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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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From an Ohio Breeder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of May 18th I noticed an article on the Magie or Poland China hog by J. W. Byram. Mr. B. begins his article with statements about some large large white hogs that he claims were imported into Indiana, one of which was afterwards bought by a Mr. Eastep and exhibited by him at Cincinnati and other places on the strength of its great size. He says, "This is the stock that Magie first brought into market by extensive advertising."

There is not a word of truth in it. Byram then says, immediately following in his article that "Magie exhibited his Magie hog in competition with the spotted China of Paddock and Bernard, and they invariably scooped him." In answer to this I will simply say that I never showed a hog or a pig in my life against any man or men by the name of Paddock and Bernard. Again he says, "Magie then proposed to Paddock and Bernard, that as the Magie hog had been extensively advertised, and at a good deal of expense, that they would form a partnership and drop the white McMahon hog and adopt the spotted one." My reply to this question is,

First, I never knew of a swine called the McMahon breed. Secondly, while I am acquainted with a family by the name of Paddock, I never showed a hog against any one by that name in my life. And as for this man Bernard he mentions, I never even knew a man, woman or child by that name; therefore, the assertion that Byram makes is preposterous.

Mr. B. goes on to say, hogs known as the Poland and Spotted China were crossed together, the offspring of which received the name of Poland-China, and at once became a formidable rival of the Magie hog. In this last note of Mr. B. he exposes his ignorance of the origin of this breed. The Big China and Poland swine were only a part of the crosses used in the formation of the P. C. breed. He also refers to the Magie hog and the Poland-China hog as two separate breeds.

The swine breeders of Kansas know better. Everybody at all informed know that the Magie and Poland-China hogs are identically the same breed. Many breeders have made injudicious crosses and some have erred so greatly as to have infused different blood into their swine from that used in its original formation. This largely if not entirely accounts for the dissimilarity in the appearance of different herds and which must be acknowledged has worked an incalculable loss to those who practice it, and has produced an injury to the reputation of this swine.

Mr. B. should remember that the enterprising KANSAS FARMER is appreciated by thousands, that its circulation therefore is immense, and that we farmers and stock growers in Ohio take much pleasure in perusing its intelligent and useful columns, which should put him on the alert and cause him to be more careful how he represents the history of stock, and the character, actions and reputation of individuals.

D. M. MAGIE.

Oxford, O., July 14.

In Defense of Hedges.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:

I see in a late number of the FARMER an article by F. M. Abbott against hedges; also an editorial endorsing his views on the subject.

Now, while I am ready to admit that hedge has some objections, I cannot refrain from defending it as the only means within our reach for fencing our vast prairies. It is the only fence that is within the reach of the great majority of our farmers. I know that those who oppose it claim that it costs more than any other fence. Such assertions only prove that they don't know what they are talking about. I have 300 rods of hedge on my farm that was planted in 1873, that has not cost me, all told, more than \$40, and \$21 of that was paid last winter for lopping it. I have been using it for a pasture fence ever since 1875. It has been worth hundreds of dollars to me. There is nothing else

that the same amount of money could have been invested in that would have been of one-tenth as much benefit. It cost me one dollar for hedge seed; twelve dollars for plowing hedge rows; two dollars for planting hedge, and a few hours work in cultivating. It has served me well for a pasture for six years. Last winter I paid twenty-one dollars for lopping, and now it is a good hog-tight fence. I would not have it removed for \$1,000. I would not exchange it for any other fence except stone. It is strange to hear a man condemn hedge and in the next breath recommend such a curse as barbed wire. There ought to be a

not a native of Kansas, and that the one so called is the Green Ash. Mr. S. tells me that Mr. Kelsey, who is, or ought to be good authority, took the same view. Now I and others would like to know the truth.

I looked at the reports on native trees and shrubs in the Horticultural report for 1879, and found reports from 69 counties. All but five reported ash, some not naming, and some naming the species; of the latter, the following, 21 in number, reported White Ash, viz:

Bourbon, Clay, Cowley, Doniphan, Elk, Harvey, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Marshall, Miami, Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Reno, Russell,

I sent some seed to each and brought a quantity home, which I planted about the first of May, after first scalding and soaking till they were largely swollen.

From some cause only about one-fourth of the seed came up, but those which did, about four thousand, have grown finely, and now stand from ten to twenty inches high.

But now for the main part; Are they all thornless? I had hoped to be able to report that they were, but I have just examined closely and among the several thousand I found 37 trees that had thorns, some being long and others mere rudiments. I hope those who received

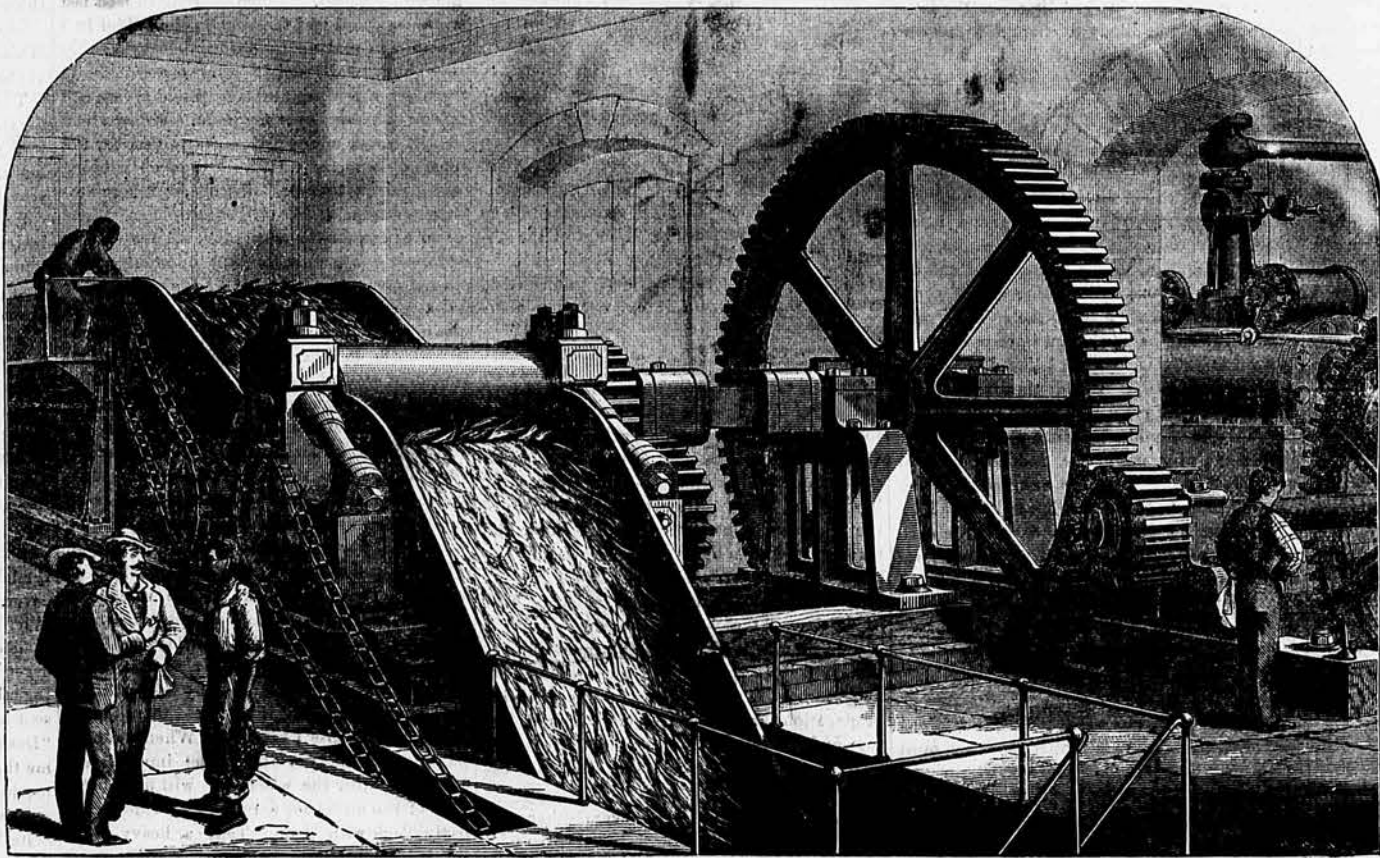
Not Enough.

As compared with last year, at the corresponding time, receipts of hogs now are about the same in numbers, and in fact during the past six days, more than during the corresponding period last year, were received, and the quality of the offerings this year has been far superior to any previous summer's crop, which is very creditable to our swine growers, as showing improvement not only in methods of breeding but of feeding likewise. Although an unusually large number of hogs of superior average quality is being sent forward, there are not

enough hogs being marketed to much more than half way meet the demand, which it must be remembered has increased even more than the production of raw material. The natural growth of our population supplemented by the rapidly augmenting flow of emigration from the old world demands a corresponding increase in meat production, to enable us to abundantly supply the home demand, and meet the growing call from abroad for American goods. A superficial glance at the figures representing the annual inflow of emigrants to America, might suggest that the changing from one country to another, would cause no change in the meat consumption at large; but such is not the case. It is true that a large percentage of the people coming in have but little more than enough to pay transportation to their new western homes, and they have been compelled to eat sparingly of the high priced meats in their native countries, but here the order of things is considerably changed, and meat is far from being the most costly article of food. The best of meat here becomes a regular diet, whereas it is one of the not-to-be-afforded luxuries among the peasantry of the Old World—they being compelled to go on moderate allowances of the cheaper kinds of meat. We are not now growing good pork as fast as the increasing consumption demands, though the rate of production was probably never so great, nor the general healthfulness of our hogs so remarkable as at the present time. All of the principal Chicago packers are operating now with as much regularity as in the mid-winter season, the only difference being in the much lighter volume of the business. They are compelled to run nearly full force of men, and cannot get anything like enough hogs to work at full summer capacity. This, it can readily be seen, works to their disadvantage, as, for instance, a force of 300 men may kill 1,000 hogs daily, but 150 men cannot work up 500 hogs—there being about so many places to fill whether a large or a small number is killed. The cost of running a packing house at full capacity is proportionately much less than at one-half or two-thirds capacity.—Drovers Journal.

The "Cuba" Mills.

