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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors
Topeka, Kansas.

Rigid Economy and Perseverance the Best Remedy for "Hard Times."

EDS. FARMER:—In August 1876 I was called from my home, Balt., Md., to Northern Illinois by the leading dairyman of the N. W.

As evidence that I have correctly given the status of my patron, I would state he is the dairyman who received the three hundred dollar prize, at the St. Louis Fair, in 1874; and he has since well maintained his well earned reputation as a dairyman, by manufacturing an article of butter that will always command the highest market price. He told me that notwithstanding he had made butter that the best judges decided was superior to all with which it was placed in competition, and that he had received the highest prize ever awarded for the best butter, in this country, he was satisfied that he must supply himself with facilities and appliances for handling milk and butter superior to what he then had or he would yet be beaten, and perhaps, "distanced" in the butter race.

He said that he believed that butter that was considered A. 1, in 1874, would, in a few years be classed 2d, and perhaps 3d quality; hence he was determined to supply himself with the best appliances to be had for making butter, and as improvements were now made from time to time, he should avail of them, by which, with close attention to his business and daily increasing his already great experience, he hoped to be able to maintain his reputation.

He was the pioneer in the northwest in applying my system of sub-earth ventilation to a creamery, as I built for him the first S. E. V. creamery.

This system had then been in operation in the east but two years, and its results published, when this leading dairyman of the northwest, who reads and thinks, had the sagacity and enterprise to avail of it, as with the use of it he would have the best system, yet discovered or that any other dairymen in the country had, and he had no fears of being vanquished, so long as he had an equal chance.

Suffice it to say, that he has, by adhering to the course described, fully maintained his exalted reputation, and is to-day looked upon as authority in butter making and in handling dairy stock.

I have cited this isolated example of the effect of a man pursuing his business assiduously and intelligently, and of keeping himself posted and supplied with the best of facilities for conducting his business, that others may profit by it.

The introduction of S. E. V., into this land flowing, aye, literally "flowing with milk" and "honey" too, has proved a God send to the northwest.

Dairymen by the thousand have visited the pioneer S. E. V. creamery, and others in the N. W., which its superior operation brought into use. The results attained by S. E. V., awakened in this region a lively interest in the very important subject of ventilation, of the principles involved in which, and the results attainable by their proper application, the children knew as much as the adults.

Dairymen had learned that the warmer their stables were in extreme cold weather, the less food the animals consumed and the more milk would their cows yield. To secure warmth, I found that many who had built new stables had sheathed the walls and roof with paper board, by which they had made the stable nearly air tight, with the exception of an opening on the crest of the roof. They had made provisions for exhausting the air, but none for supply, except incidentally by way of imperfect joints around windows and doors, which they had intended to make what they called "tight."

The ingress leakage alluded to was equal to a meager supply of air for a cow or two, but when 100 to 150 animals were confined in the same box they would have died for the want of vital air, but for a fortunate provision of nature by which exhaust and supply may be effected through a single opening. The walls of the wooden flue or tube, used on the peak of the roof being kept, by the connection of heat, colder than the center of the columns of air in them, caused a counter current in the flue; that in contact with the walls of the flue, as it cooled would fall into the building, and a column of air in the center of the flue would rise and escape into the open air, by which a change of the air of the stable could be maintained sufficient

to prevent the death of the animals, but the stench and fidity of air of these "close" stables was, to one unused to inhaling such air, almost unbearable. I found a prevailing practice of emptying the milk from the milking buckets into a can setting in the stable.

By luck more than science, the warm milk standing in the small necked can could not absorb the impure air of the stables so long as it was giving off animal heat, and it was generally removed ere it had cooled, or it would have been ruined. This I explained, also did I, the source of air supply by counter circulation in the exhaust flue, and practically illustrated that the circulation in said flue was as I have stated, by placing a burning taper in the center of the flue where an upward current was shown, and when placed near the walls of it, a downward one. I succeeded in awakening an interest in the minds of these foggy dairymen, and a desire to know more about "this ere ventilatin business."

I am happy to state that several of the class who were using stables arranged as I have described, have ventilated not only their milk houses, but their stables as well by the sub-earth system; and after a year's experience with it, have applied to their dwellings. A large land owner in Wis., who has been breeding and rearing horses for fourteen years, finding it unsatisfactory, resolved to sell out the equines and stock his land with the best cows he could find, and try making butter, called on me to obtain a right to use S. E. V., early in March, last.

I directed him to the dairyman who was the second man in the northwest to adopt S. E. V., in a milk-house. On his return he told me that he could say as did the queen of Sheba after visiting King Solomon, "the half had not been told." "In the first place I was received by Mr. S., (Chas. W. Sylvester, of Marengo, Ill.), in a most hospitable manner. He explained all his dairy arrangement in a very intelligent and interesting manner. I asked him the direct question: How do you like Sub-Earth Ventilation?"

He replied, "I have now been using it three years, and this is the fourth kind of a milk-house that I have built in the past 20 years, and I much prefer it to all others. During the first two winters I kept my milk-room closed, and confined the duct air to it, (his milk-room is in the cellar of his dwelling), and I banded, as I have always done, the walls of the cellar with manure, to prevent vegetables from freezing. I found that there was such a good supply of warm air, that is, warmer than the out door air, that I opened all the doors between milk-room and the vegetable cellar, and did not bank the walls this winter, and although we have had the mercury down to 26° below zero, nothing has frozen in my cellar, and my vegetables and apples have kept better than ever before." He concluded with: "If I did not keep a cow, I would not think of living in my house without Sub-Earth Ventilation. It is a capital thing."

Of course, my patron purchased a right, after having examined S. E. V., in use, and having heard the experience of Mr. S., with it, and is now building a creamery that will eclipse all others, for we are constantly making improvements in the detail. I have an agent operating in Chester county Pa. He informs me that there are now four milk-houses with S. E. V., in progress in that county, and all are within a few miles of the first that I built in that state and county in 1874, thus showing that this system bears acquaintance well. My agent has established an experimental station in Chester county Pa. He has recently introduced a very small jet of steam under only 20 pounds pressure to the square inch, and the jet only one eighth of an inch diameter, and he finds that he can dispense with the heated exhaust flue and can exhaust air *ad libitum*; that he had made an experiment in the use of a very delicate and perfect anemometer, and exhausted 2,900 cubic feet of air from the building in seven minutes, which vacuum was supplied through a subterraneous duct at 48° above zero.

I visited Mr. Sylvester a few days since and found that he had recently introduced other invaluable new features in high farming. I propose to give them to the readers of the FARMER in my next. J. WILKINSON.
Harvard, Ill.

Neosho Valley District Fair Association

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Neosho Valley District Fair Association, will be held at Neosho Falls, Kansas, September 22-23-24-25-26 and 27. Premiums, \$5,000 in cash. Finest grounds and best accommodations of any fair in Kansas. Special rates and all facilities for parties desiring to attend will be made known in due season.

RICHARD P. HAMM, Sec.

Literary Items No. 12.

FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Every kind of paper is known to the stationers, by its name, quarto post 8 vo. post, foolscap etc. The term foolscap, to designate a certain kind of paper, no doubt has puzzled many a young enquirer. The origin is not only amusing but historical. Charles the 1st, of England granted numerous monopolies for the support of the government. Among others was the privilege of manufacturing paper. The water mark of the finest sort was the Royal Arms of England. The consumption of this article was great at this time, and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive right to vend it. This, among other monopolies, was set aside by the parliament that brought Charles 1st to the scaffold; and to show their contempt for the king, they ordered the royal arms to be taken from the paper, and a fool with his cap and bells to be substituted.

It is now over two hundred years since the foolscap and bell were taken from the paper, but still paper of the size, which the Rump parliament ordered for their journals, bears the name of the water mark, then ordered as an indignity to Charles.

ORIGIN OF WHIG AND TORY.

In the reign of Charles the 2d, the well-known epithets of Whig and Tory originated. There are various versions in regard to the origin of these terms, but I believe the following, which is borrowed from De Toredis' "curiosities of literature" is the best authenticated.—*Deisradi.*

The friends of the court, and the advocates of lineal succession, were by the Republican party branded by the name of "Tory," which was the name of certain Irish robbers. While the court party in return could find no other revenge, then by appropriating to the covenanted, and the Republican party of that class, the name of the Scotch beverage of sour milk, whose virtue they considered so expressive of their disposition, and which is called "Whig."

POET LAUREATE.

The title of Poet Laureate, is not a term of American growth; it is European, but nevertheless interesting to the general reader. It was first adopted in Germany, and is now at the present day practiced in England.

Petrarch was crowned with a wreath of laurels April 8, 1381, in Rome, as a reward of merit; this, says Edward Gibbon, was revived after the lapse of 150 years. In England the Poet-Laureate has to write twice a year, a paper which is read in the presence of the King or Queen, in the chapel. Chaucer, Dryden and Southey, have each been honored with the title of Poet-Laureate.

TE DEUM.

Saint Ambrose was born about the year 340. He converted the celebrated St. Augustine to his faith, and at his baptism composed the hymn so well known in the churches by the name of "Te Deum." I had the good fortune, many years since, on a public occasion at St. Paul's Cathedral; there were some twelve or fifteen hundred orphan children, belonging to the charity schools, who chimed in with the organ. It was the most solemn and sublime music I ever heard.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

It is not an uncommon practice in our public speakers to say, "In the first place, in the second place, etc." Cicero and Quintilian informs us, when an orator was going to deliver a long oration, he fixes his mind on certain places, as a certain house in a street would be connected with the first part of his speech, the second with another, etc.

AN ANCIENT QUOTATION.

"Nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." These words were taken verbatim from the Magna Charta, or the great charter of English liberty, which was extorted by the barons from King John, at Runemede, some six hundred years ago. It is a confirmation or restoration of the common law.

Serfdom ceased in England as its provisions were enforced, when in 1772, before the King's bench, Lord Mansfield presided, Somerville, a negro held as a slave in England, was set at liberty, and thus was abolished the last vestige of slavery or involuntary servitude, from the British soil.

Runemede, means the meadow of council, it is located near Windsor, it was so called because it had been used by the ancient Saxons as a place of council, or public meeting. King John signed the magna charta in the year 1215.

JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Kansas.

More About Bee-Keeping.

