the vital or life giving element This exact combination, so long sought for by chemists and pathologists, has never before been attained; and its discovery, after long and pa tient investigation and experiment, marks the them investigation and experiment, mars the beginning of a new era in the healing art. It is now giving back a partial or full measure of health to thousands of suffering men and women who have vainly sought for relief in all the means of cure heretofore within their reach. It acts on scientific principles and in complete harmony with natural laws and forces. It assists nature to remove obstructions, and restores to her the normal control of her vital activities. It is not a medicament, but a helper. Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," its nature, action, and the results which have followed its administration, sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 112 Girard St., Phila., Pa.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleaning and strengthening to prevent an attack of ague, billious or spring fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness are one one other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness are one hot-Don't wait. See another column.

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.

Sheep Wanted.

The subscriber desires to secure, from some party a flock of from 500 to 1,000 sheep to keep on shares. Have plenty of feed, shelter and water.

J. A. Blakburn,

Great Bend, Barton Co., Kansas.

The above party I know to be reliable and thoroughly acquainted with the care and breeding of sheep. He has had large experience in the business east and west,

J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.

Thoroughbred horses, cattle, etc., are offered at public sale, Oct. 1st, at Normandy, Mo. See advertisement in this paper.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medi-cines. See other column.

Hearing Restored.—Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. Weakley & Boroff, Lock Box 452, Cincinnati, O.

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, Topeks,

8 and 9 \$

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 disordess brought on by indiscre-tion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Markets.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, September 9, 1879. GOVERNMENTS—Quiet.

RAILROAD BONDS-Strong. STOCKS—Speculations were characterized by a great activity, and a buoyant tone prevailed during a great portion of the day. In the early dealings prices advanced 14.22% per cent., but before noon there was a decline of 14.21% per cent. During

the afternoon there was a good buying movement, and prices advanced 16:0214 per cent.

MONEY—Active ; 5@7 per cent.; closing at 6

DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 5@7 per STERLING—BB quiet; sixty days, \$4 814;

sight, \$4 881/2. GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881... New 5's.
New 4's's (registered).
Coupons, sales.
New 4's (registered) sales.
Coupons.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 9, 1879. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 19,000; shipments, 2,400; yesterday's advance was entirely lost; market depressed and demoralized; mixed packing, \$3 10 @8 40; light \$3 50@8 70; extra, \$3 75; choice heavy sold early at \$3 95@8 65.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,800: shipments, 1,500; market strong andhealthy, but uneven; fair to good shipping, \$4 00@4 60; exports, \$4 90@5 10; butchers' firmer and fairly active; stockers and feeders very low but moderately active; western stronger and fairly active; through Texans a trifle higher at \$2 40@2 75.

SHEEF—Receipts, 1,000; shipment, 880; mar-

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipmer ket firm and unchanged at \$3@4 10.

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITT, Septemberge, 1879.
The Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 42,612 bushels; shipments, 20,864 bushels; in store, 215,080 bushels; market firmer; No. 2 86%; No. 3, 84%; No. 4, 83%; market firmer; No. 2 86%c; No. 3, 84%c; No. 4, 83%c.
CORN—Receipts, 433 bushels; shipments, 532 bushels; in store, 39,042; market quiet; No. 2 mixed, 27%c; No. 2 white mixed, 33c bld, 33%c asked.

asked.

OATS—Receipts, 8,924 bushels; shipments,
118 bushels; in store, 8,658;bushels; No. 2,2234c
bid; 23c asked.
BUTTER—Choice Kansas steady at 14@15c;
other grades unchanged.
EGGS—Steady at 12@1214c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, September 9, 1879. KANSAS CITT, September 9, 1879.

The Indicator reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,471; shipments, 1,870; market active at previous prices; native shipping steers, averaging 1,249 pounds, sold at \$3 90; native cows, \$2 40@2 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 25; wintered Texas steers, \$2 40@2 80; Colorado half-breed steers, \$2 85@3 30; Colorado native steers, averaging 1,140 pounds, sold at \$3 37½.

HOGS—Receipts, 565; shipments, 419; market firmer and 10@12½c higher; sales at \$3 20@3 37½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 905; shipments, 790; market quiet; native common, averaging 115 pounds sold at \$2 50.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1879. New York, september 9, 1879.

FLOUR—Steady: superfine western and state, \$3 75\(\tilde{a}\)4 10; common to good, \$4 25\(\tilde{a}\)4 50; good to choice, \$4 50\(\tilde{a}\)6 25; white wheat extra, \$4 75\(\tilde{a}\)5 25; St. Louis, \$4 50\(\tilde{a}\)9 25, WHEAT—Opened at an advance of \$2\(\tilde{a}\)8 36, but closed weak; No. 2 spring, \$1 02\(\tilde{a}\)9 104; No. 2 do, \$1 11\(\tilde{a}\)9 112; No. 2 aber, \$1 11\(\tilde{a}\)9 112; No. 2 white, \$1 10\(\tilde{a}\)1 114; No. 1 do, \$1 11\(\tilde{a}\)9 12; No. 2 white, \$1 10\(\tilde{a}\)1 114; No. 1 do, \$1 11\(\tilde{a}\)9 12;

118: RYE—No. 2 western, 644;@65c.
BABLEY—Quiet and unchanged.
MALIT—Nominally unchanged.
CORN—Active and a shade bigher; ungraded, 464;@474c; No. 2, 47@474;c; in store, 474;@
CATS—Active and a shade higher; mixed western, 32:234c; white do, 34;238c.
COFFEE—Firm.
MOLASSES—Quiet and firmer.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

Sr. Louis Enversor and Rates.