We present on this page an illustration of the celebrated "Cuba" mills, manufactured by Geo. L. Squier & Bro., of Buffalo, N. Y., whose sugar mills have gone into general use throughout the tropics. This is the kind of mills that are in use in the West Indies, the great sugar producing region of the globe, where sugar machinery and sugar making is brought to its greatest perfection. These mills weigh from 20 to 50 tons, according to size, and are immensely strong and heavy in all their parts. An engraving of these mills is published in "Appleton's Encyclopedia of Applied Mechanics," as the best specimen of sugar mills ever produced. Messrs. Geo. L. Squier & Bro. are now building one of their "Cuba" mills with five feet rollers for the Ellsworth Sugar Works of Ellsworth, Kansas, where it is intended to work up 1,000 acres or more of cane this season. The juice from this mill will be defecated and evaporated in their new and improved steam defecators and evaporators and the establishment will be very complete in all its appointments. It has already given a new impetus to cane growing in that part of Kansas. That there should be a call in Kansas for so large a mill, such as has heretofore been used only in the tropics, shows to what proportions the Amber cane industry is growing. They have also shipped this season six other steam mills to different parts of Kansas, and the demand in other states added to their foreign trade is driving them to their utmost capacity. They are also building several steam mills for Ohio and New York, which shows that the interest in Amber cane is spreading throughout the north.



The "Cuba" Sugar Mill, Manufactured by Geo. L. Squier & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y.

constitutional amendment against the manufacture, use or sale of barbed wire within the state. I have known of a number of fine colts killed by jumping on barbed wire. I have known several work-horses disabled for months by getting out on barbed wire fences. It is a common occurrence where barbed wire is in use to have stock killed and wounded. I think I could prove that it has cost a thousand dollars in damages to where hedge costs one. It costs more to make it, and after it is made it is not a fence—it is only the poorest substitute for a fence. It is a mistake about crops not growing near a hedge. It is a benefit to corn to have a hedge 20 or 30 feet high south of the corn field, as it breaks the hot south winds off of the corn; the corn next the hedge will always be larger and have better ears on.

Do away with hedge, and how are poor men going to fence their farms, if you please? How are they to get posts and wire, or posts and lumber? Where are the posts to come from? There is not one-tenth enough post timber in the state to fence it. Let the demand become universal in the state and posts would be worth 30 or 40 cents apiece. Do away with hedge, and there would not be one man in twenty in the western portion of the state able to fence his farm. The great majority of our farmers are awful hard up. It takes every nickel they can raise to pay their taxes and interest, and live very poorly.

Mulvane, Kan.

Is the White Ash in Kansas?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In Massachusetts I used to know two species of ash, the White and the Black or Swamp Ash. In 1856 or '7 I saw near Oswatomie trees that looked just like the White Ash I had known in Massachusetts, and I have no doubt that they were the same. I did not examine them botanically. In '67 or '68 I saw between Lawrence and Wyandotte piles of wood with bark looking just like that of the White Ash. Later I found another Ash, which a botanical examination showed to be the Green Ash. I put the two in the catalogue of Kansas plants.

Mr. R. Milliken, of Emporia, writes me that at the recent meeting of the Horticultural Society at Winfield, himself and Mr. Savage, of this place, took the ground that the White Ash

Shawnee, Trego, Waubesa, Anderson, Cherokee, and Washington. But we may all be mistaken. "To the law and testimony."

Prof. Wood says the White Ash has leaflets (blades of a compound leaf) entire, (without teeth) or obversely serrate, (serrate means having teeth pointing forward), shining above, glaucous (bluish) beneath. The Green Ash has leaflets serrate, green and glabrous, (smooth) both sides.

Prof. Gray says the White Ash has leaflets pale underneath, somewhat toothed or margined. The Green Ash has leaves often wedge shaped at the base, and serrate above, bright green both sides.

Wood says the White Ash has the base of the fruit terete, (round as if turned in a lathe). The Green Ash has the base of the fruit narrow, flattened.

Gray says the White Ash has the fruit terete below and the Green Ash has the fruit acute at base, striate, (furrowed) 2-edged or margined. Now, will any, or all of the twenty-one gentlemen who reported White Ash be so kind as to send me terete seeds or entire leaflets of the Ash. No other Ash has seeds terete or leaflets entire. If they will do so, I will report to the KANSAS FARMER.

J. H. CARRUTH.

Lawrence, July 25.

Thornless Honey Locust.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last winter while I was Arkansas there appeared an inquiry in the FARMER whether there was a thornless variety of Honey Locust. It was answered by several that there were thornless honey locust trees, but it was not thought that the seed from such trees would produce all thornless trees.

As there were some of the trees in question near me with seed on, I gathered a quantity of them, and for the purpose of having it thoroughly tested whether the seed would produce all thornless trees or not, I offered through the FARMER to send small packages of seeds to those who would reply. I was soon fairly inundated with letters from six different states, but mostly from counties in the central and western part of this state, thus showing the wide circulation of the "Old Reliable" and the interest which its readers take in forestry.

The Best Food.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to the inquiry of your correspondent at Galva, "What is the best food for young Mocking birds?" I would say that the yolk of hard boiled eggs, mixed with boiled potato is the best food I have ever tried excepting the worms found on green corn, on which I have raised them in California. MRS. L. M. PIPKIN.

The Farm and Stock.

Skillful versus Unskillful Breeding.

I have bred Berkshire hogs for many years, and have always succeeded in getting outside prices for my pigs. But I had not been in the business long until I discovered that unskillful, hap-hazard breeding would not pay. I found that it was as important I should understand what points were necessary to constitute a perfect hog, as it was for a builder to understand the number and size of the different wheels that would be required in a woolen or cotton mill, to do a certain kind or amount of work. I found, also, that a plan or model of a perfect hog would be useless, unless I learned how to reproduce the different points of the model in real or living hogs.

In a short newspaper article I can only give the most important rules by which successful swine breeders have been guided. But I am confident that by observing them, a class of hogs could be produced which would prove much more profitable and be less liable to attacks of the cholera and other diseases, than the thousands of quaint and shapeless animals which could be found at the present time in nearly every part of the country. That the physical defects of the parents will be transmitted to their offspring to a greater or less extent, is a general rule which should be carefully observed.

The mistake which is made oftentimes by farmers when selecting pigs to be used as breeders, is in ignoring the value of points, and giving the preference to those which are largest. Size is desirable, but it is more important that hogs should have strong constitutions and be inclined to fatten readily, than that they should be large and not have these qualities. When I examine hogs for the purpose of determining their value as breeders, I invariably look first to see if they are well developed around the lungs or not.

Such animals as do not have broad, level backs and plenty of lung room, should be discarded, as they would be liable to contract and suffer swine diseases, and would probably transmit this defect to their offspring. A large, or fleshy, jaw, or cheek is an important point, also, because it is the distinguishing mark which indicates whether a hog will fatten readily on a small quantity of food or not. As hogs are grown exclusively for their flesh and fat, when selecting pigs for breeders, much would be gained by discarding those which have large heads, thick, coarse ears, and long bony legs, as growth beyond a certain limit in these parts is worthless.

After removing the head, if the body of a well proportioned pig should be cut into three parts at the usual points, the shoulder, sides and hams would be of equal length. White hogs frequently suffer from skin diseases, while those which are black do not. The improved breeds of swine generally mature at about two years of age, although when well fed the greater part of their growth is made in from ten to twelve months. But a large proportion of the hogs in all parts of the country have been produced by young sows, before the completion of the period in which they should have made their most rapid growth. In all such instances the vital energies of immature sows were compelled to do double work. Instead of breeding at twelve months of age and getting seven or eight strong, healthy pigs, we have bred them only eight months old, and got litters of three or four weak and sickly pigs, which were comparatively worthless. In such instances we compelled nature to do double work, but could not oblige her to do it in a workmanlike manner. Sows which are known to be good breeders and good nurses should be kept as long as they will take good care of their pigs. Male hogs should not be used until they are twelve months old. "In and in breeding" (breeding animals which are closely related) would ruin the very best herds of swine in a very short time. When farmers have good hog houses and can give the best of care it will pay to let old sows have two litters of pigs per year; but when sows have not completed their growth, more loss than gain would result from breeding them twice in one season. No one who is working for profit will hesitate to kill the "tit-men," or runts, in immoderately large litters. After sows have been bred and when they are suckling pigs, the principal part of their food should consist of oats and grass, or milk, or bran and other slops. We would gain by feeding all of our hogs more oats and less corn. Remember that ten good hogs, when properly kept, will prove more profitable than forty unskillfully bred and neglected runts.—R. P. Speer in Cedar Falls Gazette.

Select Some Breed and Endeavor to Improve It—Advantages.

Among cattle breeders, and especially among the breeders of the different pure breeds, I have lately noticed a growing disposition to find fault with or depreciate all or most other breeds in comparison with what they are engaged in breeding. This disposition is usually most plainly shown with regard to other breeds that come more or less closely into competition with their own. To me this seems a shortsighted policy; for the general public, seeing this general depreciation of other breeds, coupled with high encomiums on the special breeds in which the writer may happen to be interested, is apt either to conceive a general distrust of the praise as well as of the blame so lavishly meted out, or else falsely to imagine that the alleged merits of the different breeds are a matter of puffery rather than that of reality, and that the despised "natives" if they

got as much care and obtained advocates as earnest, might gain as high a place in public opinion as any of the pure breeds. Surely all this defamation of competing breeds is as unwise as it is generally untrue. There is plenty of room for every breeder to select some particular breed and then try to improve it by careful selection of breeding animals, and judicious feeding in order to obtain the special object desired, whether it be beef or milk for sale, or butter or cheese.

It is a fact well known to all breeders who have studied the subject, that to be successful a standard must be set up much higher than the ordinary level, and then measure must be taken to reach that standard, otherwise no permanent good can be accomplished in breeding. It is also well known that the suitability of the different breeds to various localities depends mainly upon the feed and care given them there. The Short-horn and Hereford that make such fine carcasses of beef in some places where they are properly fed, would starve to death in other situations where the West Highlander or some other hardy race of mountain cattle would grow and thrive; so, too, would the thorough-bred horse or even the trotter be worthless where the Shetland pony or the Texas mustang would luxuriate. Like many others in times past, many breeders do not breed for the pleasure of the knowledge thus obtainable or with any desire to become eminent in the art of breeding, but merely either as a present pastime, or to make money by adopting some breed which they think is the best adapted for that purpose. All such breeders of live stock will not be as useful to the country as those who engage in breeding with the view of learning the art, or science, of breeding and to improve the breed in some particular, whether it be for milk or beef. Those who engage in breeding for the latter object will not be likely to change with every passing occurrence, but will hold steadily onward in their views and methods, to best accomplish the desired result. That there are on our farms too many poor animals that are, in fact, comparatively worthless is a fact known to most farmers, but to most farmers the breeding of better ones is considered a slow and tedious process, which they can never spend time enough to accomplish. If all such would, each in his own sphere, select some breed and endeavor by breeding and feeding so to improve it as to make the majority of the animals valuable to their owners; what an immense amount of good might thus be accomplished, and what a fund of knowledge would thus be obtained, that would be of great benefit not only to those persons who should adopt such a course, but to lookers on, who might be induced by their neighbors' successes to go and improve their own flocks and herds in like manner. How much better for a community where a few such men are engaged in improving their farm stock than where no such persons are thus engaged and no progress marks the passing years.—J. Talcott in the Rural New Yorker.