EDITORS FARMER: I am much interested in your frequent articles on bees and bee-keeping. I think every farmer ought to keep at least a few hives. I have kept a few bees most of the time for many years, but never a large number. I am very grateful indeed for the information you furnish us in No. 16 of the FARMER, for I am entirely behind the times in those items. It is just what I was going to ask you for, but not quite all that I have felt the need of. I have used different kinds of hives with comb frames, but all have the same objection—the bees do not always follow the frame, and when they do so the combs are often very irregular and are troublesome to transfer from one hive to another.

Is there any successful method of confining the bees to the frame and cause them to form straight, even combs? The comb foundation plan I have not tried, but think I see objections to it that ought to be overcome in some way. I have a plan that I intend to try this season, which I believe will prove a success, but would like to hear of some plan that has been tested.

I have had some trouble with the moth and the little red and black ants, and intend to experiment on them some the first opportunity.

The Langstroth hive I think is too low, and with the second story is somewhat complicated; besides I think it an objection to have a hive open at the top. I am at present using a hive of my own make that I like better. The cover is stationary with grooves cut through to allow the bees to pass up into honey boxes. One side of each hive is moveable, where the frames are drawn out and returned at pleasure. An empty hive may be placed beside one that is occupied, with one side of each detached, and at certain seasons and conditions may be separated and form two swarms. There is no patent on my hive; no agent is employed to sell it at high figures.

J. B. COOLEY.

Mound Valley, Kansas.

The best and in fact only preventive against moths is to keep the hives strong.

To banish ants from the apiary, start them out of the hive with smoke; give the places where they congregate a rubbing of spirits of turpentine, and if their hillocks are found, pour on them hot soapuds. Catnip, tansy and black walnut leaves thrown where they are found running, are annoyances which help to banish these little pests. Separators are used to prevent the bees from building uneven and crooked combs. If an empty frame is placed between two full ones, the bees will fill it with straight comb. But comb foundation is rapidly coming into use for this purpose, a strip of which is fastened in each frame. The bees build readily on this artificial foundation, which if of worker size, will prevent them from building drone cells and lessen the rearing of drone brood, which is unprofitable work for the owner.

From Illinois.

To the Kansas FARMER, Greeting: We have had a remarkable winter for Illinois; very cold and dry until the first of April, after which a little wet and muddy, and rather cool. Fall wheat has come through the winter fine. It looks as well as I ever saw it at this time of the year, and more sown in this part of the state than has been for years. Not quite so much in the southern part of the state as heretofore. Oats mostly sown, some up; corn worth 28 cents; oats, 25 cents, live hogs \$3.00 per cwt. Irish potatoes, 60 cents; butter, 15 cents; a good demand for horses, at \$60 to \$100 per head. Times a little hard, but looking better. Short horn bulls have been selling more readily the last year than previously, at fair prices. My herd of short-horns, numbering 40 head are doing finely. I have lost my grand stock and breeding bull, the 4th Duke of Goodman's 9848. My Berkshire swine is doing finely. Sales lively this spring. I like your paper very well. THOS. H. CROWDER.
Bethany, Ill.

Budded Peach Trees.

With your permission I would like to ask a few questions in relation to budded peach trees. I believe it is generally admitted that budded trees are not as hardy as seedlings, but for what reason I have never been able to learn. Is it from the fact that they are budded, or is it because choice fine fruit is more tender than the more common or poorer? If it is from the latter cause, of course there is no remedy but if from the former can it not be helped? If you take buds from a seedling tree and bud them into another seedling, will they be as hardy as the present tree? again; would they be more

hardy if they were grafted than budded? or say root grafted as apples, which we know can be done, although it is surer, and not as certain as the apple. Yet if they were more hardy we could easily afford the extra cost. Again, would a sprout from the original tree be more hardy than the budded tree? I would like to have the opinion of practical fruit growers on this subject, as it is certainly one of great importance. J. B. DOBBS.

Marion Center, Kansas.

Timber Claims.

I saw a question in regard to timber claims, in a recent number of your paper, asking if those having claims taken a short time before the passage of the new law, could come under the new law in setting their timber. You said the Topeka land officer said they could not. I am personally interested, having taken a timber claim on January 23, 1878, and I am told by Mr. Hanna, register of Hays City land office, that I certainly can get the timber, according to the provisions of the new law, and he referred to this act and to a circular to registers and receivers from the general land office.

Please publish this for the benefit of your readers.

Yours,

NORMAN A. ANDREWS.

Millard, Barton Co., Kansas.

Le Due "Freezes" Prof. Riley Out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST: It has been announced in your columns and elsewhere that I have resigned my position as entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, on account of ill health, etc. Those who originated such a report must have had some other end in view than truth, and I cannot have such a report wired over the country to excite unnecessary anxiety among friends, without correcting it. My health was never better, and the real cause of my resignation may be gathered from the following copy of the letter tendering it:

WASHINGTON D. C. Mar. 23, 1879.

SIR: Unwilling to incur further risk of being treated discourteously when ever I make any suggestion for the benefit of my division, and satisfied that, under present circumstances, I cannot longer remain entomologist of this department and yet retain my self-respect, I hereby tender my resignation. Respectfully,

C. V. RILEY.

W. C. Le Due, Commissioner of Agriculture.

This is all there is of it.

Respectfully,

C. V. RILEY.

To Destroy Cabbage Grubs.

In old soils all the cabbage kind have a tendency to form club roots, owing to the attacks of the cabbage grub or larva, a small insect belonging to the beetle tribe. The damages it causes is often a serious matter for the gardener, as it nearly destroys whole crops and makes serious gaps in the planting. When the grubs first attack a crop there is nothing to indicate their presence until the plants begin to turn an unhealthy color; then they flag in the sun, and in a few days the crop is lost. One of the best methods of preventing these inroads is to make each plant unpalatable to the grubs. In the spring procure some fresh burnt lime, and let it become air-slacked, mixing it with an equal quantity of soot. In planting, the holes are made with the trowel in the usual way; each plant is dropped into its hole, an inch or so of the soil put over the roots, a good watering given first, then a moderate handful of the soot and lime mixture thrown in each hole and the remaining soil filled in. Equal parts of soot and fine garden soil, mixed with water to the consistency of thin mortar, with the plants dipped into the mixture up to the base of the leaves before planting, is used to prevent clubbing. Wood ashes mixed with water, put into the holes after watering, has been tried with success.

TOO NEAR HIS FIGURE.—On one occasion, when General Butler was in command at New Orleans, a colonel up in the Red River region made application for a furlough, which was refused him. Soon after, the colonel left his command without permission, and went to New Orleans, where he was arrested and put in irons as a deserter. Upon an intimation that he wished to make an explanation, General B. had him brought to his headquarters.

"Well, sir," said the general, sternly, "what have you to say in explanation of your conduct?" "Well, general, there are two Jews up yonder who have some cotton they want to get through my lines. First they offered me \$500, which I refused. Then they offered \$1,000, then \$5,000, then \$25,000, and at last they offered \$100,000; and I tell you, general, they were getting so near my figure, I thought I had better leave!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Farm Stock.

The Breeders.

Let us look back over the history of the breeding of improved stock in our country during the past few years, then stop and reflect.

We call to mind the excitement—the mania—there was for speculation in that class of property, and we see the result. We see all over the country, financially wrecked, the men who were foremost in the movement, and many more crippled, or badly wounded, who may now be classed as belonging to the invalid corps. We see a great many enterprising farmers who were blinded by the delusion of fictitious values, who invested their money in hopes of receiving good returns, but who have harvested only disappointment.

Now in many cases it is true that these victims, instead of laying the blame on the speculator—the responsible party—put it on the stock, which was not the only innocent party in the transaction, but to some extent the sufferer also.

In order to please the eye and reach the pocket of the buyer the animals were fed to such a condition of flesh as to often ruin their generative organs permanently, which in turn lowered the value of their species in the estimation of the owner.

We take it for granted, that no intelligent farmer is prepared to deny that the improvement of our domestic animals has not added millions of dollars to the wealth of our country. If this be true, then why should we lay the blame where it don't belong? On the contrary, the lesson recently learned should in the end be a profitable one in teaching us to follow a legitimate business, and not build our hopes on a fictitious value and become the dupes of designing men.

"But," says the farmer, "we can't all become breeders of thoroughbreds, and we must have breeders of whom we can get our breeding animals as we need them." So you have had all this time, and you have them now. Men who are making and have made for years their sole business, as the true meaning of the word breeder implies, men whose specialty of business is to raise and improve pure breeds of stock. The man who thus devotes his time and energy should be paid for his labor and the investment that he must of necessity make in order to be successful.

Too many of our farmers underestimate the capital required to be invested in order to succeed in the occupation of a breeder. Well bred, and the best animals that can be found of the kind of stock most desired, must from time to time be added to the flock or herd to breed from, and such animals always command the highest prices. Therefore, the breeder cannot afford to sell breeding animals at meat prices, as many farmers are apt to think.

The man who engages in the business of a breeder, and expects to continue in it with honor and profit, must keep his reputation and that of his stock at par, consequently he can not afford to be dishonest with his customers by misrepresenting his stock.

If our farmers would buy stock from only such men, and shun that class who buy and sell on speculation as they would shun a pestilence, they would always get value received, and by the improvement they would make on their stock they would realize good results. The experience of recent years it is to be hoped will positively convince them of this fact.—*Farmers' Review.*

Horses' Teeth.

John E. Seeley, V. S., has the following to say on this subject in the *Nebraska Farmer*:

"Horses suffer more from bad and diseased teeth than any other disease that you can name—old horses in particular. I have known horses to die from actual starvation, and among the noted ones I can name Lexington and the Lewis mare by American Star. Now you will perhaps want to know why they died, so I will try and explain right here. The Lewis mare died for the want of masticating her food. One of her upper molars was fully one inch longer than her lower molar. This you will see kept her jaws apart, and hence she could not masticate her food. Had this tooth been filed down on a level with the rest, I have every reason to believe that the mare would have lived for several years to come; as it was she closed her eyes in sleep that knows no waking and is now in the animal kingdom where the pastures are ever green, and bad teeth in horses are unknown. And so with the great Lexington, whose name is known in every home throughout the land; after his death a post mortem examination was held and it was shown beyond all doubt that he died from no other cause than the one similar to which I have already referred you.