CATTLE—Supply still wholly of grass Texans, which sold promptly at a slight advance, ranging from \$2 35@3 30; natives wanted at full previous prices; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 400.

HOGS—Scarce; mixed packing, \$3 20@3 45; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3 40@3 50; butchers' to extra, \$3 50@8 70; grass hogs, \$2 85@3 25; receipts, 1,800; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Good demand and unchanged; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,800.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady, WHEAT—Active, firm, unsettled and higher; No. 2 red. 98-954; No. 2 spring, 884,6983; ccash; 884,2983; c October; 895; c bid November; 884,2983; c October; 895; c bid November; 884; c year; No. 3 spring, 84c.

CORN—Inactive and lower; 333; c cash; 333,60 34c October; 834; c bid November; 32c year, rejected, 233; c.

OATS—Unsettled, fair demand and higher; 234; cash; 24c October; 244; c November; rejected, 234; c.

RYE—Finner; 50c.

BYE—Finner; 50c.

BYE—Sinner; 5

St. Louis Produce Market.

Tub washed, coarse, 30to32c; tub washed, medium 3tto36c; fieece washed, coarse, 28to30c; fieece washed, medium, 3to36c; fieece washed, medium, 3to36c; fieece washed, medium, 20to31; unwashed, medium, 20to31; unwashed, medium, 20to31; unwashed fine, 16to30c. For damaged, poor conditioned or burry wool, these prices are shaded 2to5c per B.

St. Louis Weel Market.

Choice tub washed in best request, selling at a slight advance in price. Tub washed, choice, 38to39c medium, 36to37c; Unwashed, medium and combings mixed, 24to251/c, medium 23to24c, coarse 20to22, light fine, 19to21, heavy fine 17to19c. Burry, black and coated at 3 to 19c % b less. Southern burry worth 10 to 13c. St. Louis Wool Market.

Topeka Leather Market.

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

T or of a person and a second	AND DESCRIPTION OF A
HIDES—Green Green, damaged Green, kip and calf. Bull and stag Dry flint prime Dry Salted, prime Dry damaged. TALLOW	.04 .05 .03 .10
Topeks Butchers' RetailMarket	HELLY T
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb. "Round" " "Roasta " "Fore Quarter Dressed, per lh. Hind " "By the carcass " "WUTTON—Chops per lb. "Roast " "PORK Sausage	10 10 61/3 7/3 7/3 12/3 12/3 8@10
Topeka Produce Market.	The second

Tepeka Retail Grain Marke

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrested by T. A. Beck & Bro.	week
WHBAT-Per bu. spring	4
" Fall No 2	
" Fall No 3	
CORN — Per bu	
" White Old	
" Yellow	
OATS - Per bu	1000
RYE-Per bu	11000
BARLHY-Per bu	20@
FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	3,
" No 2	2.
" No 3	2.
" Rye	2.
CORN MEAL	-
CORN CHOP	
CORN & OATS	
BRAN	
SHORT	THE STATE
DELOKA	

Mew 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 loes 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,



Auction Sale of Sheep

To be sold at Public Auction at Victoria, Ellis Co.

Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1879.

Sale to commence at 1 p. m, About 1000 Grade Ewes and Lambs, Imported Cotswold and Southdown Bucks, also some Merino Rams bred in Ver-

One Yearling Short-Horn Bull. Terms mad nown at day of Sale.

S. R. McCLURE. MARGARET GRANT,

Executors of the Estate of George Grant

TO THE FRONT!

READY FOR THE

Big Corn Crop of 1879.



STILL IN THE FIELD.

Over 2.500 in Daily Service.
They Shell Clean from the Cob.
Be not cut the Corn.
Clean the Corn.
Clean the Corn well.
Waste no Grain.

WEAT "THEY SAY" OF THEM:
Ills. Central.R. R. Co., Chicago.
We have six machines. Have shelled a 1,000,000 bushels corn in sixty days. Good work and satisfactor
R. B. MASON, Comptr.
L. ion Elevator, Kansas City, Mo.
Have shelled 1,000 bushels per hour with No. 0, doing good, clean work. Have had three sizes. Ship another No. 0 at once.
South Depote Elevators, Indianapolis.
Have used No. 2 six years. Shell 300 bushels per hour. Shells wagon-hammers, car-links, horseshoes, oxyokes, etc.; log-chains "worry it," but shells all clean.
Improved Portable DHDD CTAME



GRIST and FEED MILLS

Warranted Best and Cheapest.
Farmers and Stock-men save 50 per cent. by grinding food.
A SWALL GUSTON MILL IN EVERY TOWN OR VILLAGE. THE MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT "OR AN ELEVATOR. C. C. Holton & Co., Chicago, III. Steam Engines, Grain Elevators, Etc.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

Agricultural Implement & Seed House,

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer a superior and Large Variety of trees to Western Planters, all the standard and choice varieties of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Flums and Quinces. Small Fruits, Shrubery, and Ornamental Trees. Apple Seedlings, finer, (limited). Prices sent on application. Samples after October 1st. A. H. & H. C. GRIESA.

G. B. HOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improve dAmerican Merino sheep, of Hammond stock, noted for hardiness and heavy fieece. 200 rams for sale.