A Right Start.

There is a strong temptation for a young farmer whose means are limited, and who must of necessity run into debt more or less in making a start, to begin wrong, and think that cheapest which costs the least money. By so doing he not only often pays dear for what he gets, but he is in danger of getting into the way of being satisfied with second-rate stock and fixtures, and thus render all his future farming unprofitable. It is well to fear debt, but there is such a thing as being "penny wise and pound foolish." For example, we know a young farmer who some years since was buying his implements to start on the farm, and concluded that he could not afford a new wagon, and so bought at a sale, for \$21, an old, run down one. He spent several dollars on it at once and congratulated himself on having a cheap wagon; but as he was going to the barn with a load of wheat, the next harvest, a wheel broke down, causing waste and trouble at a time when every moment was precious. In two years every wheel had smashed, and one the second time—from the old hub being used—and his wagon has cost him \$60 in cash, besides the vexation and lost time, and is an old, patched, conglomerate affair still.

Another young farmer wanted to make a start with sheep, and was offered thirty common ewes that would shear five pounds of wool each, for \$60. He thought them a bargain and bought them, but the winter was severe and several of the old ones died, and after five years of sheep raising he quit the business, as unprofitable.

Another young man with \$60 to invest, bought with it six yearling Cotswold ewes, already bred to an imported buck. From these he raised ten lambs—six bucks and four ewes. The bucks he sold for \$75, and kept the ewes. His wool clip from the ten was one hundred and sixteen pounds. In the fall he bought a thoroughbred buck for \$40, and used him one season and sold him for the same. This year he raised sixteen lambs—nine bucks and seven ewes. The bucks sold for \$115, two of the ewes' lambs for \$30, and two fat ewes for \$14. The next season he bought a buck lamb for \$20, which died after serving the ewes. His lambs this year were thirteen ewes and five bucks. The latter sold for \$60. At the end of four years he could show a flock of twenty ewes that sheared twelve and a half pounds of wool each, and he had sold \$294 worth of sheep, not including the bucks bought, which, with the exception of the one that died, brought cost. The man to whom the \$40 buck was sold used him on eighty ewes and afterward stated that he was worth \$200 to him.

We have referred to the above instances to

show the importance of a right start. The chances to make money from good stock to-day are as good or better than ever before. The young man who has but \$100 to invest in stock is wise to buy one or two good Short-horn heifers with it, rather than eight scrubs. He is certainly wise to pay \$2 or \$3 for the service of a Short-horn bull, rather than use a scrub free. All the profit in farming comes from yields of crops that are above the average, and from stock more or less improved. The means of improvement are at hand, and the cost small to what it was a generation ago. It is as unwise for the young farmer to start with scrub stock as it would be to plant a seedling apple orchard, or to continue to sow a variety of wheat, or plant potatoes that had run out and long since ceased to be productive. A start with a little thoroughbred stock, and a few years' patience, will see him on the road to profit, while the chances are that a wrong start will keep him wrong all his life, and poor in the bargain.

The National Register of Norman Horses!

The above is the title of a standard work for American horsemen just being issued.

James M. Hiatt, fine stock editor of the Chicago *Drivers' Journal* (a live-stock paper of world-wide circulation, being now published both in Europe and America), has just completed the historic portion of the "American Register of Norman Horses," a standard book which is being printed and bound at this office, and the first edition of which will be out in a short time.

We deem it no more than justice to say that Mr. Hiatt's part of this work is the most thorough, the most accurate, the most scholarly, and the most readable contribution that has been made to horse literature of the American continent. It abounds in translations and quotations from French and other European authorities, and presents a vast array of pertinent, important and interesting facts in relation to draught horses, hitherto unpublished in America. Its first half is chiefly given to a history of the horse kind in general, and embraces a highly instructive account of the several primeval breeds as they appeared in the wild state in different parts of Asia and Europe. Then follows a full and complete history of

THE NORMAN HORSE.

in which that celebrated horse is traced back to the eighth century, and shown to have been formed for war purposes under the patronage of Charlemagne by crossing the three greatest of the domesticated original stocks, the grey, the bay and the black. After giving the origin of the Norman horse, Mr. Hiatt follows him throughout his career as a charger during the middle ages down to his entrance upon the great field of modern industry, showing how, in the time of the Norman-French rule of England, he was bred by the Norman kings of that country on both sides of the British Channel, and how in consequence of this extensive propagation throughout both Continental Europe and the British Islands, his name (Norman horse) ceased to be provincial, and became European.

Mr. Hiatt is the author of several other popular works, such as "The Political Manual," "The Voters' Text Book," &c., &c. The National Norman Horse Association have found in him the right man for the work he has just finished. He has in that work thoroughly vindicated the truth of history and produced a book that will, in all coming time, be regarded as a standard by all readers of horse literature.—Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.

Discouraging.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The bugs and dry hot weather in early June very seriously injured the fall wheat, so that the average yield will be low, as it runs from two to sixteen bushels to the acre, the best yield that I have heard of so far, though I have no doubt some fields will yield 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

As for spring wheat and oats there has so little of it been harvested that it is hardly worth while to mention it.

Rye has been a very fair crop, and much more will be sown this fall than usual, provided it rains so that the ground can be plowed, while the opposite will be the case with wheat; many declaring they will raise no more, for as soon as the wheat has become ripe, or cut, the bugs marched directly into the corn and millet, and destroyed large tracts of both. I believe the flour consumed in our county for the last two and a half years would have cost us less if we had sowed no wheat, and planted the same ground to corn. We must and will have bugs as long as we sow wheat for them to live on till corn is up for them.

Speaking of corn, I am sorry to say I cannot report a better prospect. The area planted is very large, and the growth has been very large and rapid, but the bugs and hot, dry weather of several weeks back have badly damaged a good deal of both early and late planting. Much of the early is dead at the top now, and the late sown will be unless it rains very soon.

While with plenty of rain, soon and often, to keep off these hot winds and check the myriads of young bugs that are now hatching, the late corn would make a heavy crop.

For the past two weeks the heat has been intense, the mercury having been about 100° in the shade every day, and to-day it is standing at 107° on the north side of the house, with a strong south wind.

The question is often asked "What are we

going to do, if this continues much longer?" Echo answers, what!

Many farmers are borrowing money on their farms at ruinous rates: some to buy stock, some because they must buy food, clothing, etc., and pay debts now due; some to go east and buy where farming is more favorable; hoping to be able to pay taxes and interest till able to sell, and others never to return, thinking to let the land satisfy the mortgage, believing that the land must and will satisfy the debt.

If some one who is not interested in loaning money, and is well posted in the law on that subject would give us a good article through the FARMER, it might save a good deal of trouble.

Fat hogs are worth \$5.10 per cwt.; stock hogs are scarce, and a little higher. Some are dying with heat.

The liquor law is very generally observed, but I am told much beer is shipped to private persons in Beloit, and none try to prevent it.

We look eagerly for news from President Garfield, hoping and praying for his speedy recovery. Surely prayers in his behalf are being answered. F. W. BAKER.

Naomi, Mitchell Co., July 24.

Chinch Bugs and Wheat Raising.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As said by P. C. Branch, in last week's FARMER, the idea of wet weather destroying chinch bugs is a fallacy. The reason chinch bugs do little damage in wet seasons is that nature is able to keep up a sufficient flow of sap in the plants to supply the wants of both, and the eggs of the insects do not hatch so rapidly.

I think Mr. Branch is mistaken, however, when he says that the bugs pass the winter in the winter wheat. When hauling in feed last winter I could find the bugs in the fodder in a seemingly dried up condition, but by taking them in my hand and blowing my breath on them for a few minutes they would revive sufficiently to crawl over my hand. While wheat fields furnish a prolific breeding place for the bugs, I do not advise the plan of abandoning wheat raising to get rid of them. In dry seasons our crops will be injured by bugs, wheat or no wheat, for the reason that all nature and nature's creatures seem bent upon absorbing all the moisture on the face of the earth, when in a wet season nature's energies are bent in the opposite direction. It is true that the bugs congregate in wheat fields, and by that means do their work in them as well as on the adjacent crops in a concentrated form; much can be done to counteract this evil effect. Keep the wheat fields as far from the growing corn as possible. Do as the farmers do in this neighborhood—consult each other as to where on their respective farms they intend sowing wheat, and sow adjacent to each other. If you wish to sow flax or any other crop that the bugs will not injure, put it next to the wheat. If you must plant corn next to a wheat field, sow a strip of millet between the wheat and the corn. Sow it early in the spring, so that it will get a large and rank growth by harvest time. The bugs like it, and it will hold them longer than anything else I know of. When the bugs have congregated in the millet immediately after harvesting the wheat, you will find that a strip of the millet for a rod or two wide is perfectly black with them. Take a heavy team and a 16-inch plow—putting on a chain—and turn bugs and millet under ground to the depth of eight or ten inches, roll and tramp down solid, and you have them and no mistake.

Valley Falls, July 29th.

Horticulture.

Strawberries Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Where nothing is said, nothing is learned—strawberries on the brain is better than having nothing there; while strawberries in the stomach stimulate the mental so that both are desirable. One more fruiting season has added to our faith that Kansas soil and climate is capable of supplying the state with all the berries she is capable of making way with, and at such little cost and trouble that it becomes a pleasure rather than a burden.

The strawberry plant while growing, is an ornament and worthy of a place in every flower garden. When in bloom it has but few equals as to beauty of flower and foliage; when ripe, who among us would feel themselves degraded when stooping to gather the precious fruit; from the youngest to the oldest of the household each, has an eye open watching the ripening fruit, and that spot has more and frequent visitors than any like area in the flower garden. I love to grow this fruit and taste its mingled acids, and it does me good to see others partake of it too. I always give to my pickers the privilege of eating all the berries they want and I feel sure I am none the poorer for so doing.

The strawberry season for 1881 was a very late one, the first shipments being made on the 16th of May, nearly two weeks later than early seasons. The crop was an average but not a heavy one. The bulk of my crop was gathered from a ten acre patch planted in the spring of 1879. The four acres planted in the spring of 1880, were badly blighted and produced but little fruit. All the labor bestowed on that ten acres, was the mowing of the weeds twice, with a common scythe. My largest days picking reached nearly 100 bushels (123 cases of 24 quarts each) the picking alone at 2 cents per quart amounted to \$60. I nearly averaged 100 cases daily for a full week and in the aggregate shipped 1,000 netting me after deducting ex-

penses, \$2,000; cost of picking and hauling to depot some \$600, making a profit of some 12 to 14 hundred dollars. Cost of tending the 10 acres about \$20 and yet with such results friend Purdy sneers at such "slip shod" way of raising berries. I take notice that all the strawberry men in this vicinity take readily to this simple way of weeding the fruit, and in most cases they resort to the mowing machine, and I am confident they will make it a success.