"The cause of so many horses becoming 'pullers,' 'side lines,' i. e. driving on one rein, 'tongue rollers,' etc., is sharp teeth, and this same trouble causes many trotting and pacing horses to be unsteady in their gaits, that would be reliable were it not for this cause. Where the checks are forced in against sharp teeth by the pressure of the bit, it gives the horse so much pain that he is compelled to change his gait to enable him to relieve his mouth, and many bad results often occur, owing to this kind of changing.

"In conclusion, I will say that bad, sharp and ragged teeth in young or old horses will cause the following diseases: Coughing, driving on one rein, backing, scouring, running at the eyes, pulling, shying, and diseases contingent on imperfect mastication. If owners and drivers in general would examine or have them—the horses' teeth—examined by a good and com-

petent person, and remove the cause, they would save themselves much annoyance, and their horses much suffering."

Pacers and Pacing.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Agriculture* gives the following historical sketch of pacers:

"The first notice of the pacer we find on record is in the account of their first importation, from Andalusia, in Spain, by Gov. Robison, of Rhode Island, in the early settlement of that colony. They were called Narragansett pacers—a name derived from Narragansett Bay, that skirts, with its beautiful waters, an arm of land notching into the sea, and extending about thirty miles to its termination from the southern coast of Rhode Island, where they were first raised.

"Pacers were extensively bred in the Providence plantation from the early settlement of Rhode Island to the breaking out of the American Revolution. They were valued highly for their easy gait under the saddle, and for their rapid movement. The demand in Cuba and the West India Islands for fine saddle horses, before the introduction of vehicles, was so great, as nearly to exhaust the supply of the finest pacers to meet the foreign demand.

"The pacer is still raised, to some extent, in Canada, and in several of the states. They were formerly much faster than the trotter. The Narragansett pacer could travel one hundred miles per day—on the authority of Mr. I. T. Hazard, grandson of Gov. Robison. They long held dominion over the trotter with the fastest record for one mile, but Goldsmith Maid is now one-half second below any pacer that ever trod American soil. More importance has been attached to the pacer in modern times on account of its breeding qualities, for improving the trotting horse. It has become the settled conviction of many breeders, that great speed, when modified into trotting action, will reproduce the greatest motive power. Many of our fastest trotters have come down from ancestors possessing the pacing element. The modern art of training has changed many fast pacers into fast trotters. Mazomanie is a converted pacer—record 2:20. Molly Morris is a converted pacer—time 2:22.

A Good Horse.

Wind, says an old horseman, is the grand secret of a good horse. Good lungs will cover a multitude of faults, while, on the other hand, perfection of shape and form are useless, when the wind is out. The chest, therefore, in all cases, should be large and capacious. It may vary somewhat in shape, according to the service to which the horse is to be put. If he is apt to be kept for slow work and heavy drawing, the chest may be nearly circular in form, because this shape is one for strength and bulk to receive and bear up against the pressure of the collar, while at the same sufficient room is secured for that expansion of the lungs caused by slow, regular work. But if the chest is circular, let it be at the same time deep, or else the lungs may be cramped. A horse with a shallow chest is worthless for any purpose. The rule, then, is: For a draught horse, a circular but deep chest; but as you pass through the different degrees of speed up to the racer and trotter, the chest will increase in depth, compared to its roundness, until, for the highest rate of speed you must take a chest as deep as a greyhound, and at the same time not lacking in strength.

Management of Cows and Calves.

The following are extracts from a paper read before the Iowa Breeders' Association, by M. Wm. Collard, of Des Moines:

"To commence at the beginning we shall start with the cow at parturition. Never disturb a cow that shows signs of labor; if she is not in close confinement her choice of ground is selected, and in that place only is she willing to risk the consequences of her coming trial. Only a few weeks ago a very respectable breeder of Short-horns, in answer to a question respecting a valuable cow, said to me:

"I lost her calf in a strange and foolish manner. My horse was saddled for the purpose of attending some important business in the city, when I discovered the heifer in pains. I straightway instructed the hired man to put the heifer in a box-stall in the barn. I was absent about two hours, and on my return found the man (a Swede) faithfully engaged in the execution of that order. The result was a dead calf and an injured cow."

"A strange stall, or otherwise strange location, is an unfit place for a cow to bring forth. Through the power of instinct the cow is possessed of a fitness in the means of selection of the plot on which to present her offspring, and by that same instinct she inherits the responsibility for the care and protection of her offspring, and she indignantly scorns any other."

"Let the very young calf be refreshed three times a day. Feeding at short intervals prevents extreme hunger, and lessens the tendency to take too much."

"We advocate testing the quality of the cow's milk at an early period. If the milk be of poor quality you have nothing to fear; but if the milk is rich in cream, or the cow very fat (more especially during the hot season), great care is needed lest the digestion be overtaxed, which is likely to result in what is termed scours, a complaint, if taken in season, that will generally yield to the diet treatment, allowing the calf a little less than one-half its usual allowance. Cut short the allowance of the overly-rich milk, and entice the calf when convalescent to inviting green food when in season, but if in winter, substitute roots with a little oil meal in ground feed."

"The calves' feed (which may consist of good ground oats two-thirds and corn meal one-third, or meal and good fresh bran of equal weights) should be very gradually increased to weaning time. The increase is best controlled at the noon-day meal, when no milk is taken. We advocate liberal feeding, but remember, never too much. If on your return to the manger you find that you have over-dosed, clean out the contents, go back a little on your practice; lower the mark in your measure, and if after some days the indications appear favorable to increasing digestion, advance with great caution as before. I take it that I dare venture to repeat the most important rule for feeders of young stock—never feed too much, under the test of a clean manger fifteen minutes from the time of feeding. Perhaps I ought to state that under this rule the food should be always fresh, sweet and inviting; none other is fit to offer. The practice of feeding several calves in one stall ought never to be tolerated, as the best feeders will be likely to get too much, while those that are more slow scarcely get any. I have noticed instances of this kind where the entire lot was seriously injured."

"Provide roots plentifully for young stock. Roots, like grass, are cooling and loosening, and counteract the feverish properties of the grain; and in this connection I have also discovered that the winter feeding of a moderate supply of roots does not of necessity lessen the feed of grain, for the very good reason that the roots, by aiding digestion, increase the capacity. We thus not only secure heavier weights in a given time, and consequently better returns for the grain consumed, but we equip ourselves with the choicest weapon of our warfare—the more rapid, and yet less dangerous system of feeding."

"The drink to be furnished is the next most important consideration and after long and careful experiments in raising young stock, I have been forced to the conclusion that in the ordinary treatment of young animals too little attention is paid to the supply of good, fresh water. Young animals enclosed in stalls or dry enclosures require a fresh supply of water three times a day, and after a short time custom, their habit of drinking becomes almost as regular as that of feeding—the supply of moisture being necessary to aid the capacity of digestion."

"A liberal and dry bed is essential in the care of calves. We succeed the best on plank, leaving a space of one inch for drainage, kept clear of manure and accumulating moisture, by clearing the crevices. By this kind of treatment we never had a case of lung disease in calves, while we have known numerous instances occurring in pens with earth or clay bottoms. A stall in which you can sound the moisture by a solid tread of the heel is a dangerous place for a calf."

"In the care of animals, a quick and close observation, in connection with a knowledge of the natural position and habits, is indispensable; every motion is taken into account; the brightness of the eye, the position of the ear, the motion of the limbs, even the lay of the hair, are all measured at a glance by him who is fitted to the charge. Though his hair may be unkempt, hay-seed may there find a hiding place, and the odor of the barn may escape from his garments, yet if in the humble capacity of a herdsman he rightly fills the bill, he is none the less a genuine artist."

Scab in Sheep.

"On the whole, the tobacco dip may be safely recommended as one of the most available, and the cheapest, safest, and least hurtful to the wool. Five pounds of coarse tobacco, or of tobacco stems, may be steeped in as many gallons of water, at a temperature just below the boiling point, and should be stirred at intervals for an hour. It may then be diluted with cold water, so as to make the whole quantity up to twenty gallons, which should suffice for as many sheep. The bath is usually a tub or box, of the requisite size to hold a sheep, and the animal is seized by two men, one of whom holds the head by the tuft of wool at the back of the neck with one hand, and the fore limbs with the other, while the second man controls the hind limbs. The sheep is immersed in the liquid, all excepting the head, and retained there for three minutes or more, while the scab is broken up with the hands, and the liquid worked into contact with every portion of the skin. The bath should be used at a temperature of 90° or 100° Fahr. In cases where the scab is very close and abundant, three pounds of soap, soft or hard, may be added to the above mixture, to facilitate the breaking up and softening of the crusts, and a half-pound of flowers of sulphur may be also thrown in. Great care must be taken to prevent the immersion of the head, as the liquid will poison the sheep if swallowed in any quantity. When sufficiently bathed, it must be put on a wooden drainer, extending as an inclined plane upwards from one end of the bath, and the wool wrung and squeezed, so that all excess of fluid will flow back into the bath. At the same time the face should be thoroughly washed with the liquid, so that any acari that may have encroached on this part of the surface may be destroyed. Should there still remain hard, resistant and unbroken patches of scab, these should be thoroughly smeared with hog's lard, in every pound of which has been introduced an ounce of oil of turpentine. At the end of another week, the now softened scabs may be broken up, and the tobacco liquid freely applied to the surface."

"For pregnant ewes and heavy sheep in general, the common bath may be improved upon, by making an inclined plane leading down into it on the one side, and another leading out of it on the other. In this way the sheep can walk into the bath and out of it, and, while in, its head only need be held by the one operator, while the liquid is thoroughly wrought into all parts of the skin by the other. In this way, too, the head may be dressed while the sheep stands in the bath."

"The warm, dry weather of summer or autumn is most suitable for dipping sheep, and a clear day should be selected for the purpose, so that the fleeces may dry the more rapidly, and the danger of poisoning from the liquid dripping on the grass or other fodder, may be guarded against. When newly dipped the sheep should be turned out into a barn, clean shed, or yard, where they should be kept until their fleeces dry, or, in case of showers, until these have passed. If fed in this yard, it should be from racks, into which the liquid from their fleeces cannot drop."