30 Merino Bucks FOR SALE

The subscriber has for sale 30 American Merino Bucks one year old last spring. The Bucks are of the Celebrated American Merino Stock, bought of W. C. Vandercook of Cherry Valley. Winnebago Co., Ill., who raised the celebrated Buck, the property of Solon Stoer, of Asherville, Kansas, which sheared a fleece last spring weighing 40 pounds, an account of which was published by Mr. Steer in the Kansas Farmer of August 6th, 1879. Address,

W. D. WITWER, Topeka, Kansas.

For Husking 'Corn,

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING 'GLOVES are the most economical, because, being plated on the wearing surface, makes them last five times as long as any other kind of gloves; and for bear-handed husking, Hull's Patent Husking Pins are the best in the market,



wed Husking Gloves, per pair... NO. 40 Hall
NO. 40 Single Point Husking Pin......15cts, or 4 for 50
NO. 65 Finger Cot
NO. 70 Thumb Attachmeht Husking Pin..........25 cts.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, to any
address. Ask your merchant for them, or address
HALL HUSKING GLOVE COMPANY, 145 So, Clinton
St., Chicago, Ill. Point Husking Pin......15cts, or 4 for 50

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 Soldier Creek, or address

C. P. ALLISON, Hoyt, Jackson Co. Kas.

ELIZABETH AULL FEMALE SEMINARY.

Lexington, Missouri.

Twentieth term begins September 2. No public xhibitions; prosperous; sixteen teachers; standard

exhibitions; prosperous; sixteen teachers; standard very high; musical advantages superior. For cat-algue address— J. A. QUARLES, Pres,

Has found its way into high places the world over and Medical Journals and Physicians give it their approval. WOOLBICH & CO., on every label:

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September.

The golden-rod is yellow;
The corn is turning brown;
The trees in apple orchards
With fruit are bending down.

The gentian's bluest fringes
Are curling in the sun;
In dusty pods the milkweed
Its hidden silk has spun.

The sedges flaunt their harvest In every meadow nook; The asters by the brook-side Make asters in the brook.

From dewy lanes at morning The grapes' sweet odors rise; At noon the roads all flutter With yellow butterflies.

By all these lovely tokens
September days are here,
With summer's best of weather,
And autumn's best of cheer.

But none of all this beauty Which floods the earth and sir, Is unto me the secret Which makes September fair.

Tis a thing which I remember;
To name it thrills me yet;
One day of one September
I never can forget.
—Scrümer for September

The Common Schools, the Farmers' Hope.

shape their course of studies more in the directits usual power. It is evident that in a solidly tion of supplying the needs of country life, and states his convictions on the subject in the Rural New-Yorker. The professor says:

"Much has been said and written in regard to are demanding something more than hitherto, tial to healthy growth. and asserting for themselves a higher position in the social scale. While there are steps backward as well as forward in all movements toward a higher civilization, we may be assured that the end here sought will be reached. Agriculture in all its departments must, in years to come, command a higher class of talent and a how soon the shade is filled with a fungus broader culture than in the past. While we growth which will smother any plant growing are inclined to give honors to the rural press, to in it. the associations and societies formed to promote rural interests, and to agricultural colleges, where they at all recognize the object of their creation, the more intelligent among the masses are feeling that they can justly demand something more for the children in the common schools than has hitherto been offered them. We ask that the culture of the common school shall be turned in some slight degree towards rural and agricultural interests. A more general diffusion of knowledge ralating to agriculture and industrial pursuits is demanded. Our children need culture that shall impel towards farm life. This cannot be attained by the instrumentalities now employed.

"Hence we propose that the common school shall be made more tributary to our rural interests. We want an elementary course of instruction in matters, both practical and scientific, that relate directly to rural life. This should be so elementary in its character that the great mass of our children may acquire it by the time they are fourteen years old. By this brush. means the common school will, to a certain extent, become the training school of our agricultural and industrial colleges. These latter institutions will then have opened to them a much wider field of usefulness and the possibility of a much more thorough culture to those who may enjoy their advantages."

The Mother's Weakness.

gathering we clip the following melancholy truths:

"How frequently the mother sets up the fight between Esau and Jacob by telling the one he is only fit to be a farmer, and that the other is so smart it would be a pity not to educate him to pursue some more honored occupation. Then comes a long struggle to maintain the darling at college, while the one on the farm is denied all the advantages and pleasures of education society. Even on forced economy-and that work alone is the highest attainment of farm life-he is denied the small pittance and time that it costs to maintain a membership in a Grange. But this is not enough to crush out the ambition of the one that stays on the farm. But this favored child has become a great lawyer or minister, and must be heard even if it is at an agricultural meeting, and be applauded for his brilliant orations, while the one who stayed on the farm is thus robbed of the honors that should be his; sits in an out of the way place incensed at the injustice; despising the pursuit that robbed him of equal intellectual attainments and honors with this favored broth-

There was a time when it was thought that it was not necessary to be educated as a minister or a lawyer, but people have learned that, other conditions being equal, the one best educated is the one most useful. In the convictiou of this theory, every profession has its special and using more butter; cook slowly to evaposchool to fit those for the particular profession they wish to pursue. Yet when we turn to the fully. But the way I like them best in warmtending these schools to fit themselves to become ricultural pursuits."

Circulation of Air In the Earth.

Having shown how moisture circulates through loosened soil, it remains to explain the unobstructed circulation of water and air

in a greater or less degree, some air, but this warmed, all that is required being to add a litquantity will not be considered in this article, the milk or water, and a little salt and perhaps because it is never in sufficient volume to be of a piece of butter, certainly, if water is used inmuch value to the process of germination and stead of milk. fructification.

Supposing a soil in early spring to be saturated with water, there can be no air in it, be cause the two cannot both occupy one space a mosphere must follow it, or there would be a or to oblige him, or to save him. The man the same time. As the water subsides, the atvacuum. As the air occupies the space thus vacated, it acts chemically upon the soil, and this evolves heat, and at the same time imparts its own natural heat to the soil.

