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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Topeka, Kansas.

The Formation of Groves and Wind-Breaks—A New Departure.

BY J. W. ROBINSON CHEEVER.

[From Report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society for 1879.]

In giving our experience in raising forest trees on treeless plains, we intend to be very brief. Therefore.

1. *Location.*—For wind-breaks, two rods wide should be planted along the north and west lines, inside of the hedge. Box elder, ash and elm are the only native trees which should be used.

The grove should be located directly north of the dwelling house, and should be extended to the extreme corner of the barn-yard to afford protection to the stock, grain and hay-stacks. The width of the grove should at least be twenty rods. A grove of this density will break up the fiercest wind storm into spray. The first row of orchard trees should be fifteen rods from the last row of trees in the grove. And if the orchard be planted in blocks, viz: cherry, plum, peach, pear and apple, the wind will not have an opportunity of massing itself till it has passed over the whole. We are decidedly in favor of a timber belt, two rods wide, on the south side of the orchard, this to be composed of box elder and ash trees.

2. *Mode of Planting.*—It may sound paradoxical, but we don't plant—we sow the tree seeds, right on the ground, laid out for the wind-break and grove. This ground is prepared (late in the fall, after the winter wheat is sown) by stirring the soil very deep. Harrow the ground smooth while it is mellow and moist, which will put the soil in fine tilth for the reception of the seeds. Then take a common corn-marker and make drills about two inches in depth. If the ground be new, marking one way will be sufficient, but if the piece of land has been cultivated for many years, and is full of the seeds of noxious weeds, then mark off the ground the same as for corn.

The seeds which should be provided in season, are walnut, hackberry, box elder and ash. If trees are a specialty, then basswood (properly Linden), should be added. The first four can be found on any creek or river bottom, ripe and in good condition on the first day of October. In sowing the seeds, begin with box elder on the side next the house; plant from four to six seeds, every four feet; omit two rows and plant the fourth. When enough has been planted, begin with ash, then hackberry, and lastly walnut. The small seeds should be covered about an inch. The walnuts should be dropped in the furrow or drill, three feet apart, and trod down by the foot; don't cover any more. The empty rows between should be planted with cottonwood cuttings, to act as nurseries to the hard-wooded trees, and when thinned out are valuable for fuel and other purposes.

Some empty rows should be left for elm, both Red and White. These trees ripen their seeds in the spring, generally about the first of May, and must be gathered from the trees before they fall. Trees favorably situated near still water may be permitted to drop their seed, which being very light, floats on the surface of the water, and can be scooped up in large quantities. The seed should be sown as soon as gathered, covered about half an inch; and if a fine, damp mulch is spread lightly over the ground, this will protect it from drying too rapidly. The advantages of the above mode of forming a grove are these: 1st, It is done at a season of the year when the farmer is not pressed with farm work; 2d, It is accomplished with less labor and risk than the old method of lifting and transplanting; 3d, By this mode the top-roots are left unbroken, which is of immense importance to the tree in the state of Kansas; and 4th, In four years the trees will have attained fully one-half more size and height than those trees transplanted at one or two years old.

3. *Culture, and After-Management.*—The seeds of those trees which ripen in autumn germinate in the spring at a very low temperature. Begin early in May to cultivate with a two-horse cultivator; by putting on the guards it can be used from the start. If the plants are not all up, the hollow left by the marker will be sufficient guide. When the plants are six inches high, select the strongest in the cluster and pull out the rest, giving a thorough hoeing in the row; this being done in June, will be all the hoeing the rows will require. The cultivator

will do all the cleaning the second year. Cultivate carefully and often. When the trees get too high, use the single-horse cultivator. The third year the trees will be so tall and spreading that the plantation will take care of itself. At the end of four years begin to thin out the cottonwoods, and at the end of six years thin out every alternate tree in the hard-wooded rows. This will furnish an ample supply of fuel for a moderate-sized family.

4. *A List of Best Varieties of Native Trees.*—Red and white elm, box elder, ash, walnut and hackberry. The red elm (*Ulmus fulva*) has not received the attention it merits from tree planters on our plains. It is peculiarly adapted to dry climates; succeeds in the most exposed situations on our prairies; grows rapidly; is free from disease and injury by insects; and when grown thickly in artificial groves, it runs up straight and tall.

The hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) grows rapidly under culture. The first year, in the seed-row, its progress is slow; but if unmolested, its growth the second year is truly wonderful. The fruit is about the size of peas, ripens in October; should be sown, pulp and all, as soon as gathered.

If I had the money to spare, I would plant a section of land in black walnut, as the best investment that I could make for my children, using the other five trees mentioned in this paper as nurseries. A walnut will grow under culture, to saw-log size sooner than white pine, and even now in our markets it is quoted at six times the price of pine. Six bushels of walnuts, with the shucks on, will plant three acres plant early, and press firmly with the foot.

5. *Trees from Other States.*—We experimented largely eight years ago with trees not indigenous to Kansas, and are sorry to say that they signally failed; but there is not the least doubt that the conditions of success are more favorable now than they were then. The soil is more compact, there is more moisture, and more cloudy days; then there is an abundant protection afforded by our hedges, wind-breaks and groves. If our life is spared, we mean to experiment again, and believe we shall succeed.

In conclusion, we confess that we are very much disappointed in the cottonwood (*Populus angulata*), as a standard, first-class timber tree for these treeless plains. True, the tree is symmetrical, and a rapid grower; its timber is useful on the farm; but it is so subject, on upland farms, to attacks of a borer, that many of our artificial groves are nearly destroyed. We have never seen a tree injured on the creeks or river bottoms. This is owing to the good services of the various species of woodpeckers which abound in such places, but rarely visit the uplands.

To develop a plan by which this most desirable result (timber culture on the treeless plains) may be popularized, is the aim of this short paper. We have endeavored to be concise, and yet at the same time cover the whole ground. Hundreds of enterprising farmers in western Kansas are planting trees by the million; millions more will be grown this spring. This argues a glorious future for the myriads of acres of rich but treeless tracts of land awaiting their reception. Here, then, is an object worthy the noblest ambition of our fellow-citizens. Then let us all sow and plant trees, and sacredly care for and cultivate all the rich treasures of our gracious Sylvania, until "our glorious commonwealth will seem to all men like the garden of the Lord."

Communications.

Weaning Lambs.

As sheep husbandry is likely to become one of the principal as well as the most profitable pursuit one can engage in, in the southwest, perhaps a bit of experience from one who has made the business a specialty, would be of interest to a few of your many readers. The time of year has arrived when the flock should be separated; the lambs taken from the ewes so that they may be in good condition to go into winter quarters.

My way of separating them is to have a shoot at the corral, about 32 feet in length, 10 feet wide at the mouth, narrowing down to about 18 inches for the first 16 feet; the remaining 16 feet to be of sufficient width for one sheep to pass through at a time. Sink a post about three feet from the outer end of shoot to be in direct line with the center. Hang a gate on the post in such a manner that it will swing from one side of shoot to the other. Have two yards, one on each side of gate—one to receive the lambs, the other the ewes. When all are in readiness start your sheep through quietly,

have a man in charge of the gate. If you wish to turn the lambs to the right, swing the gate to the left; the ewes to the left swing to the opposite side. In this way I can separate a large flock in a short time, and all the injurious results are avoided that oftentimes occur by the old way of rough and tumble, catch and throw them over the fence. After being separated two days turn the lambs with their mothers for about one hour so as to relieve the ewes' udders. Then separate the second time, keep apart for three days, allow the second visit. After being together a short time make the final separation. After this milk the ewes that have the greatest flow of milk, as the milk has become unfit for the lambs. In this way not only is the ewe's udder saved, but also her health will not become impaired as it very often does when neglected in weaning time.

The lambs should be kept on the best pasture. Clover or blue grass is most excellent (although they are somewhat of a rarity in parts of the west). If either cannot be had, late burning of prairie grass afford very good grazing. With free access to oats, fine meal and oil cake, the lambs will grow and keep in good flesh. About an ounce of sulphur mixed with every pound of salt should be kept in troughs where both ewes and lambs can have access. The sulphur is a preventive of ticks and all parasitical affections. By the use of good judgment, with a desire of gaining all possible knowledge from books, papers or otherwise, one who is capable of giving any domestic stock the proper care need not hesitate to take charge of a small flock of sheep, even if he never had any experience.

C. E. ROYER.

Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

The Chinch Bug.

I want to have a little plain talk with the farmers of Kansas, in regard to this troublesome pest, the chinch bug, which this year in some parts of our state, have been very destructive to crops, especially corn. Many years ago when a resident of Ohio, the chinch bug infested some parts of the state, and took whole fields of wheat and corn. The poor farmer saw his winter's provisions gone, and want staring him in the face. The Ohio farmer did not sit down and complain of his fate, but all went to work to rid their farms of the chinch bug. Why need we succumb to their ravages when a remedy is in our own hands to destroy them? Go to work, clean up your farms, road sides, fence corners, old straw stacks, hay piles, manure piles, (the manure would be better hauled out on your land), and all trash where they would be likely to harbor, and burn it. They go into such places in the winter months, lay their eggs, hatch, and prepare for the next year's feast.

Now is your time for such work, as it will not interfere with your regular routine of farm work. By so doing you not only benefit yourself, but make your place more pleasing to the eye of the passer by. One more thought on the subject. Many farmers keep their corn stalks for fodder; this is all very well, but I would say just here, cornstalks are a great harbor for the chinch bug, and would advise all who have had their fields infested with them, instead of plowing their stalks under, to break them down, rake up in piles and burn them.

Farmers, give this a trial. Something must be done, or in a short time the chinch bug will be quite as destructive as the grasshopper of a few years ago.

M. E.

Amber Cane.

The chief merits of the amber are its earliness and richness. The original amber is very small and consequently gives a small yield. By mixing with larger canes we can produce a larger yield. But as the yield increases, the time required to mature is prolonged. By alternate planting north and south, and by accidental hybridization, or mixing from a distance its earliness is retained, and the yield, as well as richness, increased. Having planted Minnesota grown seed and Kansas grown seed two years from Ohio, side by side, I found near one month's difference, in favor of the former, in maturing.

With the yield thus increased, and the stalk made stronger, its richness retained—perhaps intensified, also its earliness and granulating properties improved. We say that Minnesota amber sugar cane is peculiarly adapted to our climate. If planted early we can begin the manufacture of syrup early and thus prolong the season. The past two years we obtained satisfactory results after August 11 and 12, from April planting. For earliness and security in a stand, we obtain amber seed yearly from Minnesota, but plant the body of our crop from the

seed we grow. In Minnesota the growers no longer plant home grown seed a second time. They find it must be reinvigorated further south. I have planted amber from March to June 15. But little is gained in planting before the ground is warm, and much may be lost. April planting requires about double the time to mature as June planting. That of June 1st, matured in ninety days, and granulated most readily. Plant as early as they dare at the north. It must mature in cool weather with the frost near at hand. The amber granulates without chemical aid at the north but not at the extreme south. The amber will yield a good syrup with a wide variation of time, but we don't tap our sugar camps in midsummer.