"When only a very limited portion of the skin is attacked, or in cold and stormy weather when it would be injudicious to dip the sheep, they may be dressed with a strong solution or a salve. The affected parts must be prepared by clipping, or by softening the scab with lard and breaking it up with soap, as already advised, and then the dressing must be thoroughly rubbed into the part and on the skin for some distance around. A mixture of a pound of crude castor oil or lard, an ounce of oil of tar, and four ounces of sulphur, may be used as a smearing agent. This may be thoroughly applied on the affected part and over the rest of the body, in lines made by shedding the wool from head to tail at intervals of four inches apart. One operator sheds the wool while the second rubs the salve well in on the lines of exposed skin. The warmth of the surface melting the salve, soon diffuses it uniformly over the intervening spaces. For a more liquid mixture, a pound of tobacco may be infused in twenty pints of water, and a pound of soft soap and a quarter of a pound of flowers of sulphur added. When used, a pint is put into a tin flask with a long, narrow spout, two ounces of oil of tar added, and the mixture is freely applied to the affected surface, and on the skin by the lines formed by shedding the wool. In using this the flask must be kept constantly agitated, so as to keep the oil of tar uniformly diffused through the mixture. It is well also to draw the finger along the lines after the mixture has been applied, so that the latter may be everywhere brought into direct contact with the surface. These dressings may be repeated as may seem needful, the one main condition of their efficiency being the perfect softening and removal of the scabs. The most satisfactory indications of cure are the subsidence of the itching, the improving appetite and condition, and, above all, the new growth of wool between the skin and scab, raising the latter, and showing that no new morbid product is being formed."

"Besides these general dressings of the sheep, care must be taken to seclude the diseased animals from others, as also from their pastures, and to saturate every rubbing-post stump, bush, stone, or fence with one of the above mentioned agents, or with a strong solution of freshly-burned quicklime. If this cannot be done, the pasture should be denied to sheep for a length of time, though it may be pastured with safety by cattle or horses. When this cannot be done, the only resort is to shut up such pastures, devoting them to hay crops, or, if preferred, to ploughing and cultivation. As stated in our first article, the extreme limits of life of the psoroptis and its eggs, has not been ascertained. The observations of Gerlach show that the eggs hatch out after four weeks, and the psoroptis revived after eight weeks' separation from the body, so that the vacating of the pastures for five weeks, as advised by a recent writer on veterinary sanitary science, is manifestly insufficient. If all rubbing places cannot be disinfected, the pasture from sheep for three months. If this is impracticable, the flock must be watched with the most constant vigilance, and any new appearance of the malady must be promptly cut short."—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Ringed Bulls.

Very many among professional breeders do not know how to ring a bull with ease to the operator and a minimum amount of pain to the animal. When we were breeding cattle we used to have a simple straight iron punch of the same caliber as the ring to be used. The animal was fastened between stanchions in the usual manner, and also by a rope around the horns passed out in front securely round a post. A piece of wood was tapered to hold against one side of the nostril, the punch was placed against the opposite side, a sharp blow with a hammer against the punch and a clean cut was made, the ring inserted, fastened, and the animal operated on never seemed to hold a grudge on account of the insertion of the jewel. A scratchawl or knife is a barbarous implement for doing the work. In breaking a bull to lead never use a harsh pull on the nose. Let him know that he is permanently and securely fast except at the will of the operator. A touch by an attendant from behind is better than a strong pull in front. The animal must be taught, not forced. The best horsemen now train animals. They used to break them. Training is a good word also for the education of service bulls.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Hooven in Cattle.

When the grass is rank and growing rapidly, cattle are liable to over-eat, and indigestion will cause the fermentation of the green food in the stomach. To prevent this, a quantity of dry hay or straw should be fed daily. When this cannot be done and bloating takes place, ground charcoal and oil should be given immediately. A cup full of charcoal and a quart of lard or oil will almost always afford immediate relief. It is well to have this remedy on hand. Clover seems to be the hardest to digest of any green grass, and many cattle die every year from bloating caused by over-eating this forage. Keep close watch of your cattle that run on rich clover, and be ready to administer relief, at once if necessary. By so doing you may save valuable stock from dying.—*Ex.*

Clippings From Exchanges.

The main object of a fair is of course the good of the farmer, that is the good which he derives from comparing his own products and processes with his neighbor's. Therefore, the display of agricultural products is the first thing to be regarded. But this is not all. There is not only no objection to having upon the grounds sources of innocent amusement, but it is desirable that they should be there. The boys and the girls have the right to demand that they shall be entertained. They have worked hard during the summer and some of them no doubt have not enjoyed a day of recreation during the whole time. Only in exceptional cases will they take sufficient interest in the exhibits to entertain them for two or three days. They will need something else, and ought to have it. Let the boys and girls have their corner in the fair, therefore, and do not begrudge them the chance to see the "fat pig," or "the dwarf," or "the big woman." But do not turn the fair grounds in to a race course for the amusement of the grown people. Nothing will be gained by that in the end. Furnish the town people with something attractive to them, but do not invite them to a horse race. Their money is very acceptable, but not at such a price as making the fair grounds a place of resort for blacklegs and drunken enthusiasts upon horse racing.—*Western Rural.*

Some thirty years ago a neighbor of mine at Columbus planted four Norway spruce trees in his front yard, costing him one dollar each, and eight or ten years afterward a wealthy citizen paid a thousand dollars more for that house and lot than he would otherwise have done, on account of those four trees.

Do not plant evergreens or any other trees directly in front or very near to the house. Shade is good in its place, but sunshine and free circulation of air about the dwelling are much better and more essential to health. Plant trees singly or in groups about the sides of the lawn or dooryard, taking care to avoid obstructing any desirable views from the windows of the parlor or living room; and if at the same time the back premises or any unsightly building can be hid from public observation, all the better.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

Intelligent and fair-minded observers must admit that the tendency of legislation in the country, both national and state, has been in the direction of special interests and in favor of wealthy corporations and gigantic monopolies, and in opposition to the rights and needs of the great mass of people. These results are the outgrowth of shrewd management, associated effort on the part of those to be benefitted, and a far-reaching determination to control the primary meetings and election of officials in the interest of, and in sympathy with, these huge companies. Railroad, express, telegraph and transportation corporations have received grants, privileges and favorable legislation that permitted legalized extortion from the people. The farming-classes especially have been sufferers from greed of these combinations; yet, strange as it may seem, farmers have generally assisted at the polls in the election of some professional man to represent their interests, rather than in the selection of one of their own number. The days of indifference and neglect concerning such matters are rapidly passing away, and through organization, Grange Clubs, Farmer's Clubs and the like, the yeomanry are commencing to assert their rights and to aid in shaping legislation in favor of the rights of the people. The days of great monopolies, dependent upon legislative favor, are numbered, and in the near future the public will be better served at lower cost by corporate bodies.—*Cultivator.*

Agriculture should be fostered by government because it creates so much business. It is not the cities, but the rural population that makes the great market for our manufactured products. Wipe out the ability of the farmers to buy shoes, boots and other manufactured goods coming from our mills, and the mills would stand still. The farmers also create commerce. Look at the great ocean steamers loading at the wharves at East Boston, and see where the products come from. A small part comes from the factory and mine, but most from the farm. The imports brought back in return are also chiefly sold in the country towns. The merchant may gather together a princely fortune, but he creates nothing. What built Chicago and Boston after those terrible fires? Country wealth, and if a country surrounding a city can be kept in a healthy condition, it can build such cities once in ten years. Our government is understood to be of the people and for the people, but the country furnishes the men who sustain the government. The country is the breeding and training ground, and if we would sustain our government we must keep our country interests alive and healthy. When the agriculture of a nation declines, you may expect to see the "hand writing on the wall," for her doom is sealed.—*New England Farmer.*

THE FARMER'S CAPITAL.—Very few farmers realize the use to which they put their capital, in fact few know in what their capital consists. It is not the accumulated profits of the farm invested in bonds and mortgages, that is the farmer's capital. It is not railroad stock or U. S. bonds. A farmer's capital is in his well tilled fields, his horses, cows and sheep, personal strength and good machinery. But above all and more important than these are the intelligence and brain power to make the most of what he has.—*Colorado Farmer.*

STRAP THE KICKING COW.—When my patience becomes exhausted in coaxing and scolding a cow that kicks, I put a leather strap around her body, forward of her bag and behind her hip bones, and buckle it tight. Then she can do no harm; she will stand perfectly still. Then you may loosen up on the strap by degrees, and soon leave it off entirely, for she soon learns to stand still to be milked.—*Cor. Husbandman.*

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey, bitterns, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, 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 discontinued 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 peculiarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have found essential to permanent success.

"First-Class and Reliable."

The Kansas FARMER, an excellent farm and family paper, is now in the seventeenth year of publication, and apparently in a more prosperous financial condition than ever. It is published at Topeka by Hudson & Ewing. The FARMER is an eight-page, weekly paper, beautifully printed on book paper, with a large corps of contributors, and is in every respect a first-class, reliable, agricultural and family paper. To the tiller of the soil in this state the FARMER is invaluable, the paper being a genuine home production, adapted to this latitude, and many of the articles of the most practical character, being from the pen of farmers themselves, recording their experiences in grain farming, fruit, stock, etc. Terms, two dollars per year. A sample copy of the FARMER, on application, sent free for examination.

We are sending the "Old Reliable" the balance of the year for one dollar.

Does the Farm Receive Full Credit?

If the majority of farmers could have the actual cash first pass through their hands, which all the products, necessities and luxuries, conveniences and privileges which they enjoy, actually cost others who have to expend money for them, before they are enjoyed, we are inclined to think that most farmers would conclude that they are doing a reasonably fair business. Nineteen-twentieths of the men most actively engaged in business in the towns and cities, after ten or fifteen years of busy, stirring life, filled in a great measure with anxiety, find that they have made, by prudent care and economy, very little if any more than a respectable living. A great deal of money has passed through their hands during that time, much more probably than through the hands of double the number of farmers in the same period, but it has been principally absorbed in furnishing for the families in towns and cities, the necessities and comforts of life, and in less profusion and abundance than have been enjoyed in farmers' families.

More special cases can be cited among trading men where large wealth has been acquired in comparatively short periods of time, but on the other hand bankruptcies among the latter class are many times greater than amongst the former, which should stand as full offset to those shining examples; but mankind in general has an unfortunate disposition to make up its judgment by examining the prizes in the lottery, and entirely overlooking the blanks.