Here we have the first effort to bring the earth into a condition favorable to plant life. If at this time cultivation takes place, a greater volume of air is admitted, and the soil becomes warm proportionably faster. At this time the moisture from below rises, and is in the shape of what might be called a subterranean dew, mingled with the air from above, and by a chemical exchange it is at once rendered a perfect solvent of the earth's fertilizing constit-

Constant changes of temperature above ground, cause a circulation perpendicularly of moisture and air, each refreshing and invigor-Prof. Gale, of Manhattan Agricultural Collecting the other—there can be no stagnant water, lege, believes that the common schools should no stagnant air, as long as the sun's heat exerts packed soil, this circulation could not take place; that the earth would soon become dead, sour and totally unfit for living herbage. It is also evident that the unobstructed circulation an improved culture of the rural classes. They of air and moisture in soils is absolutely essen-

As a proof of this, stop up the hole at the bottom of a flower-pot, continue to water the plant as usual, and note how soon the roots are destroyed by dead water. Again, place a glass shade over a pot full of earth, having the hole at the bottom open; water from below, and note

Cultivation of the soil is the key to successful farming, and if applied at the time of need, never fails to pay amply for the labor spent The time to cultivate (without having reference to the destruction of weeds), is whenever any cause so packs the soil that it cannot breathe freely. From the reasons given, it is also evident that frequently cultivated soil is both warmer and more moist than that which is allowed to pack and bake .- S. F. Mason, in Rural New-Yorker.

Cooking Maxims.

Tepid water is produced by combining twothirds cold and one-third boiling water.

To make maccaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk.

The yolk of eggs binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them. Never put a pudding that is to be steamed into anything else than a dry mold.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in To clean them, wipe in a dry towel.

To brown sugar for sauce, or for puddings, From the Editorial Address to the tri-state the pan is the least bit wet, the sugar will burn two days to put in a flour sack, if in the sun. and you will spoil your saucepan.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease will be hot enough when it

throws a bluish smoke, .The water used in mixing bread must be tepid hot. If it is too hot the loaf will be full of great holes.

To boil potatoes successfully: When the skin cooking in their own steam.

In making a crust of any kind, do not melt the lard in the flour. Melting will injure the

In boiling dumplings of any kind, put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

Warming Over Potatoes.

When left from one meal to another, potatoes are good warmed over in either of the following ways:

Slice them, put them in the frying pan, add butter, salt, pepper, and milk enough to nearly cover them; cook slowly until the milk is done down so that the slices have the appearance of having been coated with cream. Or, the milk may be omitted, using water instead-merely enough to raise steam to heat them throughrate the water, now and then stirring them care pursuit of farming and the schools established ing them either way, is to hack them fine and to fit persons for the calling how unlike the stir thoroughly while warming them. Also schools for the professions. We find too few atmay be used instead of butter. Or they may eminent agriculturists and be a power to our be chopped fine before warming them. If well class in the advancement and elevation of ag- seasoned and done down just dry enough, warmed potatoes resemble few things less than the washy mess of potatoes and warm milk or

water, sometimes dignified by the name. We sometimes warm potatoes without slicing them: put them in a kettle, add a good lump of butter, some salt and pepper, and water enarification of the same. Upon the perfectly ough to raise a strong steam; cover closely and steam until the potatoes are hot clear through, fectly smooth. Then form into small balls, boil through the soil, depends almost entirely its and the water evaporated, meanwhile stirring them for two minutes, and add to the soup.

ability to give up its fertilizing properties at them occasionally. New potatoes are very nice the demand of the plant. All water contains,

Advice to Girls.

In marrying a man, make your lown match Do not marry a man in order to get rid of him who would go to destruction without you, will quite as likely go with you, and perhaps drag you along. Do not marry in haste, lest you repent at leisure. Do not marry for a home and a living. Do not let aunts, fathers or mothers sell you for money or position, into bondage which you could not redeem with tears and lifelong misery. Place not yourselt habitually in the hands of any suitor, until you have decided the question of marriage. Woman wills are weak; people often become bewildered and do not know their error until it is too late. Get away from their influences; settle your heads and make up your minds alone. Do not trust your happiness in the keeping of one who has no heart. Shun the man who gets intoxicated. Do not rush thoughtlessly into wedded life, contrary to the counsel of friends. Love can wait.

Flowers.

"And round about he taught sweet flowers to grow."-Spencer.

The lantana is one of my favorite plants for winter blooming. They will grow readily from seed and clips, and are easily rooted in sand.

They can be used as bedding-plants for summer, and in the fall if you take off a few slips, they will be continuously in bloom during the winter. The flowers are small and in clusters, and resemble in shape the vertenas. They are of various colors, some white, yellow, pink, lavender and white and straw color.

They delight in a loamy soil, and I give mine plenty of sunlight. They grow very fast and can be trained in almost any desired form. Seeds can be bought for ten and fifteen cents, and the plants are twenty-five cents each.

In my article on Geraniums, it should have read: Of the scented geraniums I advise the Rose, Lemon, and Shrubland Pet, instead of BRAMBLEBUSH. the Scarlet geraniums.

Dried Corn.

I prefer to dry sweet corn to putting it in brine. I never had any to get wormy and I have dried it nearly 40 years. The corn should be almost too young to cook. (I do not know how to express the meaning in other words). I prefer to dry from a late piece of corn. If I have no girls to help and the corn is far away, get the men folks to gather two or three bushels in the early morning, if possible. If it can't be done in the morning have it done the evening before; wash the stove boiler clean, have it filled about half full with water and put in the stove before sitting down to breakfast, when the water boils put in as much corn as the water will cover, put on plates to keep the corn under; do not let it boil hard, only bubble for 15 or 20 minutes; if the fire is hot the boiler must be set on the top of the stove. Can get three or four messes out by ten o'clock. It does not need silking, as it all blows away. I prefer to dry in the shade, but it is not always convenient. sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. I forgot to say there must be a clean sheet put on the boards. Spread a piece of netting over and lay small sticks and stones on the edges to put the sugar in a perfectly dry saucepan. If keep it down. The corn will dry enough in

Green Apple Pies.