See sample of sugar enclosed.

O. W. HAWK.

White Water, Kas.

[The sample was a very nice light "brown sugar."—Ed.]

A Word to Farmers on Politics.

We were taught deep plowing for corn many years ago, and always try to go as deep as our team can draw the plow for the whole amount of that season's corn ground, and usually have fair crops; but John M. Stahl has cast doubts in our mind. Let us have all the light on this subject that we can get before next corn-planting; but let it be from actual facts, from those that have for years followed either deep or shallow plowing, and not theory, to lead us astray. Farming is up-hill work in Kansas, at best. So give us your experience, brother farmers, on plowing for corn, and when. Our fall plowing has not been satisfactory. Has yours?

Here is our hand in keeping whisky in all its forms out of Kansas drug stores. Our court house ring captured the nomination of one druggist to run on the republican ticket in November for representative of the 52d district. He is in favor of the amendment, and what druggist is not? If the law leaves it in drug shops, it certainly would be money in their pockets to abolish all saloons in the land, and leave the druggist to furnish the corn oil to run the township primaries and county conventions in the interest of town politicians largely composed of lawyers, against the interests of the farmers who neglect their primaries while they put in extra hours of hard work to earn money to pay their already burdensome taxes which are in a large measure imposed by the above class of politicians. Then they must assert their rights as freemen by walking up, like little men, on election day, and putting in their ballots for men that they do not want, just because the ring nominated them and they are on "our ticket." That is freedom with a vengeance! Talk about the sinfulness of the grangers going into politics! Is it not about time? Two hundred and fifty lawyers, seventeen bankers, nine doctors, and twenty-two farmers! Don't that show well for our intelligence and freedom?

It has been a very dry summer and our crops all show it. Wheat was about an average crop; corn and oats rather poorly filled; grass short but much hay made and more corn fodder than ever before in this part of the county. Many are sowing wheat. It was so dry that we had to wait the late rains before finishing our plowing, so it makes us later seeding than we like; yet those that are sowing are taking great pains to have it well done.

Allen Co., Sept. 13th.

Black-Leg.

The following letter asks for information which is often much desired by raisers of young cattle, but it seems impossible to give a certain cure or preventive of "black-leg." The disease is a blood complaint and generally affects young stock in high condition. There are numerous specifics for the disease, such as bleeding, giving sulphur, salt-peter, etc., but only uncertain results follow from their use. The disease is generally fatal when it attacks, and the best course is preventive, by keeping young stock in a healthy, thriving condition, not allowing them to grow unnecessarily fat. To insure this end there has been found nothing so effective as green food through the winter months, and many farmers sow a field of rye for their young stock to graze through the winter, and say that since they have adopted this practice, their losses from the disease have been reduced to a minimum. Will those having experience with the disease give their opinion through the FARMER?

EE. FARMER: Will Mr. Williams, who so kindly gave his recipe for the cure of "black-leg," last March, give us some of his experi-

ence as to the symptoms and nature of the disease, and tell us what form, if any, it is of "anthrax?" And will other experienced stockmen tell us what they know about it? Would the giving of sulphur with salt have any effect in preventing the disease? Is it something that troubles western stockmen particularly, or does it extend over the whole country? What are the inducing influences? Early information will greatly oblige us.

CHILDS HAVE & WINKS.

Hays City, Ellis Co., Kansas.

Raising Wheat.—Chinch Bugs.

ED. FARMER: I would like your opinion about the best time for rolling wheat. Has it proved more beneficial in fall or spring, and which is the more extensively practiced? Also, is the chinch bug a wheat bug, or has millet anything to do with bringing it into a district?

W. F. CHILDS.

Big Creek Farm, Hays, Kan., Sept. 21.

Very much depends upon the condition of the soil and state of the weather, as a guide to rolling. Land should be tolerably dry when rolled. In order to reduce wheat ground to a fine tilth, and at the same time settle firmly—especially if the soil is light, inclined to be sandy or loamy—it should be rolled in the fall and the top harrowed till a fine seed bed is formed three inches deep, when it is ready for the drill. Wheat and grass fields that have been thrown up or heaved by frost in winter should be rolled in spring, and winter wheat that is harrowed in spring—a custom which is gaining with farmers—should be rolled immediately after the harrow. Never roll when the ground is wet enough to bake, or when the particles will adhere.

Spring wheat seems to be acknowledged as the best forage crop for chinch bugs known, but they devour millet and corn. A very dry season, with plenty of rubbish and trash about the farm, appears to be the greatest propagator of all.

Kansas State Association of Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers.

There will be an adjourned meeting of this association at Junction City, Kansas, on Tuesday, October 12th, 1880, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

It is earnestly recommended that every county in the state whose citizens are interested in sheep and wool, will organize a county society and be present by their representatives.

It was suggested that each county society send two duly accredited delegates to this meeting. Where there is no organization and not sufficient time to properly organize, it is desired that two gentlemen having an interest in this question, should be present.

Wool-growing promises in the near future to be among the most important interests of the state, and it is the proper time now to take steps for its protection and promotion.

Every effort will be made to secure reduced rates upon the railways, and to make the visit to Junction City pleasant and profitable.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,

Vice-President.

J. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

The Kansas State Stock Protective Association.

Will hold its second annual meeting at the court house, in Topeka, Kansas, on the 5th of October, 1880, at 2 p. m. All subordinate and kindred societies are invited to send two delegates each. All state editors are requested to publish this call.

By order of the president,

M. C. HARRIS, Maria, Kas.

R. E. HELLER, Sec'y, Topeka, Kas.

Speed trials on the track are to be encouraged just so far as they tend to encourage the breeding of better roadsters. But when these speed trials monopolize the entire attention and descend to the mere level of horse racing, with all the attendant consequences of drinking, jockeying, pool-selling, betting, and other forms of gambling, they cease to be in any sense agricultural, and should have no place inside the enclosure.—Ohio Farmer.

The number of public sales of valuable herds of Jersey cattle has been larger than usual in England the present season. That of the Earl of Rosslyn was sold to Mr. Thornton, July 1st, making averages as follows: On 33 cows, \$185; on nine bulls, \$140; general average on the 42 head, \$180. Four cows brought each \$250 or over, and one bull sold for \$290.

The Farm and Stock.

Deep Plowing for Corn.

In the issue of July 7th, 1880, John M. Stahl inserts an article headed "Something About Corn." In my criticism on the gentleman's article, I would not upon any consideration whatever, try to misconstrue the gentleman's language, far from it.

Mr. S. makes no distinction in speaking of stable manure—fresh or salted. In order that the readers of the KANSAS FARMER may understand the gentleman more fully, I will quote a portion of his article as it appears in the FARMER of the above date:

"Rye is a good manurial agent in the fertilization of corn ground. But if the season is a dry one, look out. I have known farmers to plow under a heavy crop of rye in the spring, plant to corn, and because the season was dry, raise no corn. The rye underneath would keep the ground loose and ventilated, and consequently increase the deleterious effects of the drouth. This same objection applies to stable manure. Besides the greater part of the valuable elements of the manure are absorbed in the growth of the stalk, leaving very little for the ear. As a result you will have plenty of fodder but little corn. Do not apply stable manure to your corn; save it for your wheat. Above all do not apply it to the hill. It is all bosh and foolishness. It starts the corn to grow in the spring, perhaps, but that is all, and does not pay for the bother."

I did criticize the above article, and I propose to criticize it further. Mr. S. states the rye increases the deleterious effects of the drouth, and he further states: "This same objection applies to stable manure. I refer the gentleman to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for a definition of the two words—deleterious, the word that he used, and the word injurious—that I used. They are synonymous terms, one and the same. Mr. S. undertakes to say the readers of the KANSAS FARMER know him as no such statement, and I am satisfied the readers of the FARMER are not puzzled, as he thinks they probably are.

The gentleman ought to know that it takes a long and continuous rain to saturate ground that has not been stirred, something that does not happen as a general thing in crop-growing time, particularly when the crop has the largest body of vegetable matter, and at a time when it needs the most rain, while ground that has been stirred in the spring is more of a porous body and will more readily take the rains than his five inches unplowed beneath the first five that is plowed. If it would rain forty days, as in the days of Noah, then the unstirred earth might be filled to an overflowing.

Secondly, ground plowed five inches will fill to an overflowing with one-half the rain and flow off, while ground plowed ten inches 'deep' will not commence to wash as soon as the shallow-stirred ground. Mr. S. has also noticed on public highways, particularly in a new country, on down grades where wagons have run, deeper washes, the wheels of the vehicles and hoofs of the animals producing shallow stirring, commencing to wash about as soon as the dust is laid. I have seen deeper washes on the prairies from the tramping of animals, such as cows, horses and buffaloes, than any man ever saw on plowed fields on account of shallow surface stirring.

We have had several rains here since we have commenced this discussion, and the shallow surface stirring has invariably washed, while the deep-stirred earth has remained undisturbed.

The gentleman says nothing in favor of manure, in his article of the above date, for corn, only the droppings of hogs on a clover pasture, and in his article of August 25th, 1880, he states that he wants the manure distributed over the ground where all the numberless roots can get it; and there is where the gentleman is wrong. What good will the manure do to the crop then growing after the rains have stopped leaching it. Plow your manure down where it will retain the moisture if you want the full benefit of it at all times. Manure lying on the surface, as the gentleman advises, is of no benefit in producing vegetable matter, only at such times as it is saturated with water.

We do not advocate the taking a cart, or wagon, and going over a field of thirty to fifty acres, digging a hole where each hill should be, and throwing down a spadefull of manure. We scatter it over the surface, then plow it into the soil.

Mr. S. states that the gentleman from Butler is badly mistaken when he says corn is a shallow feeder.

He is mistaken in the extreme when he talks about forcing the roots of corn ten inches for plant food. Can corn roots, contrary to the law of nature, be forced into the earth away from the warmth of the sun, doing it positive injury? The gentleman makes the assertion that corn roots will go through almost any kind of soil, as the Creator intended they should; and there he is mistaken, as corn standing on poor, hard land is the first to show signs of perishing for want of nourishment, and he cannot deny it on substantial grounds. What do the roots that penetrate downward for water go there for? It is because his four or five-inch plowing had dried out, and the crop no longer finds nourishment in this surface soil. The gentleman states they will go deeper than it is possible to plow even with B's big mule team that he advertises shrewdly and extensively. And right here let me say to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, that the gentleman upsets his whole argument on shallow plowing.

Another great object of deep plowing is, and particularly on level land where there is not a

porous subsoil, the shallow plowing will fill to overflowing, producing deleterious effects on the corn by drowning the small fibres; when, on the other hand, deep plowing will let the water below the small roots, and the crop will show no signs of decayed leaves at the bottom, or what is termed burned at the bottom.