A farm has many advantages in raising a family which are not found in cities and villages. One of the most important is a strong, healthy growth, if the children are blessed with intelligent, sensible parents. One other advantage which is seldom mentioned, but is not of less importance than the greatest—the children learn to use their hands, they learn to work. When a boy or girl has learned to do actual work as all work that pays has to be done, life's battle is already half fought and won. And this in the main accounts for the marked success which so often attends country boys who go to the cities, and why business men in the city prefer a smart country boy to a town-raised boy. The latter has learned bad habits; the country boy has learned to work. It may be that the new work differs somewhat in kind, but the hand and brain which have been taught the fundamental principles of labor, very soon apply that knowledge to the class of work claiming their attention.

Farming is slow business, says the impatient youth, but he is met with the old proverb that "The race is not always to the swift." It is results in the long run to which we should look if farming is to be judged on its full merits. You cannot force a farm or a yoke of oxen much beyond a natural, steady gait, but treat both kindly and feed them well, and there is no other medium created for man's benefit that will draw a heavy load through muddy roads (real or metaphorical) as safely and surely.

There is another omission on the part of farmers, by which very many advantages derived from the farm are lost sight of, and this is the habitual neglect of correct farm accounts.

If the farm was justly credited with all its supplies, and charged with all the outlay it receives, it would receive many credits which are lost to it. This practice of keeping farm accounts, followed with regularity and the exercise of sound judgment would frequently be the means of detecting expensive outlays and unprofitable crops which could be avoided, and many sources of profit which escape notice, would by this means be discovered and receive more attention. Whoever examines this question as an impartial searcher for truth, will be sure to answer that the farm does not receive full credit.

The Farmers' Caucus.

The farmers of the Missouri legislature formed themselves into a caucus at the commencement of the last session, and resolved to work together for the interest of their class, but the adhesiveness of their new formed resolve was found not to be sufficiently strong to hold them together, and the old and skillful party managers were able to control them and compel them to follow their lead, which is always so carefully managed a lead as to draw them away and consume the time of the session in work, the principal object of which is to favor some other interest than agriculture. This was to be expected of a first attempt; like children just beginning to walk they felt timid when left standing alone. Their constituents in future must hold them to the work, however, support their weak arms and strengthen their assurance.

It is such a new and unheard of thing for farmers to stand up alone as a distinctive element in public affairs that they are naturally afraid of falling. They have been led so long by the hand by professional politicians and lawyers, that they fear they cannot walk without such support. They will improve, however, with time, and the Missouri members should not be criticised too harshly because of their feebleness at the first trial. They have made a good precedent for the future. Let farmers throughout the country choose for their next legislators a goodly number of their strongest, most self-reliant men to represent them, with the assurance that their constituents will back them in their efforts to make agriculture felt as an influence having very important and distinctive interests at stake, which claim, and will exact their full share of consideration in legislation.

The Great Yuuca Plant.

Oh Yes! Gentlemen, Oh, Yes! Walk right up and see this

"EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD." "There are millions in it." Some kind friend to the agricultural classes, has discovered a wonderful fibrous plant, growing spontaneously in all of the southern States, for which he has made machines for separating the fibre from the pulp, and wants to make every farmer rich by selling a patent right. Here is what he says about it.

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD. An entirely new agricultural product sprung up in the south with the following characteristics:

It grows more than one hundred years without replanting.
Loses less than one-tenth in cleaning.
Strongest coarse fibre in the world.
Has no enemies.
Requires no fencing after the third year.
Will grow spontaneously anywhere south of forty degrees.
Will produce two crops per year south of thirty-one degrees after the third year, as a farm product.
Will not shrink when it gets wet in rope.
Will yield from twenty-five hundred to fifty hundred pounds per acre each year in good soil.

Requires no cultivation after the third year.
Is worth from ten to fifteen cents per pound when cleaned.
Patent rights for sale, etc., etc.

The discoverer and inventor should have our enthusiastic Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Le Duc's endorsement without delay. Farmers let him and his machine severely alone. The most of these patent rights hawked about to make farmers rich are swindles, and the balance are worthless to farmers.

A Kansas State Fair to be Held in Missouri.

A Mr. F.G. Welch, of Williamsburg, Kansas, proposes to immortalize himself by inaugurating a Kansas state agricultural society and holding a great State Agricultural Fair on the first four days of July next—not within the state of Kansas, but on the fair grounds at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Welch has discovered that the agriculture of Kansas is languishing from the long neglect of Roman Chariot racing, and a "long felt demand for naval, horse and theatrical amusements without the pool-box." The broad prairies of Kansas without rocks or trees to interfere with the free movements of war vessels, would afford a splendid opportunity for the evolution of a squadron and sham naval battles. Perry's victory on Lake Erie might be "done" to the infinite delight of assembled thousands and untold advantage of Kansas farming.

The revival of the almost lost agricultural art of Roman chariot racing would be a marked improvement on sulky plows, wheel rakes and other like slow Yankee inventions. But the banishment of "the pool box" by this new agricultural organization, when the walking boys and trotting horses enter the ring, will strike the religious sentiment of our people with the most pleasant force of any feature in this progressive step in "Kansas farming." There are many more curious and interesting features to be introduced by this state association under the auspices of the self appointed president, Mr.

Welch, the value of which when fully understood, will doubtless be properly appreciated.

But to come down to serious mention of this ridiculous project of Mr. Welch, as published in the Kansas City Times, which purports having been originated because of a neglect of duty on the part of the State Board of Agriculture, we state here that the State Board is virtually prohibited by law from attempting the organization of a state agricultural society, and that they have, also, very conclusive reasons for believing that the various district and county Agricultural Associations throughout the state are averse to any such central institution, believing their local interests are better served without a state society with annual exhibitions. Any farmer who has gumption enough to drive a Kansas wagon, barring the slightest pretense to the skill required to make a Roman chariot, will readily understand that this fantastic scheme of Mr. Welch is an arrant humbug. Kansas contains but few bucolic gudgeons that will bite at that hook.

Shawnee County Agricultural Society.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, George Luddington and H. H. Stanton were elected to fill vacancies made by the resignation of Messrs. Washburn and Charles.

It was agreed that the fair should be held on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of September. No admission will be charged for the first day. Entries will be closed on the 25th.

A committee of five, consisting of White, Alexander, Knight, Jordan and B. F. Van Horn, was appointed on premium list.

An Executive Committee, consisting of T. Stringham, W. P. Popenoe, S. J. Oliver, W. S. Curry and Wm. Sims, was appointed.

W. D. Alexander, J. B. Miller and Golden Silvers were appointed to confer with the County Commissioners in regard to grounds.

The following committee was appointed on Rules and Regulations: C. P. Bolmar, A. C. Sherman and J. A. Polly.

Committee on Printing and Advertising: T. L. Stringham, J. B. Miller and J. Lee Knight.

The Directors adjourned to meet on the 29th of this month.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee it was recommended that the price of a single ticket be 25 cents. Of membership tickets \$1.00. That all persons purchasing membership tickets prior to the 15th of August, be allowed coupons admitting their wives, and children under 15 years of age, each day of the fair.

They also recommended that the General Superintendent be dispensed with, and that there be four Division Superintendents appointed, the first division to consist of the classes of horses and cattle; the second division, all classes in Floral Hall; third division, sheep, hogs and poultry; fourth division, agricultural implements, farm machinery and all mechanical devices outside of Floral Hall.

The Executive Committee meet again on the 29th.

Milk in the Heart of Milkdom.

Some idea of the status of the dairy interest, may be formed by the following account of present prices for this great staple of the northwest:

The Union Milk Condensing company, of Elgin, Illinois, paid ten cents per gallon of eight pounds, for milk such as they use, the best made, in 1878, and on until April, 1879, when they contracted for all they required at only six cents per gallon, for six months.

Our correspondent informs us that the milk-producers could do no better at the time the offer of six cents was made, as they had no facilities for manufacturing, having for years depended on the condensing factory, an immense and admirably conducted establishment, as a regular market.

Many of the milkmen complain that the manager of the condensing factory is now condensing the price paid for milk disproportionately low, as compared with that of condensed milk. "One's woe another's weal."

This reduction in the price of milk, and it would appear a very unreasonable one, has, we are informed, awakened a lively inquiry for the new system of constructing dairy rooms, as the milkmen feel that they can, even with the present prices of butter, do much better by manufacturing their milk into butter.

There is said to be a considerable proportion of the cheese manufacturers in the northwest who cannot resist the temptation to use the skimmer, and make cheese and butter both, notwithstanding the conceded fact that nothing, except the manufacture of so large a proportion of all dairy goods of an inferior quality, has been so absolutely the cause of the lamentable prostration of the American dairy interest; yet many are still making "skim-cheese," but how much skim is not reported, but probably sufficient to make the price of some of the "skims" now being made the same as some of the same sort has recently been quoted in the great marts, i. e., "one to one and three-quarter cents per pound."

How slow some are to learn, and few can excel the average dairyman in indifference to the teachings of business experience, even when as forcibly presented as in the ruinous results of making skim-cheese.

O. S. Bliss, Esq., of Georgia, Vt., than whom we have, perhaps, no better authority on dairy matters, says, in a late communication to the Ohio Farmer:

"It is the unanimous testimony of the retailers of dairy products, in all parts of the country, that they are troubled to get goods of a quality demanded by consumers, and many say they

could double or quadruple their sales with a higher quality of goods. There never was a time when the admonition to make only the best butter and cheese, was so much needed as now, and I believe the importance of the subject is sufficient justification for so often repeating it through the press."

With these facts constantly presented and urged upon the dairymen of our country, hundreds are still persisting in making skim-cheese and poor butter.

It is strange, indeed, that men of sane minds could be so stupid as dairymen are, who persist in conducting their business in the manner described, yet not more strange, than the course pursued by the farmers of the country generally in persisting in placing in state and national legislative halls, a class of men who are continually passing laws adverse to the interests of the votaries of by far the heaviest industrial interest of the nation. Oh, that our farmers would read more and think for themselves.

An Awful Warning.

"Our readers may remember that we did not take kindly to the charge of the New York Tribune, that there was 'not one' of its exchanges that did not almost live by 'stealing' from its columns. And now we have the melancholy duty to announce from that day no Tribune has come to our table; it is of course a terrible punishment, and an awful warning to those who 'steal.' We have not yet wholly made up our mind to stop publishing the *Gardener's Monthly* with the next number; we may try to worry through to the end of the year; but our readers will appreciate the terrible strain it must be on an editor to struggle on without the Tribune to 'steal' from. Oh! My!"