Pare, quarter, core and stew nice tart apples in water enough to prevent them from burning. When tender, sweeten very sweet with white sugar; fill the pie plate, which has been lined and edged with puff paste; grate in a little nutmeg, cover, and bake forty-five minutes. When breaks, pour off the water and let them finish the paste is rolled one-quarter of an inch thick, the pies should be baked one hour.

> PRESERVED WATERMELON RINDS .- Peel the melon and boil it in just enough water to cover it, until it is soft, trying it with a fork. Allow a pound and a half of sugar to each pound of rind. For each pound of sugar allow half a pint of water. For every three pounds of sugar allow the white of an egg; mix when cold; boil a few minutes and skim it. Let it stand a few minutes, then skim and strain it. Simmer the rind two hours in this syrup and flavor it with lemon peel grated and tied in a bag. Then put the melon in a tureens and boil the syrup until EVER MADE in KANSAS. it looks thick, and then pour it over. Next day give the syrup another boiling and put the juice of one lemon to each quart of syrup. They will keep a long time.

To PRESERVE APPLES .- Take tart and well flavored apples, peel, and take out the cores without dividing them, and parboil them. Make the syrup with the apple water, allowing three quarters of a pound of white sugar to every pound of apples, and boil some lemon peel and juice in the syrup. Pour the syrup, while boiling, onto the apples, turn them gently while cooking, and only let the syrup simmer, as hard boiling breaks the fruit. Take them out when the apple is tender through. At the end of a week boil them once more in the syrup. B.

Egg Balls.—Boil four eggs for ten minutes and put them into cold water. When quite cold pound them in a mortar with the beaten yolk of one new egg, a teaspoonful of flour, one of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of Cayenne, till per-

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the largest herd of thoroughbred Berkshires in the west, consisting of 340 head as fine as are to be found anywhere. 185 summer pigs sired by the two grand boars, Stockwell (brother to Royal Hopewell) and Wrangler 2nd, (22357). Would say to Patrons and others that I now have a grand lot of pigs. Can please the most exacting. Prices always in reason.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mall for eight letter stamps, I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

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First, for fuel, each occupier of a "claim" (quarter section) should plant, say, half a bushel of peach seeds as soon as possible. They should have lain out of doors, or been buried the previous winter, or they will be a year coming up. Plow, in last year's breaking, turrows eight feet apart, then drop seed every four feet and turn under, and plant corn in alternate rows. Carefully cultivate two or three years, and then they will care for themselves. But if the seedlings are put eight feet each way, and budded with very choice varieties very low down, so that the bud may take root below the ridge made by plowing, a big pay will be secured for a few minutes' work, as a fine Crawford Early or Hill Home Chief (?) is much better for the pigs, or children-and a Kansan should keep both on hand-than the little sour seedlings that cost nothing and are dear at that. Any man intelligent enough to be a pioneer, can learn to bud in ten minutes, and by practice can bud 200 to 500 in a day during June, July or August.

In the first five acres one should plant, 32 feet each way, in place of peach trees, his future apple and pear or cherry orchard. The peach trees protect against wind and sun till the others get a start. Don't trim a peach tree or transplant one. At the end of five years, cut them at the ground in February and cover the stumps with earth. You have in each tree a day's fire for a stove in the coldest weather, and by fall 50 Perfumed, Snowflake, Chromo, Motto eds,name for a stove in the coldest weather, and by fall with earth. You have in each tree a day's fire you will have a fine growth that in three years will duplicate the first timber crop, when they should be grubbed out of the apple orchard, which will then be able to take care of itself.

and August, each month, will kill the larvæ and help the tree. The same wash applied to your peach trees will save you trouble.

For permanent timber, the Bois d'Arc, or common Osage Orange hedge plant, is the best timber for all purposes south of 40°. A ten or fifteen acre lot set ten feet each way with Orange, Pecan, Black Walnut, Ash and Maple, surrounded by a belt, 50 feet wide, of Cottonwoods five feet apart, will in a few years be very convenient and valuable. The Catalpa and Coffee Bean are of quick growth and afford valuable timber, but sprout wherever a root is cut so badly that they are objectionable. All nutbearing trees, as the Pecan, Walnut, Oak, Hickory or Chestnut, should be planted where they are to grow, as the cutting of the tap-root ruins the tree. Timber culture means just what corn culture means-judicious work and plenty of it. Peach trees are the cheapest and best for fuel, but many raise Cottonwoods because they have no misgivings about cutting them down, as they have with regard to a fine fruiting Peach. Apple trees need the protection of a grove until four or five years old, when they will of themselves and bear very superior fruit. The Bois d'Arc-Osage Orange-grows rapidly, works like oak timber and will last like Black Locust. Pecan, Walnut, Oak and Chestnut grow slowly at first; but when about five years old, grow as fast as any tree. Maple does well, but is not valuable for timber. Lombardy Poplar grows very fast and is about as good as Cottonwood for fuel .- Rural New Yorker.

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, notice containing a complete description fauld strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAS PARKER, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 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, 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 adver-se the same by posting three written notices in as many laces in the township, giving a correct description of such

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an ardidavit 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 cush value. He shall also give a bond to 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 County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at mose than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

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The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice 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 1 charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within verve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall swetve months r-ter the time of taking, westin the take 'do' vestin the take 'do' At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justie

mentioned, for each annual than \$10.