There is science and philosophy in the practice; it cost me many acres of plants to find it out, but when we were done I felt it my duty to communicate it to others. The plant after picking season is nearly exhausted and absolutely require rest. The weeds spring up and partially shade the plants while the runners are crawling under the shade of the grass, keeping moist, they readily take root and when the first mowing takes place they are fairly established. The after growth is weak and feeble so that after the second mowing the weeds have matured and there is no second growth. The plants are now shaded from the fierce rays of the sun, and they rest until fall rains come on, when they continue to grow until the fruiting season arrives, except when the ground is frozen.

VARIETIES GROWN.

The entire ten acres was planted to the Chas. Downing and Kentucky, nine of the former and one of the latter. The fruit was large and even almost to the close of the season; in every market that it was sent I think it gave good satisfaction. I did not dare to ship largely to your city on account of possibility of delay at Kansas City. At Kansas City I received from one firm over \$1,000 and the demand was not supplied. The growth of vine, even size of fruit and fine quality place it ahead of anything we have.

The "Capt. Jack" came next in uniformity of size, though they grew smaller at the close of the season.

The "Crescent" opened up splendid but by the time we were half through picking the fruit was on a par with small potatoes. It did not pan out well; think the plants were too crowded, will give them a trial next year.

And what shall we say of the "Wilson Albany." If the truth is spoken, had that variety no name to hold it up the edict would have gone forth, "pluck it up why cumber the ground."

Not a single variety that I have planted on my grounds but what will excel it either in plant or fruit. I had set out a little less than an acre and the pickers shunned that acre worse than the poorest Downer's Prolific I had on my grounds. Probably the best returns the "Wilson" ever made in the state was made in the city of Oswego, Labette Co., but how were they tended and what protection did they receive? Not one man in 500 would bestow the labor they get and winter protection for a cover. The crop was a grand one, but in Wichita one of my neighbors found that the same dealer that received from both parties asked 5 cents per quart more for the "Downing" than the "Wilson." The same fruit was sent into Kansas City in competition with my "Downing," but my commission man informed me that they were soon crowded out of that market.

I have before me the report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society for 1880, giving us the best varieties of strawberries both in plant and fruit down to the present time, and with few exceptions every county recommended the "Wilson Albany." Can it be possible that they have tested this variety and it has proved satisfactory, why is it then that there is a dearth of this fruit all over the state? I have sent or received orders for fruit, the past season, from all the principal towns and cities in the state accessible by rail, and the supply is not equal to the demand. I venture the assertion that there is not one city in five, in the state, well supplied with strawberries; there must be something wrong somewhere.

F. A. CHILDS.

Columbus, Kas., July 27.

Poultry.

Onions for Chicken Cholera.

A correspondent of the Poultry Yard thus describes his new remedy for chicken cholera: "While our neighbors, for several miles around us, have lost nearly all their chickens from the so-called cholera, ours are in fine condition. They were attacked with the premonitory symptoms of the disease, which seemed to be endemic here, but we cured them and have had no trouble with them since, having accidentally found a cure. Cut up onions with food, and administered once a day for several days, afterward once a week will answer. Also mix a little ground ginger with their meal, once every day or two. We also give them a little salt every two or three weeks, which we deem highly necessary, and above all things, keep watermelons, muskmelons and cucumbers away from them. The tops of celery cut up with their food will be found beneficial, and they appear to like it very well. Do not get these statements mixed up. The onions and ginger only for cholera, the remainder constant attention. Too much whole corn we have found injurious; we give meal of this only once in three or four days. Raw onions and a very little ginger against the world for curing cholera, if the disease has not been allowed to run too far. We endorse heartily the raw onions and ginger, but have never found melons injurious. Last summer we raised, in an amateur way, nearly three hundred chickens and turkeys. Bushels of melon rinds and imperfect melons of both kinds were thrown to them daily and eaten eagerly. Over ripe cucumbers and seed of muskmelons were likewise devoured. We had no losses from any disease.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGES—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka; Secretary: Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned; Treasurer: Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned; Executive Committee: John F. Williams, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.
President—W. S. Curry, Topeka.
1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.
2d Vice President—J. T. Finley, Morehead, Labette Co.
3d Vice President—A. A. Power, Great Bend, Barton Co.
Treasurer—Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned, Pawnee Co.
Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Waukegan, Trego Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre, Sedgwick Co.

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

From Worthy Master Sims.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Premiums to the amount of \$600 having been offered subordinate Granges making the finest display of farm products, at our State Fair, to be held at this city, Sept. 12th to 17th inclusive, and our executive committee having made all necessary arrangements for a reunion of our Order on the grounds during the fair, I trust that our membership will co-operate with our state officers in their efforts to make our "Grange Department" creditable and reunion a success. Quite a number of Granges have announced their determination to make exhibits and compete for the premiums offered, and it is confidently expected that others will see the importance of favorable action and report at an early day.

A good building has been secured for "Grange Headquarters" on the grounds, and will be fitted up for the occupancy of our membership during the fair. Worthy Master Woodman and Worthy Lecturer Eschbaugh of the National Grange, Brother Needham, of Mo., and other prominent speakers will be present.

For information relating to Grange displays, transportation, etc., (not found in premium list) address, G. Y. Johnson, Sec'y S. F. Association, Topeka. For special information relating to our reunion, address members of our Executive Committee or the undersigned.

Wm. Sims.

Topeka, Kas., July 25.

From Linn County.

Wm. Mackey, Secretary of the Linn County Co-operative Association at Pleasanton sends the following statement of its mercantile operations for the quarter ending July 1st.

Capital stock April 1, 1981.....	\$2,675 00
Increase during quarter.....	755 00
Capital stock, July 1, 1981.....	3,430 00
Sales for quarter.....	4,619 29
Net profits.....	230 89
Dividend to stockholders.....	10 per cent
Dividend to patrons not stockholders.....	5 per cent

He expresses the opinion that "in buying and selling co-operation is the farmers only hope."

The Farmers and the Railroads.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: We recognize the railroads as a very important factor in the business institutions of this vast country. And farmers, in being largely in the majority, in the voting population have allowed their representatives in congress to bestow large land grants to many of the leading railroad companies, besides voting and bestowing local aid in various ways, for their encouragement, and thereby have shown a very liberal disposition towards them, and so long as the roads were operated in a legitimate way and for the benefit for their benefactors they felt kindly disposed to continue aid and encourage them in every way possible. The issue between them does not arise from a parsimonious spirit on the part of the farmers, nor does it grow out of any evils of the railroads themselves, but out of the unjust management of the officers of the different corporations who control them. Farmers do not want to deprive them of any of the property they now have. They simply seek to restrict them to collect fare which will give them a fair compensation for the services they perform.

The fact that their managers become princes in wealth in a few years after assuming control of a road, shows that they charge more than the cost of service.

The late Tom Scott was a few years ago bankrupt, but died recently worth \$15,000,000. It is variously estimated that Gould acquired from between \$50,000,000 and \$150,000,000 in 15 years. A gentleman connected with the Fort Wayne road has recently retired worth \$3,000,000. Other gentlemen are known to have acquired large fortunes in a short time out of railroad earnings. Is it not right and proper that the people ask how these men get so enormously rich in so short a time. The inference is, and facts will bear out the inference, that they charge too much for passenger fare, freight rates, and that they water and pool their stock.

It seems it cannot be possible that there is an individual in this country who can any longer submit to these unrighteous things. Look at the great contrast! The farmer toiling under a burning sun and the mechanic within the close walls of their shops from the early morn to a late evening to pay tribute to these wealthy men who unblushingly silver line their pockets, and live in ease, luxury and affluence with money filched from the hard ear-

nings of our toiling millions, who much of the time have not enough wherewith to get the necessities of life.

In considering what a fair compensation is for operating railroads, we must take into consideration: 1st, operating expenses; 2d, interest on their investments; and third, cost of maintaining track and equipments.

In determining these expenses we cannot consent to consider the excessively high wages they pay to their employers and officers, nor the interest on their watered stocks.

Whenever a road earns more than this, it should be applied to the diminishing of its stock instead of making dividends to its stockholders. This would evidently be the true course.

The roads being only chartered corporations, and thereby subject to legislative control they should be compelled to decrease their stock as fast as their income will permit, instead of, as they are now permitted to do, of increasing it indefinitely, for the purpose of making excessively large dividends, to their stockholders.

The people will determine in the near future that railroad companies shall be conducted on legitimate principles, flourishing when the times are prosperous and be satisfied with smaller earnings when the times are dull. The selfish and greedy disposition of mankind must be restricted and give place to one of a more humanitarian nature.

S. B. KOKANOUR.

Clay Center, Kas., July 29.

The Social Rank of the Farmer.

Professor Abbott, President of the Michigan State Agricultural College, recently delivered an address on the above subject, in which he held that if farmers were depressed socially, they alone are to blame for it. We publish the following extracts from his speech, as presented in the columns of the *Western Rural*, which will be of interest to our readers generally:

Farmers must get rid of the notion that work was deteriorating to their social condition. It was hard work that accomplished the desired end, and all work that attained to any eminence. It was the first feeling that farmers' work was degrading, that made it so, and this idea reminded him of the old lady who said as she sat in the cool sitting-room of the farmhouse placidly rocking and knitting the while, watching a gang of harvesters as they toiled on in the burning sun, swinging the cradle and laying low the golden grain. "It does make me so mad to see those lazy men out there 'swing, swing,' all the day long, while I am knitting the very life out of me." There is nothing good nor bad, but thinking makes it so. If a man has his heart in his work, and brings intelligence to bear upon it, there is no drudgery in it. The artist gets enchanted with his picture, and then works on without eating, if it is necessary, until, in the harmony of the outline and blending of the colors, his ideas rest on the canvas to delight the thousands.

It is not menial labor that gives menial appearance. It is that there is no intellectual side to farming. It is the idea that any one can be a farmer, and the Professor thought that farmers were to blame. Fathers sometimes said to him, "My boy is going to be a farmer, he don't need any education." When the farmer comes to see that he does need an education, he will be more successful in his business, and his home a center of good taste. When the farmer comes to feel that he is an intellectual being, and demands his rights, there will be little need of lawyers representing him in the legislature, or congressmen making his speeches at their annual meetings.

Farmers must realize their business is a profession. The knowledge of science on which agriculture is based, is making vast and daily growth, and is fast coming into the rank where it will have to be acknowledged as such. Farmers' sons cannot afford to give two or three years to learning Latin and Greek; better give the same amount of time to learning the English language. The men who study principle have always been ridiculed for their researches. The sciences that have made the most rapid progress, are those that have had the hardest workers, and it is this that will bring up the science of agriculture, and give skilled and true dignity to the farming class.