The above from the *Gardener's Monthly* reminds us that the Kansas FARMER, a short time back, fell under the lofty indignation of the bucolic editor of that would-be agricultural Metropolitan sheet through an inadvertence of leaving a few comments of that high-stepper, attached to a clipped article without crediting the Tribune. A short time after the agricultural department of that establishment held an indignation meeting in which resolutions of abuse were heaped on the FARMER, facetiously alluding to its lack of geographical knowledge in some small matter. In the meantime the parsimony or lofty indifference of the New York outfit refused an exchange, although receiving the FARMER. The Tribune assumes a great deal of merit for its agricultural department, which every agricultural editor in the country knows scarcely reaches mediocrity. The "high-shouldered" assumptions in agriculture are a very fair counterpart of that paper's fiasco in politics a few years ago, which more than any one other cause, helped to bring about the present alarming condition in our national affairs. A paper that makes so much ado about missing occasionally, a little free advertising in the way of "credit," as to call all the agricultural press of the country thieves, must be hard up.

The Wool-Growers' and Short-horn Breeders' association will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., on May 27 and 28.

The state fair of Nebraska has been definitely located at Lincoln for the present year, and at Omaha for the next three years thereafter.

The demand for American beef, both dressed and on hoof, is increasing to such an extent in Holland that a company has been organized for prosecution of the trade. The Dutch port of Flushing is the headquarters of the project.

Mr. J. W. Stout, of Topeka, says something eats off the fine part of the feathers of his chickens, leaving the stem, or ribs, bare, and he knows that they are not lousy. Now what is the matter? Who will tell?

The Kansas FARMER office received a pleasant call last week from Col. E. C. Ulman, of the Sterling (Rice county) Bulletin. He reports prospects very bright, business brisk, and immigration pouring into the county.

The Western Bee-keepers' society will hold their semi-annual meeting at Hamilton, Hancock county, Ill., on May 6 and 7. Articles for exhibition may be sent in care of Charles Dant & Sons, Hamilton, freight prepaid. Hotels give reduced rates to attendants. Members are requested to bring their badges. The membership fee is 50 cents and 25 cents semi-annual.

Pearl Millet Seed.

We have received from Peter Henderson, the well known seed man, a package of pearl millet seed which we will "place where it will do the most good."

Beet Sugar.

The question of manufacturing sugar from beets is at present attracting a good deal of interest in some parts of the country, especially in the eastern states lately. France is wholly supplied with beet sugar, manufactured at home, and it is claimed that the supply of sugar for the United States can be made at home also from the beet and the enormous sum yearly expended for that article abroad saved. Last year we paid more than \$100,000,000 for imported sugar and molasses.

It is not necessary it would seem, according to the authority of a writer in the *Husbandman*, that the beet should be conveyed to the manufactory in their fresh green state, the bulk and weight of which would cause a heavy bill of transportation, but they may be dried where they are grown.

The manufacture of sugar from dried beets was first carried out on a large scale by the in-

ventor, Schutzenbach. In drying sugar beets, the weight is reduced from five to one; five tons of fresh beets yield one ton of dried. Besides this immense reduction in weight, facilitating transportation, the dried product, if not exposed to wet, is almost imperishable, and is as valuable three or four years hence as the day it was dried. It has, therefore, become regular merchandise, making the farmer in remote localities independent of time, place and weather. At the drying works of the Maine Beet Sugar Company, erected during the fall of 1878, at Presque Isle, in Aroostook County Maine, 193 tons of beets were dried during the month of December, at the following cost per ton: labor \$133.00, fuel \$89.00 water, light and lubricating oil \$18.00, or in all \$1.25 per ton.

It is hoped the portable drying apparatus which has been lately constructed will do double the work at one dollar per ton, the whole apparatus including steam engine, but without root cutter, costing about \$500.

The Maine Beet Sugar Company, of Portland, converted, from the 17th of February till the 23d, 370 tons of beets into sugar, obtaining therefrom about 90,000 pounds of concrete sugar, or over 12 per cent. which is equivalent to nine and one-half percent. of the best grained sugar. One hundred pounds of dried beets contain 55 40-100 pounds of sugar, according to the analysis made by the company, which has been corroborated by a chemist in Boston. As the process of separating the 44 60-100 per cent. of fibre and foreign soluble and insoluble substances from the 55 40-100 per cent. of sugar of which the dried beets consists, is a very simple one, the important part of the whole question of beet sugar production in America has been narrowed down to the growing of plenty of rich sugar beets, and the drying of the same when harvested.

A Legal Decision on Horse Racing in Pennsylvania.

Judge Ross, of Pennsylvania, in a recent decision in the criminal court of Montgomery county, unearthed a statute of 1820, still in force, which, if enforced, must prove a "settler" on horse racing in that state. It appears that Mr. Warren Hillegass, of Montgomery county, entered a horse for the races at the Ambler Park Fair, in the fall of 1875, and gave his check for \$120 as entrance money. Owing to the sickness of the horse, he did not appear in the races. Mr. Hillegass refused to cash the check. Suit was brought for the recovery of the amount and the matter finally came before Judge Ross.

In his opinion, as reported, we find the following:

Horse racing, under section 1 of the Act of Assembly of 1820, is declared a nuisance. All wagers and bets depending upon such trials of speed so-called—horse racing in reality—and all executory contracts in relation thereto, are void, under section 3 of that act, and the horses entered in such races are forfeited. A purse trotted for, is gambling under the laws of Pennsylvania. The winner cannot recover the premium, purse, stakes, or prize, unless the company chooses to pay him. The horse of each contestant is forfeited; and the whole arrangement is a palpable evasion of the law. But there can be no evasions of the laws against gambling, as it has been well ruled in *Wagoner vs. Smith*, 7 Watts, 343.

By way of warning, the judge adds.

It would be well, I think, and I allude to it only by way of warning to agricultural societies in Pennsylvania, to read and reflect upon the provisions of the sixth section of the act of 1820. It provides that, "If any person or persons within this state shall print or cause to be printed, set up or cause to be set up, any advertisement mentioning the time and place for the running, pacing, or trotting of any horses, mares, or geldings, or shall knowingly suffer any advertisement as aforesaid to be set up in or upon his, her, or their dwelling house, or authorize or shall knowingly suffer the same to remain up as aforesaid, any person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$20." This section and the first of the same act are especially worthy the attention of the managers of these societies. The first section declares that "all running, pacing, or trotting of horses, mares, or geldings, for money, goods, or chattels, or other valuable things, shall be and are hereby declared to be common nuisances and offenses against this state; and the authors, parties, contrivers, and abettors thereof shall be prosecuted and proceeded against by indictment." All constables are bound to return common nuisances, under oath, at the next sessions, and these statutes are in full force and vitality. I have cited them as a warning—and a word to the wise is sufficient.

Judgment was entered in favor of the defendant.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal*.

Colorado Rural Life is the title of a new farm and country home paper, as its name implies, published at Denver by Baker & Hill. The *Rural* is an eight-page weekly, and its initial number shows clean, bright pages, well edited and handsomely printed on fine, white paper. We welcome the *Rural* and wish it the success it well deserves.

Business Failures.

Lack of judgment causes fully 50 per cent. of all business men to fail, earlier or later. Do not an equal proportion of physicians fail to cure from the same cause? At the Grand Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, through the skill attained by his several specializations, each having devoted years to a special department of medical science, is able to cure a large per cent. of cases hitherto considered incurable. Many physicians, in view of the superior advantages of this model sanitarium, bring their stubborn, obscure, complicated, and surgical cases, for examinations, operation, and treatment. Full particulars given in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. Price, post-paid, \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Literary and Domestic.

White Jasmine.

White jasmine stretches far and wide,
Along the gray wall's southern side
Its graceful branches wreath;
And winds of summer sweet and low,
Among its verdure and its snow,
Their tender music breathe.

The garden beds that once were gay,
And fragrant all the summer day,
Are empty and forlorn;
The hungry bees have flown,
The gravel walks are weed-o'-grown,
The trellis-rose is torn.

Within the house, each empty room
Is shut in silent, rayless gloom
With cheerless heartache cold;
No pictures smile upon the wall,
No single trace is left of all
We cherished so of old.

But in the southern sunshine bright,
And by the jasmine, clad in white,
A youthful maiden stands,
With lips that speak of sad unrest;
A bunch of daisies on the breast,
And jasmine in her hands.

With farewell looks of aching love,
Her brown eyes wander round, above
It is a sacred spot,
The home of girlish grief and mirth,
The home whence dearest love went forth
To share earth's common lot.

Ah, maiden! as the jasmine snow
Doth vanish, so the years that go
Will take this grief away;
Will give the older voice as sure,
As strong and deep, if not so pure,
As this of thine to-day.

Yet let the daisies on thy breast
Teach thee that life's secret rest
In humble paths do lie;
And let the jasmine in thine hand
Whisper of fairer blossoms fanned
By sweetest airs on high.

Fear not to muse when far away
How summer sunshine glides each day
These lonely garden bowers;
How sweetly yet the thrushes call,
How climb about the old gray wall
Thine own loved jasmine flowers.

So may the memory of this home,
Thy first and dearest, ever come
With healing strength to thee;
To mind thee by its vanished grace
Of one prepared abiding place
From sound of farewell free!

Letting Down the Bars.

There was a high fence of five bars between them. She stood in the meadow, he in the road. There was a wide-spreading apple-tree on their side of the fence that shaded them both. She looked in every respect the city girl. Her muslin dress was limp from the morning dew, and showed a wet border all round the hem, from where the grass had brushed it. She had on a broad brimmed sundown and a silk kerchief knotted loosely about her white throat to keep off tan; and her shapely hands were covered with buckskin gloves.

She was on her way back to the farm-house just in sight; he was starting out for a morning's angling, and had his fishing-pole over his shoulder, when they met at the fence. Instead of letting down the bars for her, he planted his elbow on the topmost one and rested his hands.

"You are a romantic miss, roaming about in the damp grass before breakfast. Everything is eaten up, and your aunt Louise is anxiously directing Mr. Thorndyke to what she supposes are your probable whereabouts," he said.

"Be so good as not to speak to me either of my aunt Louise or Mr. Thorndyke. I am disgusted with them both!" she retorted hotly.

He laughed.