Than \$10.

The Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith

Strays for the week ending August 30. Anderson County—G. W. Goltra, Clerk.

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

Elk County.-Geo. Thompson. Clerk. Taken up by Yordan Logsden of Greenfield tp, August 2d, 879, 2 bey marcs branded W. Y. and J. W. on left hip; also ne bay horse with same brand on left shoulder; also one ay coit. Total value \$30.

Franklin County.—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
HORSES.—Taken up by Nathan Root of Centropolis tp.
July 17th, 1879, one Iron gray horse, about 15 hands high,
collar marked, about 15 yrs old, valued at \$40; also one
smaller dapple iron gray, about 11 yrs old, weighing about
200 pounds; valued at \$45.

900 pounds; valued at \$35.

Leavenworth County.—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.
PONY.—Taken up by W. C. Sogan one mile west of Kickapo and posted before Geo. O. Sharp, J. P., August 15. 1879, one red roan mare pony 144 hands high, 6 or 7 yrs old, black below the knees, collar marks. Valued at \$30. Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by Pat McCassan, June 23d, in Mis-ion Creek tp, two miles north-west of Dover, one small oan horse pony; saddle marks, scar or barnd on left hip. Marshall County.-G. M. Lewis Clerk. MARE-Taken up by Nicholas Copas in Marysville tp. Aug. 10, 1879, one dark chestnut sorrel mare about 6 or 7 yrs old 14 hands high, white on forehead and on right hind foot. Branded "H" on left shoulder.

TREES A large assortment of Fruit, Shade, ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses. Greenhouse Plants, etc.; Greeg Raspberry Snyder Blackberry, Apple Seedlings. New Fall Catalogue free. Established 1852. BAIRD & TUTTLE, Agts Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

which will then be able to take care of itself. The fuel grove can be cut every three years, or, by cutting one-third each winter, it will last an unknown period. Dry peach wood is as good as corn for fuel, and the fruit is very good for pigs and children.

For the first two or three years the borers will be troublesome in the apple trees. Traveling tree pedlars will sell you a recipe for \$5 that will give good satisfaction, and kill both the insect and the tree, likely. A wash made of wood ashes and water, put on in June, July and August each worth will bill the last and the reach worth will bill the last and the last and the reach worth will bill the last and the reliable instruction about Syrup and Sugar making from Sorgo is given weekly in CDLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, an Agricultural Journal of over 30 years' standing, by 1, A. Hedges, Cor. Sec. of the Cane Grower's Asso., and the veteran of this industry. As such Secretary he has established agents correspondents and Experimenters in over thirty States, and will furnish the results of his and their labors, weekly, for the Rural WORLD. Sorgo Culture has a special department in this paper and is the only agricultural paper that has. Terms: \$1.50 per annum; 6 months, 75 cents; 4 months, 50 cts Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, St. Louis Mo.



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since been merged with the INVALUE of the
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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

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 crowning gem of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, a fail willing to stake in its class of diseases, and one that will, a fail willing to stake in the commentation of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the aliments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under A POSETIVE GUARANTEE. (For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, as if by made, and with a certainty new Benford Cure, as if by made and with a certainty new Benford Cure, as if by made and with a certainty new Benford Cure, as if by made and with a certainty new Benford Cure, as if by made and with a certainty new Benford Cure, as if by made and with a certainty new Benford Cure, as if by any medicine; Second, Suppressions when from unmatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Proming Cure, and the control of the Uterus, Internation and Hetroversion, Bearing-down Bensations, Internation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Harrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. I do not extol this medicine as a cure-all, head mirably fulfills a singular chonic classes of the sense of the control of the cont

ose affections. Favorite Prescription sold by Druggista. 2. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispension 3. Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo N. X.

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When a medicine has infallibly done its work in millions of cases for more than a third of a century; when it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywhere consider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call such a medicine

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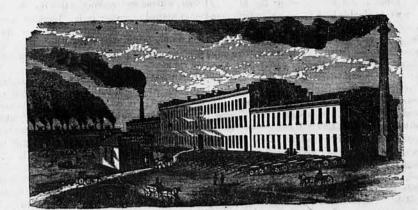
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A. CALDWELL, President. J.B. M'AFEE, Sec'y. C. B. BRACE, Treasurer. P. GAMBLE, Supt. Shops.

his article is somewhat lengthy, we make room

The difficulty with wheat is, it has many risks to run, beginning with the uncertain weather and insects of the fall, passing through a severe and often changeable winter and a worse spring in our latitude, with the chances in a cold, dry autumn. No other crop has such a gauntlet to run; hence all kinds of theories are afloat as to its management. But can it be made successful in view of all this? No intellight of the crop for winter. A strong soil, with a lish the crop for winter. A strong soil, with a lish the crop for winter. A strong soil, with a lish the crop for winter. A strong soil, with a lish the crop for winter. A strong soil, with a lish the crop for winter. A strong soil, with a lish the crop for winter. A strong soil, with a lish the crop for winter. A strong soil, with a lish the crop for winter. A strong soil, with a lish the crop for winter. A strong soil, with a lish the crop for winter. ligent wheat grower will deny that this can be perfect mechanical condition, especially if it done, taking the average of the years. But has a warm exposure, should be put out later, there are some farmers who raise good crops as in which case the advance will be greater than