Topic for Discussion in Granges for August.

Question 15.—How to adjust equitably the question of inter-state commerce.

Suggestion.—This question is of such magnitude that it should attract the serious attention of the American people. It should be adjusted upon the principle of exact justice to all men. This can be done only after it is thoroughly understood. Hence the necessity of studying it well, and discussing it in every subordinate Grange in the land, that it may be fully understood by all members. This is of the utmost importance, in order to co-operate in applying remedies in adjustments. Governments must control these monster monopolies, or in their greed for wealth and power they will control the government, which means suffering, want and ruin. Speedy legislation by state and nation must be made. But legislation in the past has been largely in the interest of monopolies, and made so by the use of ill-gotten gains filched from the farmers. No change can be hoped for as long as corporations are permitted to control conventions, elections and legislation. Just legislation requires honest legislators, men of undoubted integrity, men whose fidelity can withstand the

temptations of demagogues, men who would spurn with contempt the idea of being bought and sold.

The Grange is organized upon the very same general principle upon which all other associations and societies are established—that of one common interest binding all the members together. In this it differs from an agricultural club or society, as usually organized. It differs too, in the objects and purposes it has in view. It has a wider sphere of usefulness, it takes a more comprehensive view of the work of the agriculturist. It is not confined to the mere routine work of farm life, nor is it contented with "merely causing two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before," and yet that is a grand and noble work. The question is not simply how to produce more by the application of science to the farmer's profession, but includes also that other important matter, how to save themselves a fair proportion of value created by their industry and labor. The field of operation is a large one and an important one.—Virginia Granger.


Miscellaneous.

To Tell the Age of Sheep.

The books on sheep have seriously misled flock-masters on this subject. Almost any sheepowner will tell you that after a year the sheep gets a pair of broad teeth yearly, and if you show that his own three-year-olds have four pairs of broad teeth, he can only claim that they are exceptions, and protest that they do not exceed three years of age. Now these cases are no exceptions, for all well bred sheep have a full mouth of front teeth at three-years-old. Some old unimproved flocks may still be found in which the mouth is not full until near four-years-old, but fortunately these are now the exceptions, and should not be made the standard, as they so constantly are. In Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, Southdowns, Oxford-Downs, Hampshire-Downs, and even in the advanced Merinos, and in the grades of all of these dentition is completed from half a year to a year earlier. The milk or lamb teeth are easily distinguished from the permanent or broad teeth, by their smaller size, and by the thickness of the jaw-bone around their fangs where the permanent teeth are still enclosed. As the lamb approaches a year old, the broad exposed part of the tooth becomes worn away, and narrow fangs projecting above the gums stand apart from each other, leaving wide intervals. This is even more marked after the first pair of permanent teeth have come up; overlapping each other at their edges, and from this time onward the number of small milk teeth, and of broad permanent teeth, can usually be made out with ease. Another distinguishing feature is the yellow or dark coloration of the fangs of the milk teeth, while the exposed portions of the permanent teeth are white, clear, and pearly. The successive pairs of permanent teeth make their appearance through the gums in advanced breeds at about the following dates: The first pair at one year; the second pair at one year and a half; the third pair at two years and three months; the fourth and last pair at three years. It will be observed that between the appearance of the first two pair there is an interval of six months, while after this each pair comes up nine months after its predecessors. For backward grades, and the unimproved breeds, the eruption is about six months later for each pair of teeth, but even with them the mouth is full at three years and six months.—Professor James Law in New York Tribune.

Advertisements.

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



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TONIC BITTERS

AMEDICINE NOT A DRINK

Mothers, Wives, Daughters, Sons, Fathers, Ministers, Teachers, Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, ALL should be warned against using and introducing into their HOMES Nostrums and Alcoholic Remedies. Have no such prejudice against, or fear of, Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters. They are what they are claimed to be—harmless as milk, and contain only medicinal virtues. Extract of choice vegetables only. They do not belong to that class known as "Cure Alls," but only profess to reach cases where the disease originates in debilitated frames and impure blood. A perfect Spring and Summer Medicine.

A Thorough Blood Purifier. A Tonic Appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, invigorating to the body. The most eminent physicians recommend them for their Curative Properties. Once used, always preferred.

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For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, use nothing but "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE." It stands UNRIVALLED. Thousands owe their health and happiness to it. Price \$1.25 per bottle. We offer Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters with equal confidence.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

600 to 1000 MERINO EWES WANTED.

Running two, three, and four. Must be free from disease and shear 6 pounds per head. T. LORD, Sup't., O. W. S. Co., Salina, Kas.

FOR SALE. CHOICE MERINO RAMS.

Also a few extra nice Merino Ewes. A part of the above registered in the Vermont Herd Book. I believe that I have the heaviest shearing sheep in the northwest. S. STEERE, Asherville, Mitchell Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

800 Sheep, mostly graded; 230 Lambs; 230 yearlings about half Ewes and half Wethers; 310 Ewes from 2 to 6 years old. Also 7 Bucks. Will sell immediately for \$3.00 per head. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

Sheep for Sale.

525 HALF BRED MERINOS. 300 Ewes, 150 Wethers, 75 Lambs. All raised in Kansas. Call on or address J. S. MCCARTNEY, Garnett, Anderson Co., Kas.

SHEEP For Sale.

I have about 400 good grade sheep for sale, price \$2 12½ cents per head. Fairview farm at Kent station 7 miles east of Hutchinson, Kas. J. E. WHITE.

SHEEP DIP. SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Warranted to cure Scab if properly applied. Costs only about 2 cents per head. Freight only from Hutchinson. Send for circulars and general information. Large quantities kept in store. J. E. WHITE, Agent, Hutchinson, Kas.

OSCAR BISCHOFF, (Late of Bischoff & Krauss.) Dealer in

Hides & Tallow, Furs and Wool.

Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 56 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, TOPEKA, KAS.

F. E. MARSH, GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards.

MANHATTAN, KAS. I will sell Eggs the balance of the season from my PREMIUM LIGHT BRAHMAS at the following low prices, warranted to carry safe, 13, \$1.50; 26, \$2.50; 52, \$5.00.

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GRINDS twice as fast. Double the capacity. Cheapest mill made. Warranted in every respect. We manufacture ten different styles of cane mills and a full stock of Evaporators and Sugar Makers' supplies. Send for circular to J. A. FIELD & CO., 8th and Howard sts., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Sheep for Sale.

We shall offer for sale after September 1st between 1500 and 2000 Head of Choice Sheep

from our own flocks. These sheep are high grade Merinos, heavy shearers and free from disease. Sheep can be seen at "ranch" of undersigned in Jefferson county, Nebraska, (about 12 miles north of Kansas line, every day except Sundays. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Address C. F. JANSSEN, Fairbury, Jeffers in Co., Nebraska.

N. B.—We also offer for sale 50 full blood Merino Rams.

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4000 head of stock Sheep

Including a lot of choice MERINO RAMS, (Vermont bred), (1000 of the above are placed on shares in good hands and can be relet on same terms if desired). Also

Two Thoroughbred Bulls,

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Those having Fruit Trees infested with Tree Borers, or not protected from their depredations, will find it greatly to their advantage to address by postal card, Geo. Cook, a professional horticulturist of large experience, who will cheerfully give such information

FREE OF CHARGE, as will enable them to entirely remove the larvae or grubs from the tree and protect it against their depredations for three years. Address GEO. COOK, 298 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Thoroughbred SHEEP FOR SALE.

My flock is larger and in fine fix. They took 51 prizes amounting to \$447 50 last fall. Forty-six Ewes and four Cotswold Rams made an average of 15 lbs. 3¼ ounces of fine lustrous combing wool. Thirty of the number averaged 16 pounds 4½ ounces. Most of the Ewes had from one to two lambs by their side. Come and see them! JOHN W. JONES, Stewartville, Mo.

Twenty miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

SHOW SHEEP.

My flock is larger and in fine fix. They took 51 prizes amounting to \$447 50 last fall. Forty-six Ewes and four Cotswold Rams made an average of 15 lbs. 3¼ ounces of fine lustrous combing wool. Thirty of the number averaged 16 pounds 4½ ounces. Most of the Ewes had from one to two lambs by their side. Come and see them! JOHN W. JONES, Stewartville, Mo.

Twenty miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

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Twenty miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Breeder's Directory.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas., breeder of Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

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E. T. FLOWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammock Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Swine, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1½ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, sows and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 2-year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists, Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Kas.

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Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

PIGS, POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and York-shires, shires; the Sweepstakes winners of Iowa. See reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahmas, SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

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Further information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, at Washington, Kas. ORLANDO SAWYER, Sec'y Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association.

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WALTER BROWN & CO., 152 Federal St., Boston. REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston, Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York

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Cane Mills, Evaporators, Corn shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

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LITTLE'S Chemical Fluid.

The New Sheep Dip.

Non Poisonous. Non-Corrosive.

Harmless when used either internally or externally; cures Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, Sore Eyes, Worms in the Throat; prevents Fly Blows in Ewes, kills Ticks on Sheep, and Lice on Cattle.

Price Reduced.

So that it is now the CHEAPEST and MOST RELIABLE SHEEP MEDICINE in the world. Send for testimonials, price list, and directions.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
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One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey bitters, 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.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "32" expire with the next issue. The paper is at 32 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

New Advertisements.

Anderson, J. M. Shepherd Pups.
Alken, G. C. Rams for Sale.
Galbraith, A. & J. Clydesdale Horses.
McBride, Isaac Bull Wanted.
Randolph, J. V. Pigs for Sale.
South-Western Immigration Co. Lands.
State Fair. Kansas State Fair.
Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen. Sor. Mill Evaporator.

Without the least fear of successful contradiction we take this method of stating, that there is not a more extensive and successful butter dealer in the Neosho Valley than W. C. Hosick. One firm in Parsons alone handles 1,000 pounds of his butter every week.

Mr. L. N. Bonham, of Oxford, Ohio, says he bags about one-half of his grapes, and keeps them hanging on the vine till the clusters not thus protected are all gone. This practice not only prolongs the season and insures against fungus and insects, but improves the quality of the fruit.

Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper whether it is conducted with spirit and interest. If they are niggardly and negligent in their payments, the pride and ambition of the editor is broken down; he works at profitless and unthankful tasks; he becomes discouraged and careless; his paper loses its pith and interest.

The Wichita Eagle says Hon. J. R. Mead returned from the mountains last week. Gold and silver, as it lies imbedded in the rocks and crevices of the Rocky Mountains, are no doubt very enticing, but gold and silver as contained in hogs and corn in the Arkansas Valley is fully more certain, and James R. is wise not to lose sight of the latter while working the former.