"You are unkind. I thought I had one friend. I shall hate you, too, if you make fun of me!" and her black eyes first flashed, then were fastened on the ground, because she was too proud to brush away the hurt, angry tears that were in them.

"From this time you shall find occasion to say of me: 'He never smiled again,'" he said, and suddenly became his usual grave self.

"Neil, if aunt Louise were a man, she would be a knave; but, being a woman, what of her isn't shrewd is hypocrite!" and the tears dropped off the raised lashes on the muslin dress, forgotten.

There was just a mere suggestion of amusement about the corners of his fine, characteristic mouth. Perhaps her words caused it; perhaps her tears, since he had seen them.

She went off excitedly: "Why my dear father left us girls to her when he died is more than I can comprehend, though I have been trying to make it out ever since I was a child."

There was a moment's silence. He broke it with an effort for self-control in his voice, which would have been evident to any but her own excited self.

"Well, what of Mr. Thorndyke? Has he declared himself?"

Her cheeks grew crimson as she replied:

"The brave, true knight went to my charming aunt Louise, instead of seeking headquarters, and she has made him believe that I am just ready to fall into his arms. And that is not all. She has represented me as the greatest sort of a belle, and as having had a score of lovers, when she knows as well as you do that this is my first offer."

Just another faint suggestion of a smile, and another question, with that covert eagerness which she never saw.

"Well, what do you intend to do with him?"

"Do with him? That is a pretty question from you! You know well enough that, like yourself, he is a cast-off lover of Carol's! I have been taking the girl's old dresses, fixed over new, ever since I was small enough to walk under the bars of a gate. If you think I will do the same by one of her lovers, who comes to me to blow on the immortal flame ere it becomes blue taper, you are mistaken!"

That illusion to himself had only called forth a slight raising of the eyebrows, as if at some past folly.

"But Carol is a beauty, while you are only fine-looking and bright," he said tantalizingly; then watching, with well-concealed admiration, her brilliant eyes and changing color, continued: "You certainly ought to be content, for

Thorndyke is desperately in love with you, whilst he was only bewitched with Carol's pretty face."

"Neil, you have said enough!" she retorted, angrily. "I wouldn't marry Thorndyke if he had never seen Carol. I would as soon think of marrying you!"

He winced, but she never noticed it.

"There is nothing on earth that would tempt me to marry! I'll be an old maid, if for nothing else than to spite aunt Louise. I have heard of nothing else since I was ten years old. She says she has prayed every night for it ever since the girls grew up. How could she have the face to?"

He laughed a short, contemptuous laugh; then said sneeringly:

"I always knew your aunt to be remarkably pious, and she quite proves it by being honest enough to ask for what she wants. What would be the sense of praying for the heathen, when all she wishes is husbands? As to your being an old maid, I will believe it, when I see it. You are like the rest of your kind, you would throw yourself in the river first!"

She looked at his cold, cynical face first angrily and then a sudden quivering of lip, and said:

"Aunt Louise storms and you scold, and there is no comfort anywhere. I shall not speak to you again for a month. Whatever has come over you?"

There was a dash of red in his dark cheeks; he made no reply, but began letting down the bars for her.

"What has happened to make you look so cross?" she asked, looking at him curiously, when the last bar was laid on the grass and they stood confronting each other.

"I thought you were not going to speak to me for a month," he said in a mocking tone, and evading her question.

"Very well, then, I won't," she retorted, and abruptly passed him, never once turning to look back. He watched her until she was lost to sight in the short turn of the narrow footpath that wound through the corn-field forming a quick cut to the farm house, then he strode over the bars, never thinking to replace them, and crossed the meadow to the lither side, where in irregular line of trees and bushes marked the course to the river. Having reached its bank, his long strides became subdued to a stroll, which held for a mile; then he came to an abrupt stop, bated his hook and threw his line into the bright waters.

But a word of this man.

He was Mr. Laurence's son by his first marriage. The present Mrs. Laurence, at the mature maidenly age of thirty, had accepted the offer of the wealthy banker, and for the past twenty years had been a most loving wife, rendering to him all the deferential respect that position and wealth always elicited from her.

Neil, his father's sole heir, since their marriage had not been blessed with any children, was her pride and admiration, rendered so by the aforementioned fact, and this feeling was, perhaps, intensified by the distant though respectful manner in which he had always treated her, for Mrs. Laurence was one of those women who admire people with whom they cannot succeed in becoming intimate.

Her nieces, left with a few thousand apiece, had shared her elegant home since their childhood, and scarcely had the little girls been under her care a week ere she had planned a matrimonial alliance between her stepson and the eldest—and prettiest—blue-eyed Carol.

Years passed by, until he was twenty and she eighteen. Then he imagined himself desperately in love, and asked his pretty half cousin to be his wife. Of course she accepted him, and they were betrothed. The engagement lasted until Miss Carol's come-out party, when a new face caught her fickle fancy; then, for all the private and terrible lectures administered by Mrs. Laurence to her niece, and the enticing and deceitful delusions she endeavored to practice upon her stepson, the engagement was broken.

That had happened seven years ago, and he had long since learned to sneer at his folly, for though Carol was a beauty, his maturer judgment found her both vain and tiresome. Since that boyish episode he had been absolutely impervious to the charms of the many fair ones who had used their utmost powers to ensnare him, had forsown society, and had devoted himself to his profession. His friends predicted for him a bachelor's life, and he had accepted their fiat with his usual nonchalance, had almost learned to believe that such was his destiny, when, a few weeks previous to the opening of our story, he suddenly awoke to the fact that he had met his fate.

He had seen grown up almost from her babyhood, this bright, frank, dark-eyed Carol; had played with her, petted her, and quarreled with her, and when he found that he loved her earnestly, deeply, desperately, and that his love would not be driven out from its stronghold, nor yet quenched, he was angry. He grew more cynical then ever, and more reticent.

It happened just as the family were separating for the summer.

He remained in the city with his father, hoping to bury his love in added business cares, but scarcely had they been gone a month when, with strange caprice, he followed Carol and Amy to Saratoga, where they were dissipating, being chaperoned by a friend of their aunt's.

But what should the needle gain should it refuse the magnet? One day he found himself at the farm-house, where, every summer Mrs. Laurence brought her niece, not wishing to take her to a watering place, because, although twenty, she had not yet brought her out. The polite lady had kept her back, hoping to see her elder sisters well settled first.

Isaac Walton said to the scholar: "God never

er did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling."

The modern angler, standing gloomily on the river's bank, seemed a strange contradictory discipline of the quaint old teacher. "Calm, quiet, innocent," he refuted each assertion. There was fire in his eyes, a heavy scowl upon his brow, and his lips were almost fiercely compressed; whilst, though he stood perfectly motionless, the inward struggle was so palpable as to make the word *quiet* a sarcasm. As for that last term innocent, a little fish had nibbled off the bait, and was slowly choking on the hook he had swallowed.

He was gone the livelong day. When he turned homeward the trees had ceased to cast shadows, and the purple twilight spread over all the pleasant land.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Parsley.

Parsley has been so long cultivated, that the time of its introduction is unknown. The common, plain-leaved variety is now almost superseded by the curly, which equals it in flavor, and is far superior in beauty for garnishing purposes; it is, moreover, less liable to be confounded with fool's parsley, a kind of hemlock and a poison; from this plant being used in mistake, some accidents have arisen. Parsley is a diuretic, and is useful to cleanse and purify the teeth and breath from strong smells. It should be remembered that to parrots it is poison. Celery parsley is a variety between parsley and celery, and is used as the latter. Parsley should be sown in drills, on any spare border, in March. A good supply of parsley may be insured through the winter by sheltering the rows with some light covering, as brushwood; or it may be dried. It may be remarked, that of celery (a member of this family), the outer stalks, which are usually thrown away, because acid when green, lose that taste when dried, and become, for soups, equal in flavor with the center.

Children's Dresses.

Very many of these dresses for girls from two to ten and twelve years old presents the effect of a kilt and coat. The kilt plating is made up of either very wide box or very wide side plaits. Often these dresses are nearly all in one piece. The trimmings, instead of giving a princess effect, simulate a long cut-away coat with a Franklin vest extending to meet a deep kilt flounce sewed on underneath the coat, and representing a kilt skirt. Again the coat effect is brought about on princess dresses by the addition of broad pockets placed low down on the sides.

For school girls wash dresses are made of pretty Scotch ginghams, percales and chintzes, with polka dots and borders and bandana plaids. The principle of combination rules alike in ladies' and children's costumes and in silk, wool and cotton fabrics. In all solid colors are made up with figured stuffs to match. A favorite way of fashioning the gay plaid bandana and percale dresses is in a kilt skirt set on a deep yoke fitting about the hips closely, and a yoked or plaited blouse, belted in.

For younger girls, in wash goods, some little slips, with the whole front of the garment laid in box plaits down to a Spanish flounce, while the back is gathered into a yoke and the neck of the dress is finished with a deep sailor collar. One of the simplest ways of making up dresses for little girls is the Gabrielle shape, fastened at the back and finished around the bottom with a kilt plating. White dresses are in many instances finished with a Spanish flounce, box-plaited on instead of being gathered. These flounces are in turn edged with lace, embroidery or Hamburg edging.

The fashions in infant's clothing varies but little if any from the forms in use for several seasons past. Although there has been an effort to revive the low-necked short-sleeved dresses of long ago, the sensible French yoked and long-sleeved robes remain in favor. Long dresses make way for short clothes at about six months of age, when silk and worsted boots are adopted, until such time as soft kid shoes with light leather soles become a necessity. Circular cashmere cloaks with round hoods, lined with silk and trimmed with pipings of satin, afford a popular style of wraps. Pique cloaks embroidered and further trimmed with Russian or Irish hand crocheted lace are among favorite wraps in wool material. Little caps composed of lace and finished with full ruchings either of ribbon or lace are much worn both by infants and little girls five and six years old. During early spring these are all lined with silk, but on the approach of warm weather the linings may be dispensed with.

Among new fabrics shown for children's wear are fancy corduroys of light quality, which have the merit of washing well, and, trimmed with Prussian lace and pearl buttons, making an effective garment. Heavy Russian laces, by the way, are also largely employed on wollen garments for children. White muslin dresses have displaced the stiff and heavy Marseilles and pique ones formerly worn. A new muslin somewhat resembling mull and called Persian muslin is used, as is dotted Swiss muslin made up with lace and inserting and worn over bright-colored slips of silk or Silesia. Gray, brown and other colored camels-hair cloth long sacque cloaks for little girls have velvet collars, cuffs and pockets of some contrasting color.