The gentleman is right in speaking of plowing under red clover, and why does he not admit of the plowing under of the manure. The manure, emphatically, lies in a dormant condition when dry, and is of no benefit lying on the surface only at such times as I stated. All the plant food under the heavens awaits nothing unless saturated with water and converted to a soluble condition fitted for plant food.

The great mass of the people get their bread by the sweat of their brows, and when they plow shallow they generally have a shallow crop, at least I have found it to be the case east or west.

We have had one of those dry seasons this year in Kansas. For proof of the same I refer the gentleman to the numerous letters written for the KANSAS FARMER, and I will venture to say if my friend Stahl could hear the sentiment of the poor people that are trying to make a living here, they would state, invariably, my team was not heavy enough, or I lacked the feed to give them the muscle to stir the ground the proper depth, together with the drouth, my corn has been a failure.

HENRY BUTLER.

Douglas, Butler Co., 140 miles southwest of Topeka, September 10, 1880.

The Cattle Business of the Western Plains.

As among minerals, "all is not gold that glitters," so in stock raising there are some things that seem to show enormous profits, which, when submitted to the test of actual experience, fall far short of realizing the golden expectations that have been figured out on paper. This is especially true of the cattle business on our western plains. While it is no doubt true that many of those who embarked in the business at an early day, and secured favorable locations, have amassed great fortunes, yet it is equally true that many others have not been so fortunate, and some have lost everything that they invested. Experience in this, as in most other branches of business, counts for much; and not a few have learned this to their cost in the cattle-grazing business. Then there are seasons of short pasturage, resulting from long-continued drouth, and winters fraught with terrible storms, that occasionally make sad inroads on the herdsman's profits. All these things must be taken into account in estimating the prospective profits of the business.

Without these drawbacks, the business shows up wonderfully; but, practically, the fifty per cent. compounded annually, which looks so attractive on paper, is a myth—a sort of *ignis fatuus*—to be heard of and dreamed of, but not to be realized. In the hands of a competent manager, with a good location, taking one year with another, it is an exceedingly profitable business; but we have good reason for the opinion that it has seen its palmiest days. The wild grasses will not bear close pasturage, and are easily eaten out; and when this once happens, the range becomes permanently worthless. Already the herdsmen in many localities are crowded too closely upon each other for comfort, and in such localities a year or two more will put an end to the business.

In this view of the case it may well be questioned whether the cattle business of our western plains has not already reached its maximum? It is true that new grazing lands are each year being made accessible to the herdsman; but we are inclined to the belief that the old ranges are being exhausted quite as rapidly; so that, if we have not already reached the greatest possible limit of production in that quarter, it is quite probable that we have approached very closely to that limit.

These are considerations which those contemplating embarking in the business, as well as those who are fond of speculating upon the capacity of our country to supply meat for the Old World, will do well to take into account in the estimates. The average profits of the business have always been overestimated, because the average losses have been placed too low; and that the losses are likely to be rather greater than less in the future, from the causes we have mentioned, is quite certain.

This view of the large ranching business in cattle on the plains, taken by the *National Live-Stock Journal*, we deem eminently sound. Greater numbers of cattle will be raised and fattened as the new unbroken prairies are placed under fence and cultivation, but a greater number of feeders will be engaged in the business and fewer head will be owned by individuals. When farmers husband their resources, give their stock better protection in the winter, and use a better class of bulls, the plains or prairies which are now "ranges," but will in the future be fenced farms, will turn off more and better cattle in the aggregate than they do now. The high plains which are not adapted to farming, but are now grazed by the herds numbering thousands, of a few large cattle men, will be divided up among many owners, whose herds will be numbered by hundreds instead, but aggregating more than they do at present.

The ordinary farmer will in the future raise more stock and of a better class, as experience, information and accumulated means point the way to a more profitable system and enable him to avail himself of its advantages. Less in numbers but larger and better in quality is the secret of profitable stock raising, when meat is the object.

Sorghum Syrup and Sugar.

As the season is at hand for working up the sorghum crop we propose to group together a few facts and suggestions for the benefit of those who have not much experience in this crop. The first and most important consideration is to procure sound, ripe, fresh cut canes. We are aware that a very handsome, light colored syrup may be made from unripe cane, but such syrup owes its attractive appearance to the presence of an acid which holds the sugar in the form of glucose, which has but two fifths the sweetness of true sugar. The important matter in sorghum culture is to obtain a cane that will ripen under the light and heat of an August sun. The temperature of July and August in this latitude falls but little below the heat of the tropical islands exposed to the sea breezes. If sorghum is in bloom by the 10th of July it will be ripe by the 20th of August, and a ton of it will contain as much crystallizable sugar as the best Louisiana cane. By planting the earliest ripened seed each year, the time of ripening may be hastened and an early variety obtained. This result we have in the early amber and early orange canes. But to maintain these will require careful selection of early ripening seed each year. The early amber was easily produced in the short summers of Minnesota, but the vegetable instinct, so to speak, will tend to protract the growth through our long summers, which tendency must be combated by a proper selection of seed. Of course, if we have an early variety, the canes will be smaller, but it may be planted closer, and nearly the same weight per acre produced as with a larger variety. The habit of stripping and topping the cane some days before it is used is a bad one. Every joint of the cane contains a latent bud, and if the blades be stripped off and the tops cut, or if either be done, the bud wakes to life and a second growth begins, and with it the sugar is rapidly converted into glucose, and the crystallizable quality, with more than half the sweetness is lost. If it be necessary to cut cane some days before it is ground, it should be carefully piled up in a cool, dry place, sheltered from rain and sunshine.

It is to be regretted that even with the best cane mills, we fail to get all the sugar that is contained in the stalks, but no better process has been discovered, and in the present state of our knowledge we must endure the loss. Large rollers with a slow motion are the essentials of a good cane mill, and horizontal rollers are more convenient than vertical ones, and steam gives a more uniform motion than horse power.

The juice as it runs from the mill should be passed through a strainer of fine gauze or clean straw, and should run at once into a wooden defecator heated from the bottom of galvanized iron or copper, or by a steam coil. In this vessel milk of lime should be added till the juice will no longer redden litmus paper, but care must be observed that the lime is not carried beyond this point. Lime is used to neutralize the acid which is always present to some extent, though the quantity is diminished as the cane is more perfectly ripened. If the juice is brought to the boiling point without lime, or some other alkali, the acid will act on the sugar and convert it into glucose; and this is the change that is to be carefully guarded against in all stages of sugar making. On the other hand if the use of lime is carried beyond the point of neutralizing the acid, it forms a compound with an equivalent of sugar, which is a dark-colored bitter substance, and these properties are communicated to the syrup, but not being crystallizable it does not materially affect the sugar. After the juice has been kept near the boiling point and skimmed as long as any scum arises, it should be drawn off into a vessel and allowed to settle for two or three hours. From this it should be drawn with a syphon, or carefully dipped into a fine strainer and passed directly into the evaporator and be reduced to a thick syrup as rapidly as possible. If we use direct fuel heat, Cooks' evaporator is as simple and as effectual as any in use. But if we are prepared for it a steam coil is the safest mode of evaporation in an open vessel. When we make sugar in factories or sugar houses, as we should do, and as we will do, before many years, we will use vacuum pans exhausted by an air-pump, and reduce the syrup to the crystallizing point at once without raising the temperature above 150° F.

After the juice is reduced to syrup, if sugar is to be made, it should be passed while hot into a condensing vessel, made like the defecating tank but smaller. Here it should be carefully reduced to a consistency that requires 238° to boil it. It should then be emptied into the granulating vessel which should be kept in a room where a temperature of between 90° and 100° is maintained. In two or three days the mushy mass may be placed in muslin sacks to dry, or better, operated on with the centrifugal machine if we have one. Or if we prefer it, we may barrel it in this state and send it to the refinery. In all this work a scrupulous regard to cleanliness must be observed. Every morning before beginning work, the rollers, evaporator and condenser should be well washed with a strong solution of sal-soda to counteract any tendency to fermentation and the formation of an acid by which sugar would be transformed into glucose. When lime has been free y used, a dark, gummy substance is found adhering to the evaporating pan, that the soda will not remove. This can be effected by a wash made by mixing one part of sulphuric or muriatic acid with six parts of water, and rinsing well with weak soda water after washing. Avoid keeping the juice long, the presence of anything sour or fermenting, or long continued boiling. These all promote the formation of glucose.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Frosted Cane.—What Should Be Done.

When a frost shall have killed the foliage on cane, the sooner it is cut and protected from the sun's rays the better. I should not attempt to strip or even top it, but cut and stand it in round shocks and tie the tops about two feet below the seed tufts. In this condition the leaves will shade the stalk, and the seed will fully cure. As soon as you are ready to mill the cane strike off the tufts or haul them with the cane to the mill and cut them off there, and select the best for seed, devoting the balance to stock feed. It will pay to save it. The method suggested by friend Miller of windrowing is a quick way and the Louisiana method, which does very well, except in cases of severe storms of rain, when it is liable to get wet and often under mud and water. Mr. Nason's large crop in Perry county, Ill., was windrowed for the sake of speed, but it gave us much trouble to handle it afterwards; besides, it became very dirty. We milled it, leaves, dirt and all, as well as much of the seed tufts, making a fair syrup, all things considered.—*J. A. Hedges.*

Sorghum as a Forage Crop.

The inquiry is often made as to the value of sorghum as a forage crop, and the query seems to be very fairly answered by the experiments of some one in the *Cultivator*:

The past winter and spring much has been said in favor of sorghum as a forage crop; but before recommending it we thought it best to test its merits, and so purchased some seed of the Early Amber kind. This we planted side with corn, and manured and cultivated it the same. The result is that the corn planted a week to a fortnight later is now nearly three times as large. We cut a stalk of the corn which had not tasseled out, that measured nine and a half feet, and weighed two and three-quarters pounds. A stalk of sorghum (we cut one of the largest and it had thrown out the seed head) measured seven feet, but was very slender and weighed only three-quarters of a pound; and this would be a fair comparison of the amount of forage obtained from the two kinds.

Corn has more leaves, and they are much larger. The stalk of the sorghum is very sweet, and no doubt contains a large amount of sugar, and on this account would be desirable as a forage crop, but there is not the least doubt that an acre of western corn could produce a much larger amount of sugar than an acre of sorghum; that is, although the sorghum would contain a much larger percentage of sugar, yet the greater amount of forage produced by the corn would yield more sugar as food for stock, and much more of all the other elements of food. It has also been claimed that sorghum was much better relished by stock than corn, but our cows eat the corn up cleaner than the sorghum, as the latter is harder and not so easily masticated as a stalk of corn which is nearly three times as thick. For this reason sorghum not only yields a much smaller crop, but much more waste than corn. The conclusion we have arrived at is that there is nothing yet been produced which will yield such an enormous amount of forage as corn, whether it is simply fed green, as summer forage, cured for winter use after the ordinary manner, or perfectly preserved as ensilage; or, if all accounts are true, when imperfectly preserved; but of this we cannot speak positively, having had no experience with a silo, and on the farm neither theories nor scientific deductions are worth a great deal till verified by actual experience.