Mississippi County, Mo., is the great watermelon region of the world. Over 4,000 acres are this year devoted to watermelons alone, and the yield is about a carload an acre, so that 4,000 car loads will be shipped to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit and Indianapolis. Contracts have been made with many farms at \$110 a car. The general prices run from \$60 to \$160 a car-load during the season.

One of our subscribers in the Arkansas Valley has had some very unsatisfactory dealings with a well known sheep dealer in his vicinity and wants us to publish him as a "scoundrel," "thief," etc. That we must decline to do, as the FARMER is not published for the purpose of airing anyone's private griefs or taking part in their quarrels, though the party complained of in this case does seem to have acted in a rather reprehensible manner.

The Journal of Chemistry describes the improved process of peeling peaches practiced in fruit-drying establishments. A crate filled with fruit is dropped into a vat containing hot lye and there shaken. It is next removed to a tank containing pure, cold water and the lye is washed away. During this process the skin of the peach becomes separated from the pulp and it is readily drawn off with one movement of the hand.

We are pleased to observe, in the matter of chicken raising, that woman is coming to the front. It is no longer a novelty to see ladies engaged in this work. Many ladies, both in this country and in England, are now making for themselves an honorable reputation in this direction. The wives and daughters of our farmers should emulate these excellent examples. The ease with which this thing is accomplished and the feasibility of improving and cultivating domestic poultry have already been clearly demonstrated.

As the honey season draws to a close, care should be taken not to give the bees too much room in the boxes, thereby avoiding so many partially filled sections. As the flow slackens off, take from colonies, with more sections than they are likely to finish and put in place of full sections removed contracting the room for surplus honey if necessary, so as to have all the sections finished as soon as possible. New beginners are apt to go on adding boxes so long as flowers last, and at end of the season have a larger number of sections only partially

filled which must be kept over until another season or emptied with the extractor.

The secretary of a county agricultural society in the "great southwest" writes a long letter severely taking us to task for not printing in our list the date of their fair. This we would be proud to do, but if anyone can succeed in getting this irate secretary to divulge the time and place of holding their fair he will do more than the FARMER publishers, Secretary Geo. Y. Johnson, of the State Fair Association, or the State Board of Agriculture have yet been able to accomplish. We have been anxious to have our list as complete as possible but there seems a disposition in some quarters to keep such information from getting into print. If our friends will take the trouble to notify us as to dates etc., we will cheerfully give them a wide publicity.

When a farmer tries to dispose of his crops and finds there are others trying to do likewise, and the buyers desirous of getting the utmost for their money, he usually finds, in order to make a sale, he will have to reduce his price. When the affairs of a nation have reached this stage, when there are no prospects of higher prices, the progressive farmer will try to better himself, he will curtail his expenses so as to raise cheaper crops; will cultivate more area so as to have large sales, though small profits from each acre; he will get books and papers that will give him useful hints about his business; he will try to find some crop and market where he can sell at good prices without much competition. The sluggish farmer will take things as they come and cry hard times, and in the race of life will be left behind. It is by overcoming difficulties and embracing opportunities in the nick of time, when presented, that a person is successful.

The President.

President Garfield, notwithstanding his sudden but brief relapse of ten days ago is recovering and there are promising indications that he will be able before many days to pay some degree of attention to the most pressing of his official duties.

Some scientific gentlemen have been endeavoring to devise an apparatus for locating the position of the bullet in the President's body and have apparently been successful as shown by the following telegraphic account of its use on Monday of this week:

Executive Mansion, August 1.—The President is passing a quiet and comfortable day under the supervision of the attending surgeons. Professors Bell and Painter this morning made another application to the patient's body of the electrical apparatus, known as an induction balance, with a view to completing the tests of Saturday which were not entirely conclusive, and ascertaining definitely and certainly, if possible, the location of the ball. Prof. Bell and Painter have been almost constantly engaged for two weeks in experimenting with the induction balance and have made several modifications and improvements which greatly add to its efficiency. They tried this improved apparatus on the President's body for the first time last Saturday, and although it indicated faintly the location of the ball it was afterward found to be slightly out of adjustment and the experiment was not regarded as perfectly conclusive. The result of this morning's tests however, are entirely satisfactory both to Prof. Bell and Painter and to the attending surgeons, and it is now unanimously agreed that the location of the ball has been ascertained with reasonable exactness and certainty, and that it lies as heretofore stated in these dispatches, in the front wall of the abdomen, immediately over the groin, about five inches below and to the right of the navel.

The experiments this morning were repeated several times, and were made by Prof. Bell and Painter, independently, so as to guard as far as possible against error arising from faulty perception of single individuals, or from the surgeon's mistaken judgment as to comparative intensity of sounds. The experiments were varied, and continued until all were convinced that the bullet had been found, or at least located on a straight line running through the body from front to back, just above the groin on the right side. It is not possible to ascertain yet to a certainty the possible depth at which the ball lies imbedded on this imaginary line, but as the front wall of the abdomen at this point is about 2½ inches in thickness, the ball must lie within that distance of the surface. These results fully confirm the original diagnosis of the case made by the attending surgeons soon after the President received his injury, and that fact is as gratifying to them as the complete success of the induction balance is to Professors Bell and Painter. This is the first instance in which an imbedded bullet has been accurately and definitely located without probing, and by purely scientific methods. There is no intention on the part of the surgeons to perform the operation for the removal of the ball at present. So long as it gives no trouble it will be allowed to remain in its present place. The question of the disposition to be finally made of it will be considered when the President shall have recovered his strength.

Good Stables for Horses.

Some of the holes into which horses are put cannot be called stables. There is often no light but what can get in through the cracks of the doors or sides and no ventilation or means for proper drainage. To care for the comfort and health of horses should be the first thing to be considered when building or repairing a horse

stable. Pure air and sufficient light should be given in all stables when possible. To secure a constant supply of pure air horses require more cubic spaces than is generally allowed them, both in height of stable and number of square feet of floor allowed to each horse. Proper ventilation is a very important item in the general makeup of the stable. When practicable, put windows into the south side of the stable, to allow the horses to get the benefit of the sunshine. Animals of all kinds keep in better condition when well stabled.

Feeding Animals.

Prof. Jordan says animals may, by the farmer, be considered much like machines. The food we give may be likened to raw material from which manufactured products are to be turned out. Food is made out of ingredients. Hay contains large quantities of sugar and starch, substances which go to keep the animal warm, but which do not give strength nor produce growth, milk or fat. The strength, growth and production of animals, comes from ingredients found in food which correspond to the white of an egg. Oils in food make heat and fat, but do not give muscle or milk. The bones of animals come from the mineral matter contained in their food. There is a very great difference in the character of different substances used as food for animals. The solid matter in roots is made up largely of sugar and starch, which give heat but do not produce milk or lean meat. Cows in milk, horses at work, and all animals that are growing, must have food containing a due proportion of flesh forming material, like good early cut hay, cotton seed meal, corn meal or bran. If the principal food given to such animals be over ripe straw, it will not answer to supplement it with roots, because these are also deficient in flesh forming material, straw and roots will make very thin, watery milk. Corn meal fed freely with good hay, will give a due proportion of milk solids, but if straw is fed instead of hay, it will be better to feed cotton seed meal in place of corn meal in part, at least.

Animals to be fed economically must have the heat forming material and the flesh forming material given in due proportion, otherwise there will be a waste of the fodder eaten. Animals use a certain quantity of their food merely to support life, to keep their body warm. If their food is only equal to this demand their can be neither gain or production. It is more economical, therefore, to grow a certain number of pounds of flesh on an animal in one than in two years, because it will require but one half the amount of life supporting food in one case that will be required in the other. It does not pay to use up all the food simply for running the machine.

Preparations for the State Fair.

During a brief visit to the Fair Grounds a few days ago we were greatly surprised at the magnitude of the preparations being made by its officers for the State Fair to be held here Sept. 12 to 17. The grounds are alive with workmen, and buildings and improvements are springing up as if by magic. We understand the contracts require the completion of them by Sept. 1st which will insure their being ready for use in abundant time. Among these the main building situated on the rise of ground at the north, near the entrance, is 250x72 feet each way and in the form of a Greek Cross; a hall on either side runs the entire length of each wing.

The Secretary and Treasurer's offices are near completion now, the former located at the south-east of the main building and the latter at the entrance of the grounds are nearly completed.

The sheep house south and west of the main building is 284x37 feet and will accommodate 1,000 animals.

The poultry house is 64x28 feet and will accommodate 1,000 fowls.

Two large wells 10 feet in the clear are being dug; the eight smaller wells will also be in excellent condition for watering purposes. One thousand stalls and pens are now being put up and are mostly completed. The Agricultural Hall is 150x35 feet each in the clear. The track is being filled up in excellent shape and will be one of the best in the state.

The bridge across the Shunganunga is nearly completed, and men are at work trimming up the trees, clearing out the brush and otherwise beautifying the 12 acres of ground south of the creek.

\$50,000 in premiums, purses and stakes will be offered, and unusual railroad rates and facilities are promised. The Secretary, Geo. Y. Johnson, of Topeka, will be glad to supply premium lists and all desired information.

Points in Breeding.

The feeding quality, or tendency to lay on fat, which is one of the important characteristics of the meat-producing animals, is hereditary. The temper or disposition and other mental peculiarities of individuals, are also determined by inheritance. The principal causes of animal variation are climate, food, and habit. The influence of the first two in many cases, being so intimately connected that it is difficult to determine what is due to each, while all of them at times act together. But as to food, a variety is required so that each organ concerned in the process of nutrition may perform its proportion of work, as the relation of the size of animals to the supply of food they are provided with, has been noticed by almost every writer on the management of live stock. In cross breeding it is generally admitted that in the cases in which improvement is effected, the

greater change is produced by the first cross, and that the improvement resulting from a repetition of the process is uniformly slight; then the cross of a superior breed on one that is inferior cannot succeed in producing improvement without being accompanied by better management and more liberal feeding. It is fully convincing, then, that for the purpose of cross breeding, the purer the blood on the paternal side the more clearly will excellence be stamped on the progeny.

The handling, touch or quality furnishes valuable indications of many of the most important characteristics of an animal. In animals intended for the butchers, the most satisfactory test of merit can only be applied when they reach their destination on the block. To become an expert in judging animals with reference to their value for a practical purpose requires a careful study of their form when alive, in connection with their appearance on the butchers block. As the greatest excellence in the production of meat, or milk, or wool, or labor involves peculiarities of structure and function that adapt the animal in each case to a special purpose, then to the practical farmer or stock breeder the animals that will give the greatest returns for the food and labor expended on them, are undoubtedly the best stock to breed.