to bottom facts—to the foundation of wheat almost always an advantage to top-dress wheat approved itself to me as very good. As soon growing. Clearing away the rubbish, we find at sowing time, harrowing in the manure with approved itself to me as very good. As soon to bottom facts—to the foundation of wheat almost always an advantage to top-dress wheat growing. Clearing away the rubbish, we find the grain, or applying it afterward. The latter as the butter was washed, before she took it out the requirements to be a compact, cool soil, well the grain, or applying it alterward. The latter was washed, before she took it out drained, which is best represented by a clayey is the best way where the field is exposed, the drained, which is best represented by a clayey lattice best way where the next is exposed, she of the churn, she half filled the churn with cold manure serving as a coat of protection, as well cold water, and let it stand for half an hour to loam worked with care so as to retain its mer-low (yet compact) texture; old fertility, a good as affording a stimulant to start the wheat and harden the butter. The temperature of cream share, including the natural richness of the soil, and ripe fertility incorporated with it, time being given to form a union with the soil; protection from the cold winds of winter; avoiding in our latitude (44°) very early and very late sowing; putting the seed in at a proper and uniform depth; cut when the crop is in the caps, left there till well hardened, and then wheat land—clay—is to a very large extent or cold water and allowed to stand, which, he said, housed. This is intelligent practice, resting on this description. It is largely for this reason would make the butter firm—alrecommendation noused. This is intelligent practice, resting on this description. It is largely lot this reason would make the butter firm—afrecommendation principles that have long been well established. that we are not more successful, and particutate was new to many of us. The French It is easy to state them, but it is not so easy to larly more uniformly so. The severe winters carry them out. Thus nature has fitted a comparatively small portion of the soil for the highest production of wheat. We are thereare to drain the soil she has left wet. We are ample of England and underdrain our land, or low. Sometimes, I believe, salt is mixed in the lowness, applying manure to aid us and calling sult. It is simply impossible with the frost to work it where rigid, so as to reduce it to melin the elements of frost, heat and rain. This may be done by raising crops of the coarser breaking the ground, if a stiff clay, in the fall large crop, and in the worst years there will be previous, beginning thus with the frost, and finishing with the heats of summer.

With the more favorable soils less time is required. Sandy soils, or any other good soil, does not require this; indeed it is better to sow sandy soil without breaking, if it has a clean surface and there is loose soil enough to cover the seed, always having it understood that there must be a sufficient amount of fertility, which, if not in the soil, must be supplied. Feeding sandy soil, as it does not hold manure long. In est to persons engaged in that business. The such a case a coat of rich manure is to be given granular system of taking the butter from the when the crop is put in. This pushes it at once churn, seems to be the mode practiced in comand gives a good start to the grain. If there is mon in the best dairy countries of Europe. much rain between sowing time and spring, another coat should be added in the spring, only by the dairymen of those countries: the finest manure being used, and a light harrow passed over, or the manure may be applied earlier when the ground is yet frozen; spread evenly and so left. This will push forward the crop, and will be sufficient also to finish it. dairies seemed to be quite perfect. soil not being the best for wheat. The fault is, it is too leachy, too dry, and too loose, wheat was still in small grains, like fine seed, slightly preeminently requiring compactness of tex- sticking together, after the manner of frog ture, also moisture and coolness, which clay spawn, the churning was stopped, so that the possesses, but not sand. In preparing the ground, it is best to do the rolling and packing before the grain is sowed, leaving the mellowing of the seed bed to the harrow, while the roots of the grain will find their required compactness below, in land other than heavy clay which, when mellow, will settle sufficiently close for wheat. Mellowness at the surface and compactness below should be the aim.

The quantity of seed sowed per acre should be less than is usually the practice. England, according to Lawes, sows two and one-fourth bushels. She harvests thirty bushels per acre on the average, which is remarkably well, though not better than might be expected from her cool, moist climate, which is favorable to wheat. But she also drains her land, which, before draining, yielded but half the present average. This also is in part owing to her better preparation and enrichment of the land. her wheat yield is high and more uniform than ter is worked the better it is. Working more with us, avoiding the two extremes of very large and very small crops so commor with us, especially the latter. There is also more uniformity in her culture, while variety seems to be the rule with us. We probably sow less seed per acre than England. This should be reversed, as the stronger the soil the less the seed, in order to give a chance for tillering, which applies to a rich soil and secures large heads favored by light and air. It is only by large heads well filled with plump grain and a strong stalk to sustain them that exceptional large yields are produced. Heavy seeding defeats this. For the average of England this will do. But to double this average less seed is and improved culture. As it is, perhaps a little termilk. I think this is undesirable. Spring required, in connection with increased richness less seed would be a benefit in the saving of seed, while an equal if not superior yield might

Even on ordinary soil I have known a little fine grains, the buttermilk is drawn off by the over a bushel of seed per acre do as well as vent-hole through a sieve, the 'dairymaid holdnearly double that amount. Cases have been ing the spiggot lightly in the vent, so as to let lork, states the principles of raising wheat so nearly double that amount. Cases have been less seed planted and care-little butter escape. Spring water is then reported where even less seed planted and carefully attended to, produced the very highest of poured in and drawn off in the same way after yields. In the early settlement of the country our new land was noted for the stooling of its winter grain, much of the seed failing to get clear, with no trace of buttermilk. It is covered, and some very imperfectly, so that in thought in this way, the butter being in fine effect there was a scant seeding. Yet there grains and no lumps to hold buttermilk in, then were fine heads, and good crops of sound the buttermilk is quite washed out. The only wheat, often filling the enclosed space, and object in using the butter-working machine frosts. There are years when all or nearly all hiding the stumps, as some can still remember. these occur, with others that might be mentioned, as when ice forms on the surface of the fore, the seed is thrown away which goes beground, killing the grain, or an overgrowth re- youd one and a half bushels per acre, broadsults in a warm growing season, or the reverse casting; when drilled less is required. Besides

a rule with very rare exceptions, while their with wheat sowed early on poor or ordinary

it has also much to favor it. In availing our September is, for the best soil and situation, the was worked up into a large, tall comb, with a ing it also in the spring, leaving the ripe fer- grees) in churning. Letting the butter thus tility of the soil to do the rest. The trouble stand in cold water must remove this extra heat only with late sowing.