Should the average farmer attempt by experiment to verify all the theories laid down by writers, he would soon be without a farm, and his family without bread. Neither is it best to accept all that may be claimed as successful experiments, as many may be successful in one place and fail in another. Sorghum may prove a very profitable forage crop in a warmer climate than ours. With us the seed was very slow in germinating, and until it was nearly a foot high it grew very slowly compared with corn.

Weaning Colts.

A little skimmed milk may be given with advantage at this period, especially if the colt is not in good condition; but clean, sound oats, ground or unground, constitute the best of all grain foods for the colt. We prefer to have them ground; and, as cold weather approaches, we would add about one-fourth in weight of corn meal, which helps to lay on fat and keeps up the animal heat. A little oil-meal—say a pint a day—may also profitably be given with the oats for a few months after weaning. Don't be afraid of feeding too liberally. More colts are injured the first six months after weaning by too scanty an allowance of food than from the opposite extreme. By all means see that the colt has ample opportunity to romp and play. If you keep him up in a close box and feed him highly you will ruin him; but let him have a chance to race through the fields or pasture—and grass, by-the-way, is the best of all foods for the colt—and then there will be little danger or injury from over-feeding.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Water.

The advantage of having good stock water in our stock pastures can not be too highly stated. We much prefer well water pumped into good clean tanks, as in this case the cattle cannot stand in the water, and they do not wade around through the mud. The wind-mill for pumping water is now sold at such a reasonable price that all can afford to have one, as it saves so much time and hard work, besides having a

constant supply of good fresh water before the stock.

Dairymen will find it indispensable to have water in their pastures where they keep their cows, for nothing will dry them up faster than lack of it. How many farmers have a pond hole in their pastures, naturally possibly, or scraped out and banked up, where they let their cattle drink. The ponds are knee deep with mud, and full of cattle droppings and urine. This is neither healthy for the stock or profitable to the owner.

Another important item is to have your water convenient of access and near the feeding ground. We all know that stock will go without water long after they want it, rather than go a half mile or a mile to drink.

Impure water is the frequent cause of abortion in cows, which often causes a man more loss by getting into his herd than three times the cost of furnishing a permanent and good supply of fresh, clean water always accessible to his stock. Do not think it is enough to have water in your barnyard which they can get morning and evening, but have it always by them. Whatever mistreatment we give our stock we doubly mistreat ourselves for they are machines to manufacture what we give them into higher priced articles for our profit, either beef, mutton, pork, milk, or wool.

Now if we furnish poor pasture, and foul and putrid water, can we expect they will give us full returns of a first-class article of beef, or a large supply of rich milk? No! so do not try to see how little you can get along with, doing for your stock, but see how comfortable you can make them, and if you have the right breed they will make you plenty of money.—*Breeders' Live-Stock Journal.*

The cab company, of Paris, has 13,000 horses, and for several years has been experimenting under the direction of the eminent chemists, Messrs. Grandeaun and Leclerc, how to economically nourish them without detriment to their health and working powers. The problem has been satisfactorily solved, by partly substituting maize, beans, and oil-cake for oats, and which has resulted in a saving of over one million francs per annum. The eminent chemists, as they have frequently pointed out, denounce the plan of giving oat rations by measure, instead of by weight; also that the heaviness and shining character of oats, are no indications of their nutritive value—the latter can only be determined by analysis. The digestive powers of the animals have been sensibly improved by freeing all grains beforehand from impurities.

Cows giving milk should not be allowed to fall off in quantity from insufficient feed. It is more difficult to increase the flow of milk after a shrinkage from the lack of full feed than to keep up a high activity of the secretion by artificial feed. When the habit of diminished milk secretion at a particular time of the year is established, as it will be by repetition, it is not always easy to prevent it entirely by liberal feeding. The habit will also be transmitted to the offspring as a family characteristic that will diminish the value of the cow as a producer of milk. Give the cows extra feed as soon as the pasture begins to get short.

Dairy.

Wintering Bees.

Judicious beekeepers always begin this month to prepare for winter. To have young bees hatching through September and October in large numbers is absolutely necessary to successful wintering. Care must be taken to examine the hive often now, to see that the queen is not cramped for room in which to lay. Keep empty comb in the center of the brood nest so that she may have plenty of room. Exchange combs from hives containing too much honey with those that have a surplus of empty combs, thus benefiting both colonies. Another point to be gained by this is that the young bees, hatching after the season is over, will leave empty cells in the center of the brood nest, just when they are needed for the bees to cluster in when cold weather comes. Do not leave this work until too late, for the bees raised in September and October must carry us through the winter.

Exchanging Boxes.

In sections of the country where the honey harvest has entirely ceased, all boxes must now be removed. Any colony not very strong in bees or heavy in stores must be now fed, unless you prefer to unite it with a stronger one. A few pounds of sugar fed during the pleasant fall months to a weak colony will often save it. Give them in the evening only so much as they will carry in during the night. It is better to feed now than later in the season; never feed, however, until the honey season is over, except to nuclei or weak colonies. Those who are anxious to build up strong colonies will find it well to put partially filled boxes, from strong colonies, on to weaker ones, who will take the honey out, and the comb will be left nice for next season. Full combs may also be exchanged for empty ones between two colonies to the advantage of both.

So many vile mixtures have been sold as honey that the public taste has become perverted, but the reputation of extracted honey is gaining ground very fast. Most persons, who are not in the habit of tasting that which is of a superior quality, cannot appreciate it. Extracted white clover honey is so much purer, clearer and whiter than anything the people are accustomed to, that they think it must be something else.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Copy, for one year, 1.50
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clubs. The greatest offer to club agents ever made. Cash and no trade in articles at high prices for work. Every agent who works for the KANSAS FARMER knows that he is working for Cash! And every agent gets something.

No Special Authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

In Giving Address, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the Postoffice, County and State, and do not write on the same piece of paper that communications for the FARMER are written on.

Club Lists with necessary instruction sent to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

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.

The Fairs Next Week.

A great many agricultural fairs will close out next week. Among the number our Shawnee County Agricultural Fair, at this city, will hold its eleventh annual meeting.

Liberally premiums, for a county fair, are offered for the list of all kinds of farm stock and produce, and if the weather remains propitious a good fair may be expected. Topeka should be the site of the finest agricultural fair in the state. In fact the fair held at the capital of the state should be made a state institution, to the advantage of the whole state. The present fair grounds are dry, handsomely located, and can be enlarged when more room is required.

The managers and patrons of this fair should leave nothing undone that can be accomplished to make the exhibition this season attractive and profitable to all visitors, and the awards should be made on merit solely. This desirable result can only be attained by securing judges on every animal and article who are fully conversant with what they are about to pass judgment on.

After the present county exhibition has closed, we hope to see the work dropped last spring of organizing a state fair at the state capital, taken up and prosecuted with vigor by the parties who have the matter in hand. A new departure is necessary in agricultural fairs if they are to be made useful to agriculture and successful as annual exhibitions. Let the horse-race be remanded to the race-course proper, and the agricultural fair, with all that name in its true meaning implies, take possession of the fair ground, and no horse, save a stallion, be exhibited on the ground as an animal of speed and draft, and the coats of such animals to prove their merit as stock improvers by their progeny. If such animal is valued on account of superior speed and entered as an animal of that class, let him be trotted or run against time and the premium awarded accordingly. If the mare is on exhibition as a breeding animal let her be judged on points, and the best animal take the prize.

The present system of racing has no object in it looking to the improvement of stock. It is a thorough gambling outfit from A to Z, with not the slightest advantage towards improving the breed of horses or promoting the interest of agriculture.

Good breeding stock, either for speed, draft, or the road, is the need of the country, and if such is exhibited at agricultural fairs and its merits there honestly tested, those in search of such know where to find it. But what useful results can be gained by the public in trotting geldings for heavy purses? None whatever. Though such horses surpass the wing-footed Mercury in speed it could be no advantage to any but the owners. The theory on which agricultural fairs is founded is to promote the public interest, and all that does not administer to this end should be ruled out. Under such a rule horse-racing would go among the first. In a future article we propose to suggest some features which will take the place of the diabolical horse-race, and be both useful and entertaining.

Book Farming.

We often wonder why "book farming" has become a phrase which is synonymous with irony or contempt. Book manufacturing, book merchandising, book navigation, book mechanics, are on a level with "book farming." Actual practice, doing with one's own hands, is essentially necessary to success in all these different branches of business, and it

is not more so in farming than any of the others. What is most needed is the book and the plow united in the same man. He wants all the information which can be gleaned from books, or periodicals, with practice in actual farm work to utilize the knowledge he has acquired from all sources, and to give him a thorough understanding of what the books and papers teach. No man can possibly have a clear comprehension of what he learns by reading and study of any employment, without practice. Farming in this respect is precisely similar to every other branch of business.

The better a man is posted in the theory, the philosophy of his business, the more profitable he can make that business. But to understand an occupation thoroughly he must have both a hand and mental education. It is not essential to be a successful farmer that a man have a practical education and be able to do with his own hands any and every piece of work necessary to be done on a farm, and this comprises a very long list, but every boy that has spent a few years on a well managed farm acquires this practical education to a sufficient extent to make him self reliant and successful as a future farmer, if he combines with this manual training what is, in common parlance, styled "book farming," but which is, nevertheless, not in any true sense book farming, only a more thorough education in practical farming.

If every farmer's table had an agricultural paper or two laid on it every week, and his library contained a few volumes on stock, farm machinery, soils, horticulture, etc., and his leisure hours, in the long winter evenings especially, were spent with the members of the family in studying these works and in discussing the best means of adapting such information as suited his business, to the advancement of it, the agriculture of this nation would double in millions of dollars in clear profit on the amount of labor and expense now bestowed upon it. This is true book farming, with nothing about it that even the most stolid, illiterate and prejudiced of farmers will not comprehend and admit is eminently true.

Such an improvement on old methods is within reach of every farmer no matter how humble, to a most profitable and gratifying extent, if he and his family will but become constant readers of a good agricultural paper, and make an effort to put in practice whatever strikes them as applicable to their particular line of business, of the experience and advice of other farmers, and men who are making it their life business to develop new truths by experiments, useful to agriculture. There are large stores of this kind of information published in every agricultural paper, that may be appropriated most profitably by every farmer who will only try. To do so he has but to make more use of his brains than a majority are in the habit of doing.

Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers.

We publish, this week, a notice of a meeting of the sheep breeders' and wool growers' association at Junction City. A private note, accompanying the call, expresses it as the belief of the writer that to save the state and insure its future prosperity, wheat growing must give way to stock raising. We might add that a great many sound thinkers have reached the same conclusion. While nothing is surer than wheat raising to the exclusion of other agriculture, if persisted in as it has commenced in that region of the state, and as practiced at present, the same result will inevitably follow which may be traced in its footsteps across the continent from east to west, a judicious system of stock raising and sheep husbandry cannot fail to achieve the highest prosperity to any country so favorably situated for it as central Kansas.