Thirty-two Years ago and Now.

Mrs. Thorne, a pioneer school teacher, relates a bit of personal history in the *Ohio Farmer*, that may interest some younger folks to read at the present time:

It is thirty-two years this winter since Thorne and I went to housekeeping. He was teaching

when we were married, at thirteen dollars a month, and I had just closed a term at twelve dollars a month. These wages seem small now, but let me relate an incident that occurred that summer, to show how they were regarded then. I one day met a lady in company, the wife of a very successful teacher, who asked me with considerable of manner if it was true that I was getting twelve dollars a month for teaching. I admitted it was. "Well," said she, "I would like to know what the world is coming to! Why, that would be enough if you were a man and had a family depending on you."

Female teaching at that time was only an experiment in our section. Two years before, another young girl and myself had bearded the two lions—custom and prejudice—and applied for schools, and two boards of directors had the temerity to engage us. We received the sum of forty-eight and fifty dollars, respectively, for teaching terms of six months—not four weeks for a month, as now, but actual months—and boarding ourselves; and our best friends gave us no greater encouragement than to hope we might succeed. We were the first "to the man or born" who had attempted such a thing. A few Yankee girls had strayed among us and tried it, and failed; and it was almost an unanimous opinion that women could not control scholars, especially boys. And if they could, it was "taking the bread out of the mouths" of men for them to do so. My fellow-teacher only taught a session or two and then married, but I had been in the school-room nearly all the time, and it can be judged how I felt when, the spring before I was married, two directors from an adjoining county came to the school-house where I was teaching and engaged me to teach five months summer school at the munificent wages of twelve dollars a month.

This, winter, four out of six of the schools nearest us are taught by women, at from thirty to thirty-five dollars a month, and the purchasing capacity of a dollar now, in most things, is greater than then. I have no statistics of the general prices of things, but I have notes, so I know what some things cost. The first good calico I ever bought for less than thirty-seven and a half cents a yard, was that summer, and I paid twenty-five cents for it. Good bleached muslin was six yards for a dollar; black alpaca sixty-two cents. Silks were cheap. I bought a heavy brown lustering dress for ten dollars. But a dress pattern then was different from one now, ten yards of twenty-seven inch goods being abundance for a little woman like myself. I don't know what such young men as the one who cannot go to a Fourth of July or a New Year's party without a new suit, and his Peggy a new dress, and then spend from ten to twenty-five dollars, will think of a girl getting married without a single new dress, and yet I did it. I had saved money to buy a dress, but the man with whom I was boarding was going on a visit, and he said it would oblige him if I could pay my board then instead of when school was out. So I paid it over, and did up my white jaconet and used it, and I do not suppose there was a happier bride married in silks and satins in 1878, than I was.

As to the price of living then, Thorne went to the "city" to get our things, and here are the prices of a few of them: A little bureau, mahogany front, eleven dollars; a No. 2 step-stove, a little larger than for a play-house, the same price; coffee, eleven pounds for a dollar; sugar, twelve. He paid two dollars a hundred for flour, \$1.75 cents a hundred for pork, neat, and called it "extortionate." And yet this winter he is groaning just as loud as any one because he only got two twenty-five for his hogs on foot, while the money will get as much of anything he has to buy (except coffee), dollar for dollar; in clothing, twice or three times as much.

Beautiful Hair.

A lady signing herself "Forty-two" gives her recipe for having and preserving a fine suit of hair; and a wealth of hair is the glory of a woman's beauty. Her notion that no salt is free from lime but rock salt is erroneous. The Liverpool salt manufactured from brine is the purest salt known:

"Fill your washbowl half full of soft water (not hard, for lime ruins the most beautiful hair), put in a small pinch of pulverized rock salt, —rock, because every other kind contains more or less lime,—stir up, dip your head into it, hold it there a few seconds, draw it out wet, press the water out, and rub all parts of your wet scalp with the balls of your fingers until it feels warm; repeat the process three times, then, rub as dry as you can with a towel, and brush out with a stiff brush,—I use a metallic brush—until nearly dry. Do this every morning and if you do not feel amply repaid in three months' time I'll come and do it for you. It gives health and vigor to the roots of the hair and imparts a gloss that no amount of grease can ever do; besides it cures more morning headaches than a car-load of pills can. If my father had a hard day's work in his office he always resorted to this ere he took his seat in the family circle, and the consequence was, we were never cast aside with a gruff 'Go way; my head aches.' My hair is as long and thick now as it was at sixteen."

ALMOND CAKE.—One pound of butter, one of sugar, one of flour, two of sweet almonds blanched and pounded, half a pound of desiccated cocoanut, the juice and grated rind of one large lemon, ten well-beaten eggs, and a gill of wine or brandy.

HORSERADISH SAUCE.—Mix a stick of grated horseradish with a wineglass of cream, a teaspoonful of mustard, and a pinch of salt; then stir in half a tumbler of the best white vinegar. Bruise with a spoon, and when thoroughly mixed together, serve in a tureen.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the *Kansas Farmer*.

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THE LADY GRAPE. The best and earliest perfectly hardy WHITE GRAPE in America. Ripens in August, and is harder than Concord. Two strong vines, root paid, by mail, for \$1. One doz. 1 yr. \$4. Also Delaware, Concord, Brighton, Moore's Early, and all other valuable varieties, over 10 kinds, at greatly reduced prices. Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Flowering Plants, etc. Catalogues FREE. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. OFFER THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Cabinet or Parlor Organs in the world; winners of HIGHEST MEDALS at EXHIBITIONS. POSITION FOR TWENTY YEARS. Only American Organ awarded such at any. TWO HIGHEST MEDALS at PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878. 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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 appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for 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 stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fees as follows:

To taker-up, for each horse, mare or ass, \$.50
" " " " head of cattle, " .25
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, " .25
To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10, " .50
Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisal, and all his services in connection therewith " .35

Strays For The Week Ending April 23, 1879.

Brown County—Henry Isley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Walney, of Mission tp, (Mark P. O.) Nov. 3, 1878, one light bay mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks on left side. Valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by David Moore, of Mission tp, (Mark P. O.) Nov. 1, 1878, one small cow, 3 years old, white and red, upper and under lip of red color. Valued at \$18.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Roland Mortimer, of Holland tp, one bay mare colt, 2 years old past, 16 hands high. Valued at \$75.

COW—Also by same, one bay stud colt, 2 years old past, white hind feet, 16 hands high. Valued at \$75.

Elk County—Geo. Thompson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. B. Sunderland, of Howard tp, April 5th, one 3-year-old, strawberry-roan mare. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by same, same date, one 1-year-old, strawberry-roan mare. Valued at \$15.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. I. Morahan, of Auburn tp, April 15, 1879, one gray mare about 8 years old, dark mane and tail, small white spot on end of nose, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Ed. Pape, of Mission tp, on or about January 20, 1879, one white cow, red neck and ears, left horn broken, has a short tail, supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old. Valued at \$20.

Wyandott County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Luther Sparshower, White Church P. O., March 15, 1879, one iron-gray mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, forehead nearly white, slightly crested tail, pacer. Valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Barnes, near White Church, one red-and-white spotted heifer, 2 years old, 2 underbits and split in left ear and hole in right ear. Valued at \$10.

\$1050 profits on 29 days investment of \$100

Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of \$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500.

Official Reports and Circulars free. Address, T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

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20 BALS PER HOUR. 10 PONS IN A CAR.

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Address, P. K. DEUBERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

BROOM CORN SEED.

Ohio Evergreen, and other choice varieties; send for circular.

A. D. FERRY & CO.,

216 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

Lilly's Patent

BUTTER WORKER,

Is now acknowledged to be the only complete and effective self-feeding machine in the market, mixing the salt and insulating hand-work to perfection. Send for circular and see the list of prominent dairymen now using them.

C. H. R. TRIBLEBS,

316 Race Street, Phila., Pa.

CORN PLANTERS.

CLIMAX TWO-HORSE PLANTER, six chambers, rotary drop. ROSS TWO-HORSE PLANTER, adjustable slide-drop. Both these planters operate perfectly with any of the standard check rowers. SICKER STATE ONE-HORSE CORN DRILL, CAPITAL HAND PLANTER. All first-class machines, cheap. Address SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) MANFG CO.

Something New.

PULLIAM'S PATENT

BOLSTERS SPRINGS FOR FARM WAGONS.

This valuable device is suited to wagons of any size—made of the best steel and warranted—attached by four bolts through the bed—can be put on by any person. They remain on all uses and work equally well whether with empty or loaded wagon. There is no use for a spring seat—they make a comfortable spring wagon out of a farm wagon—and save largely in wear and tear. We want Agents everywhere. Send for description and prices, and mention this paper.

SEMPLE & BIRGE MFG. CO. St. Louis Mo.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

ROSES

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing these Beautiful Roses. We deliver Strong Rooted Plants, suitable for immediate planting, by mailing choice, all labeled, for \$1.10 for \$3.10 for \$5.10 for \$7.10 for \$9.10 for \$11.10 for \$13.10 for \$15.10 for \$17.10 for \$19.10 for \$21.10 for \$23.10 for \$25.10 for \$27.10 for \$29.10 for \$31.10 for \$33.10 for \$35.10 for \$37.10 for \$39.10 for \$41.10 for \$43.10 for \$45.10 for \$47.10 for \$49.10 for \$51.10 for \$53.10 for \$55.10 for \$57.10 for \$59.10 for \$61.10 for \$63.10 for \$65.10 for \$67.10 for \$69.10 for \$71.10 for \$73.10 for \$75.10 for \$77.10 for \$79.10 for \$81.10 for \$83.10 for \$85.10 for \$87.10 for \$89.10 for \$91.10 for \$93.10 for \$95.10 for \$97.10 for \$99.10 for \$101.10 for \$103.10 for \$105.10 for \$107.10 for \$109.10 for \$111.10 for \$113.10 for \$115.10 for \$117.10 for \$119.10 for \$121.10 for \$123.10 for \$125.10 for \$127.10 for \$129.10 for \$131.10 for \$133.10 for \$135.10 for \$137.10 for \$139.10 for \$141.10 for \$143.10 for \$145.10 for 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