Enforce the Law.

In speaking of the attempted violation of the prohibitory amendment and the laws for its enforcement the McPherson Freeman gets down to the marrow of the subject in this way:

At present a united effort is being made all over the state, by the whisky element, to bring the temperance law into disrepute and finally to wipe it from the statute book. Money is being used freely, papers are subsidized and mobs, composed of the most disreputable characters of the state, are attempting to bulldoze the law abiding people by threats of violence against all who assist in the enforcement of the law. In Leavenworth the temperance people are awed into silence by a mob of villains and law breakers who propose to carry on their nefarious traffic in defiance of the expressed will of the people, at the ballot box and in the legislature. An honorable citizen of the state, who had the courage to enter complaint against one of the violators of the law in Leavenworth, was set upon by a mob of five hundred ruffians and whisky guzzlers, and threatened with lynching if he did not at once leave the city. The man stood alone surrounded by the mob, not an officer or a citizen coming to his rescue.

What a spectacle in free Kansas, a state dedicated by the blood of John Brown to freedom, to justice and to law. Not only this, but not a paper in the city comes to the defence. Not one denounces the threat of mob violence, but like whipped curs they crawl at the feet of the ruffians who have violated law, and palliate the outrage by excusing the mob. Those same papers to a large extent are responsible for this condition of things by opposing the amendment, and then the law, as one that could never be enforced. While stating that the law ought to be obeyed, they at the same time have declared that it would not be, and could not be enforced. But the law will be enforced and the people in their might will triumph. Nor will it be enforced simply because it is the law, but because it is one of the most beneficent laws upon the statute books, one that will place our young commonwealth in advance of older states. The law should be enforced, because it will result in great good to our people, by the banishment from our borders, of a traffic that lies at the door of nearly all wrong, poverty and crime. The people of Kansas are in earnest in the great temperance work, nor do they mean to surrender upon the demand of the Leavenworth mob, re-enforced by the law breakers of a half dozen other cities, and encouraged by a few papers subservient to the will of the whisky element.

The Leavenworth outbreak is already strengthening the temperance army. Many men whose votes were against the amendment, now not only support, but warmly endorse the law. The present effort being made to defeat, will only strengthen the cause. If the business men of Leavenworth care for their trade, they will be obliged to organize for the work. Already some of the customers of the Leavenworth stove foundry have notified the company that no more goods will be bought from them until mob violence is rebuked and the law enforced. This course if followed up all over the state will prove effective in the enforcement of the law. Give the people of that city the choice between retaining their jobbing trade, or the enjoyment of their local whisky traffic, and the case will soon be decided. If Leavenworth can't enforce the law, the people of Kansas can and no time should be lost in doing it.

Kansas Wool in Boston.

Mr. J. S. Coddington, President of the Kansas Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association last month went to Boston to attend to the sale for other parties, of their wool. He has returned and furnishes the Louisville (Kas.) Reporter the following account of what he saw and learned, that will interest all who raise sheep.

"The Kansas Central Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association sent 40,000 lbs. of wool to Boston in my care; 35,000 lbs. reached me while there and was sold to the manufacturers through the agency of Walter Brown & Co. with the following result as the net cash price after all deductions, and can be verified by the checks issued by me to every one of the thirteen men sending lots of wool by me.

These are the net prices here accruing to the owners.

Light fine wool.....	23	cents.
Heavy and Bucks fleeces.....	17	"
No. 1 Medium.....	20 1/4	"
No. 2 Medium.....	22	"
Coarse, unmerchantable.....	19	"

In order to make this more fully understood, I will give a few examples.

My own wool being light though fine netted me 23cts; Mr. Hardick's having a large proportion of full bloods was a fraction less than 20cts. Mr. Proper of Wamego who sheared late and very heavy, a fraction less than 21cts.

These three lots are called here heavy fine, yet when handled in a market where competition exists we find only about 33¢ per cent is so. Take a few of the medium lots or lighter lots we find Mr. Watson of Wabunsee gets 24¢. Mr. Combs 24¢. Mr. Musleman 24¢ as their average net while none of medium lots fall below 22¢ net. The average price obtained for the different middle wools was very near 24 cents,—about 23¢. The average price for fine lots was 21cts. Take into consideration the price paid here for the different lots of fine wool when sold and we find the average paid less than 17cts. Also we find that at least two cents per pound difference is made in the grading, yet throwing this item one side and allowing the broadest latitude to the strict impartiality of the western buyer and we have four cents per pound on 25,000 fine or \$1,000.00 saved to the growers and held here for our use or paid out to home industries. On the one thousand pounds of fine wool left we find again a gain of about the same amount per pound. This is not all, as said before, the balance is in the grading; every pound of this wool was held for sale and the difference in the price asked here and that finally obtained realized to the thirteen men shipping, a bonus of between \$1,500, and \$1,600, or 5 cents per pound.

This condition of the market is not always seen. There are times when full prices can be obtained here and it will not pay growers to ship. There are some men who can receive special terms and extra prices. To them I would say, sell, realize all you can. To the growers keep well posted on the markets. A few dollars expended in papers during the year will pay an enormous interest on the investments. Take this matter in your own hands and have a voice in a matter you have so strong an interest in. Before closing I wish to say that during my stay in Boston the treatment received from the different wool men will cause me to remember them with pleasant thoughts for many years. And as it is well known that my action towards Walter Brown & Co. in regard to their famed circular was as direct and pointed as the most zealous could require and I succeeded in seeing proof of their statements. I also wish to say that they secured the chance to sell the wool over all competitors in an honorable way, and to my own and all the consignors satisfaction did they perform the same.

Since his return Mr. Coddington has received from Walter Brown & Co. the letter below, giving something of their views and suggestions as to the wool taken east by him, and contains some practical ideas.

Boston, July 13th, 1881.

J. S. CODDINGTON, Esq., Dear Sir:—There are one or two points we should like to speak of in regard to the clips we handled for you, as matters of interest and advice to the owners, which we trust they will take in the same spirit in which it is given, as they must certainly know by this time that we say what we think, especially when we believe it will be to the advantage of our consignors.

Well, to cut this preamble short, we want to say a word in favor of early shearing, and what better evidence can we give than by comparing the clip (P) with your own, marked (C), the former shows at a glance that the sheep have run well into the warm weather before being relieved of the fleece, resulting in a heavier weight to the unwashed fleece but not to the yield of clean wool per sheep.

The value of wool per pound, as shown, is based on the yield of scoured wool obtainable, and the grower who expects to get the intrinsic value of his wool must try to help the manufacturer in forming his judgment by bringing it as near that point as he can, in the natural way, or in other words so produce his wool in as light and attractive a shape as possible.

Another point which late shears seem to overlook is this. They lose the full benefit of the wool growing period of the year. It is a well known fact that almost all animals, if not all, grow more rapidly in the late spring and early summer. It is also a fact, I believe, that the first growth of wool after shearing is the most rapid and vigorous. Now I claim and think I am right in doing so, that climate and weather permitting, with other things, such as food, care, etc., equal, the man who has the growth of wool from May 1st to 10th to the same date the following year, will produce more clean wool per head than the man who shears every year from June 15th to 20th, and consequently a better yield in money.

The growth of wool during the first six weeks after shearing being greater, healthier and stronger than that for the last six weeks before shearing.

In reference to clip (P) the result of late shearing is shown in the handling of the wool the per centage of "Heavy" being over 2.5 of the entire lot.

Of the other clips, I want particularly to speak of your own, and to comment the evident care and uniformity of feeding, which has produced a perfect staple of good length, even fibre and sound. The condition of the wool proves that good feeding does not necessitate heavy wool. In my estimation your wool classed as "light fine" is worth at least two cents per pound more than the light fine from any of the other clips, excepting perhaps those from the lots running mostly to medium grades.

The (B) clip was heavy on the average, the thoroughbred character of the sheep perhaps being accountable for that.

The owner of the (B) and (B W B) clip was some what unfortunate in having his corral made so muddy by the rains before shearing, as shown by the skirts of his fleeces, but for this his wool would have been classed better. We think he would do well to get rid of his few coarse woolled sheep. A lot of wool like the four fleeces he sent, would not bring here over 15 cents per pound.

The (M) lot would have shown to much better advantage had the dung locks all been taken off. By throwing aside some 25 pounds of such taken from different fleeces we graded perhaps 500 pounds to 500

Literary and Domestic

Alice Cary's Sweetest Poem.

Of all the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest
That seemeth the best of all;
Not for its gnarled oak olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Nor for the violets golden
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge;
Nor for the vines on the upland
Where the bright red berries rest;
Nor the plinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslip
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that olden forest
He lay in peace asleep;
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful Summers—
The Summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the Autumn eves
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face!
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his faint like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

An Invitation to Breakfast.

"Walk out to my house and have breakfast with me some morning." Such was the invitation given me one day by Mr. Robertson, a genial, middle-aged solicitor to whom I was articled, in the thriving town of Abbey-ton.

Now, I had only been articled for a few weeks, and what I had seen of Mr. Robertson in business made me wish to know him and his in their private life; hence I was much delighted to have this opportunity of gratifying my wish. A few days afterward, waking up and finding a glorious summer sun streaming into my room, I speedily decided that this was just the kind of morning on which I should accept the invitation to breakfast at Abbey Grove; and in a few minutes I was on my way thither.

Abbey Grove was situated about two miles from the town, and consisted of a small cluster of villas, built in a prettily situated spot, which, generations ago, had formed part of the grounds of an old abbey.

As I approached Abbey Grove and saw the houses peeping from out the surrounding trees, I commenced wondering as to what kind of a residence would be occupied by Mr. Robertson; how it would be finished, what kind of people his wife and family would be like, and the kindred things you speculate upon when going to visit a house for the first time. Last, but not least, as my walk continued, I wondered what kind of a breakfast there would be to appease the appetite stimulated by the morning breeze.

"I walked down the short avenue leading to the houses, and then began to wonder which of the half dozen villas I was bound for. This small community dispensed with numbers to their houses, nor did they even distinguish them by the ambitious and ridiculous names which you see stuck up on most suburban residences. No; nothing savoring so of the town for this group of country residents; they all called their several houses by the common name of Abbey Grove; and the stranger had to take his chance of having to go to each of the houses in turn, before he found the particular one he sought. Fortune favored me, however, by sending across my path a traveling dictionary in the shape of the local milkman, and in response to my inquiry as to which house was Mr. Robertson's, I received the straightforward reply: 'This 'ere one as I've just come from sir.' Walking up the path, I found the door invitingly open and the house-maid putting the finishing touches on the bell handle.

"Master is not down yet, sir," she replied to my inquiry as to whether Mr. Robertson was at home, which, considering the time of day, really appeared an absurd question to ask the girl; but we get accustomed to see stereotyped phrases under some circumstances.