Wheat raising need not be abandoned because stock is made a leading interest, but in a country so naturally adapted to wheat, the business may be brought to the highest perfection by combining its culture with sheep husbandry. A sheep to every acre of land would insure, a few years hence, more certain and much larger crops of wheat, under an intelligent system of farming, than all wheat and no stock.

A farmer with a good flock of sheep well in hand, can afford to laugh at the fickleness of the seasons, the chinch bug and the grasshopper, but with nothing to depend upon but wheat growing he will, three years out of five, mourn over his irreparable losses from these combined enemies, to collapse finally in utter poverty.

A Knife.

We have owned pocket knives in great variety and numbers, and rummaged the cutlery stores but never met with one that came fully up to our ideas of what a perfect knife should be till we tried one of Maher & Grosh's Congress knives. Its beauty and neatness of finish combined with strength is only equaled by the quality and fine temper of the blades. A blade whose temper combines hardness and toughness is the desideratum looked for in a knife, and we have never found these qualities in such high perfection in a knife as the pearl handled three blade congress knife received from Messrs. Maher & Grosh of Toledo, Ohio, whose advertisement is in the FARMER. They manufacture the cutlery they sell and send any style of knife ordered, by mail, at a price much lower than the same style can be purchased of dealers, and they warrant every knife to be of best temper, exchanging it for another if it proves defective. They will forward a catalogue containing styles and prices of their knives and other articles of cutlery on application by postal card. They manufacture several styles of strong knives especially adapted to the use of farmers, and we advise every one who values a first-class pocket knife to

write for one of their catalogues and order a knife by mail. You will get a good article at a reasonable price and no mistake. Every farmer knows what a treasure a strong, sharp knife is. It is the most useful tool on a farm, while a dull, pot metal concern is one of the greatest vexations and frauds to be found.

The Judgeship.

The question of the election of a judge for this judicial district is at present exciting a good deal of interest. There has been no party nominations made, and lacking that formality which gives a candidate the endorsement of his party and the precedence of all others, the field is left open to all who aspire to the honors of donning the ermine for the next four years. Judge McFarland and Judge Day have warm friends who would like to see them brought out as candidates, and if a convention were called their names would be placed before it. But in the absence of a formal endorsement by a convention, these gentlemen are not disposed to push their claims as independent candidates.

The friends of Judge Safford are urging him strongly as a candidate, and the announcement of the latter gentleman's name is meeting with so favorable a reception that he has consented to become a candidate for the place. In mentioning Judge Safford's name in connection with the bench, the Capital says:

"Judge Safford has had valuable experience as district judge and a member of the supreme court—his long residence in the state and his high judicial character make him a strong candidate."

The informal manner in which Judge Safford's name has been placed before the public, strips his candidacy of that partisanship which must attach to a nomination emanating from a political convention, and is a feature most desirable in a candidate who is intended to occupy the responsible and unpartisan position of judge. As far as we have been able to learn, both the bar and the public are heartily in favor of Judge Safford as a candidate.

The Amendment Abroad.

It is not easy to comprehend the interest that is taken abroad, or in the older states, in every advanced movement of Kansas. Just now the proposed amendment to the state's constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, seems to excite the greatest interest, and word comes from other states that a great accession to the permanent population of the most desirable class of citizens, will be the immediate result of the adoption of the prohibitory clause. Other states may enforce local option and other forms of prohibitory legislation against rum, but their action does not excite any unusual interest outside their own borders, but immediately Kansas proposes to follow the lead of Maine, the interest felt outside of the state is intense, and people wait on tip-toe of expectancy for the final action, and in the meantime make preparations to become citizens of the state which rules out the liquor trade as an industry unworthy a civilized people. The query is why should young Kansas be so honored as a leader in Israel?

Farm Life Growing More Popular.

"If the census could be taken of those men in large cities who are most prosperous in business it would be found that a large proportion of them look forward to a home upon a farm as a resting place after the toil of years. There is a feeling of security in owning a farm, which is not enjoyed by those engaged in traffic, and therefore farm life is growing more popular with men city-born and bred."

And this is a primary reason why every boy should have opportunity given him of acquiring at least a practical rudimentary knowledge of farming. Two years of practical farm life in the home of an intelligent farmer would be the most profitable period in the education of a boy in his teens. An education that would give him a healthy development in both mind and body, by bringing him into contact with the real work of making a living, while the daily bath of sunshine and open air would expand the animal structure of the future man in the most natural and healthful manner. Such a school term, so to speak, in agriculture, would be most valuable to him, if turning aside from other pursuits he sought a farm as a resting place from the worry and uncertainty of trade.

Mixing of the Cane Varieties.

The cultivation of sugar cane, broom corn and rice corn, has received a great impulse within a year among our farmers, and many of them will attempt to raise all three on the same farm, side by side probably. At any rate they will be raised in such proximity to each other as to have their pollen mixed by the winds, and to plant seed of either where the blossoms have been thus mixed will be the ruin of the future crop. A majority of farmers probably are aware of this, but some of them will risk it. Seed that is warranted pure and unmixed should invariably be procured for planting, or the sugar crop will speedily vanish. Cane mixed with broom corn, grows monstrous in size but is barren of saccharine matter, and rice corn loses its value if mixed with either. Broom corn mixed with sorghum is short in the brush and of little value. This is an important matter which should not be lost sight of when the next planting season comes round.

Seedling Peaches.

Seedling peaches are in general poor fruit, though all the best budded varieties had their origin in seedlings. Kansas, within the last three years has produced more fine seedling

peaches than we have ever known to originate in so short a time. One of these specimens was exhibited at the KANSAS FARMER office last week by Mr. Peter Heil, jr., of Shawnee county, Kas. The fruit was of fair size and fine flavor, the beau ideal, in short, of what a peach should be.

The literary monthlies of the Scribner class, are recently paying more attention to farm life, a rich field for exploration and development in magazine literature. The agricultural papers, proper, welcome these fine writers to their brotherhood, and hope for much good from their pens.

The decided growth of small farming in the southern states, and its relation to politics, are discussed by Sidney Lanier in the October Scribner. While not insisting on any contrast between the sections, Lanier has invented a phrase which cleverly describes the bonanza farming of the northwest, with its lack of homestead life. "It is not farming at all," he says; "it is mining for wheat."

Our Florida Letter, written by Mr. S. A. Adams, formerly editor of the Herald, Champaign, N. Y., and who left the editor's chair and the icy regions of the empire state, and made a home in the flowery peninsula, will interest many of our readers. Mr. Adams has been a resident of Florida for a number of years, and his information can be relied upon as southern lands viewed through northern eyes.

Farmers who want to make money as rapidly as possible, should read the new agricultural book advertised in another column by J. C. McCurdy & Co. The uniform excellence of the publications of this firm is a sufficient guarantee that this will be a standard work. Competent critics pronounce it the best work of its kind, and many practical farmers have given it unqualified praise.

St. Nicholas for October completes the seventh volume of the magazine. And, by the way, the publishers announce that the increased size and number of the pages in this volume make necessary the binding of it in two parts, each containing the monthly issues for half a year.

Thorough application of Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip to flecks this fall is a guarantee against infection by scab during the winter and will keep the animals free from vermin—try it. See advertisement in FARMER.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions of respect to the memory of Bro. Wm. Ayers, were passed by Capital Grange at their regular meeting, September 25th, 1890:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our divine Master to remove by death, from our midst, our beloved brother, Wm. Ayers, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to divine will, we can but express the unanimous sentiment of the members of this grange and our fraternity generally, that in the sudden and unexpected death of our beloved brother our Order has lost a true patron, and we a faithful, active and earnest co-worker, the bereaved family a kind husband and father, and the community a valuable citizen.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family and relatives in their irreparable loss of husband, father and friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy, under seal of our grange, be furnished the widow of our deceased brother; also, that a copy be furnished the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

S. H. DOWNS,
WM. SIMS,
C. DUDLEY,
GEO. E. FLANDERS, Sec'y. Committee.

Miscellaneous.

Mt. Carmel, Crawford Co., 85 miles southeast of Topeka, Sept. 18.—The FARMER comes very regular and is carefully read. I like it better and better every week. How manfully it speaks out in behalf of the class it represents—the "tillers of the soil." The number before me, September 15th, is well worth careful reading by every man in the state or nation.

I think it is high time the farmers were waking up to the all-important duty they owe themselves and posterity, for the "money of corporations" does wield a mighty influence in politics. Now why not swing aloof from such ideas as they advocate and join the peoples' party—the greenback party—the party that honors labor as the only source of wealth in this or any other land. When we do this the kings of the rail and the shysters of the east will shout, "The farmers are coming!" sure enough, and will battle hard and strong for their benefit once in the history of this nation. I think Senator David Davis told the truth when he penned the lines about the "rapid growth of corporate power," and they ought to be watched by both of the old parties.

Now as to weather, crops, etc. Weather has been very fine since September came in; rainy at present writing; fine for drilling wheat, and fair average or full crop will be put in. Corn ripe and not very heavy owing to bugs and dry spell in earing time. Cattle and hogs looking fine. Apples plenty. Peaches gone, and what a happy feast we have had on them.

E. B. COOK.

As a supplementary suggestion to our correspondent's invitation to farmers to pitch into the greenback race pell-mell, we would advise to go a little slow. There are a great many abuses that need correcting in our politics which farmers understand much better than they do the

philosophy of money. That the business of the world has outgrown the old money systems of the world is evident enough, and that a change has been going on in financial systems for a long time is also clear, but it will require a good deal of experimenting and caution to perfect our financial system. The greenback is a very good paper money but it is no more of a bar to monopolies and the usurpation of capitalists than gold and silver. The fact is that when greenbacks were at their flood-tide all of our greatest monopolies had their rise, which fact should cause us to go cautiously and examine step by step. The greenback party is very similar to all political parties—very virtuous out of power. The old saw of the devil in the roll of a monk fits political parties remarkably well: "When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be. But when the devil got well, devil a monk was he."

The greenback party is, like the other parties, officered by professional politicians who are dickering and trading with the other parties wherever an opportunity offers a reasonable prospect of getting an office. The better way is for farmers not to be bound to any party, but compel all parties to adopt such measures as they demand. They have the voting power to do as they will.

LARNED, Pawnee Co., Sept. 19.—We have had another rain; just what we needed. If it does not bring a frost it will do immense good to wheat that has been sown on late plowed ground. Some of our slow farmers have not done plowing, and I don't suppose they would have done on Christmas if it did not freeze. My experience and observation has led me to believe that early plowing and the deeper the better, with thorough cultivating and rolling, is the only sure and safe mode to produce good crops. Such culture keeps the ground moist and in good condition, the plant comes quick and strong, grows rapidly and soon covering the ground, shades it. When ground is plowed late it is commonly dry and more or less lumpy, and the deeper it is plowed the deeper it will dry and the longer the wheat will be germinating. The plants under such treatment grow spindling and are affected by every little dry spell, and unless we have a wet winter or spring which is not apt to be the case, a light crop is almost sure to be the result.