Wheat should never be sowed in soil that wheat land—clay—is to a very large extent of cold water and allowed to stand, which, he said, hurt wheat on all wet land, and on that which seems to be dry but lacks drainage. We are much deceived here. We must follow the exwe shall never be able to obtain the highest reacting upon our wet or half-drained soil. How- good plan for fresh and light salted butter. ever much we may improve the land otherwise this lacking will defeat our realization of a all this attention. Cases here have occurred where forty-six bushels per acre have been grown, pains having been taken to meet the required conditions.

Butter-Making in the "Old Country."

The Farmers' Gazette, published at Dublin Ireland, contains a report of the Daries at the Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which cannot fail to be full of inter-

With one exception, the practical making of the butter at the German, Danish, and Swedish

the churn was taken off, and the dasher taken out, the buttermilk drawn off through a sieve, to catch any grains of butter, the sides and top of the churn washed with a little skim milk, to collect the grains of butter sticking to them. The butter was lifted out in a sieve, still in fine grains (I put the point of my knife into the churn, and took out some of the grains; they were a loose, small heap of grains, lightly touching each other by their outer edges), a few rollings and tossings in the sieve, and the butter was in a lump, the grains having run together. It was thrown out on the table, thence lifted with wooden trowels on the butter-working machine, and a few turns of the roller overit, with one or two more liftings with the trowels, and the work was done. The reason for this practice of keeping the butter in fine grains, so that the buttermilk can be got rid of by washing alone, without any working, is that the less butand fresher quality and appearance are got by washing alone, provided all the buttermilk is

got rid of. Compared with the ordinary way of making up butter-getting it together in the churn in lumps, which, of course, enclose much buttermilk, and then working out the buttermilk with a wooden dish or the dairymaid's knuckles—the saving of labor was very great. From first to last the hand never touched the butter at all.

The labor used was a minimum. The exception I have mentioned as a defect of this system is, that the butter was not washed with water at all. All was trusted to the butter-making machine squeezing out the but-

result.

We sow pretty much the same smount of seed whatever the land may be, which is an error in

The Philosophy of Raising Winter view of the tillering process, which is the natthat I have just described. By the French system, when the butter has just come in these wheat.

WASHBURNE COLLEGE. so make the butter firmer.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

was complained the driving gear was too slow.

The churning in it. too, was stopped as soon as wooden trowels were used. The butter was lifted out of the churn by hand, and altogether the hand was more used in making up the butneighbors have indifferent success.

In any will also, in general, have less the hand was more used in making up the butter that was desirable. The whole churning if the wheat crop has much to contend with, chance. From the middle up to the 20th of ter than was desirable. The whole churning

One plan the French dairymaid had which and expense will pay well, even if the land is and be good for it. It will be remembered by rich enough for a good yield. It is to be done many that in Mr. Byrne's excellent prize essay on butter-making last autumn, he advised that in hot weather, when butter is apt to be soft lacks in drainage, and unfortunately our best after churning, the churn should be filled with her butter stand for half an hour in cold water on the same principle. As firmness is a point of excellence in butter, there can be little doubt water-enough to salt the butter without putting any more salt to it. It is said this is a

How To Treat Work Horses.

"Kay" in Coleman's Rural gives some very good advice on the above subject, in the followng paragraphs:

"A vast deal has been written about the proper manner of treating work horses, but I have never read a lecture that did not contain a great deal of tomfoolery. "All new and inexperienced horsemen, should

consult common sense. Study the nature and habits of the horse, and do not vary from them one iota. Never strike a horse for any other purpose than to get his attention. If he is afraid of an object and you whip him past it, you only increase his fright. Show him that the object he is afraid of will not hurt him, and he will walk up to it as fearlessly as if it was a peck of oats. If he balks and won't pull at the traces, you must remember that he also balks and won't pull at the halter. The treatment that taught him to refuse to pull backwards, is the very same treatment which induces him to refuse to pull forwards. Teach him to break ccess may not be expected, sandy

The churning was done in the upright Hol
weak halter, and he will pull with all his stein churn. Directly the butter came, when it might whenever fastened in that way. Teach him to pull a light load by the traces, and he will do his best at a heavy one—and when he does his best you ought to be satisfied. Give butter did not gather in lumps at all; the top of lie on in winter, even if it costs you your parlor furniture to do so. It is better to have a knot of wood for a seat and your horse bedded with clean straw, than to have a twenty dollar cushion chair and your faithful work animal dozing on his legs in a fifthy stall. In the former case your horse will earn you enough to buy a fine mahogany chair, but in the latter your fine furniture will be sold for debt, and you will be poor as well as your horse.

Farm horses should, whenever the day is warm enough to bring out sweat, be allowed to wallow and scratch their sides and backs on the ground. They will get much more comfort in this way than you can give them with the curry-comb. Many rely on the curry-comb to keep their horse in order. It is the greatest nonsense one can practice. Clean, sweet hay and grain and a clean, soft bed to sleep on, with a proper place to wallow, will insure a fine coat of hair and a strong, muscular body. Nothing else can. As a general rule, those not tutored in the management of horses, will do well to consult the horse and treat him accordingly."

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