"O, then I will come in and wait," I replied.

"What name shall I say, sir?" asked the girl.

"Just tell him Mr. Brookes has called, and he will understand."

So saying, the girl showed me into a snug little breakfast room, where the sunbeams and fresh morning air seemed to be vying with each other as to which should hold possession of the room, with such friendly rivalry were they streaming through two open French windows, which opened upon a tastefully arranged lawn and flower beds outside. While noticing these things, the housemaid had gone up stairs to announce me, when something like the following dialogue ensued:

"Please ma'am, Mr. Brookes is down stairs."

"Mr. Brookes! Who is he?" was the response, in a muffled female voice.

"I don't know, ma'am," the maid replied. "I never seen him here before. But he is a young gentleman, and says he will wait till master comes down."

"Whoever can he be, and what can he want,

bothering here at this time of day?" continued the muffled voice; and thereupon the door was shut.

Now this was not exactly pleasant to me; but when I reflected that most probably Mrs. Robertson would be unacquainted with her husband's invitation to me, I thought it best not to be offended; so I commenced examining the pictures on the walls. They were not very interesting, and I soon concluded my inspection, and looked round for something else to occupy the moments, which began to drag very heavily. The newspaper of the previous day was on a small table by the window, so I took that up, just to pass away the time, and I was soon listlessly perusing the advertisements. I had not been sitting thus above a minute or two when I heard a slight rustling, as of a lady's dress; simultaneously came three or four light footsteps through the window into the room; and before I could look up from my paper or rise from my seat a musical voice accosted me with, good morning, uncle; here is your button-hole."

I started up in no little surprise at this greeting, which was evidently not intended for me; and there stood before me a fairy-like maiden of some sixteen summers, her crown of hair falling loosely from a daintily shaped head; her cheeks aglow with the healthy morning air she had been enjoying, and deepened, too, by a rosy blush, when she discovered her greeting had been unwittingly addressed to a stranger. She was standing before me, holding out the little knot of flowers destined for her uncle's button-hole—how I envied her uncle—a very picture of health and life and happiness and beauty. Her expression of unrestrained enjoyment had changed in a moment to one of embarrassment and dismay, mingled with a gleam of amusement in her bright eyes as the humor of the awkward situation we were in broke upon her. An instantaneous mutual agreement seemed to flash between us. We both broke into a merry little laugh.

In a few moments we were chatting away like old friends. I fancied my fairy seemed to be actually pleased when I announced that I was going to stay for breakfast; and I had almost summoned up courage to ask her to present me in reality with the flowers she had undesignedly offered to me, when the entrance of the servant with the completing dishes for the breakfast table served as an excuse for her to leave the room.

She had scarcely gone through the door, when I heard again the greeting "Good morning, uncle," followed this time by an unmistakable sound, which made me long more than ever to be that girl's uncle. The door opened once more. I stepped forward to meet my employer, but suddenly paused, as a tall gentleman entered the room whom I had never seen before in my life.

He stood looking inquiringly at me after a sharp "good morning." I was too embarrassed to make any response. My first thought was: "He is some visitor," but in a few moments the awful truth dawned across my mind that this was in reality the owner of the house I was in and that by some means or other I had got into the wrong one. The situation was tremendous, I am naturally a cool character; but I was so taken by surprise and chagrin, that I could only mutter some confused apology about having been invited to breakfast by Mr. Robertson; that I humbly apologized for my intrusion and hoped he would pardon it. So speaking, I made a frantic dash at my hat, maddened at my stupidity, at the loss of my breakfast, and still more at the thought of never seeing or speaking again to that charming little lady, who in less than five minutes I found I was absolutely in love with!

I said in a hurried "good morning," and was trying to make a ghastly attempt at a smile as I left the room—when would you believe it? That tall, dark man burst out into a loud laugh. I felt ready to knock him down. I knew how my stupidity would be gayly discussed at the breakfast table, before her and I felt my discomfiture and humiliation deeply; but this open merriment at my expense maddened me.

A strange calm succeeded this storm. It was caused by some words uttered by my tormentor. "You really must forgive me; I could not refrain from laughing. My name is Robinson. Your friend, Mr. Robertson, lives in one of the other houses. We frequently get parcels and even callers coming to the wrong house; but in all my experience, we have never had so amusing a mistake so early in the day as this one."

Now, this explanation toned down my anger considerably; but the words which followed were like balm to my troubled heart. "Mr. Robertson will have finished breakfast by now. I cannot think of allowing you to go. Do me the favor of remaining here and breakfasting with us this morning." So saying, he took my hat out of my hand and led me into the room again. Of course, it did not need much persuasion to make me stop. Two minutes before I had been ready to knock this man over; I now thought him the kindest and most considerate fellow in the world.

Of course the breakfast was delightful. I found Mr. Robertson and his wife, sensible, genial, kind-hearted people. I found their niece even more sensible, more genial and kind-hearted than they were; and when, after breakfast, I accompanied her and Mr. Robertson into their pretty flower garden, and received from her a rosebud for my button-hole, which I kept for some years afterward. When saying good-bye, I was perplexed by thinking how I should see her again; it must be contrived somehow, I mentally resolved. Upon returning to town I lost no time in explaining the situation to my worthy employer, Mr. Robert-

son, who rallied me good naturedly upon my mistake and upon what the consequences might be! Next week I was invited to a picnic at Mr. Robinson's, and went not only to it but likewise to Mr. Robinson's house again and again before his niece returned to her home.

Four years have passed since that invitation to breakfast was given me, and that "fairy like girl" is now my wife. That local milkman, bless him, got a handsome "tip" on our wedding day.

Preserving Farmers Wives.

"We have seen a great many kinds of preserves, but we have the first well-preserved farmers wife yet to see. These are well-preserved old maids, and old bachelors. We have heard of the latter pickled, but have never seen a specimen, though it strikes us they would make a better pickle than a preserve. But the poor tired farmer's wife never finds time to preserve herself. It is always peaches, pears, plums, &c., standing over the hot stove all the time. If it were not for stopping to take baby now and then, she would certainly be a perpetual motion, and all this just to tickle the palate of her liege lord and his male friends, for certainly woman's alimentive bump is so benumbed while standing over the steaming, roasting mess of conglomerated victuals, that she has no appetite for the same when done.

"Now, we come before you with a receipt to preserve farmer's wives. Never worry, take all the rest that is needed to recuperate your strength, that has been wasted over the preserving pan. Get you a washing machine, a sewing machine and an organ. Read, and keep yourself posted so you can talk with your husband; have something new to tell him, and don't always be under the constrained duty of keeping silent and learning of him; Go to all the public gatherings with him. This gives you the change that is so much needed. Do not think you cannot spare the time. If he can you certainly can. You will find it will add years to your youth and health."

Recipes.

POTATO SALAD.

Eight large potatoes, two tablespoonsful of vinegar, half a large onion, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, yolks of two eggs, one gill of salad oil, a teaspoonful of pepper. Pare and boil the potatoes, draw off the water and let them get quite cold; slice them, sprinkle over them the parsley and finely chopped onion, add the vinegar pepper and salt, and toss all with a fork until thoroughly mixed. Put into a small bowl the yolks of the eggs, drop in the salad oil, drop by drop stirring until it comes to a cream, when it must be poured over the potatoes in the dish. You can omit the oil and eggs if you choose to make the potato salad without them. It is still very good.

A NICE LUNCH DISH.

Wash and clean a calf's liver. Let it lie in salt and water a short time. Boil till tender. Beat it through a coarse sieve or colander till it is a crumbly paste. Add a tablespoonful of butter. Season with a little thyme and sweet marjoram, salt and pepper. Put it into a preserve jar and pack it down tight. Melt a spoonful of lard and pour over the top to keep it. Keep in a cool place. If you put too much herb the taste of the liver will be hidden. This ought to keep over two days.

EGG-SANDWICH.

Boil a dozen eggs quite hard. Put them on in cold water, and let them remain in for twelve minutes after the water boils. This prevents them from growing tough. Spread some bread with some butter on the loaf, cut very thin. Slice the eggs in their rings. Lay them on the bread, with pepper and salt and a dash of mustard, if you like it. If you cut each side across, so that each sandwich will be three cornered, it will make it more convenient to hold, and prettier.

Economy of Time.

The old adage, "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," may be thus parodied: "Take care of the minutes and the days will take care of themselves." If the minutes were counted that are daily wasted in idle reverie or still idler talk, in thinking of setting about a task that is not relished, and in looking for things that should not have been mislaid, they would soon amount to hours, and prove sufficient for the acquisition of some elegant art, or the study of some useful science. Almost all young persons have something in view which they would like to do, if they had time for it; and, by scrutinizing their appropriations of every hour in the day, they will generally find as much time wasted as would suffice for the desired end, if resolutely redeemed from idleness. A professional gentleman of rare attainment, and one who added to the laborious duties of his calling a great variety of learning, much scientific research and many elegant accomplishments, was asked by a young lady how he found time for all that he did. He replied: "There is one rule which I have found of great use, and therefore recommend it to you, and that is, always do small things, such as writing a letter, copying out some short piece, making a sketch, reading a review, etc., in small portions of time, and reserve a whole day of leisure for some long and important affair. Never use up a rainy morning in doing a variety of little jobs, and think because you dispatch a great many, that you have well bestowed time; leave small affairs for odd half hours, and use your uninterrupted morning for

something that cannot be done in half hours. You have sometimes wondered at my having time to correspond with so many absent friends; but all my letters of friendship are written in odd minutes, while I am waiting for people who are not so punctual to their appointments as I am." You would think it poor economy to cut into a whole yard of cloth when you want a little piece to mend with; you would take a scrap from your remnants. Just such poor economy of time is it to use up a whole day in little unconnected affairs; let your remnants of time suffice for these.

Weather Predictions for August.

Estimates made by Wm. Haslam, M. D., for an area of 100 miles square; Osage City, Kas., being the center.

The first several days will be fine. The first rain of the month about the 6th. If at all threatening, a day or so sooner. Hay makers will do well to move with caution. The next showering interval from 9th to 14th. This will be the cyclone generator of the month. Cyclones will be more apt to occur during this than any other period during the month. From 14th to 17th fair. From 17th to 26th, (17th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 26th,) frequent showers. Rain again during the last three days of the month.

The heated term will extend from the first to past the middle of the month. About the 20th the temperature will be lowered by cool easterly winds, never to rise again to extreme heights during 1881.

It Is a Foolish Mistake

to confound a remedy of merit with the quack medicines now so common. We have used Parker's Glue Tonic with the happiest results for Rheumatism and Dyspepsia, and when worn out by overwork, and know it to be a sterling health restorative.—Times. See adv.

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.

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damaak, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet 10c. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

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