I am also in favor of spreading well rotted manure on the surface of the ground after the wheat has been sown, or any other crop, and especially on sandy land. I am more in favor of late spring plowing than usual; I think we can get our ground in better condition for the crop by proper cultivation and the crop seems to grow faster and yield much better.

I am also more in favor of the pearl millet than I have been formerly. It is a much more prolific crop and the fastest grower of any crop I have had on the farm this season. All kinds of stock appear to like it better than either corn, millet or sorghum. It thrives on thin soil as well as any other crop. It does not root as deep as corn or sorghum. It starts much sooner after cutting than either, and could be cut several times in a season.

Most of the wheat is sown, and a great deal is up and looking finely. A few hoppers have been flying, but as long as they fly they will do no harm, and we hope they will continue to fly if they enjoy it. I have never seen such a growth of broom corn and cane as I have seen here this season, and in fact, all kinds of crops. Many of my neighbors believe their corn will yield 40 to 60 bushels per acre of nice sound grain.

Our sugar mill is ready for operation and we wish the enterprising owner abundant success. Several smaller mills are in course of construction for making syrup, and a good many of our settlers who went east and west in the spring are coming back; many of them are badly off, and some of them worse than when they went. On the whole it is about decided that Pawnee county is the place to stay. When we take all things into consideration, we think Pawnee has more and better advantages for the accommodation of settlers and capital than any county in the state, or in most other states. I am of the opinion that the severe drought of the last two years will prove to be an advantage to those who could stay and see it out.

The immense herds of sheep and cattle that are finding their way into this and adjoining counties will very soon tell on our resources; they will not only bring money into the county but will create a market for our productions that has hitherto been wasted. This will make farming more profitable and insure the safety of the stock through the winter. There is no portion of the United States more healthy or more free from climatic changes or disasters than this portion of Kansas.

W. J. COLVIN.

There is no one thing serves more to keep stock in a healthy condition than clean food. With clean food and water stock will rarely contract disease. All dirty or spoiled food may justly be classed as dirty.

For Sale Cheap.

A Health Lift of the most approved manufacture. Apply at the KANSAS FARMER office.

Miraculous Power.

The Forest and Stream has it: "To preserve health use Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, and other Warner safe remedies. These are almost miraculous power in removing diseases for which recommended. The wonderful curative qualities they are possessed of is vouched for by tens of thousands."

How to Get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They don't know that kidney wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this.

Correspondence.

Letter From Florida.

ED. FARMER: The "Old Reliable" still comes to me, and is perused with as much interest and pleasure as when on my "X" list in my northern sanctum sanctorum. It breathes the air of progress and I am greatly pleased to notice such marks of improvement as the FARMER shows. I am greatly interested in your various correspondents, and read their notes and queries carefully. In your September issue, I notice Mr. Haskin gave friend Loder, of this state, a vigorous "dig," and as his criticism, in a measure, is far more wild than Mr. L's letter, which, by-the-way, I admit is too highly colored, I will try and give your many readers my views of Florida, its products and resources.

In the first place I would say, and say it emphatically, too, this is no place for a poor man to emigrate to. By this, I mean, that for a person who has to labor daily and who has no capital laid by, there is indeed a poor chance for success here. There is but little call, comparatively, for manual labor, and the supply is in excess of the demand. The greater portion of our settlers are, generally, persons with small capital, who intend doing most of their own work, and who can, when occasion offers, do labor for others. Again, with the exception of our cow peas, and crops on our rich hammock lands, little can be grown on the average pine lands without heavy fertilizing; on this land, with a judicious use of fertilizers, good fair crops of Irish and sweet potatoes, corn, oats, and garden vegetables generally, can be raised.

The land can be divided into five classes, though, for my purpose, three will do, viz: high or medium and low pine woods and hammocks. The first is the character usually selected for orange groves or tillage, as the low or "flat woods," as they are called, are valueless, and not worth the cost of clearing. But hammock land, either high or low, is rich, and will bear good crops, and will well repay the labor given in planting, etc., but the drawback is their unhealthfulness, as no one can reside near them without suffering from malarious fevers, etc. The best pine lands can be purchased from \$5 to \$40 per acre, the latter being fancy figures for choice locations, while plenty of good land is still open for homesteading. Clearing costs \$10 to \$18 per acre for pine land, and \$20 to \$40 for hammock. This last can be had from \$20 up. So much for lands.

While I cannot show Mr. Haskin groves with 96 to 98 trees to the acre, and bearing an average of 3,000 oranges to the tree, yet I will guarantee to show him six to ten acres of grove, not ten miles from my place, with an average of 80 trees, and bearing now 1,800 to 2,000 oranges, and in four or five years from now these same trees will yield an average of 3,000 to 5,000 oranges! The groves are all young in this state and have not attained their full bearing. It is but some ten years since the orange "fever" broke out here, and though a deal has been accomplished in that time, yet far greater progress will be made in the next decade.

As a general thing, trees are set about 25x25 feet, giving about 70 to the acre, which is full plenty. If attended to well, fertilized, on good ground, and no misfortune occurs, they will bear an average of 800 to 2,000 oranges in ten years from the seed, and in fifteen years will yield 3,000 to 5,000 oranges a tree. This, surely, is a good reward for the ten or fifteen years' labor, though I assure my readers they are years of toil, incessant and unceasing care and worry. The orange tree has many enemies and only by constant watching can they be thwarted. The diback, scab, and the many other pests of the fruit grower, often prove victorious, and the many barren "beginnings" now exist through our state, giving evidence of the many dollars and years of toil thrown away by some discouraged immigrant. It requires time, patience and capital to make a grove, but when once a grove is made, then one's fortune is assured.

I would not advise any one to come here unless he had fully \$1,000, in the case of a family, though a single man could get on for less.

In regard to the lands here, I would say that of the whole area, embracing lakes, etc., not over two acres in every fifteen, or even twenty, are suitable for groves or cultivation.

In my next I will try and give more data regarding our different fruits, gardening, markets, modes of living, building, etc., but will have to close this letter now, as I have a severe attack of sore eyes, which interferes sadly with one's writing. As I omitted price of fruit, I will add that last year oranges sold for \$15 to \$20 per thousand on the tree, the buyer paying all expenses of picking, counting, etc.

I should be pleased to answer any of your readers who desire further information, and will promptly answer all who enclose stamps.

SOLON A. ADAMS.

Sylvan Lake, Orange Co., Florida.

A farmer tested the value of his corn put into hogs with following result: He commenced with a lot of hogs weighing 175 pounds each, on the 20th of September. He fed them two weeks, and when weighed, he found that the price of pork then ruling, \$3.50 per hundred, his corn so fed had brought him sixty cents per bushel. The two weeks were mild weather. He again weighed and fed them two of the coldest weeks in November, and found that the corn fed, at the same price for pork, had brought him only fifty cents per bushel. He says this teaches him that hogs ought to be fattened early, and in the warm weather to get the greatest value for the corn fed.

The List of Fairs.

We publish, this week, a list of the fairs to be held in the state of Kansas this fall. The list is as complete as it could be made, some of the counties not having reported to the State Board of Agriculture. We have had a great deal of inquiry for this list, which shows that much interest exists regarding the fairs of the state:

Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene, at Abilene, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16.
Greenwood County Agricultural Society, Eureka, at Eureka, Oct. 6, 7 and 8.
Kansas Central Agricultural Society, (Davis Co.), Junction City, at Junction City, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
McPherson Park Association, McPherson, Oct. 12, 13 and 14.
Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Independence, at Independence, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2.
Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, at Council Grove, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, at Topeka, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

"New Fangled Notions"

may not work injury to people when they relate to matters of little consequence, but when entertained as to what we shall take when afflicted with serious disease they may lead to dear experience. Don't therefore trifle with diseases of the blood manifested by eruptions, blotches, scrofulous and other swellings and grave symptoms, but take that well tested and efficacious remedy, Dr. Pierce's golden medical discovery—the greatest blood purifier of the age. If the bowels are very constipated use also Dr. Pierce's pellets (little sugar coated pills).

CURES FEVER AND AGUE.
Pleasant Valley, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., March 31st, 1879.—Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir, I write this to inform you that my child, one year old, has been permanently cured of the fever and ague in a week's time, and the use of but half a bottle of your golden medical discovery. My wife a long sufferer from liver complaint and biliousness, by the use of the discovery and pellets has been entirely relieved. The discovery has never disappointed us for coughs and colds. Yours truly, JAMES STRICKELL.

On account of the death of Mr. Simeon Wright, of Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo., his entire herd of short-horns will be sold on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1880. This herd numbers 30 head of the Young Mary, Gwynne, Mazurka, Mess Rose, &c. Dr. H. M. Carver and L. Miller will join in the sale with 42 head of fine cattle. Catalogues mailed on application. W. M. Wright, adm'r, Maryville, Mo.

Vital Statistics.

It is shown by the reports of health boards, and other authorized bodies, that diseases of the kidneys and bladder are largely on the increase; a sad fact, due perhaps to the foolish habit of drinking lager beer or other liquors, without knowing what they are made of. Is there a remedy? Decidedly yes. First, stop drinking. Second, use Hunt's Remedy, a potent and unfailing specific for kidney, bladder, liver and urinary complaints. Hunt's remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is endorsed by eminent physicians. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

If You Are Sick, Read

the kidney wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once.

Is It Lard or Butter?

Why will our farmers persist in flooding the market with such quantities of white, lardy looking butter, when they can, by the use of Wells, Richardson and Co's perfected butter color, make it of the golden color of June, the year round. Any butter buyer will tell you that such a color will make a difference of from three to six cents per pound.

Decidedly the Best.

The Times, New Brunswick, N. J., is the journal from which the following is cut: "When among parties who are familiar with the subject, the question is asked: 'Which are the best remedies known for kidney and liver complaints, for bilious disorders, for malarial fever, for headaches, neuralgia and kindred ailments?' the result is an unanimous verdict in favor of Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, Warner's safe bitters, and Warner's safe pills.

The Marsh Ague Cure.

Nothing known equal to it for curing chills and fever. "I consider the Marsh ague cure the best remedy in the world for curing fever and ague. I have never known it to fail."—J. H. Miller, Independence, Kansas. "There is more permanent cure in a 50 cent bottle of the Marsh ague cure than in all the quinine and other remedies I have ever tried."—M. A. Taylor, Nebraska City, Neb. The Marsh ague cure is for sale by all druggists. It cures the worst cases of tertian or third day ague, when other medicines fail. Try it. Price only 50 cents—liquid or pills.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
NEW CABBAGE—per doz.	30.00
NEW BEETS—per doz.	40.00
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	12.15
CHEESE—Per lb.	10.12
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	15.00
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	1.90
"Common	1.50
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu.	1.75
P. R. POTATOES—Per bu.	.50
S. POTATOES—Per bu.	.40
TURNIPS	.40
APPLES	30.50

Poultry and Game.
Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 221 and 22 Kansas Avenue.
CHICKENS—Live, per doz. 4.00 to 5.50
PRAIRIE CHICKENS 2.25 to 3.50

\$200,000 WORTH OF RIFLES.

The Largest Transaction in Sporting Arms on Record.

A NOTWORTHY EVENT TO ALL SPORTSMEN. The Evans Rifle Co. manufacturers of the world renowned twenty-six shot Evans Rifle, (which factory is at Mechanics Falls has been complimented by both American and Foreign manufacturers and the most extensive and complete in the world), have taken a signal, and in the face of the advance in firearms a most commendable step. The Evans is the most extensively made and has hitherto been the highest priced of all Magazine or repeating Rifles. Embodying as it does a marvellously ingenious action and carrying in its magazine (which is entirely within the stock, necessitating no outward addition) the number of larger cartridges than any other arm. The Evans is a phenomenal shooter, being 1200 yds. and every shot can be discharged in less than one minute. This arm has commanded the admiration of every sportsman in Europe and America who has used it, and it is common in the best hunting grounds of our own country. Foreign sportsmen are to use home-made weapons, if it was not that the Evans is the only repeating arm in existence carrying enough cartridges in its magazine for a whole day's sport, and having that magazine entirely concealed within itself and in the stock, where the weight should be, not under the barrel varying the "hang" of the arm with every shot. To return to the subject, the Evans Rifle Company have run the factory in Mechanics Falls for not two years, and have there accumulated an immense stock of rifles made at the lowest possible figure obtainable under the most favorable circumstances. The price of the Evans has hitherto been \$40 and upward, and it was well worth it; but now the Evans Rifle Company propose, though it is in the face of a fierce opposition on the part of the trade, to reduce the price of their arm to \$20, thus placing the finest and most complete repeating rifle in the world on the par (peculiarly) with a common single shot rifle. The only reason for this reduction is a desire to place within the reach of all the best repeating rifle in the market, and supplant many of the cheap, unsafe and unreliable arms now in use, to reduce the price of their arm to \$20, thus placing the finest and most complete repeating rifle in the world on the par (peculiarly) with a common single shot rifle. The only reason for this reduction is a desire to place within the reach of all the best repeating rifle in the market, and supplant many of the cheap, unsafe and unreliable arms now in use, to reduce the price of their arm to \$20, thus placing the finest and most complete repeating rifle in the world on the par (peculiarly) with a common single shot rifle. 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Literary and Domestic

Through Borrowed Eyes.

BY ELAINE GOODALE.

I can't see and see again,
Yet not to read the meaning clear;
Its music falls like summer rain,
Low on the tired ear—
A music haply not its own,
Nor wholly by another lent;
It comes as comes the tenderest tone
Of stringed instrument.

He read it once, and by his side
I dreamt the magic hours away;
Himself he never could divide
From that he lived to lay.
His voice a holier meaning brought;
He breathed his soul in every line;
And with it—sweet and precious thought—
And with it carried mine.

I listened deeper than I knew;
I neither looked, nor spoke, nor stirred;
No words I felt—he broke them through;
That voice alone I heard.
My spirit rose to passionate height,
Or deep in calm immortal moved;
I drank a rare distilled delight—
I hoped, I scorned, I loved!

He is not here, he will not come;
No more I listened at his feet;
No more through him the words grow dumb,
And leave the thought complete;
Yet still I turn the volume o'er,
And dream above the printed page,
As one who reads forgotten lore,
Through eyes grown dim with age.

A Business Education for Ladies.

Why should not our girls, as they grow up to be women, go into some regular occupation, just as the boys do? is a question that is often asked.

There is no good reason why they should not at least have the preparation for doing something as well as the boys. And what preparation can a young lady have to bring her in harmony with and make her as self-reliant as her brothers and young men, unless it be the same daily training that they receive, the familiarizing of herself with the principles and usages of business life? In other words, if a parent wishes to give a daughter something, as a part of her education, that would initiate her into the real economies of every-day affairs—the actualities of business life—that something would be a business education.

An indulgent father will furnish the means freely for a musical education, fine-art display, and for gaining a familiarity with foreign languages, but this more important discipline, the ability to assist in setting in motion the wheels of commerce, and properly recording the changes that occur in the interchange of commodities, the production of our income, is overlooked.

If the widow, with her other sorrows, has added thereto the consciousness that she has no knowledge of business, she is indeed at the mercy of others. To her a thorough knowledge of business matters, and ability to keep accounts correctly, is of vital importance.

Could each of our young ladies take a business course, then spend a few months in an office, in charge of a set of books, long enough to fix the principles of trade well in her mind, and become proficient in the mechanical part of the book-work, she would ever be the better and stronger for it, and if a continuance at the desk should be decided upon, the position would be honorable, and more retired than that of saleswoman.

Fathers, mothers, as you value the happiness of your daughters, give this matter careful consideration; a thorough business course will ever be a blessing to your girls.

Good Coffee.

Allow a heaping teaspoonful of ground coffee for a half pint of boiling water. The addition of egg makes the liquid richer and more sparkling. Too much impairs the strength. One egg to a cup of ground coffee may be used when none has been stirred with the berries. Always mix the egg, coffee and water together in a bowl and not in the coffee-pot, for in order to have "good coffee" you must have an immaculate coffee pot; as bright as a new dollar on the inside, whatever it may be on the out.

The manner of some cooks is to put the egg into the coffee-pot, shake it round with the grounds, then the boiling water cooks it into the seams; they are particular to have boiling water. Oh, yes! it makes no difference whether it has boiled one hour or six, and ten to one they put in a little water, and cook the coffee all to gall and bitterness, and the aroma into the attic. When the breakfast is ready the balance of the water is put in and that miserable decoction, muddy and dingy and nauseating, is dignified with the name of coffee. Water, by long boiling, loses its gases. It should boil furiously, but should be used at the first boiling. The whole quantity of water should invariably be put into the boiler at once. Adding it afterwards impairs the flavor.

Peeling Peaches With Lye.

I have used lye for removing skins from peaches for canning or drying purposes, and think it better than peeling with a knife. It is not only a quicker process but a better one, leaving the fruit perfectly smooth, and especially nice for preserving whole. Fill an iron kettle with water; place over the fire; put in a piece of concentrated lye and let it dissolve until strong enough to cut the skins—you can tell of its strength by dropping in two or three peaches—then take out and put in your fruit. Home made lye is as good as concentrated, but nothing any ashes, I bought the concentra-

ted article. The fruit must not remain in longer than is necessary to cut the skins. A wire basket is the best thing I have found for dipping them in and taking out. Plunge at once into a tub of cold water, rinse thoroughly, and wipe the skins off with a cloth.

Recipes.

EGG OMELET.—The yolks must be beaten until thick and creamy, then the milk and seasoning added, and lastly the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Have heated in a skillet a tablespoonful of butter. Pour in the mixture which should at once bubble and flake. To keep from burning slip under a thin, broad knife and raise up the edges every few seconds. When the eggs begin to set, fold over, shake the skillet and turn on to a hot platter. When many eggs are used, divide and make several, sending each to the table as soon as done.

RYE BREAD.—To make rye bread, take one quart of warm water, one teaspoonful of yeast, and thicken with rye flour. Put in a warm place to rise over night. In the morning scald—well cook—one pint of Indian meal. When cool, add to the sponge, with salt, a little molasses, a pint of warm water and rye flour to knead very soft. Let rise, then put into pans. Again let rise, then bake. The dough should never be molded stiff for rye bread, and, if preferred, the flour may be wholly worked in with an iron spoon instead of the hands.

RAISIN DELICATE CAKE.—Two cups of granulated sugar, good half cup of butter, whites of six eggs beaten to a froth, three-fourths of a cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, one cup of seeded raisins, cut fine, two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder, and two teaspoonfuls of lemon extract. Cream the butter, then the sugar and butter; stir in the milk, then part of the flour—one cupful should be reserved for the raisins—then the whites, and lastly, fruit. After adding the flour, whisk in the whites and fruit as quickly as consistent with thorough mixing.

Hints.

A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats is an advantage. LEMONS.—To keep lemons fresh, place them in a jar filled with water, to be renewed every day or two.

Housekeepers may be glad to know that a tablespoonful of ammonia in one gallon of warm water will restore the color of carpets.

To remove grease from wall paper, lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

Put one or two red peppers, or a few pieces of charcoal into a pot where ham, cabbage, etc., is boiling, and the house will not be filled with the offensive odor.

Those who object to tea leaves for sweeping the carpets can use fresh-cut grass instead. It answers the same purpose for sweeping dust, and gives the carpet a fresh, bright look.

Sick-headache can often be greatly relieved and sometimes entirely cured by the application of a mustard plaster at the base of the neck. The plaster should be kept on more than a quarter of an hour.

If you want good starch, mix it with cold water; add boiling water until it thickens, then add a desert-spoonful of sugar and a small piece of butter. This makes a stiff and glossy finish equal to that of the laundry.

For a damp closet or cupboard, which is liable to cause mildew, place in it a saucer full of quick lime, and it will not only absorb all apparent dampness, but sweeten and disinfect the place. Renew the lime once a fortnight or as often as it becomes slaked.

A good way to keep cut flowers fresh is to lay them in wet cloths. Take them out of the vases at night, sprinkle with cold water, and wrap them with cloth made very wet. The weight of the cloth will not crush the most delicate flowers, while it keeps out the air and prevents their falling to pieces or opening further.

Iced tea is a nice as well as a fashionable drink for summer meals, but it is not so generally understood that the best iced tea is not steeped in hot water. Just try "steeping" it for a few hours in cold water, using a little more tea than for the hot beverage, and having it strong enough to be weakened with ice water when it is served. The flavor and effect are much better than by the hot water method. And, by the way, the same plan is coming to be more recognized as the best for the preparation of the herb teas used for medicinal purposes, especially such as thoroughwort (bonset) and others, which, steeped in hot water, produces an unpleasant and undesirable nausea. This effect is obviated by steeping in cold water, and the tea can be made much stronger, and is of better advantage.

Coverings for Baby's Arms.

Let every mother read the truth, and then see whether the dresses of her children correspond. A distinguished physician who died some time ago in Paris, declared: "I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practiced my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemetery, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked." Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth; the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the bulb to its little hands if its arms be bare and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to forty degrees. Of course all the blood which flows through these little arms and hands must fall from twenty to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. I have seen more than one child

with habitual cough and hoarseness, or choking with mucous, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping its hands warm. Every opportunity to progress a physician has daily opportunities to witness the same simple cure.

How to be Miserable.

Sit by your window and look over the way to your neighbor's excellent mansion which he has recently built, and paid for and fitted out, saying: "Oh, that I was a rich man!"

Get angry with your neighbor, and think you have not a friend in the world. Shed a tear or two, and take a walk in the burial ground, continually saying to yourself: "When shall I be buried here?"

Sign a note for a friend, and never forget your kindness, and every hour in the day whisper to yourself: "I wonder if he ever will pay that note?"

Think every body means to cheat you. Closely examine every bill you take, and doubt its being genuine until you have put the owner to a great deal of trouble. Put confidence in nobody, and believe everyone you trade with to be a rogue.

Never accommodate if you can possibly help it. Never visit the sick or the afflicted, and never give a farthing to assist the poor.

Buy as cheap as you can, and screw down to the lowest cent. Grind the faces and the hearts of the unfortunate.

Brood over your misfortunes, your lack of talents, and believe that at no distant day you will come to want. Let the workhouse be ever in your mind, with all its horrors of distress and poverty.

Follow these recipes strictly, and you will be miserable to your heart's content—if we may so speak—sick at heart, and at variance with the world. Nothing will cheer or encourage you—nothing throws a gleam of sunshine or a ray of warmth into your heart.

Cake Making Hints.

Cream the butter before adding the sugar. Cover cake with a paper cap when first put in the oven. A few drops of water in white of eggs will prevent their whipping to a stiff froth. When soda and cream-of-tartar are used, sift with flour the same as with yeast powder. If more than two eggs are used, beat separately. To secure tenderness and delicacy, the flour measure should always be rather on the side of scantiness. Beat fruit jelly to a paste before spreading between layers. Lard is better to grease cake tins with than table butter. If lard is objectionable, keep on hand a small quantity of unsalted butter.

The Proper Way to Use Lemons.

People should not irritate the stomach by eating lemons clear. The powerful acid of the juice, which is almost corrosive, infallibly produces inflammation after awhile. But properly diluted with water so that it does not burn or draw the throat, it does its full medical work without harm, and taken diluted with water without sugar, when the stomach is clear of food, has opportunity to work on the system thoroughly.

The following incident is said to have occurred at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. A character noted for frequenting bar rooms was sitting in his usual place of resort, with several companions, about a card table. Suddenly his wife entered the room bearing a covered dish, which she deposited on the table, with the remark, "Presuming, husband, that you were too busy to come home to dinner, I have brought yours," and departed. The husband invited his friends to share his meal, and removing the lid from the dish, found only a slip of paper on which was written, "I hope you will enjoy your dinner. It is the same kind your family has at home."

Not only does the health of mankind depend much upon their cleanliness, but cleanliness is one of the principles of their activity, their good humor, their internal satisfaction, and, even in certain respects, their morality. Unclean villages and huts are the favorite abodes of idleness, degradation, bad faith, theft and all the vices. A want of cleanliness injures not only the purity of the body, but that of the soul itself.

Water lilies can be cultivated by sinking half a hoghead even with the ground, placing in soil taken from the bottom of a pond, and planting a few roots therein. The hoghead is to be kept full of water, and the year following a crop of lilies, surpassing those usually found in ponds in a wild state, will be produced.

A steam digging machine has been invented and successfully used in England, in breaking ground for grain. The machine digs up the earth at the rate of ten acres per day, leaves the soil in a better condition than when stirred by a plow.

Language is a solemn thing. It grows out of life—out of its agonies and ecstasies, its wants and its weariness. Every language is a temple, in which the soul of those who speak it is enshrined.—O. W. Holmes.

It is not worth while to think too much about being good. Doing the best we know minute by minute, hour by hour, we insensibly grow to goodness as fruit grows to ripeness.

The devil tempts men through their ambition, their cupidity or their appetite, until he comes to the profane swearer whom he catches without any reward.—Horace Mann.

\$40. \$20. \$10. \$5.

CASH PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

ALL PRIZES. NO BLANKS.

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We are making the following unparalleled offer to all who will act as Agents in obtaining subscriptions for the KANSAS FARMER, the "Old Reliable" Kansas Agricultural and Live Stock Journal.

10 Subscriptions for One Year at a Dollar Each Constitute a Club.

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and a copy of the paper free for one year.

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and a copy of the paper free for one year.

All Agents sending in 25 names accompanied by the cash, at club rates, will receive a Premium of \$5.00, and a copy of the FARMER free.

The Agent sending in the highest number of subscribers over 25 and less than 50, will receive, in place of a \$5.00 premium, a Special Premium of \$10, and a copy of the FARMER free.

All Agents sending in a club of 10 subscribers for one year, at \$1.00 each, will receive a copy of the paper free for one year.

The Agent sending in the highest number of subscribers over 10 and less than 25, will receive a Special Premium of \$5.

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Names may be sent in as fast as taken without waiting to form a full club, though clubs of ten or more names at one time, are preferred to a less number, but the cash must in all cases accompany the list of names.

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Now let us see what the hosts of warm friends of the "Old Reliable," the KANSAS FARMER, can do towards extending more widely its circulation. We offer them all the profit over bare cost in the hope that they will be able to put the paper into a thousand farm homes in every county in the state, that has been organized four years.

The premium offers will remain open for competition until February 1st, 1891, when the prizes will be awarded and paid.

Send for Club Lists.

No subscriptions for less than one year can be received at club rates, but present subscribers whose time has not expired can renew through agents and have the renewal to commence at the expiration of present subscriptions.

Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

H. E. HWING,

Editor and Publisher,

Topeka, Kansas.

50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Marble and Pew Cards. 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.
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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for ratification or rejection by the electors of the State at the general election to be held on the 22d day of November, 1890.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to property exempt from taxation.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring thereon:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: That section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be so amended as to read as follows: "Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes shall be exempt from taxation."

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon. "For the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation." or "Against the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation."

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above bill originated in the Senate January 21st, 1879, and passed that body February 12th 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, President of Senate.

HENRY BRANDLEY, Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House February 26th, 1879.

WINT W. WALTON, Chief Clerk of House.

Approved March 4th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, A. D. 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1880.

JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

Proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by adding section ten to said article.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring thereon:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes."

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; and those voting for the proposition shall vote, "For the proposition to amend the Constitution;" and those voting against the proposition shall vote, "Against the proposition to amend the Constitution."

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate, February 5th, 1879, and passed that body February 21st, 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, President of Senate.

HENRY BRANDLEY, Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House March 3d, 1879.

WINT W. WALTON, Chief Clerk of House.

Approved March 8th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1880.

JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

Land! Land! Land!

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350,000 ACRES

—IN—

Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee

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GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

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For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per session according to grade.

Full Term will commence September 15th, 1880.

BISHOP VAIL, President.

10

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1880, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating the such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the notice and bonds were not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same and its value.

He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered, the stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of 1 cent per head.

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

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

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

Strays for the week ending September 29.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 12, 1880, by Michael O'Connor, Grant tp, Girard P. O., one sorrel mare 9 years old, 14 hands high, white hind feet, saddle mark, valued at \$25.

Doniphan county—D. W. Morse, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Brittain, Wayne tp, Aug 16, 1880, one cow 8 years old, with speckled body mostly white, no brands or marks, valued at \$15.

JOHN county—J. W. Nicholas, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Larkin, Aubrey tp, Aug 23, 1880, one bay mare, three years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceptible, valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by John Wood, Wayne tp, Aug 20, 1880, two black jacks, one white on the nose, one has a small white mark on its withers and a little knock kneed, valued at \$10.

Johnson county—Frank Hantson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Larkin, Aubrey tp, Aug 23, 1880, one bay mare, three years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceptible, valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by John Wood, Wayne tp, Aug 20, 1880, one black and white horse, about 2 years old, no marks or brands perceptible, valued at \$20.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Nicholas, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Hyde, Aug 21, 1880, High Prairie tp, one dark brown mare, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, saddle mark, no other marks or brands perceptible, valued at \$20.

Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Simpson, Lincoln tp, July 28, 1880, one light bay horse, ten years old, collar marks, left hind foot white, black mane and tail, shed in front, about 15 hands high, branded II, K, on left shoulder.

MARE—Taken up by John Hyde, Aug 21, 1880, one dark brown mare, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, saddle mark, no other marks or brands perceptible, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Hendryx Centreville tp, Aug 16, 1880, one brown mare, saddle marks on back.

Biley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Edwards, Bain tp, Sept 10, 1880, one black and white horse, 1 year old, valued at \$15.00.

Also one spotted hog 7 months old, valued at \$3.25.

Also one spotted horse 6 months old, valued at \$1.50.

Wabunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Wm R Kiger, Washington tp, Sept 2, 1880, one black or brown mare mule 8 or 10 years old, about 13 hands high, has running sore just back of fore arm, collar and saddle marks, valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending September 22.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 20, 1880, by Henry Edgerton, Irving tp, one brown mare with a few white hairs, star in forehead, big head, valued at \$20.

Jefferson county—J. M. Insley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up Aug 28, 1880, by M Bruns, Delaware tp, one 3 year old bay horse, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, white snip on nose, white spot on left side joint, weak eyes, hind rope around neck, valued at \$15.

Lincoln county—H. Hammer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A N Cassell, Logan tp, June 15, 1880, one white mare, about 12 years old, left hip down, no mark or brand, valued at \$20.

Republic county—Chauncey Perry, clerk.

COIT—Taken up by W A Hallowell, Belleville tp, Aug 19, 1880, one bright bay horse colt, one year old, left hind foot white valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending September 15.

Cloud county—E. E. Swarnin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W M Wilcox, Arion tp, one unbroken bay mare pony, 13 hands high, branded on left hip and left jaw, age not known, valued at \$20.

Decatur county—N. G. Addleman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph O Dimmick, Bear tp, July 14, 1880, one light red steer, year and a half old, 8 branded on left hip, valued at \$2.

Doniphan county—D. W. Morse, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Jonathan Springer, Wolf River tp, Aug 22, 1880, one two year old filly valued at \$20.

OWW—Taken up by Joseph Brittain, Wayne tp, one cow about 8 years old with speckled body, mostly white, some red and black marks, no brands or marks perceptible, valued at \$15.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Nicholas, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Stewart Tonganoxie tp, Aug 8, 1880, one light bay mare pony white on right foreleg from hoof to pastern joint, about 10 or 12 years old, three brands on right hip called Texas brand, 8 branded on left hip, valued at \$15.

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

COIT—Taken up by Silas Rutledge, Union tp, Aug 20, 1880, one bay mare colt 2 years old, A branded on left shoulder valued at \$5.

Summer county—B. B. Douglas, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up July 10, 1880, by J H Traylor, South Haven tp, one sorrel horse, 5 feet 4 inches high, 10 years old, blind in left eye, valued at \$10.

\$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Iron gray mare, 4 years old and colt, iron gray with white blaze running to the old. Named

since Saturday, June 25, 1880, from home Cherokee

bl. 11th and 12th streets. The mare is 14 1/2 hands high, light face, right hind foot white, a white speck, large as a nickel on right hind leg. The colt is partly shod, showing iron gray on neck, black mane and tail.

M. BUDNY, Leavenworth, Kas.

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Apple buds for fall budding 50 cents per 1000. Apple seedlings for winter grafting \$1.00 per 1000. Send for price list of other stock. Address

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